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OA/ID Number: 90653
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Folder Title:
Thursday, February 13, 1992 [2]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Summary	Heads of State Correspondence Summary (1 pp.)	01-02/92	(b)(1)	C

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Thursday, February 13, 1992 [2]

Pinksheet Number: dw2487

OA/ID Number: 90653-004

Date Closed: 10/6/2014

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

BUSH 92 QUAYLE

★★★★★★★★★★

February 12, 1992

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

92 FEB 13 All: 28

TO: Leslie Doppler
WKNE Radio; Keene

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, February 13, 1992
1:40 p.m.

RECOMMENDED BY: David M. Carney

PURPOSE: WKNE is the most listened to FM radio station in Keene. To blanket the State of New Hampshire with presidential news coverage the final week before the NH Primary. This will allow us to set the agenda and force other candidates to respond to the news we are making.

BACKGROUND: This live interview is part of a series of radio and print interviews via telephone during the last week before the NH Primary. The station will broadcast live and then play parts of the interview all day (during both a.m. and p.m. drive time), and will likely lead with it during each newscast.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Announced your candidacy for re-election yesterday; the campaign is on the move; great visit to NH yesterday and look forward to getting back there this weekend.
2. Stressed yesterday in your speech to the NH Legislature that your two part plan to ensure economic growth addresses both short-term and long-term needs. Some are new and some have been proposed year after year but Congress has refused to act.
3. Emphasized family values, education, health care, and economic growth/jobs.
4. Send a real message that counts so Congress will act now.

1030 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202-336-7080

Paid For By Bush-Quayle '92 Primary Committee, Inc.

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George Bush Handwriting

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RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

WKNE - Radio

February 12, 1992

Page 2

CONTACT PERSON
AND TELEPHONE
NUMBER:

Leslie Doppler
WKNE Radio Keene
603/352-2115

DATE OF
SUBMISSION:

February 12, 1992

ACTION:

Daily



nFebruary 13, 1992

Phil Brady

See the attached cards given me in NH. If the annuity question has been taken care of get someone to call these two people. Have it done by close of business Friday.

"The President asked me to call you etc etc.

Thanks

Registered Representative
President's Conference
Management Leaders Conference



Metropolitan Life®
AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES



J. Donald Madore, LUTCF
Senior Account Executive
Service From 1961



Coldstream Park, 116D South River Road
Bedford, NH 03102
Office: (603) 669-3705 Residence: (603) 472-3480

over

Richard A. Bean Jr.
Account Representative

 **MetLife®**

(over)

Member, N.A.L.U.

Coldstream Park, 116D South River Road
Bedford, NH 03110
Tel 603 669-3705

Registered Representative

Variable life insurance and variable annuities offered
through Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Mutual Funds offered through MetLife Securities, Inc.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

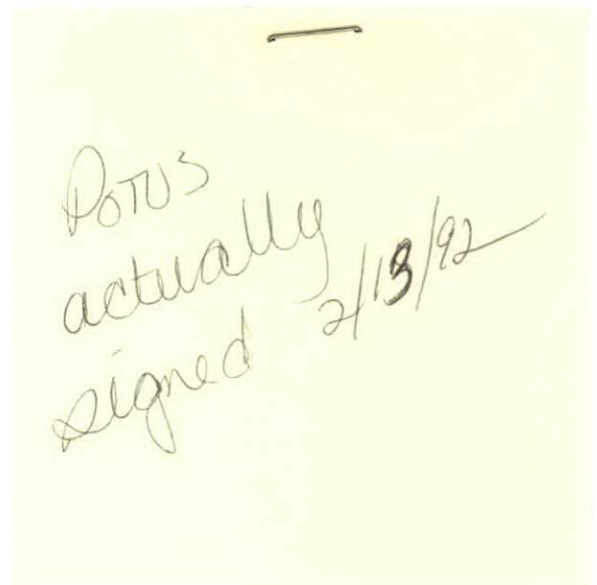
FROM: CONSTANCE HORNER

SUBJECT: Resignation Letter



Attached for your signature is a letter accepting the resignation of the following individual:

FRED McCLURE, as Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs.



POTUS
actually
signed 2/13/92

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 12, 1992

Dear Fred:

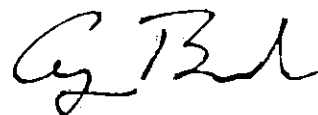
It is with regret that I accept your resignation as Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. Parting with friends and colleagues is never easy, but I am pleased to have this opportunity to offer my sincere appreciation for your contributions as a key member of my staff.

Your capable assistance has been a tremendous asset to me -- and to the entire Administration -- during the past three years. Being the liaison from the White House to the Congress is one of the most challenging assignments in Washington, and you have performed with remarkable success. Our legislative accomplishments, though too numerous to mention here, are due, in no small part, to your commitment and your leadership. In the days ahead, as you look back on this time in public service, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that what you helped us to accomplish will continue to benefit our country for years to come.

In departing for the Lone Star State, you leave many, many friends and admirers behind, both here and on Capitol Hill. You take with you my gratitude and that of all those who have had the good fortune to work with you.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes to you and your family for continuing happiness and success as you begin a new chapter in your lives. God bless you.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Frederick D. McClure
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1992

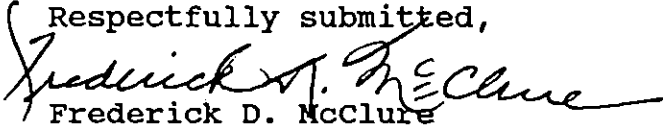
Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this letter is to submit my resignation as Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, effective February 1, 1992.

It has been an extreme honor to serve you and the Nation in this capacity since the beginning of your administration in January 1989. Although I will miss the many challenges and opportunities associated with being your liaison to Capitol Hill for the past three years, my opportunity to return to our home state of Texas, which you and I discussed last December, is one which I cannot allow to pass. As a result, it is with deep regret that I officially submit this letter of resignation.

I am extremely proud of the leadership that you have provided this Nation during the past three years. I have no doubts that the next five years will be equally as strong. In the end, your outstanding leadership will long be remembered when historians look back upon your countless contributions to the United States and the world during what has been a period of tremendous change. Your steadfast commitment to a philosophy of restraining government intervention, investing in the Nation's infrastructure for future generations, providing a climate to nurture sound economic growth, and providing leadership, both here and abroad, for the next century, will be indelibly stamped in the hearts of all those who will benefit from your stewardship of this great land.

I offer my sincere gratitude for your having allowed me to play but a small part in helping you accomplish these worthy goals.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick D. McClure
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Thursday
February 13, 1992
2:30 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Mr. President:

Arnold Schwarzenegger regrets your invitation to overnight at the White House Friday and fly with you to New Hampshire Saturday.

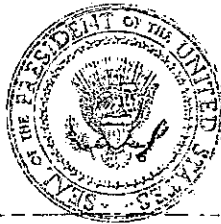
His plane will not be able to take off until after midnight

Friday (and he doesn't fly commercial). Therefore, he will be flying directly from California to New Hampshire. After the events Saturday, he will return to California.

He was most appreciative of your gracious offer, and looks forward to seeing you and Mrs. Bush in New Hampshire.

Patty Presock

2/13/92



Call Connie Horner re: Truly. (mil office?)

ask darman about pensions, alt. min. tax, how Gep plan differs from ours.

mason dixon (possible upset.)

~~with~~ Barbara Patton

✓ Barbara Melchior
cancer Fred

Bobby Inman - NASA

FROM THE PRESIDENT

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George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: D. CAMERON FINDLAY

SUBJECT: SEC ACTIONS ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Tomorrow Chairman Richard Breeden of the SEC will announce at a press conference three initiatives aimed at increasing management's accountability to shareholders regarding executive compensation. The SEC believes the initiatives are good policy (because they enhance management's accountability to shareholders), good politics (given the widely held outrage about high executive salaries, and good legislative strategy (because two bills in Congress would impose much greater restrictions on executive pay). The Vice-President and the Competitiveness Council strongly support these actions. Secretary Brady has expressed the concern that the Business Roundtable, among others, will oppose the SEC's actions.

The three initiatives are as follows:

1. ✓ A statement that in the future the SEC will rule that shareholder proposals regarding executive compensation can no longer be excluded from proxy ballots for nonbinding shareholder votes.
2. ○ A notice that the SEC intends to look at ways to better present information in proxy statements on executive compensation.
3. ○ A 120-day study by SEC staff on how to value stock options for purposes of disclosure in proxy statements.

Note that the three SEC initiatives do not interfere in the market by regulating executive salaries, as some have suggested. Rather, they seek to enhance the quality of information available to a company's shareholders -- the owners of publicly held businesses -- so that they can exert control over management's salaries through corporate governance.

✓ Benson Moore and I believe there are three options for White House reaction to the SEC's actions:

- The White House could simply not comment formally. This might be difficult given the prominence of the issue, but the excuse could be that the SEC is an independent agency not subject to Presidential control.

Feb
*my big relation
to our ban on
new reg.*
*Wong this
is a new reg*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

no problem

control

*probably
best course
for ops.*

- *
o The White House could issue a supportive statement including the comment that some executive salaries are excessive. This would be politically popular but might not be viewed as consistent with the Administration's free-market philosophy. *agme*

- o The White House could issue a statement generally applauding the SEC's action because it increases managers' and directors' accountability to shareholders. I've attached a possible draft statement as a basis of discussion.

Attachments

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STATEMENT ON SEC ACTIONS REGARDING EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Administration believes strongly that government should not interfere in the free marketplace to regulate the level of compensation of workers, including the pay of corporate directors and management. The actions that the SEC has taken today reaffirm that the government should not regulate directors' and executives' compensation. They recognize that the owners of businesses -- in the case of publicly held businesses, the shareholders -- should have adequate information and an opportunity to express their views on how much to pay all of their employees.

NOT
TOD
Bad

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Executive Pay— An Embarrassment To Free Marketers

WSJ 1-10-92 PG A8

By towing Chrysler's Lee Iacocca (a.k.a. the \$4.65 million-a-year man) to Tokyo, Commerce Secretary—er, President—Bush has put executive pay on the table for the 1992 campaign.

Democratic front-runner Bill Clinton is already firing away at "self-serving CEOs," while liberal pundits pile on. Even the Sniper of Albany, Mario Cuomo, rose from his foxhole to take a few cheap shots. So naturally all good free-marketeers should rise in response to defend the right of CEOs to earn whatever ... hold on a minute.

Grab that jerking knee. There are good reasons other than class envy for disliking the runaway salaries of many chief executives. Vice President Dan Quayle may even try to make it a Republican issue (more below).

For one thing, the pay numbers are outrageous enough to make even a capitalist blush. Steven Ross, the Time Warner boss, raked in \$74.8 million in bonuses in 1990 (on top of his \$3.3 million salary), even as Time magazine discards employees. Good work if you can get it. General Motors's former chairman, Roger Smith, receives a \$1.2 million annual pension—presumably his reward for a decade of losing market share.

The averages aren't much more reassuring than the horror stories. A survey by Graef Crystal, the walking encyclopedia of executive pay, shows that, in the mid-1970s, CEOs earned about 34 times the pay of the average working stiff; by the late 1980s they earned an eye-popping 109 times that average.

Windfalls might be justified when companies do well; Bill Gates of wealth-creat-

Potomac Watch

By Paul A. Gigot

ing Microsoft deserves his billion in stock. But the trouble is the bonuses keep coming even for CEOs in sinking companies (Chrysler).

The sole pleasure from Mr. Bush's disastrous Japan trip has been seeing the American CEOs embarrassed by the comparatively modest incomes of the Japanese. Honda's CEO makes less than \$400,000 and great cars. Americans are learning that Japan's hierarchical society has produced a more egalitarian corporation than radically egalitarian America; somehow this has to influence corporate esprit, worker morale, and thus performance.

Liberals like to attribute all this to "greed," lower taxes and (who else!) Ronald Reagan. And it's never wise to discount greed in human affairs. But truly free markets have a way of disciplining greed when it doesn't mesh with results. The real

problem is that the "market" in CEO pay doesn't work. Says Mr. Crystal: "A true market is one that allocates resources efficiently. There is no market in corporate pay."

Compare, he says, CEOs to baseball players. He cites a study by a Securities and Exchange Commission economist showing that 75% of the salary differences in baseball can be explained by differences in performance—home runs, earned run average and the like. But his own survey of 459 CEOs could explain only about 20% of their salary disparities by comparing performance (company size and total return to shareholders). "The other 80% is anyone's guess," he says.

In short, the year Chrysler makes a car as well as Roger Clemens throws a fastball is the year Mr. Iacocca will deserve to make \$4.65 million.

The reason for this market failure goes beyond the fact that CEOs choose, and are cosy with, their boards of directors. The more fundamental problem is the lack of CEO accountability to their shareholders (owners).

The 1980s may have started as the decade of the takeover, but they ended as the decade of entrenched management. The Delaware Chancery court has ruled that directors aren't obliged to accept bids for their shares (another Time Warner contribution). And the pillorying of both junk bonds and Michael Milken didn't make it easier to finance takeovers. Many CEOs are increasingly accountable only to themselves.

What to do? The quick and dirty solution is to slap a limit on CEO salaries. It's especially tempting to do this for companies which demand government trade protection—machine tool and car makers—but want to go on fat and flush in the executive suits. The latter idea was floated (though rejected) during the latest debate over machine-tool protection in the Bush Administration. But pay limits, which are really price controls, never work.

More promising reforms may be emerging from SEC Chairman Richard Breeden. Earlier this year he proposed "a shareholder bill of rights" that would loosen proxy rules to make it easier to mount shareholder challenges.

This idea sank out of sight, though, following the predictable howl from the plutocrats at the Business Roundtable. The Brady Treasury, which sometimes acts as if it represents only the Business Roundtable, was also wary.

But the proposal may now be getting a new life thanks to Vice President Quayle. His staff is working with Mr. Breeden to come up with ideas for greater corporate accountability. "The vice president is very interested in this and believes that CEOs, like everyone else, should be accountable in our capitalist system, and that means rewarded for good performance and punished for failure," says an administration source familiar with the discussions.

Such a proposal would also be good politics. President Bush needs a populist economic agenda to rebut Democratic charges that he is indifferent to the middle class. Identifying Mr. Bush with such overpaid whiners as Mr. Iacocca is crazy. Standing up for millions of shareholders and workers to make Mr. Iacocca more accountable makes more sense. *A*

COMPENSATION OF SENIOR EXECUTIVES AND DIRECTORS

The SEC is planning to announce tomorrow a series of steps relating to the issue of executive compensation. These steps are all being taken within existing law, and they do not involve any need for new legislation. Each step is also designed to improve market mechanisms rather than involving government regulation of private-sector compensation decisions.

I. SHAREHOLDER VOTING

Under existing federal law, a shareholder of a public corporation has a right to submit one proposal for inclusion in the company's proxy statement each year. In 1991, more than 204 shareholder proposals (up from 82 in 1986) on "social" issues ranging from animal rights to anti-smoking to investment in South Africa were included in proxy statements. In addition, 294 proposals (up from 55 in 1986) relating to corporate governance topics like poison pills, golden parachutes, and confidential or cumulative voting were included in proxy statements. The law requires that proposals be included unless they are clearly excludable under the governing SEC proxy rules.

Executive compensation is ultimately "paid" by the shareholders of any corporation, as the holders of the residual equity value of the enterprise. However, the SEC historically has allowed corporations to exclude from their proxy statement shareholder proposals relating to any aspect of compensation, including the compensation of senior executives and directors. This has been on the basis that compensation was a matter of day-to-day "ordinary business."

At the same time, under existing rules if an issue is deemed to be a significant "policy" issue, that issue may not be excluded from the proxy. The SEC performs the role of "referee" in ruling on whether specific proposals are includable or excludable. However, disappointed shareholders can and do seek judicial review of the SEC's position, and the courts have not hesitated to order proposals included over the objection of the SEC.

In response to the skyrocketing growth of executive compensation, particularly in instances where the company itself has recorded mediocre or deteriorating performance, shareholders have increasingly sought to place proposals "on the ballot" regarding executive compensation. In 1986 there were 35 shareholder proposals on compensation and benefits submitted, compared with 110 such proposals in 1990. Given the level of current public concern with this matter, it would be virtually impossible to conclude that the issue has not become an issue of

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

"policy" (i.e. includable), rather than an issue of "ordinary" business operations (i.e. excludable). In the event of litigation, the SEC believes that a decision to exclude a management compensation proposal would quite possibly be overturned given current public concern with this matter.

A number of bills have been introduced in Congress to address the issue of executive compensation. One bill (H.R. 3056) would preclude corporations from deducting any amount of compensation that exceeds twenty times average worker earnings. Another, introduced by Senator Levin (S. 1198) would require the SEC to allow shareholder votes on compensation and require the SEC to change generally accepted accounting principles to force companies to expense the value of stock options when they are granted. The Levin bill appears to have strong support, and could well pass in the event no other change is forthcoming.

Fundamentally, shareholders should have the right to expect that compensation packages for senior executives can be justified by management performance, and that the directors should be responsive to the concerns of shareholders as to the general level and direction of compensation packages in light of corporate performance. Though under current law we believe that shareholders have a right to express their views on this issue, irrespective of the law we believe that it is good policy to reduce the government's role in restraining an open debate on such issues within the corporation.

For these reasons, the SEC plans to announce tomorrow that ten pending shareholder proposals must be included in the proxy materials of the affected companies, and that henceforth the SEC will construe advisory proposals concerning senior executive or director compensation to be includable in proxy statements. SUCH VOTES WILL BE ADVISORY ONLY, AND MUST BE WORDED AS SUCH. This is designed to bring a market solution to a market problem, by allowing the affected private sector groups -- management, directors and shareholders -- to resolve the compensation questions in each company on a case-by-case basis without government regulation.

II. COMPENSATION DISCLOSURE

As part of the effort to bring a market-oriented solution to the compensation issue, the SEC also plans to announce that we will propose for public comment revisions to the proxy rules that would clarify and enhance the disclosure of current compensation packages. For example, at present corporations have the option of disclosing non-cash compensation like stock options in narrative descriptions or through a table. The description of CEO compensation in one U.S. automaker's proxy last year ran 14 pages in length. Under the new proposals, the company will be required to set forth in a simple table both cash compensation and the present value of grants of stock or stock options in the year of grant.

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George Bush Handwriting

In addition to the new summary table, the proposed proxy rules will also require a comparison between changes (up or down) in corporate performance over recent years (probably 3 years) and changes (up or down) in CEO compensation. This is designed to reinforce the link that should exist between pay and performance.

Finally, to help shareholders better understand the rationale for compensation decisions by the board, and to help shareholders decide whether or not to vote to reelect board incumbents, the proposed rules will ~~require the board to set forth the criteria it uses in awarding incentive compensation, and to explain the reasoning for specific compensation awards.~~ At the same time, disclosure will be reduced or eliminated for the terms of broad-based benefit plans, even though executives may receive proportional benefits along with all other employees. This will allow the elimination of long "boilerplate" descriptions of generic health or retirement plans.

The purpose of enhanced disclosure of compensation plans is to enhance the ability of the market to make rational decisions regarding executive compensation. Without reliable information that can be compared from one company to another, it is much more difficult for an efficient market for executive services to function. Here again, as the owners of the company and the people who actually pay the compensation awards, the shareholders should be entitled to clear and accurate information as to decisions of the board.

III. ACCOUNTING

The Levin bill would mandate changes in current GAAP accounting for stock options. The adequacy of current accounting for grants of stock options is problematic. However, the impact of any change in accounting could be enormous (positive or negative), and it could have a particularly heavy impact on small, high risk ventures that may use large grants of options to attract both venture capital and executive talent.

The FASB has been reviewing this issue for many years, without any concrete proposals. In order to help reach a responsible conclusion as to the need for any change and, if so, the nature of any change that would be appropriate, the SEC will ask its Chief Accountant, working with the FASB and the AICPA, to study this issue and report to the Commission within 120 days.



Daily

February 11, 1992

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: ROBERT TEETER
CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN

MARY MATALIN
DEPUTY CAMPAIGN MANAGER
FOR POLITICAL OPERATIONS

FROM: WILLIAM J. CANARY, JR.
NATIONAL FIELD DIRECTOR
FOR POLITICAL OPERATIONS

JILL JACKSON
DEPUTY FIELD DIRECTOR
FOR POLITICAL OPERATIONS

SUBJECT: NATIONAL POLITICAL UPDATE BEFORE NEW HAMPSHIRE

I. SUMMARY:

- ✓ As a result of excellent state organizational activity in New York and Illinois, BQ92 has secured 148, or 13%, of the 1,105 delegates required for nomination before New Hampshire casts its votes.

II. DISCUSSION:

- ✓ We won all 100 national convention delegates in the state of New York. By the filing deadline on February 6, we filed delegates in all 34 congressional districts. Pat Buchanan and David Duke failed to file any delegates. The actual election is on April 7, where 68 delegates will be elected. The remaining 32 at-large delegates will be chosen by the New York Republican State Executive Committee in late Spring and will be pledged to us. New York has the third largest delegation.

Bill Canary
Great going!
I sent the attached
to Bill Powers
CAB
2-13

Our effort did not go unnoticed by the media. In a 2/7/92 AP story, the Buchanan campaign stated their effort failed in all districts. A 2/11/92 NYT story states, ✓ "Mr. Bush has won the state's 100 delegates - four times the number at stake in New Hampshire balloting - without a single vote being cast."

✓ The New York process is very difficult, requiring 1,250 registered Republican signatures in 32 out of 34 congressional districts for delegate slates to qualify for the ballot. Most significantly, a total of 136,326 New York Republicans signed petitions for the President, 96,397 more than the law requires.

We had similar success in Illinois, an equally difficult signature gathering process, where 38 of our 75 delegates are running unopposed on the March 17 primary ballot. Duke was unable to file any delegates at all and Buchanan was able to file only 34. (Three uncommitted delegates also filed.) The remaining 10 at-large delegates will be chosen later this year by the Illinois Republican State Committee and will also be our delegates. Illinois has the fifth largest delegation.

✓ With the successful filings in these two states (coordinated by our Regional Political Directors, John Long and Jill Hanson) we are able to count 148 delegates solidly in our column well before the first primary or caucus has been held in the nation. Note that 1105 are required to nominate and these delegates already pledged to us represent 13% of our goal towards the nomination.

In addition, the Iowa precinct caucuses were held last night, with most of the action happening on the Democrat side. Five counties did, however, conduct straw polls in the Republican caucuses and you fared very well. In those caucuses where a significant percentage of caucus-goers self-identified as "undecided" we conducted low-key voter identification and turnout programs. Regional Political Director Jeff Larson reports you ultimately received 73.1% of the vote in these five counties. ✓ (Jack Kemp conducted a caucus day "Get-out-the-Vote" effort with Governor Branstad.)

In a mathematical review of the presidential primary calendar, numerical delegate lock for the nomination should occur on April 28th in Pennsylvania, when a total of 1,129 delegates will have been chosen.



THE PRESIDENT

Feb. 13, 92

Dear Bill —

Well done and
many many thanks!
Everyone here tells
me what a great
job you did on
the selection process.

My profound
thanks —
G. Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Blind cc:
Bill Canary

Mr. William Powers
1624 New York Post Road
Castleton, New York 12033

BUSH 92 QUAYLE

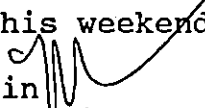
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

January 24, 1991

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Bill Powers
Office: (518) 462-2601
Home: (518) 732-2996

DATE: Any time this weekend. Home.

RECOMMENDED BY: Mary Matalin 
John Long, Regional Political Director

PURPOSE: Thank him for his efforts. Spur him toward even higher efforts.

BACKGROUND: We are in the middle of a difficult and complex selection process in New York. Our goal is to ensure that we have a full slate of delegates. Buchanan has just recently become involved. We have people on the ground in New York to coordinate the process which ends on February 6. Will try to get the President to come in and do a fundraiser. Avoid any commitments.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: 1. Thank him for his efforts to date.
2. He is the person we are counting on to fill a full slate of delegates. The pressure has to be on him.

CONTACT PERSON AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Bill Powers
Office: (518) 462-2601
Home: (518) 732-2996

DATE OF SUBMISSION: January 24, 1991

ACTION: 

1030 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202-336-7080

Paid For By Bush-Quayle '92 Primary Committee, Inc.

Printed On Recycled Paper

Commissioner Richard M. Flynn
10 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03305



THE PRESIDENT

Feb. 13, 1992

Dear Rich -

I loved that "reunion"

I really did.

Thanks for getting so
many great people together

in that one room.

I loved the enthusiasm

there -

Please thank all
involved. Keep your
fingers crossed for Tuesday.
Warm Regards,
By Bill

CC:
Rose Zamaria ✓
Bill Farish

Mr. Dean Kamen
Technology Center
340 Commercial Street
Manchester, NH 03101



THE PRESIDENT

Feb. 13, 1992

Dear Dean,

Yesterday was very
special. I was dragging
a little when I came by -
then that Kamen enthusiasm
lifted me up. Keep up

the great work; and
many thanks for a
great evening -

I look forward to
seeing the winners

All Best - Cy Pres

CC:
Rose Zamaria ✓
Bill Farish

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Anne Murray
BALMUR LTD
4881 Yonge Street, Suite 412
Willowdale, Ontario
CANADA M2N 5X3



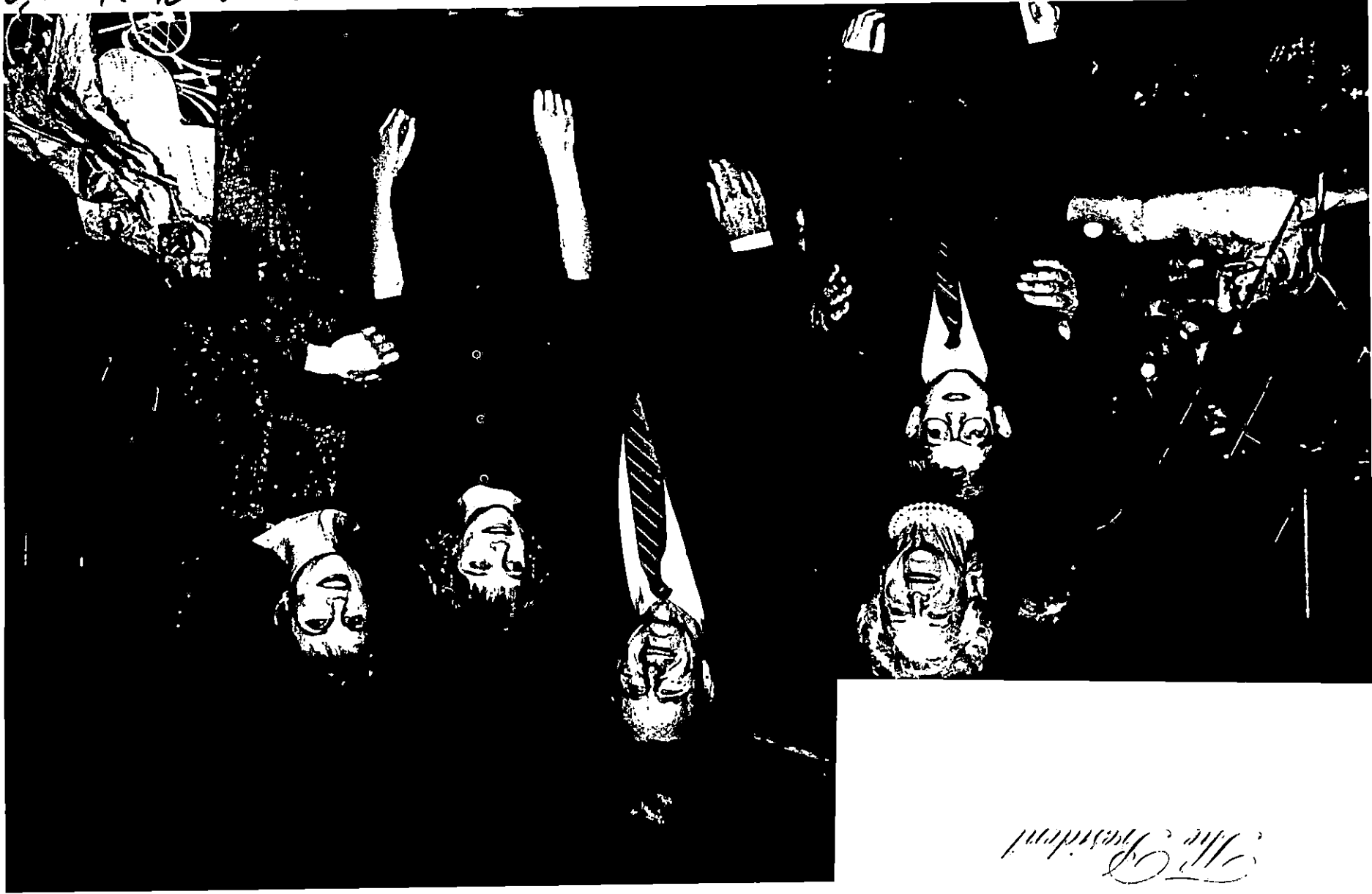
THE PRESIDENT

Feb 13, 1992

Dear Anne -
Here they are
Let us know if you
get back in the D.C. area
to perform Good Luck
Liz Bush

cc:
Rose Zamaria (in & out) ✓

To Anne Murray - Thanks for a special treat at Christmas 91
 Warm Best Wishes - Guy Bink



The President

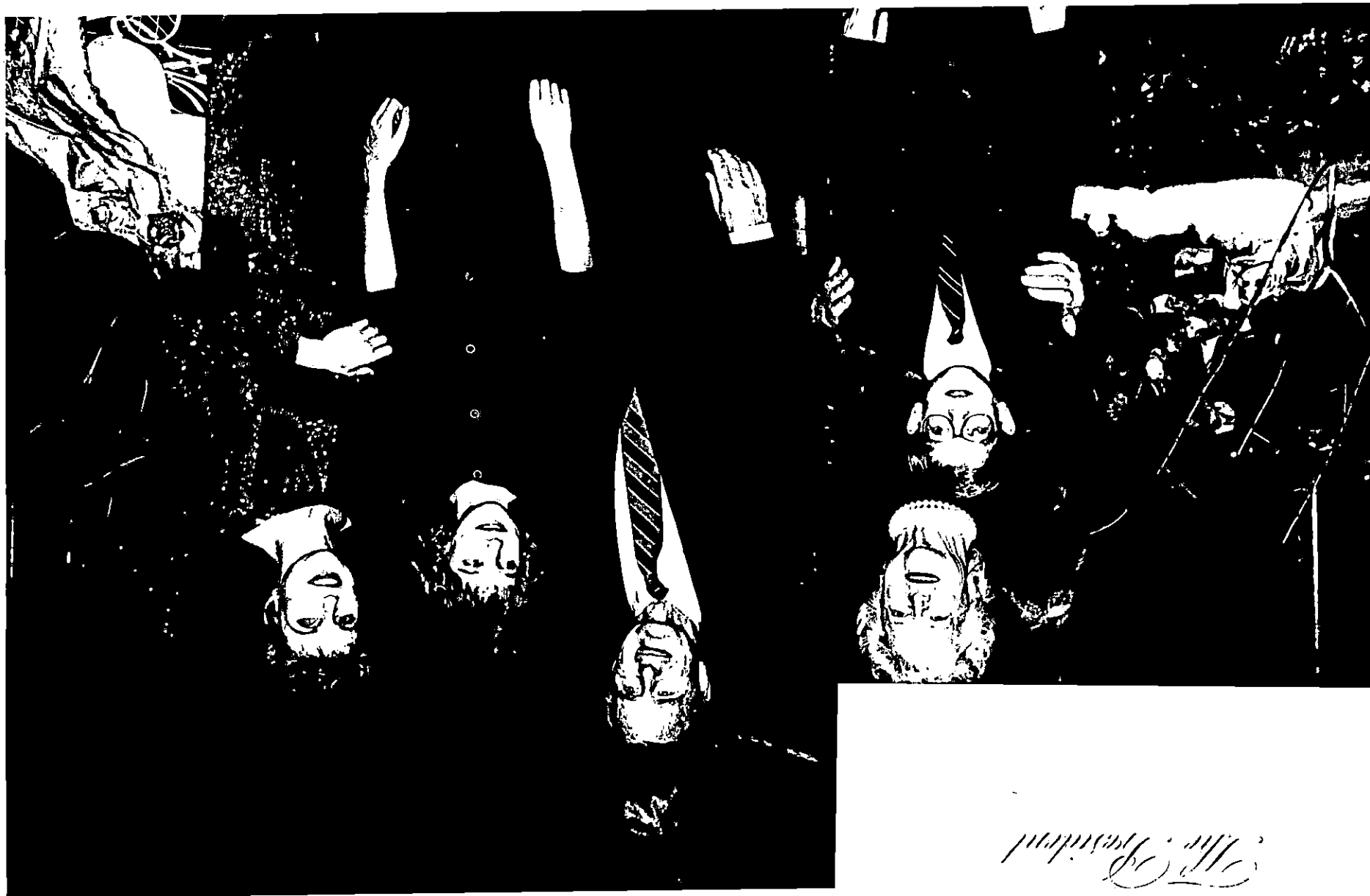


The President



Dawn - So nice meeting you. Good luck
Christmas '91 Cap Bunk

The President



To Derek - Good luck and Best Wishes for 13th Christmas '91

BALMUR LTD.
Suite 412
4881 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
Canada, M2N 5X3
(416) 223-7700
Fax (416) 223-7808

February 11, 1992

Patty Presook,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.
20500

Rose

Dear Patty,

Enclosed please find three colour pictures of Anne Murray, the President and Mrs. Bush, taken during the "Christmas In Washington" special.

Anne would be honored if the President would consider signing the pictures - one for her, one for her daughter Dawn, and one for her godson Derek. The pictures are strictly for their personal photo albums.

If for any reason this is not appropriate or possible, it would be very much appreciated if you could return the pictures to Balmur Ltd (Anne's management company) to my attention.

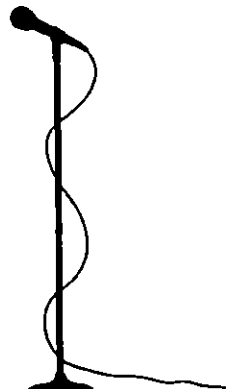
Thanks in advance.

Best regards,

Marlene Palmer

Marlene Palmer
Palmer Publicity Ink, Ltd
416-763-4050

encl. 3 colour pictures
return envelopes/cardboard



FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Kathleen Shanahan
The Wexler Group
1317 "F" Street, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20004



CC:
Rose Zamaria ✓
Jan Burmeister (note new
address)

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Jack Mills
74 Majorca
Rancho Mirage, California 92270



THE PRESIDENT

2, 13-92

Dear Jack -

I'm glad to send
the picture along for
Dave. Warm Regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Ly" followed by a long, sweeping diagonal stroke.

CC:
Rose Zamaria ✓
Patty Presock
(the residence)

The President



*To Dave Evans
With best wishes for lots of birdies for you.*

2-13-92

G. B. M.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Jack Mills
74 Majorca
Rancho Mirage, California 92270



THE PRESIDENT

2, 13-92

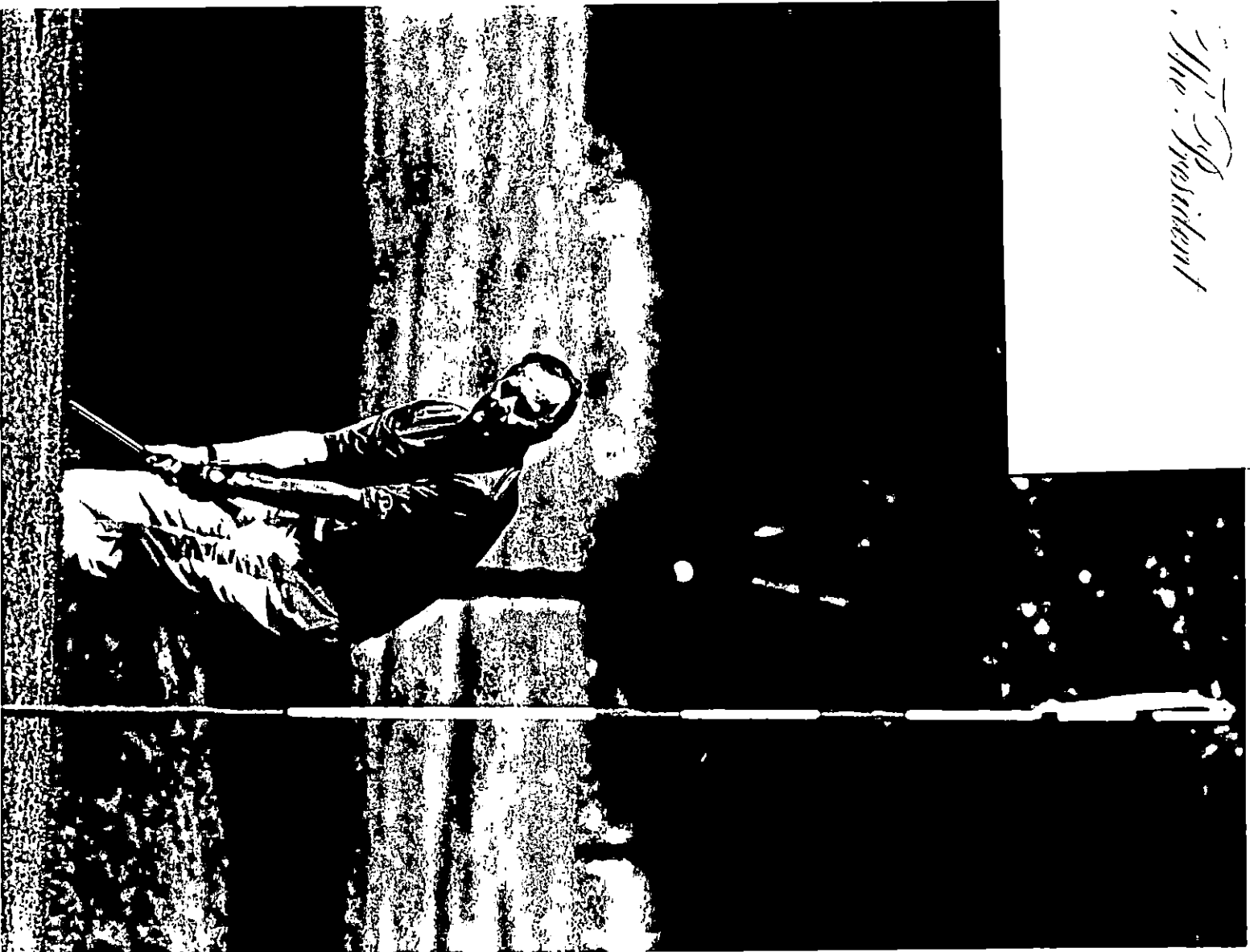
Dear Tach -

I'm glad to send
the picture along for
Dave. Warm Regards,

Ly

CC:
Rose Zamaria
Patty Presock ✓
(the residence)

The President



To Dave Evans
With best wishes for lots of birdies for you.

2-13-92

Ag Turk

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. John R. Knaggs
Suite B
4107 Medical Parkway
Austin, Texas 78756



THE PRESIDENT

2-13-92

Dear John

Our pal Shirley Green
showed me your Jan 25th
column. In a few days
we'll know about New
Hampshire. Pat has

gone ballistic; but
I'll be OK -

Good luck & Warm

Regards - 

CC:

For Zamaria
(2 copies)

Jay Byrnes

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. John R. Knaggs
Suite B
4107 Medical Parkway
Austin, Texas 78756



THE PRESIDENT

2-13-92

Dear John

Our pal Shirley Green
showed me your Jan 25th
column. In a few days
we'll know about New
Hampshire. Pat has

gone ballistic; but
I'll be OK -

Good luck & Warm

Regards - C

CC:

Rose Zamaria ✓
(2 copies)

The President



To my friend of long standing John Knaggs
With High Regard ~ Personal Best Wishes

Feb 13, 1992

Cap B...

Rear Admiral Frederick M. Reeder
Post Office Box 2097
Laurel, Mississippi 39440



THE PRESIDENT

2-13-92

Dear Fred,

Stop worrying about this
friend of yours. My health is
great - energy level brimming
over - running 2 miles about
3 times a week. Thanks

for your Jan 29th
letter and your comments
on the State of the Union
Warmest Regards

CC: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria ✓

Rear Admiral Frederick M. Reeder, U.S. Navy (Retired)

P.O. Box 2097
Laurel, Mississippi 39440

29 January, 1992

President George Bush
C/O Mr. Don Rhodes
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Last night you gave the best speech I have ever heard: you are a true patriot.

Unfortunately that virtue is not shared by the opposition who see a continuing recession as the only possibility of capturing the White House.

My doctor, Captain R. E. Mitchell of the U. S. Naval Medical Institute, told me long ago, "You can overcome your resistance." Believe me, I listen to him as he is responsible for my being alive.

Take care of yourself -- we need you.

Very respectfully,



Frederick M. Reeder

FMR:kcm

Best wishes to you and Mrs. Bush.



THE PRESIDENT

^{Daily}
Feb 13, 1992

Dear Barbara -
I've been thinking!
(dangerous) I've got 2 more
things to be grateful for.
1. You're my teacher in
Texas - that's great

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. John J. Patton
28 West Oaks Drive
Houston, Texas 77056

2. You care about
my son Neil. That is
very very important to me.
He's a very special guy.

Love -

Gay



Call Connie Horner re: Truly. (mil office?)

ask darman about pensions, alt. min. tax, how Gep plan differs from ours.

mason dixon (possible upset.)

mta Barbara Patten

✓ Baker - Melchior
cancer Fred.

Bobby Inman - NASA

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1992

Dear Ray,

From April 18-21 the Governor of New Hampshire, Judd Gregg, will be in London with his wife. They will be staying at the St. James Hotel and will tour outside of London.

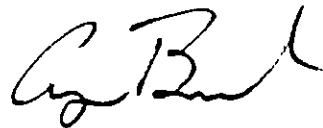
If there is some embassy social occasion planned for April 18-21, it would be nice to include the Gregg family. The Governor is aware that I am writing this letter, but he specifically requested no special treatment.

If you have time, perhaps you could arrange to have a briefing for him at the embassy on matters in the United Kingdom or Europe.

I have known Judd and Kathy Gregg for a long time, and they are delightful people.

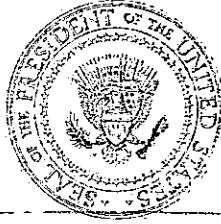
Keep up the fine work over there. The Vice President returned and gave me a good "fill" on his trip.

Warm Regards,



The Honorable Raymond G. H. Seitz
Ambassador
American Embassy, London
Box 3
FPO New York, New York 09509

Blind cc:
Gov Judd Gregg
Brent Scowcroft



February 13, 1992

Letter to Ambassador Ray Seitz in London.

Dear Ray,

From April 18-21 The Governor of N>H> , Judd Gregg will be in Lodndon with his wife . They will then tour outside of London.

They are staying at the St. James Hotel.

If there is some embassy social occasion planned for April 18-21 it might be nice to include the Gregg family. The Governor is aware that I am writing this letter, but he spcificly request no specvial treatment.

If you have time it would be a good idea to have a briefing for him at the embassy on matters in the U>K> and Europe.

I have know Judd and KATHY Greeg for a long time. They are deligthful people.

Keep up the fine work over there. The V>P> returned and gave me a goo 'fill' on his trip.

Warne Regards,

bcc Judd Gregg

" Bush

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The President



To our pal, Sammy
From my "boys" and me. We say to you:
"May Your Life Be Free From 'Hinders'!"

Con Bunch

daily

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. George H. Walker, Jr.
Five Perkins Road
Greenwich, Connecticut 06830



THE PRESIDENT

Dear Mary,

Many, many thanks for your thoughtful note and supportive words. These are not easy times for us, but I have an awful lot to be grateful for. I have many blessings, among them, a loyal, wonderful family.

Bar sends love, too.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'GJ' or similar, written over a horizontal line.

NOTE FROM MARY W.
OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

Dear George,

How great you are! I, like most everyone else, thought you were terrific (as usual).

I only wish Herbie was alive. He would be so proud - Tough times, but with your leadership, I know all will work out. I'm behind you the whole way and always will be.

Much love and congratulations.

Mary W.

5 PERKINS ROAD
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830

Dear George.

How great you are! I like
most everyone else. I thought you
were terrific - (as usual);

I only wish Herbie was alive -
He would be so proud -
Tough times but with your

*attach a
Summary of our
Health Care Plan*



February 13, 1992

Dear Pres:

Thanks for your note and the Gifford-Manger proposal. As you know we have already come out with our own comprehensive proposal. Some of the principles in our proposal match those in the M-G proposal.

I am attaching some detail on what I have proposed. I must stay with my proposal, but I would welcome a written critique of this proposal from those Doctors who have been so helpful. Would they be willing to send a written critique that i could share with Dr. Sullivan and Roger Porter here.

Hope this finds you totally mended.

Devotedly,

A handwritten signature, likely of George H.W. Bush, is written in ink above a horizontal line.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Prescott S. Bush, Jr.
International Business
Development Consultants, Inc.
Suite 1300
110 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

FR

PRESCOTT SHELDON BUSH, JR.

110 EAST 42ND STREET, SUITE 1300

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

FAX: 212-599-2235

TEL: 212-599-1409

February 7, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 210500

Dear George:

Realizing what an important issue health care is in this election year and for the future, and realizing that you and your staff are grappling with the numerous aspects of the problem, I am happy to send you herewith a paper that deals with virtually every aspect of a health insurance plan for the United States. It has been prepared by the Medical Advisory Committee headed by our good friend, Dr. Bill Manger who I got involved in organizing this committee in 1980 when you were running against Reagan. Manger has organized, which I think I wrote you earlier, a magnificent group of doctors from all over the United States to contribute their time in helping to put together a proposal for universal access to cost effective health insurance in the United States.

Dr. Ray W. Gifford, Jr., Bill Manger and two other members of this Advisory Committee have put together the proposal which I enclose herewith. I think it is a masterpiece and deals with several aspects of the problem not yet dealt with by either the Administration or the Congress. There are some very good ideas here and I think if you and your Administration grasp this program and push it, you will win the election on the strength of that alone.

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
Washington, DC

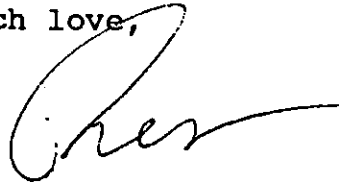
Page -2-

February 7, 1992

Please be sure that you personally read these two papers which I am enclosing for your use.

Once you have read it, would you meet with Bill Manger, Ray Gifford and two other doctors from other parts of the country who would discuss this with you and any other members of your staff you would want to have participate. These fellows have really worked hard during the last several months to put this together and I think you will find they have really given you a winner.

With much love,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pres", likely representing President George H.W. Bush.

encls.
2792hlth.cre

HEALTH CARE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

1. First, and most important, is that no form of National Health Insurance as exists in Canada or England should be considered. They are too expensive. It puts the Federal Government in a business it should not be in, and the American people would not take too kindly to it.
2. Whatever we do must be kept in the private sector for efficiency and to hold down administrative costs. Therefore, we should encourage such plans as "Pay or Play" or other such encouragements to cover the uninsured and underinsured.
3. Tax credits to employers should be considered to make insurance affordable to workers, especially those in small businesses. At least some coverage for basic preventive medicine should be included. This would give employers incentives rather than giving them mandates.
4. We should encourage a managed care environment in health maintenance organizations as a way of holding down costs and at the same time delivering quality medicine. We must recognize that, despite public expectations, we simply don't have enough resources to give everyone "luxury health care." Searching for a one-level health-care delivery system is a fantasy - it doesn't exist. Adequate health-care at a reasonable cost to government can be provided by managed care to those uninsured or underinsured who have no access to health care.
5. These must be changes in the malpractice system probably handed down from the federal level to reduce the practice of defensive medicine by doctors. Certainly there should be a low-cap for "pain and suffering." Consider the New Zealand system where claims of malpractice do not involve a law suit. Claims are settled by an arbitration panel, compensation being awarded from an insurance fund. This has worked exceedingly well in New Zealand.
6. We believe that those on medicare who are affluent and those with incomes over \$100,000, are able and should be willing to pay for their health care by ordinary insurance, or, at least, on a prorated basis. Obviously some sort of means test would be essential.
7. More money should be allocated for Community Health Centers and the National Health Service Corps which would provide for doctors being situated in the medically under-served areas.

An active Health Service Corps would be developed which would offer partial or total medical school tuition payments for students in return for a specified number of years of service in under-served areas of the United States. This

would be somewhat similar to the required military service that was present before the discontinuation of the Draft. This program would, however, be voluntary. With the rising costs of medical school tuition, it seems likely that many would take advantage of this program. A similar program could be initiated for other health care workers including nurses and physician assistants. Government loans which can only be absolved through salaried post graduate service for one or two years in underserved communities could be administered by the Public Health Service.

8. We must tighten, even further, the application of rules to avoid fraud and abuse by physicians and hospitals.

9. The cost of managing our present system of billing and collecting for services - said to be 25% of the total cost of \$700 billion - must be controlled by simplifying the system even if it is necessary to create a nationwide uniform system imposed on all of us by some national organization.

A completely revised and simplified system of claims filing would be instituted to eliminate the excess bureaucracy that currently exists as well as the inappropriate amount of "paperwork" facing physicians and hospitals, (this has recently been addressed by Secretary Sullivan). This would significantly reduce cost.

10. Prevention of disease must be given a higher priority by making preventive medical service more readily available and by discouraging dangerous life styles in every way possible including education of the public and selective taxation to reduce the consumption of the products causing disease, disability and death.

11. We strongly urge that the Federal Government mandate a National Health Education program starting in kindergarten and extending through 12th grade in all public schools throughout the nation. One class period each week should be devoted to education of children regarding the hazards and risks of cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, illicit drug use, venereal disease, obesity, sedentary life style, improper nutrition and poor eating habits, high blood cholesterol and high blood pressure. Problems of child abuse and neglect should also be addressed. Sex education and venereal disease discussions and illicit drug education should be introduced at the 5th grade level and continued. Children must be taught correct decision making and to feel good about themselves. It is important that students participate in these Health Education classes and that they be required annually to take very simple standard tests to establish accountability of the educational effort and verify that students understand the information being presented.

The impact of a National Health Education program on the health and welfare of students and future generations would be enormous. This would be an extremely valuable effort to prevent disease and would certainly be applauded by all. The cost of such a program would be negligible and could be taught by home room and/or science teachers. There is considerable information, available through the Department of Education, which could be distributed to schools throughout the nation with very minimal cost.

A mandated National Health Education program could be enforced by withholding education funds to any state that does not institute the program. However, this should be such a popular effort that compliance of all states is anticipated. Such a national program would require "very minimal investment for very maximal dividends" - improved health through disease prevention.

12. As a means of raising additional revenue to pay for some of the health programs administered by the Federal Government, the administration should consider (a) a National Health Lottery and (b) a "Health Fee" which could be added to all sporting event tickets. The latter fee would probably be accepted by the public if it were used to benefit health care. A "Health Tax" on cigarettes and alcohol would be less popular but justified because of the impairment of health and death caused by these substances.

PROPOSAL FOR UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO COST EFFECTIVE
HEALTH CARE IN THE UNITED STATES

With regard to health care in the United States, it is safe to say that there is consensus on the following points:

1. The quality of health care for those who have access to it is second to none.
2. Our health care system is the most expensive in the world (\$700 billion per year, which equates to approximately 12% of the GNP or over \$2,000 per capita per year - and it is escalating at twice the average rate of inflation).
3. In spite of this, it is a national disgrace that from 33 to 37 million Americans are uninsured or under-insured for health care, which deprives the vast majority of them from access to the benefits of an otherwise superb health care system. It is abundantly apparent that this is rapidly becoming a political issue, which is going to be high on the national agenda of concerns in the 1992 elections.

While there is consensus that there must be universal access to the health care system in the United States, there is no consensus as how this can best be achieved. There are many proposals for national health insurance similar to the Canadian system by simply expanding Medicare to cover the entire population. This would require an increase in taxes that would be unacceptable for most voters and politicians. Furthermore, it would expand the federal bureaucracy enormously to administer such a program at a time when the government hasn't been able to deal effectively with the management of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. A nationalized health insurance program would have all of the compassion of the IRS, the efficiency of the Postal Service and the price of the Pentagon.

From the outset it must be understood that bringing an additional 34 to 37 million Americans into the health care system is going to cost more money, not less, and will increase the percentage of GNP devoted to health care no matter how it is done.

A far better solution to universal access than letting the government carry the entire financial and administrative burden (i.e. national health insurance), is to make it a public/private partnership as follows:

The federal government would continue to manage and fund the Medicare program covering those beneficiaries 65 years of age and older. The federal government should also assume the financial and administrative responsibility for the Medicaid program, which has

been a disaster. Originally designed to provide medical care for the financially disadvantaged, it now covers only 40% of those whose family incomes are below the poverty line. Eligibility and benefits vary greatly from state to state. In many cases benefits are meager even for those who receive them. Only the federal government can set eligibility and benefit standards that will be uniform throughout the country and provide necessary care for economically disadvantaged citizens. All members of families with incomes below 1.5 or 2.0 times the state adjusted poverty level should be eligible for benefits. A uniform benefit package should be provided. The burden of financing this program would fall to the federal government through taxation, but the federal government already bears the majority of the financial responsibility for Medicaid. If state participation continues in financing the Medicaid program, it should not include the prerogative for states to legislate eligibility criteria and benefits, which should be uniform throughout the United States.

✓ Business and Industry. About 24 million of the 37 million uninsured or under-insured are employed individuals and their families. Most of these family wage earners are employed in small companies and businesses which do not provide health insurance as a benefit. The Congress should mandate that all employers provide a standard package of health benefits for all of their employees. It is recognized that this could be an unbearable burden for some small businesses unless it is phased in gradually and tax incentives provided and risk pools created so that new and small businesses can afford the cost of such coverage.

State Governments. All states should be mandated to create risk pools to make available coverage for the medically uninsurable and for others for whom individual health insurance policies are too expensive and group coverage is not available. Small employers should have access to such risk pools so that they could acquire coverage for their employees at affordable rates if it is unavailable for a better price in the private market. Some states already have such coverage available for the medically uninsurable. These pools are funded from a variety of sources, including mandated contributions from health insurance companies doing business in the state and contributions from state funds. The Internal Revenue code or ERISA should be amended so that self insured employers could be required to contribute to the risk pool. Premiums for coverage in the state risk pools would be prorated depending upon ability to pay, ranging from nothing to usual group rates for employers of small groups. A 100% tax deduction for premium payment should be allowed for individuals who purchase insurance coverage through the pool. State mandated benefits that are not part of the basic health insurance package should be repealed or preempted.

Private individuals. More and more, business and industry are

asking employees to pick up a greater share of their health care costs through deductibles and co-payments. This should be prorated according to ability to pay. It is not unreasonable to expect the affluent to assume financial responsibility for their entire health care package, and this includes Medicare beneficiaries as well. At a time when 33 to 37 million Americans do not have adequate health insurance, it is unconscionable that those who are fortunate enough to have a comfortable income, are not asked to pay a prorated share of their health insurance coverage.

As a corollary of this, those who can afford it should have the option of enhancing their medical insurance coverage by purchasing policies that include benefits over and above those provided by the standard health insurance package or by paying providers directly for benefits that are not covered.

Not only are consumers going to be asked to pick up a greater share of their health care costs, but they will have to learn to accomodate to changes in the delivery system, which will include delays in obtaining non-emergent services and some inconvenience related to where services can be obtained.

Cost Containment.

Even the most affluent nation in the world cannot afford unlimited health care benefits. Providing health insurance coverage to the 33 to 37 million under-and uninsured will necessarily increase the cost of medical care, but it should be done prudently. A standard benefit package should be agreed upon and required for all payors, including individuals, the federal government, employers, etc. Individuals and employers should have the option of expanding this coverage at their own expense if they desire. Private insurers must provide benefits that conform to this standard package and appropriate regulations should be in place to monitor this. The American Medical Association has made recommendations about what should be included in this basic package which should also include provision of long term care.

Physicians are often blamed for the high cost of medical care, and to some extent this is not misdirected. However, this is not so much what physicians charge patients for their own services, but what they order for patients in the way of laboratory tests and high technologic procedures. Physician services account for less than 20% of the total health care bill in the United States. About 50% of what the average physician earns goes for overhead to cover office expenses. Thus, only about 10% of total health care expenditures accrue to the physician. In spite of attempts of the RBRVS to more equitably distribute this income between proceduralists and non-proceduralists, the primary care physician (family physicians, general internists, pediatricians) are not adequately compensated for the time that they must spend in interviewing and examining elderly patients with complex medical problems, making diagnoses, and planning treatment, including

ordering diagnostic and therapeutic procedures cost effectively.

While control of physicians' fees, especially as they escalate relative to general inflation is important, more important yet is providing practice parameters, which will assist physicians in deciding the most effective ways in which various diagnostic and therapeutic procedures can be applied. The American Medical Association is actively working with numerous specialty societies to identify appropriate practice parameters, which will not only reduce costs, but also improve quality. It is also likely that physicians who follow the prescribed practice parameters will appreciably reduce professional liability risks.

Hopefully, practice parameters will provide guidelines for the care of terminally ill patients. An inordinate amount of the national health care expenditures goes to high technology in the Intensive Care Unit in an attempt to extend life without regard to quality of life. Sometimes it seems that we do not believe that death is inevitable. We badly need guidelines about when it is professionally and ethically acceptable to "give up". Broader use of advanced directives by patients should also mitigate this problem.

Regionalization of services and high tech equipment for complex medical problems. The proliferation of expensive technology (e.g. CT scanners, MR scanners, PET scanners) is wasteful and adds immeasurably and unnecessarily to the cost of medical care in this country. The public would be better served if care of patients with complex problems requiring special expertise and expensive technology was provided in regional centers, staffed by skilled specialists in rare or complex diseases. This concentration of expertise and technology would improve quality of care and could be enforced by laws and regulations that control reimbursement. Much of the expensive technology in this country is under-utilized or used unnecessarily to justify its purchase.

The American system of health care delivery is becoming a cafeteria line in which patients themselves decide when and if they need expensive specialty care and even demand high tech procedures or tests. This is not a cost effective system, nor does it foster quality. The public should learn to depend upon primary care physicians to coordinate their care and to advise and counsel them regarding the need for consultation with specialists. Reimbursement formulae should include disincentives for patients who want to "doctor shop" in the cafeteria line of expensive subspecialists. To assure an ample supply of primary physicians to fulfill this role, it will be necessary to provide incentives to medical students to go into the primary care specialties and to medical schools to recruit and train students for these specialties.

Tort reform is an important aspect of cost containment. It has variously been estimated that professional liability insurance adds 5 to 10% to physicians fees, more in some areas of the country and for some specialties than others. This does not include the sometimes unnecessary tests and x-rays that are ordered by fearful physicians anticipating that they may someday be brought into court to explain why they did or did not do certain things for a litigant. This is known as defensive medicine and all physicians have done things which were more defensive than defensible. Physicians often yield to the demands of their patients for high tech procedures, rather than risk a malpractice suit subsequently, realizing that the patient will go elsewhere until they are satisfied. The AMA conservatively estimates that defensive medicine adds \$21 billion to the U.S. health care bill every year.

Preventive medicine, largely through changes in life style has the potential for preventing or postponing stroke, heart attack and some cancers. While this is to be encouraged, it is not clear that it will translate into reducing overall health care expenditures. Everybody has to die sometime and statistics from HCFA indicate that a large proportion of medical expenditures occur in the last year of life. There is always a last year of life! Moreover, people who do not die of heart attacks, strokes or cancer may ultimately require nursing home care, which is a high cost item. It is clear that cigarette smoking, and drug & alcohol abuse do add significantly and unnecessarily to the nation's medical bill and that eliminating these health perils would save money and alleviate a lot of human suffering and misery.

In summary, it is obvious that to provide universal access to health care in the United States is going to require a public/private cooperative effort, which will cost everybody more. Nevertheless, the nation has a moral obligation to provide access to quality health care for all of its citizens. Health care is a right. Federal taxes will have to be increased in order to support an expanded and revised Medicaid program to provide care for the medically indigent. Tax incentives will be necessary to subsidize small businesses and companies that will be mandated to provide health care insurance for all employees. It is obvious that business and industry will also be expected to contribute more for their employees' health care. Ultimately, it gets back to the private citizen who must pay the taxes that will be necessary and who will also be expected to pay reasonable deductibles and co-payments for their own health insurance. Physicians will be called upon to use more discretion in the tests and procedures which they order for their patients in line with developing practice parameters.

Poorly implemented, universal health care has the potential for fiscal disaster; properly implemented with equitable distribution of the costs and discretion on the part of physicians and health care providers, it has the potential for increasing the quality as well as the length of life of the citizens of this country.

2/13/92

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1992

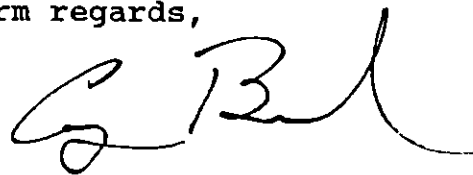
Dear Melanie and Don:

Of course I received a debrief from the fearless leader of the Albertville delegation. I also checked in with the second senior officer present, Nan Ellis.

Their reports prompt me to fire off this letter to thank you both for being on that delegation. Doro reports that she could barely get any coveted "autograph time." That was not the case, she reported, for you two.

I appreciate your adding lustre to a marvelous event. Thanks, too, for being so nice to two special people in my life, my daughter and my sister. In these funny, ugly times that means an awful lot to Barbara and me.

Warm regards,



Mr. and Mrs. Don Johnson
Post Office Box 142
Woody Creek, Colorado 81656

P.S. Don, your CBS interview was a home run.

P.S.S. On future correspondence, write "RANGER" on the lower left hand corner of the outer envelope. By using this code, your mail will come directly to me and Mrs. Bush -- bypassing the White House "sea of mail."

bcc: Nan Ellis
Doro LeBlond
Patty Presock

From the desk of
George Bush

is he in
Colorado?

→ yes (I checked
up his file)

B -

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page



February 13, 1992

Dear Don and Melanie,

Of course I receibved a de-brief from the fearless leader of the Albertville delegation. I also checked in with the second senior officer present, Nan Ellis...

Their reposrts prompt me to fire off this letetr to thank you both for bveing on that delegation. Doro reports that she could barely get any coveted "auto graph time" ~~and that her "face time" on TV was nil.~~ That was not the case, she reported, for you two, ~~guys~~.

Thanks for adding such lustre ^{two} to a marvelous event. Thanks ^{too} for being ~~so~~ just plain nice to special people in my life, my daughter and my sister. In these funny, ugly times that means an awful lot to Barabara and me.

Warm Regards,

bcc Nan Ellis, Doro, Patty.

RZ add a card showing them how to use BLUE code.1

P.S. Your CBS interview was a home-run.

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

FROM THE PRESIDENT



THE PRESIDENT

2-13-92

Dear Charlie

My Health is great.

Thanks for that very
thoughtful note of Jan 16th
Warm Best Wishes

Cap B

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Charlie Capps, Jr.
Member of the House of Representatives
of the State of Mississippi
District 28, Bolivar County
Post Office Box 308
Cleveland, Mississippi 38732

CC:
Rose Zamaria

GEORGE BUSH

Charlie
Liked it!
Thanks for
all you're
doing
GB

2-13-92

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Charles R. Black, Jr.
Black, Manafort, Stone & Kelly
Suite 300
211 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

CC:
Rose Zamaria (2 copies)
Ron Kaufman

Campaign adviser likes Bush's chances in Texas



SAM ATTLESEY

TEXAS
POLITICS

AUSTIN — Charles Black, one of President Bush's senior campaign advisers, was in Texas the other day, scouting the political landscape.

And he said he liked what he saw in the president's adopted home state.

"The president is very popular here.

"He's always about 10 points more popular here than he is nationally," said Mr. Black.

Looking ahead to the general election,

Mr. Black said, "A moderate or a conservative Democrat could compete in Texas. We

would have to work at it and campaign, but I

think we'd still carry Texas.

"If it (the Democratic nominee) is a

Northern Yankee liberal, I don't think they

can touch us in Texas."

The Washington-based consultant said

the Bush campaign in Texas is not taking for

granted the March 10 GOP presidential pri-

mary.

Buchanan, Duke will affect strategy for primary, he says

"We're getting fully organized down to the county level with voter identification and turnout. We have contingency plans to do advertising and everything else, but until we get past New Hampshire, we probably won't know how much of that we will need," he said in an interview.

Former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke and conservative columnist Patrick Buchanan are on the Republican ballot with Mr. Bush.

"How much they are campaigning here and how much resources they are putting in will determine how much of our resources we have to put in," Mr. Black said.

"I expect the president will want to campaign here regardless at least once because it is his home state."

Would it be embarrassing for the president if Mr. Duke or Mr. Buchanan garnered any delegates from Texas?

"Only a delegate or two wouldn't be particularly embarrassing. You wouldn't want them to get more than a handful, though," he said. "Neither one is a threat to his nomi-

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— Charles Black, campaign adviser for President Bush

nation, and they can't go to the convention with enough delegates to do anything."

Mr. Black also said he is not too concerned that Democratic Gov. Ann Richards might play a big role against Mr. Bush in the general election.

"It's not a big effect. . . . It would have to be real close for her to be decisive," he said.

As the March 10 primaries draw near, politicians, political parties and non-partisan organizations are beginning to play hardball.

Texans for Term Limitations, the 200,000-member, bipartisan group seeking limits on the terms of politicians, for example, has sent questionnaires to all legislative candidates asking them their position on the issue. Rob Mosbacher, who heads the group, made it clear that the candidates' positions will be made public before their elections. And, he said, if a candidate does not respond to the questionnaire, it will be assumed that the candidate is opposed to term limits.

■ The political arm of the Texas Abortion Rights Action League says it is prepared to begin a "sophisticated, aggressive grassroots campaign" this year to defeat President Bush. It said it would have a 500,000-member phone bank "and turn them out in November for pro-choice candidates at all

levels. In this last election cycle before we lose the right to choose, pro-choice Texans will vote in record numbers for the candidates who pledge to keep government out of our private decisions."

■ Texas Republican Party Chairman Fred Meyer, in an open letter to Democratic Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock, says his party will help Mr. Bullock keep his promise not to have new taxes in the 1993 legislative session. "Just to make sure your new opposition to taxes isn't just an election-year conversion, we'll send you some Republican help. A Republican majority in the Texas Senate, and you just might have to keep your word this time," Mr. Meyer wrote. But an analysis of state Senate campaigns by the Texas Chamber of Commerce indicates that the GOP, which holds nine of the 31 seats, is likely to gain three new seats instead of the seven it needs for a majority. The chamber's analysis of legislative races also indicated that Republicans are likely to gain only two House seats. That would give them 59 in the 150-member House.

Sam Attlesey is deputy chief of the Austin Bureau of The Dallas Morning News.

GEORGE BUSH

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Thanks for
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Sam Attlesey is deputy chief of the Austin Bureau of The Dallas Morning News.



THE PRESIDENT

Feb 13, 1992

Dear Mr. Rios,

I was glad to get
your letter about the Wynwood
Trade Zone.

Good luck
G. Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. William Rios
Executive Director
Wynwood Community Economic
Development Corporation
225 N.E. 34 Street, Suite 209
Miami, Florida 33137

CC:

Rosé Zamaria



THE PRESIDENT

Feb. 12, 1992

daily

Dear Lilyan —

A welcome critique!

Thanks once again. The
cranko press, goaded by
predictable political critics,
dumped on the speech; but

the reviews have been
pretty good.

Thanks so much
for checking in —

Gratefully,

Ag B

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Lilyan Wilder
Apartment #3B
210 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021-6097

cc:
Sam Skinner

MEMO TO: The Honorable George Bush
FROM: Lilyan Wilder
RE: State of the Union Address
DATE: February 10, 1992

✓ Before you began your address, CNN asked a couple, in Bedford, New Hampshire, Elaine and Allen Southwick, what they wanted to hear from you. Mr. Southwick said, "I want leadership. He needs to set out goals, strategies and a plan that he can work in conjunction with the Congress to basically address a lot of the domestic issues which are major problems in the United States at the moment." I feel that you fulfilled Mr. Southwick's wish in your State of the Union Address.

✓ The following comments will focus on language and delivery, with one note on appearance.

✓ Right from the start you exhibited the strength, command, continuity and stamina needed to carry your message. You kept the momentum going, point by point and step by step.

The language in this speech is excellent. People are used to your speech patterns and you would not be believable if you spoke to us in too heightened a style. The style you use is clear cut and eloquent without being ornate.

Your first big point was America Won the Cold War.

The early summing up of the Cold War's effects and your comments about America's tradition of heroism through your comments about the sacrifices of American tax payers and how your grandchildren will not have to crawl under their desks to practice air raid drills were very good.

The next major point you built to was Our Polices Were Vindicated.

Your excitement when you spoke about curtailing the strategic nuclear missiles was winning. Your specific listing of what you were

going to do was convincingly and strongly stated. You were also strong in the way you led up to and emphasized, "As long as I am President, I will continue to lead in support of freedom everywhere. Not out of arrogance, not out of altruism but for the safety and security of our children." Your emphasis was on target.

Examples of effective language:

"Much good can come from the prudent use of power."

Regarding your arms reduction plan, "to do less would be insensible to progress, but to do more would be ignorant of history."

"If this age of miracles and wonders has taught us anything, it is that if we can change the world, we can change America."

Your transition, "Now, to our troubles at home" bridged to "and let me tell you right from the start and right from the heart: I know we're in hard times, but I know something else, this will not stand."

Your conviction was powerful. Your voice was rich and strong. Your phrasing was particularly good. You knew the text and you consistently emphasized the key words to make your points. "We must clear away the obstacles to growth: high taxes, high regulation, red tape and, yes, wasteful government spending."

Your next major point was: "You must cut the capital gains tax on the people of our country." The response was tumultuous.

You changed rhythm and went very quickly over "The opponents of this measure and those who've offered various so-called 'soak the rich' bills that are floating around this chamber should be reminded of something:" (and here you slowed down) "When they aim at the big guy, they usually hit the little guy. And maybe it's time that stopped." That change of rhythm framed the point you were trying to make. That's good.

"Well, at last." The reaction to the Democrats getting to their feet was on-target. Bravo for your impromptu reaction!

Another example of excellent language, excellent conviction: "I ask you to know what is in my heart and my aim is to increase our nation's good and I am proposing what I know will help. And you know when principle is at stake I relish a good fair fight."

I liked the way you numbered your long-term plan: first Trade, second Education, third Investments, et cetera. A set of numbers helps people organize their thoughts and remember what you are saying.

"Surely a tired woman on her way to work at six in the morning on a subway deserves to get there safely . . . surely these people have been denied a basic civil right." Good image, moving and strong.

You handled the 70 or more outbursts of applause very well. You zoomed on to the line item veto!!! and made it key.

And you built to "the dissolution of the family" this was a strong step leading to your climax "it is time to replace the assumptions of the welfare state, and help reform the welfare system"

The rise in racist comments and anti-semitism is "not acceptable!!!" You were human and strong.

When you reached the beginning of the conclusion of your speech you used good humor: on the aging process being delayed if it had to make its way through Congress and you were feisty and rambunctious (language you used to describe the soldiers of Desert Storm) when you said, "Go tell that to Neil Armstrong, tell it to the farmers, tell it to the men and women of Desert Storm." You really built to a powerful ending with "we are the freest, kindest and strongest nation on earth" and then you topped it all with "I make this vow: This will not stand."

The leadership you showed and the strength to succeed were evident from start to finish. Your sense of caring was there with great sincerity and feeling. Your presence was memorable. The speech was yours. You owned it.

The one note on your appearance is this: I recall thinking at the Christmas reception at the White House how handsome and healthy you looked. During the evening I was introduced to a young woman who said she does your makeup. Since then, I have been struck with how different you look on television compared to how you looked in person on December 19th.

To be more specific about the State of the Union address, I suggest you ask your makeup person to look closely at your lips. I feel they need some color when you are wearing makeup, otherwise they fade out. I hope you don't object to this observation. Sometimes it takes someone who does not see you in person often to see a particular feature. On another occasion, your interview with David Frost, your overall makeup seemed not as heavy and your lips were more natural.

* * *

To sum up:

This was your most complete, substantive speech to date. You scored high in:

Structure
Momentum
Conviction
Phrasing
Urgency
Sincerity
Command
Ownership

v50083exec

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^AP-Taxes^

^Democrats Writing Middle-Class Tax Relief, Higher Taxes for Rich^

^By JIM LUTHER=

^AP Tax Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - The White House today accused congressional Democrats of trying to "make political hay" rather than jobs with their tax bill that would give relief to the middle class, hit the rich and provide some incentive for investment.

Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee began negotiating among themselves after rejecting key parts of Bush's tax plan Wednesday, including his proposal to slash the capital gains tax.

The Democrats disavowed any election-year bidding war. "This is going to be a Democratic consensus package," Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill. and the Ways and Means chairman, told reporters. "Don't be surprised" if it includes a surtax on millionaires and higher tax rates on those with incomes above \$100,000, he said.

Such tax increases would finance a credit for wage earners or some other tax cut that would benefit mainly the middle class.

That's kind of the centerpiece of what we will be doing," Rostenkowski added. He said Democrats are intent on holding down the size of their plan, on avoiding a repeat of the 1981 tax-cut bidding war that many economists blame for the record federal budget deficit.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said today it came as no surprise that "they immediately started talking about tax increases again."

"We're very upset about it," Fitzwater said of Wednesday's party-line Ways and Means vote against the Bush plan. "The Democrats clearly want to make political hay rather than make jobs."

"It looks like a clear attempt to use the same old parliamentary majority party tactics to embarrass Republicans and push their own political agenda," he charged.

Republican leaders, stinging from the defeat, asked that the House be allowed to consider the plan next week under unusual procedures that would require a two-thirds vote to pass.

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AM-ECONOMY-BUSH

WHITE HOUSE HITS DEMOCRATS ON GROWTH PLAN

WASHINGTON, Reuters - The White House Thursday lashed out at the Democrat-controlled House tax-writing committee for sending President Bush's entire economic growth package to almost certain defeat on the House floor.

"It looks like a clear attempt to use the same old parliamentary-majority party tactics to embarrass Republicans and push their own political agenda," spokesman Marlin Fitzwater told reporters.

"Democrats clearly want to make political hay rather than make jobs," he said.

Fitzwater was referring to Wednesday's 22-14 vote by the Ways and Means Committee voted to send the House the entire Bush anti-recession package, leaving out only a few measures beyond the committee's jurisdiction.

Bush wants Congress to pass seven of his proposals now, including a generous capital gains tax cut, and leave the rest until later in the year. Among the proposals postponed would be one to raise the personal exemption for children by \$500.

As part of a strategy to present Bush's economic proposals in the worst possible light, promises of bipartisanship notwithstanding, Democrats want to demonstrate that a Democratic majority and even some Republicans oppose the plan.

House Speaker Thomas Foley of Washington and other Democratic leaders say they will pass their own economic plan by March 20, responding to a deadline Bush set in his State of the Union address last month.

Fitzwater, predicting that the Democratic plan would call for a tax hike, said the White House was "very upset" about the Ways and Means Committee vote because it represents a partisan rejection of the growth package.

REUTERS

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Bush Library Photocopy Preservation

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(complete writethru _ fresh fitzwater reaction)

Democrats push towards House vote on Bush tax plan
By MELISSA MERSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Bush administration Thursday accused House Democrats of making "political hay, rather than jobs," by sending a Democratic version of President Bush's economic growth package to the House floor.

The House Ways and Means Committee's action Wednesday was designed to politically embarrass the president by demonstrating how little support there is for his economic stimulus package.

The committee agreed 22-14 to send the measure to the House without endorsement, after nearly three hours of partisan bickering and sniping. The grousing, several members conceded, was more for the benefit of those watching the proceedings on television than part of any sincere effort at compromise on the legislation.

White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater said Thursday, "We're very upset about it because it represents a partisan rejection of" the president's plan.

"The Democrats want to make political hay, rather than jobs," he said, adding, "It looks like another Democratic attempt to use the same parliamentary majority tactics to push their own agenda. They immediately started talking about tax increases again."

"We're opposed to tax increases," Fitzwater said. "It's not a very encouraging move."

The arguing during the Ways and Means Committee hearing erupted just as work on the tax measure began, after Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., the committee chairman, explained how he intended the committee to use as its basis for action a version of Bush's economic recovery tax plan put together by House Democratic leader Richard Gephardt of Missouri instead of the Republican version drafted by House GOP leader Robert Michel of Illinois and Rep. Bill Archer, R-Texas.

"The process is clearly designed to hurt the president politically and I won't stand for it," Archer told the members.

"You do everything to create obstacles and obfuscation (to passage of a bill) the president can sign," he continued.

"I thought what we would see is total cooperation," Rostenkowski replied, adopting a tone of false indigence. House Democrats had to take the procedural step of actually introducing Bush's plan as legislation in order to bring it to a vote, he maintained, because no Republicans were willing to be that closely associated with it.

"I know George Bush and Dick Gephardt is no George Bush," Rep. William Thomas, R-Calif., said. "The president wanted a racehorse and you've given him a jackass," he said of the Democratic interpretation of the Bush plan.

"If you want to walk away from George Bush's proposal, we'll give you the opportunity," said Rep. Tom Downey, D-N.Y.

Archer proposed as a substitute for the Gephardt-Bush plan the version he co-authored with Michel, but the committee rejected it on strict party lines.

The substitute, which GOP leaders now plan to offer again on the floor when the House takes up the legislation in two or three weeks, contained a seven-point plan to boost the economy as outlined in Bush's State of the Union address to Congress in January.

As introduced, the Gephardt version would lose \$53.7 billion in revenues over five years, according to the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation staff. Archer's version would lose \$31.3 billion.

Gephardt introduced his version of the president's plan Tuesday, Rostenkowski said. The new edition has only "minor technical changes" from the Michel-Archer version, he explained. The new version omits those elements of the Bush plan that would have required other congressional committees to act on the measure. The Gephardt version only contains items the Ways and Means Committee deals with, he said.

Ways and Means Democrats began meeting privately Wednesday afternoon to begin drafting their own plan, which also will be offered on the House floor. The Democrats plan to complete their work by Saturday, a committee aide said.

It is unclear just what elements the Democratic plan will contain, but Rostenkowski wants it to include some kind of tax relief for middle income taxpayers and, to pay for it, it probably will call for raising the top income tax rate to about 35 percent and a "millionaire's" tax on annual income in excess of \$1 million.

Bush Library Photocopy
Preservation

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 13, 1992

February 13, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority with Respect to the
Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty
Implementation Act

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Defense the functions vested in me by section 93(a) and section 94 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended (the "Act"), and to the Secretary of State the functions vested in me by section 93(f) of the Act. Consistent with section 2 of the Act, transfers of defense articles under section 93(a) shall be subject to the policy direction of the Secretary of State, including the determination of whether such transfers shall occur.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 13, 1992

The President today appointed Salvador Bonilla-Mathe, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association for a term expiring on the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1992. He would succeed Al Cardenas. Since 1988, Mr. Bonilla-Mathe has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Gulf Bank in Miami, Florida.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 13, 1992

The President has selected Representative William L. Dickinson, of Alabama, to represent him at the Asian Aerospace '92 exhibition, a Conference and airshow to be held in Singapore from February 25-March 1, 1992. This is the sixth show this international trade show series emphasizing the Asia-Pacific market.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 13, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Herman Jay Cohen, an Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 22, 1997. This is a reappointment.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 13, 1992

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee:

ALLAN S. CHAIT, of New York, for a term expiring April 25, 1993. He would succeed Alfred E. Stendahl. Currently, Mr. Chait serves as President of the Ralph M. Chait Galleries, Incorporated in New York, New York.

EDWARD R. HUDSON, JR., of Texas, for a term expiring April 25, 1994. He would succeed James William Alsdorf. Mr. Hudson serves as an Independent Oil Producer in Fort Worth, Texas.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN, of California, for a term expiring April 25, 1993. He would succeed Michael Kelly. Currently, Mr. Martin serves as a Detective for the Los Angeles Police Department in Los Angeles, California.

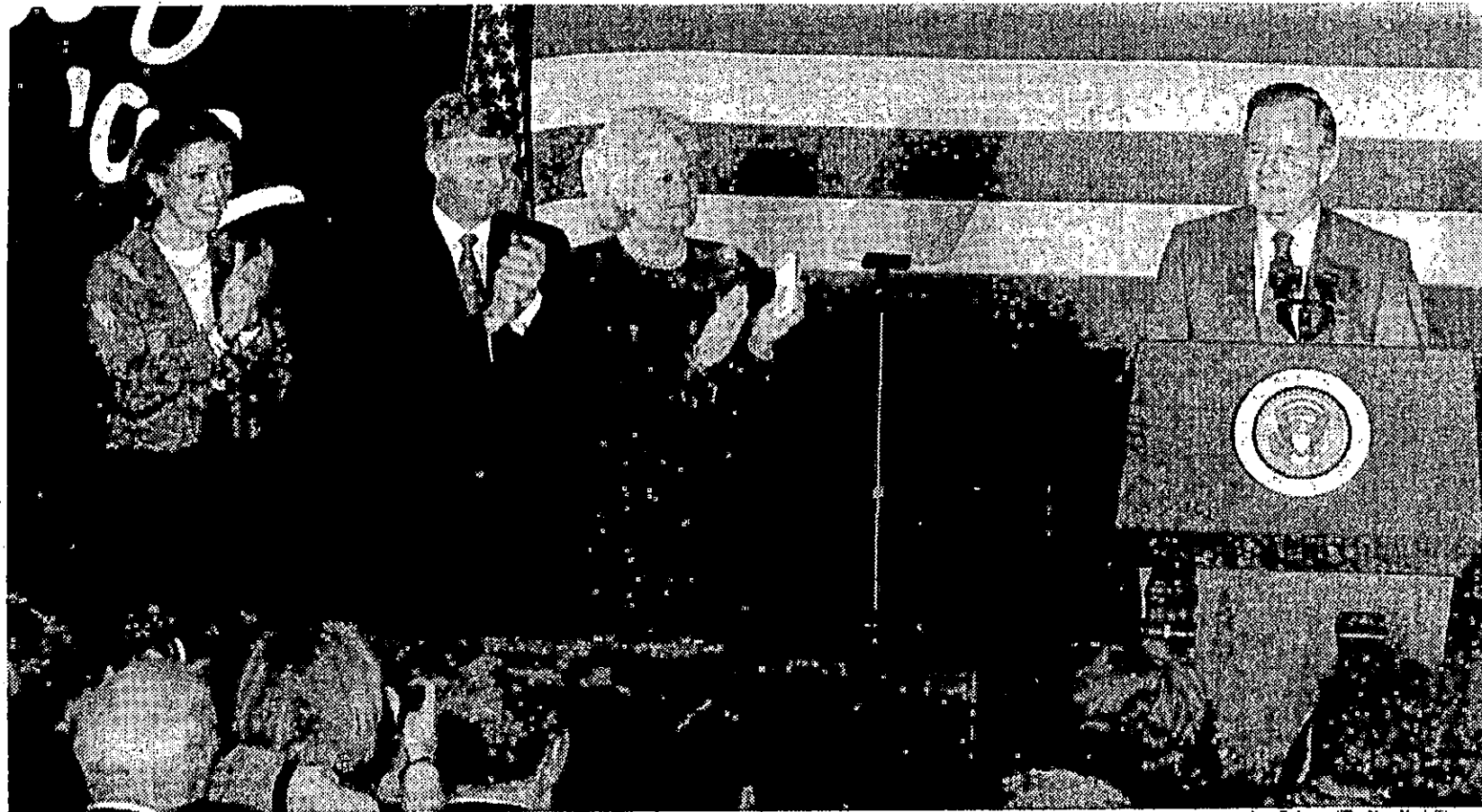
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THE WHITE HOUSE
MRS. BUSH'S PRESS OFFICE

DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS
Thursday February 13, 1992

Mrs. Bush	(in folder)
Secretary Skinner	West Wing
Marlin Fitzwater	West Wing
Constance Horner	West Wing
Carol Powers	West Wing
Patty Presock	Residence
First Lady Detail	Staircase
Karen Connell	Room 58 OEOB
Shirley Green	Room 94 OEOB
Anne Griffith	Room 98 OEOB
Diana Kellogg	Room 157 OEOB
Gregg Petersmeyer	Room 100 OEOB
Marguerite Sullivan	Room 268 OEOB
Carolyn Washington	Room 268 OEOB
Benita Somerfield	hold one copy
Ann Brock	
Julie Cooke	
Joan DeCain	
Laurie Firestone	
Jane Moore	
Susan Porter Rose	
Sally Runion	
Peggy Swift	
Anna Perez	
Sondra Haley	
Jean Becker	
Jay Suchan	(plus originals)

"I'm not encouraging them, I'm not discouraging them." **GOV. MARIO M. CUOMO**



President Bush formally announcing his candidacy for re-election yesterday in Washington before flying to New Hampshire to campaign. The President was introduced by his wife, Barbara. Vice President Dan Quayle and his wife, Marilyn, applauded the President's speech.

Republicans

Bush Announces Candidacy, Claiming

By ANDREW ROSENTHAL
Special to The New York Times

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 12 — Seeking to blunt the right-wing threat from Patrick J. Buchanan in New Hampshire, President Bush today reached for the conservative political mantle of Ronald Reagan in formally announcing his candidacy for re-election, then promptly flew here to campaign.

"In 1980, I came to Washington as part of a team," Mr. Bush said in Washington this morning with Vice President Dan Quayle, a favorite of conservatives, standing at his side. "We started a revolution to free America from — you remember — the politics of malaise and to set sail toward America's destiny."

The Ritual of Announcing

The President seemed intent on staking his conservative credentials on the bedrock Republican themes of the past: patriotism, anti-Communism, a strong military, family values, small government and deregulation.

Conservatives, especially Mr. Buchanan, have accused Mr. Bush of abandoning these principles in favor of political pragmatism. But the principles sustained him in his 1988 race for the Presidency and have begun to reappear in his oratory as Mr. Bush's political fortunes have sagged from the unassailability of a year ago to the apparent contestability of today.

A day for
sounding familiar
conservative
themes.

Reagan Mantle

For New Hampshire businesses, the Presidential primary usually means an infusion of cash, but Merchants Rent A Car finds that the recession is cutting into that revenue. *Business Day*, page D1.

After the Washington speech, in which he went through the ritual of announcing a candidacy that has been clear for months, Mr. Bush flew to New Hampshire to address the State Legislature and rush through a day of handshaking and picture-taking aimed at keeping Mr. Buchanan's showing as low as possible in that state's Republican primary next Tuesday.

Mr. Bush never mentioned Mr. Buchanan by name today, but took a thinly veiled slap at him by denouncing protectionism, a mainstay of the insurgent candidate's political message. "Our national symbol is not the ostrich," the President said. "It's the eagle, and that's the way it should be."

Mr. Buchanan spent his day in Carroll County, a Republican stronghold in the eastern part of the state, and made much of an endorsement today of his candidacy by *The Boston Herald*, a development that clearly annoyed Bush aides.

The President declared that the 1992 campaign is a fight over the "future of America." But the day was devoted to repairing political damage and to revisiting familiar places and themes. Campaign aides say that weeks of television advertisements and visits by surrogates have not been working, and that Mr. Bush must establish a stronger personal presence here.

Fighting an Elitist Image

In Concord, the President met with a roomful of police officers, a constituency that he campaigned regularly with in 1988. In Bedford, he went to a shopping mall, where Mr. Bush, who arrived in New Hampshire in 1988 fighting his prep school image, rubbed elbows and shook thousands of hands as he tried to dispel any notion that he is remote from everyday Americans.

✚ In Washington, Mr. Bush's wife, Barbara, introduced her husband to the friendly crowd by testifying to his concern for Americans' suffering and his pride in their achievements.

"I'd like to tell you about the George Bush I've known for more than half a century, the man I have raised my children with, the man I've shared my life with," she said. "In the phases of his life, I've watched my husband change from a schoolboy to a family man to a businessman to public servant, from Congressman to President, from college team captain to leader of the greatest nation on earth."

In sounding his conservative themes, Mr. Bush dwelt today on the welfare system, a subject he has rarely mentioned until recently, drawing enormous applause from about 1,000 supporters who gathered in a Washington hotel this morning to hear his announcement speech.

'My Supporter, Ronald Reagan'

Outlining what he said was his agenda for the future, Mr. Bush said: "We'll get our economy up and running at full speed. We'll restore decency to the American way of life. We will silence the voices of hatred and gloom. And we will attack programs that lock people in bleak dependency as we work to reform our dismal welfare program."

He added: "I believe government is too big and it costs too much. I believe in a strong defense for this country — and good schools, safe streets — a government really worthy of the people. I believe that parents, not government, should make the important decisions about health, child care and education."

Perhaps mindful that the conservative wing of the Republican Party has never been his political base, Mr. Bush brought Mr. Quayle, a strong conservative, and his wife, Marilyn, on stage with him and looked to Mr. Reagan's legacy for legitimacy. At one point Mr. Bush even called him, "my supporter, Ronald Reagan."

The President's announcement of his candidacy was a simple formality. Mr. Bush has been raising money and entering his name on primary ballots around the country for months. But the campaign had delayed the announcement to permit him to strike an ostensibly bipartisan stand with Congress and to get as much political advantage from it as he could for the New Hampshire vote.

Clearly aiming at Mr. Buchanan, the President said: "Protectionism isn't a prescription for prosperity. Boil away all the tough talk, all the swagger and all the patriotic posture, and protectionism amounts to a smoke screen for a country that is running scared."

Mr. Buchanan told reporters that Mr. Bush gave a "well crafted" speech to announce his candidacy. But he said, "Take the rhetoric, place it against the reality of New Hampshire and New England, and I'm afraid the President falls short."

'Retail Campaigning' Effort

Bush campaign aides said their strategy for the New Hampshire primary rested on letting as many voters as possible see Mr. Bush and, as in today's events, even touch him — the sort of "retail campaigning" that he credits for his rise to the Presidency.

At the Puritan Backroom Restaurant in Manchester, at a General Electric plant in Hooksett, at a meeting with New Hampshire police officers and firefighters and at the Bedford mall, Mr. Bush shook literally thousands of hands and posed with hundreds of supporters for photographs.

The stop at the Bedford mall was

billed by its management as a "nonpolitical event," but about half of the crowd, which was lined up along yellow tapes on the floor and held back by Secret Service agents, seemed made up of people with "Bush-Quayle 92" stickers on their coats. They chanted, "Four more years!" in response to a campaign worker who moved through the crowd.

Besides trying to fend off the challenge from the right, Mr. Bush seemed bent today on inoculating himself as much as possible from problems that have beset his candidacy, including charges that he spends too much time on foreign policy. Today he tried to turn the tables and capitalize on his foreign policy record by crediting himself with

With an eye to Buchanan, the President derides ostriches.

ending the cold war, keeping up military spending and bringing down Soviet Communism.

"If you want to lead in the world, you've got to know the neighborhood," Mr. Bush said.

And he repeatedly reminded his audiences of the American victory in the Persian Gulf war last year. Mr. Bush even brought up the war when he reminded the Legislature of his March 20 deadline for Congress to pass his economic growth proposals.

At that time, he said, "I hope to be able to say that the liberation of America's economy has begun." When the war against Iraq began last year, the White House announced that the "liberation of Kuwait has begun."

President Formally Enters Race

Reagan-Era Rhetoric Revived in Bid for Conservative Support

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writer

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 12—President Bush formally opened his reelection campaign today with a conservative manifesto against big government that was sharply at odds with the kinder, gentler themes that launched his drive for the White House four years ago.

In his announcement to a cheering crowd of supporters in Washington this morning, and in a day of campaigning in this conservative state, Bush returned to the rhetoric of the Reagan Era to press his primary campaign against conservative commentator Patrick J. Buchanan.

"I believe government is too big and it costs too much," Bush said. The cheering crowd of campaign and party officials and Republican lawmakers had been warmed up before Bush appeared by fiery California congressman Robert K. Dornan.

Here in Concord, before the state Legislature, Bush repeated those words, and said they remained "the first principle" of his program to help the economy recover from the recession.

Four years ago, in an effort to differentiate himself from Ronald Reagan, Bush announced his drive for the White House with a gentle nod to the good government can do, and said, "I do not hate government. I am proud of my long experience in government." He spoke then of raising the ethical standards of government, of aiding the environment,

See BUSH, A27, Col. 1

of helping the needy and of "making this a kinder nation."

Now, facing a challenge from the right in a state that embraced Reagan with fervor, and with simmering unrest among conservatives generally, Bush reached back to seize on some of the former president's favorite campaign themes: family values and individual responsibility; anti-government, anti-Washington, pro-defense talk blended with a strongly patriotic vision of America as the leader of the world.

Between his set speeches, Bush campaigned with a vengeance here today, trolling the Back Room Restaurant to shake hands with diners, walking a huge shopping mall from end to end to answer questions and sign autographs. He took time to address a group of law enforcement officers and firefighters, who had been strong supporters here in 1988.

In his Concord speech, Bush indirectly attacked Buchanan, without mentioning his name, on his isolationist views and his opposition to the Persian Gulf War. On the trade issue, Bush said, "the drumbeat sounds for a new isolationism . . . an economic retreat from reality." Remove "the tough talk, all the swagger and all the patriotic pos-

turing, and protectionism amounts to nothing more than a smoke screen for a country that's running scared," he said.

Repeating a theme from his announcement, Bush portrayed efforts to protect America's industries and isolate the nation from the

Bush returned to the rhetoric of the Reagan Era in campaigning against Buchanan.

world's troubles as "running for cover" and "turning our back on a challenge," and he scornfully noted, "Our national symbol isn't the ostrich. It's the eagle."

Bush made much of the New Hampshire Legislature's resolution of support for the war effort last year. "There are those who didn't support us then," he said, but those who did helped "defend a small nation and a grand ideal."

A senior campaign official traveling with Bush told reporters that Buchanan's opposition to a war that

still evokes strong applause wherever the president mentions it will be the subject of Bush negative ads if they are deemed necessary in the final days of the New Hampshire campaign.

Campaign Chairman Robert M. X Teeter said the president recorded more positive ads before leaving Washington today, but he said the Bush team is prepared to attack Buchanan's record directly if it feels it needs to do so. Another official said that with Bush now in a commanding lead heading into Tuesday's Republican primary here, with no signs of visible erosion, the negative ads "probably won't be needed."

Bush's 15-minute announcement speech in Washington seemed constructed to provide an answer to Buchanan, and critics such as the conservative Manchester Union-Leader and Boston Herald, who have accused the president of campaigning as the heir to Reagan principles he has rejected. Bush's announcement was a recitation of Reaganesque principles with one exception: It contained no absolute rejection of increased taxes. Buchanan has made much here of Bush's 1988 "read my lips" pledge of "no new taxes" followed by his support of the 1990 tax increase.

In laying out his 1992 vision of government, Bush emphasized

"personal responsibility" rather than government responsibility, and "family values" as the most important piece of the social web that binds the nation together. Quoting the most popular member of his team, First Lady Barbara Bush, he said, "What happens in your house is more important than what happens in the White House."

The president blamed "entrenched opposition" in Washington for his inability to get much done on the domestic front, and charged them with stalling, blocking, refusing all his efforts. Four years ago, Bush praised the "interplay" between the White House and Congress as one way democracy "renews" itself daily.

This year, Bush had this message for Congress: "We say no more. To those who want to obstruct progress, we say, get moving or get out of the way. We've got an agenda."

In his announcement speech and throughout his day here, Bush spoke of the end of the Cold War and collapse of communism as the prime example of Republicans "standing firm" and producing the right result. "We put an end to the decades of the Cold War and reaped a springtime harvest of peace," Bush said, "Now, together, we will transform the arsenal of democracy into the engine of growth."



BY LARRY MORRIS—THE WASHINGTON POST
President Bush, with First Lady Barbara Bush and Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, announces opening of reelection campaign at news conference in Washington.



HE'S IN IT: President Bush, with wife Barbara and Vice President and Marilyn Quayle at his side, announces candidacy for reelection in Washington yesterday.

AP

Bush vows better days and victory

By Judy Keen
USA TODAY

BEDFORD, N.H. — President Bush, grinning widely, made his way down a Bedford Mall corridor Wednesday, shaking hands and signing autographs.

After formally announcing his candidacy earlier in Washington and declaring "I will win," he was clearly relishing his encounters with New Hampshire voters. He reminded them of the Desert Storm victory and his economic recovery plan, and vowed there are better days ahead.

His intention: tie up final strings for eliminating a challenge from conservative commentator Patrick Buchanan.

Bush's audiences applauded — and grumbled.

"I totally support him," said Army Sgt. Tia Merrill, a Republican who served in Saudi Arabia during Desert Storm. "I'd love to thank him for instilling patriotism in America."

But Roland Lunderville — a Manchester heavy equipment operator, out of work since December — stood sullenly among about 1,000 people. "I'd like to have him come to my house for a week and see what life is really like," said Lunderville, a political independent.

Ed Dube, a Manchester waiter and a Democrat, chimed in: "I came to see the man who's destroying us."

Earlier in Concord, Bush told the mostly Republican Legislature that his incentives for new homebuyers would generate 1,000 housing starts, put 2,000 construction workers on the job and pump \$120 million into the state's economy.

He also swiped at Buchanan's "America First" theme, without mentioning his challenger by name. Bush called such protectionism "a smokescreen for a country that's running scared — and that's not the America you and I know."

"Our national symbol isn't the ostrich, it's the eagle."

Lawmakers, who'd been asked to greet Bush enthusiastically, applauded but awarded no standing ovations. Said Rep. Larry Emerton, a Republican from Goffstown: "Some people are concerned; others think he has such minimal direct influence on Congress, they're not mad at him."

Bush's day began with his formal announcement in a bunting-draped Washington hotel ballroom packed with 1,000 supporters and White House staff.

Amid chants of "four more years," he delivered a nostalgic, back-to-basics recitation of Reagan-era Republican tenets. Declaring his campaign will be based on family values, a strong defense and less government, he said: "I believe government is too big and it costs too much."

✕ With first lady Barbara Bush, Vice President Quayle, Marilyn Quayle and the Cabinet sharing the stage, Bush recalled his Desert Storm victory and the collapse of communism. "Now, together, we will transform the arsenal of democracy into the engine of growth," he said.

Voters, he said, will decide which candidate has "the character, the experience and the toughness to make the important decisions. They could cast their lot with a lot of fresh faces who tout stale ideas. But they won't."

✕ Bush returns here Saturday and Sunday. He, the Quayles or Mrs. Bush will be here every day before Tuesday's primary — intent on overwhelming Buchanan.

None of it will change Lunderville's mind. "I've given up hoping politicians will help me," he said. "Even this one."

► Clinton draft flap, 1A; Cuomo write-in, 4A



By Scott Maguire, AP

FAMILY HELP: First lady Barbara Bush helps her husband campaign in Epsom, N.H., on Wednesday.

ELECTION '92

USA
TODAY

Life

8-PAGE PULLOUT

LEISURE TRAVEL

President's residence is a top stop

Crowds converge on home's bicentennial

By Craig Wilson
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — A few thousand tourists will tromp through the White House this weekend, celebrating Presidents Day.

But that's a small brigade compared to the army of more than a million visitors expected this year — the 200th anniversary of what is arguably the most famous residence in the world.

"At times, it's really just a line of people looking across a bunch of furniture at another line of people," admits White House curator Rex Scouten of the dual-line system used during the busiest periods. "It's a compromise. We're not happy with what we're doing, but we're satisfying the largest number of people we can."

The peak season, April through August and major holidays, attracts as many as 6,000 visitors a day.

One of the best parts: The tour is free. Even better: You get much more than you could pay for.

It's a thrill just to be in the house. To see the East Room where Kennedy and Lincoln laid in state. To see the 1797 Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington that Dolley Madison saved from the attacking British. To look out the window of the Blue Room, down the South Lawn and across the Mall to the Jefferson Memorial. And to be where Barbara Bush and Millie might just appear to greet you, as they do on occasion.

The first thing that will strike you about the White House is its size. The main, original building, at 80 feet by 160 feet, is small. But, as they say, size isn't everything. The White House looms bigger than life in most people's minds. And, so what if it has kind of a stupid name? Its occupants still spend millions of dollars on political campaigns just to live upstairs.

(Thomas Jefferson didn't want a "white" house at all, pushing for a red brick mansion instead. He lost.)

The cornerstone was laid in 1792. President John Adams moved into the unfinished building in 1800. Original cost: \$333,000.

Now a warning for those who just show up at the executive mansion's gate: With no headsets or guides for instruction, you can find yourself out the front door onto Pennsylvania Avenue in half an hour if you're not careful. So slow down.

The tour, which encompasses only a handful of the 132 rooms, takes you from the library and Vermeil Room on the ground floor, up the stairs to the state floor where you'll find the East Room, the Green, Blue and Red rooms, the State Dining Room and the lobby.

The library, the first room on view, houses only works by American authors. No Kitty Kelley exposes on the shelves here.



Adams National Historic Site
JOHN ADAMS: Gilbert Stuart portrait of the first president to live in the White House

**Touring the
historical
homes of the
presidents.**

► page 9D

"No, no one that contemporary," Scouten says.

Although Kelley, author of the not-so-complimentary biography of Nancy Reagan, can give some insight into the workings of the White House, it's probably best before you go to read *The Living White House* (White House Historical Society).

That way you can envision the Garfield boys having a pillow fight in the East Room while riding their tricycles, or Union soldiers sleeping on its floor during the Civil War.

You'll almost be able to smell cheese, too — cheese left behind after one of Andrew Jackson's open houses "for the people" in 1835. His guests went through 1,400 pounds of cheddar cheese in two hours, leaving it mashed into the carpet and furniture. The odor lingered for months.

No cheese is handed out at open houses today, and the president isn't there in line to greet you, either.

"Does the family ever come down here just to sit?" asks one recent visitor to the Blue Room.

Scouten says it's probably the most frequently asked question.

"No," replies the guard. "These rooms are mostly for formal entertaining."

What you won't see is what most people are most interested in — the private living quarters on the second and third floors. Visitors get there only by invitation from the first family.

So don't expect to see the Lincoln bedroom or its ghost, the Queen's bedroom, the solarium where the Bush grandchildren play, or any of the decorating done by Nancy Reagan and her designer, Ted Graber.

You also won't see the burn marks on the stones in the basement

hallway next to the kitchen — reminders still of the unfriendly visit by the British in the War of 1812. Nor the presidential bowling alley, hidden deep under the North Lawn, nor the Diplomatic Reception Room where FDR gave his fireside chats. Or the China Room or Map Room. All off limits. The Oval Office, in the West Wing, is also way off limits.

In fact, what you'll see on the tour isn't the *real* thing. The original house was falling apart so badly that, during the Truman administration, a special committee of engineers and architects reported the building was "standing up purely by habit."

The house was gutted in 1948, leaving only the exterior walls standing. Four years and \$5 million later, the Trumans returned to a rebuilt, structurally sound White House.

One of the more fun things to look at on the tour are the presidential and first lady portraits throughout the house. Portraits of the most recent occupants are all hanging in the main lobby on the first floor.

One of the ironies of the house is that the man who allegedly slept almost everywhere in the Colonies never slept here: George Washington is the only president who never resided at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

THE WHITE HOUSE

200

Highlights of what you'll see in the rooms open to the public:

President and First Lady's bedroom

State Dining Room

State dinners are held here. A portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted in 1869, hangs over the fireplace.

Red Room

Used for small receptions. Decorated as an American Empire parlor of 1810-30.

Blue Room

Often used by the president to receive guests, it also houses the White House Christmas tree during the holiday. Seven of the French chairs and one sofa are the originals purchased by James Monroe. Portraits include John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Tyler.

Green Room

Most of the furniture here was made by Duncan Phyfe in 1819. The coffee urn, owned by John Adams, is flanked by French candlesticks used by James Madison.

President's dining room

Kitchen

Yellow oval room

Pennsylvania Avenue

White House

Constitution Avenue

Washington Monument

The Mall

U.S. Capitol

Washington, D.C.

Guest bedroom

Queen's bedroom

Lincoln bedroom

Lobby/Cross Hall

Many of the presidential portraits are here, including John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

East Room

The president holds his press conferences here. Also used for weddings, receptions and concerts. The concert grand piano, decorated with folk-dancing scenes and eagle supports, was a gift from the Steinway Co.

STATE FLOOR

Diplomatic reception room

Map room

China room

Path of White House tour

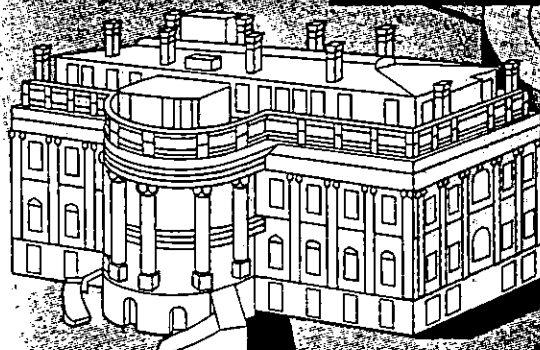
GROUND FLOOR

The Verrell Room

Extensive collection of verrell (gilded silver) portraits of first ladies: Eleanor Roosevelt, Pat Nixon, Jacqueline Kennedy.

The library

Five portraits of Native American leaders by Charles Bird King were painted in 1821-22 when they visited President James Monroe.



Tips on taking the tour

Hours: 10 a.m.-noon, Tuesdays through Saturdays; often extended into the afternoon during peak season, April through August. Tour lines form at the east visitors entrance on East Executive Avenue. During peak seasons, go to the kiosk on the Ellipse, south of the White House; to pick up tickets marked with exact time of entry.

Admission: Free. The tour is self-guided and takes approximately 30 minutes. With time-entry tickets, the wait to get in is seldom longer than 15 minutes. No tapes available to guide you. No photographing or videotaping allowed.

Guided tour: For a guided, more in-depth tour, contact the office of your U.S. representative or U.S. senator months before traveling to Washington. Each has a limited number of tickets, which admit holders to a guided tour before the regular tours begin at 10 a.m.

VIP tour: Officially there are no VIP tours, but ... this being Washington, you just need to know someone who knows someone, preferably at the White House or with the political party in power. No one is permitted on the second-floor living

quarters without the first family's permission.

Special events: The White House is open for garden tours on selected weekends in April and October and for candlelight tours for three nights between Christmas and New Year's Day. On the Monday after Easter, the traditional Easter Egg Roll takes place on the South Lawn.

Closings: Occasionally the White House is closed for official functions and no notice is given before that day. Also closed on major holidays of Christmas and Thanksgiving.

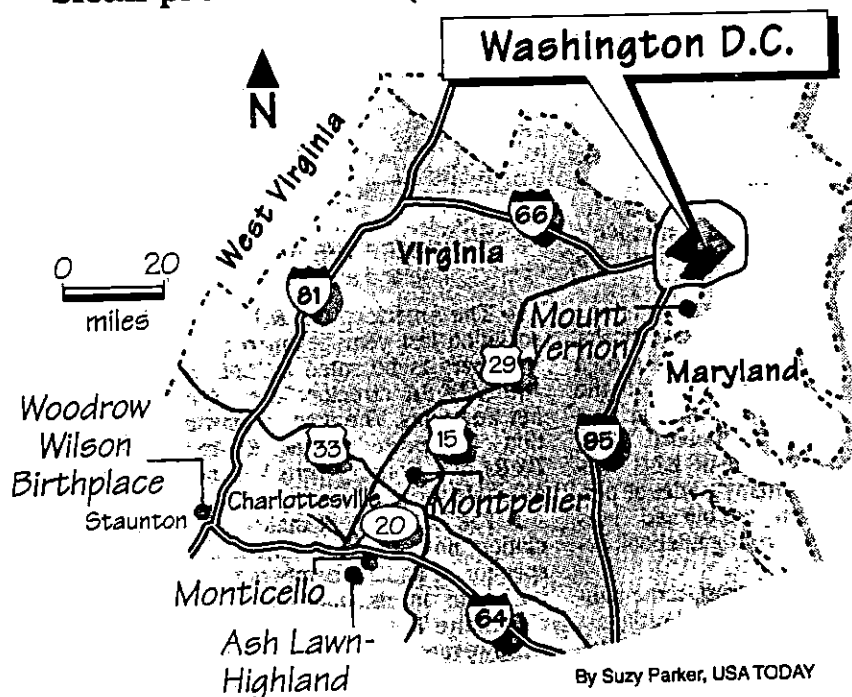
Accessibility: Handicapped visitors should go directly to the northeast gate on Pennsylvania Avenue, where wheelchairs are available.

Recommended reading: *The Living White House* (White House Historical Association, \$3.75) is filled with anecdotes about the building and the first families. Also, William Seale's two-volume set called *The President's House* (also from the White House Historical Association, \$39.95), is the definitive look at the White House.

More information: Call 202-456-7041 or 202-472-3669.

ON THE **PRESIDENTIAL** **TRAIL**

Visitors to Washington, D.C., who like the White House tour need not look far for other presidential homes. Five are in Virginia, an easy drive from the capital. USA TODAY's Eugene Sloan profiles each. (The White House, 5D)



By Suzy Parker, USA TODAY

Ash Lawn-Highland/James Monroe

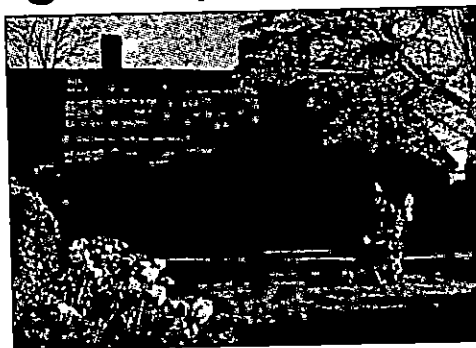
"Like Monticello on a small scale."

That's how curator James Wootton describes Ash Lawn, the plantation home of James Monroe, just 2½ miles from the estate of Thomas Jefferson.

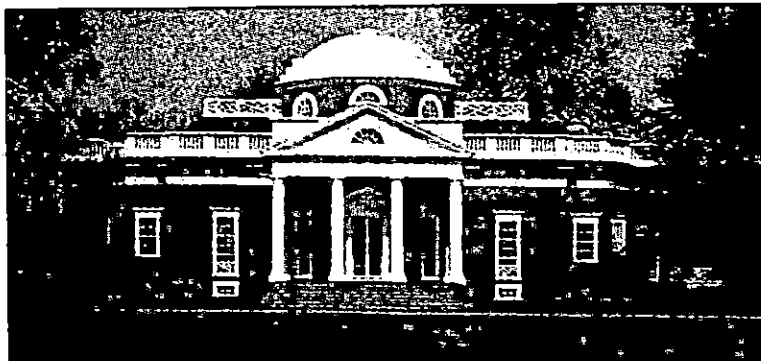
During 30-minute tours, visitors view furniture Monroe ordered from Europe, family portraits and, oddly enough, his presidential predecessor James Madison's writing desk, which a later owner bought and left there.

Warm-weather tours end with demonstrations of open-hearth cooking, spinning, tin-smithing and other crafts — all in outbuildings that include an original smokehouse and slave quarters.

► Ash Lawn-Highland is also on Route 53, near Charlottesville, Va., 2½ miles from Monticello. Information: 804-293-9539.



BEGUN IN 1793: Ash Lawn-Highland's front door has a straight-line view to Monticello.



By J.T. Tkatch

BEGUN IN 1768: French influences abound at Monticello.

Monticello/Thomas Jefferson

Charlottesville, Va., now the home of the University of Virginia, was the frontier in 1768 when 25-year-old Thomas Jefferson began building his self-designed home on a wooded mountaintop nearby.

The third U.S. president, influenced by what he saw in France as ambassador, made Monticello (Italian for "little mountain") like no other U.S. home of his day, installing such mechanical marvels as automatic doors and insulated glass windows.

A 30-minute guided house tour goes through Jefferson's study, his parlor full of furniture from Paris, the bedroom where he died on July 4, 1826, and the dining room where he debated government with neighbors James Monroe and James Madison.

Outside, visitors roam past excavated foundations of slave quarters, blacksmith and carpenter shops, a smokehouse and other buildings Jefferson installed to run the 5,000-acre plantation. From this mountaintop perch, Jefferson used a telescope to survey work on the University of Virginia, which he founded.

Visitors also view Monticello's restored gardens and eight acres of orchards. A woodsy trail goes past a family cemetery with Jefferson's grave.

► Monticello is on Route 53, three miles southeast of Charlottesville and 120 miles south of Washington. Information: 804-295-8181.

Staunton/Woodrow Wilson



Woodrow Wilson, son of a Presbyterian minister, was born in Staunton, in the shadow of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Though the church often transferred the family, the man who would become 28th president returned often to his birthplace.

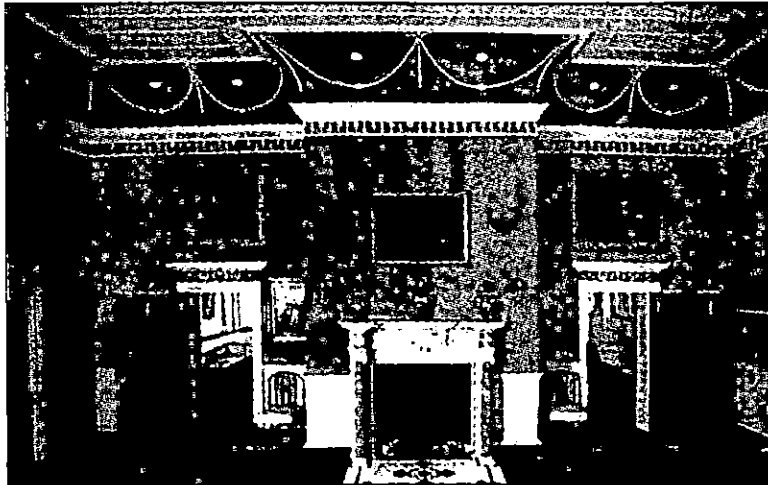
Visitors to the manse see the bedroom of Wilson's birth, as well as other household rooms

BUILT IN 1846: Though his family moved around, Wilson returned to his birthplace.

filled with such memorabilia as the family Bible and china.

A museum, opened in late 1990 next to the house, offers exhibits that give a glimpse into Wilson's toddler years, his academic career as a Princeton professor and later university president, and his political rise to New Jersey governor and then U.S. president in 1912. Adjacent to the museum is the presidential limousine, a 1919 Pierce-Arrow that Wilson bought from the government.

► Woodrow Wilson's birthplace is on Coalter Street in Staunton, 40 miles west of Charlottesville, Va., and 165 miles southwest of Washington. Information: 703-885-0897.



BUILT IN 1735: Washington's body laid in state in this dining room

Mt. Vernon/George Washington

George Washington, the USA's first president, was a happy farmer at Mount Vernon when the American Revolution began. He reluctantly accepted command of the Continental Army, and later the presidency, but always returned to Mount Vernon, expanding it into a prosperous 8,000-acre plantation over 45 years.

In the mansion, the second-most-visited U.S. home next to the White House, tourists see the dining room where Washington and his generals plotted strategy, and the entrance hall where hangs the key to Paris' Bastille, a gift from French general Lafayette.

Among original furniture: the extra-large bed the 6-foot-3 Washington died in, and the leather-covered chair he used as president.

Original plantation buildings — slave quarters, stables, a smokehouse, wash house and others — as well as gardens, both formal and floral, surround the home. Washington's tomb lies south of the house, and a small museum is near the entrance.

► Mount Vernon is on the George Washington Parkway, 16 miles south of Washington. Information: 703-780-2000.



BUILT IN 1760: Madison used Montpelier for farming techniques.

Montpelier/James Madison

James Madison, the fourth U.S. president, used his 2,700-acre Montpelier plantation near Charlottesville as a proving ground for new agricultural techniques, experimenting with crop rotation and environmental measures to protect and enhance the land.

Archeologists and historians have just begun to unravel the history of the home, which, until 1984, was owned and lived in by members of the du Pont family.

Visitors go through rooms, stripped of paint and plaster, to see the few remaining original chairs and tables owned by Madison, as well as decorated rooms in wings added and furnished by the du Ponts.

Nearby are current archeology digs, formal gardens and stables, forests, and the tombs of James and Dolley Madison.

► Montpelier is on Route 20, 25 miles north of Charlottesville, Va., and 70 miles south of Washington. Information: 703-672-2728.

It's 'malaise' time in America again — and that spells trouble for Bush

PRESIDENT Bush's re-election announcement featured an introduction by his loyal, feisty, highly regarded wife (take that, Bill Clinton!), repeated references to family values (take that, Bill Clinton!) and a pointed reminder of what he learned in the stress of combat (take that, Bill Clinton!).

It also contained one of the best inside jokes of the 1992 campaign: a solemn declaration that "the American voter knows the difference between a sound bite and sound policy" — which was, of course, one of the more obvious sound bites of his speech.

Incumbents, however, do not succeed or fail based on rhetoric. They succeed or fail, in the main, based on the citizenry's sense of how the country has fared under their leadership. And this year, for



**JEFF
GREENFIELD**

the first time since 1984, a Republican incumbent has reason to worry about the underlying foundations of his bid for four more years.

For the last 40 years, every

COMMENTARY

presidential election has featured a nominee who was either the sitting president or vice president. In nearly every case, it has been the record of the incumbent party that has been the driving force behind the campaign (1964 and 1972 were the exceptions, when voters decided that Barry Goldwater and George McGovern were too far outside the mainstream to be considered credible alternatives).

In three successive elections, that appraisal of the incumbent party has favored the Republicans. In February of 1980, with hostages in Iran, with real growth running under 2 percent, with inflation at close to 14 per-

cent, Ronald Reagan could ask voters to ask, "Are you better off than you were four years ago?" and get a resounding "No."

Four Februarys later, the growth rate was nearly 8 percent, the annual inflation rate was down to 4.2 percent, and Reagan's re-election ads could plausibly declare that "It's morning again in America."

When Vice President George Bush ran as a dem-incumbent in 1988, the Cold War was winding down, growth was a semi-respectable 2.6 percent, and inflation was well under control.

So even given the traditional American desire for change, Bush could rhetori-

cally ask Americans to choose the horse that's going the same way as the retiring Ronald Reagan, and gain their assent.

Now, things look very different. It's not that we're in a recession; a 7.1 percent jobless rate is far milder than the 10.5 percent rate of the fall of 1982.

It's that the engine seems to have stalled. Real growth was running at 0.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1991; and for the length of Bush's term, it's been running at the slowest rate since World War II.

What's even more ominous is the pervasive sense of pessimism. By the current measurement of Republican pollster Richard Wirthlin, 78 per cent of us believe "America is seriously off on the wrong track" — the high-

est level of pessimism since September 1979, and the depths of the Carter "malaise."

Of course, Bush is still rated the favorite for re-election; he is personally likable and he has clear foreign-policy successes to brag about, from victory in the desert to victory in the Cold War.

Most important, he gets to run against Democrats, who once again appear to be organizing a firing squad by forming a circle. The troubles of their most plausible candidate, and the growing lust for the eternally popular Somebody Else, bode well for the president's chances.

But keep in mind that in politics, as in love, the fundamental things apply. This incumbent president is building his re-election bid on some decidedly shaky foundations.

Tape Supports Reports on Bush and Scanner

By JOEL BRINKLEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — Wounded by news coverage suggesting that President Bush was amazed to see an ordinary grocery price scanner, the White House for the last week has claimed that he was impressed by a new generation of high-technology devices and not the type most people see every time they go to the supermarket.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said on Monday that Mr. Bush had seen scanners "many times." And Mrs. Bush complained to reporters over the weekend that cover-

age of the scanner incident was "unfair."

But a videotape of the encounter last Tuesday shows that Mr. Bush seemed unfamiliar with even basic scanner technology. Shown an ordinary scanner, he was clearly impressed.

Nonetheless, White House aides continued complaining today that Mr. Bush has been mistreated by the newspaper reports, editorial cartoons and satirical comments by columnists and commentators who said the encounter bolstered the argument that the President was out of touch with ordinary life.

The White House contends that the President was impressed that the new

device he had been shown can read product bar codes even if they are mangled.

By continuing to argue that case, the White House has kept alive a story that would otherwise have died down after one or two days. Bush campaign officials say they are baffled about why the White House is doing that.

The incident occurred on a visit to the National Grocers Association conference in Orlando, Fla., last Tuesday. Robert Graham, an executive with the NCR Corporation, showed Mr. Bush a scanner and said: "Of course, this looks like a typical scanner you'd see in a grocery store."

"Yeah," the President responded.

"There's one big difference," Mr. Graham added, and lifted the plastic screen over the glass through which the codes are scanned to show that a grocery scale was built into the device.

But Mr. Bush seemed more interested in the scanner. Pointing to the scanning window, he asked, "You cross this, this open place?"

Mr. Graham nodded, so Mr. Bush passed a drink carton over the window and looked up when the price showed up on the cash register display.

After that, Mr. Graham tried to show Mr. Bush the new scanner that can read mangled bar codes, but he had to wait because Mr. Bush was still trying the basic model. The President passed a bag of candy over the window and then pointed at the register, shaking his head with wonder when the price ap-

peared with a beep.

After that, Mr. Graham showed Mr. Bush the new scanner, and the President was also impressed with that. Later, Mr. Bush said he had been "amazed by some of the technology."

At first, White House aides seemed unfazed and even amused by accounts of the incident that appeared in several newspapers. But then Mr. Bush made it clear he was angry about the articles. In the days that followed, after the incident became fodder for satirical columns, cartoonists and late-night comedians, White House aides began vigorously arguing that the whole episode had been cruelly misinterpreted.

On Monday, Mr. Fitzwater denounced stories about the episode as "totally media-manufactured and maintained."

When reporters who had been

present suggested that the scanner seemed ordinary to them, Mr. Fitzwater replied: "No, I'm sorry. He's seen those many times."

On Tuesday, The Associated Press wrote an article on the incident that quoted Mr. Graham as saying that the President was amazed about "the ability of the scanner to take that torn label and reassemble it."

Jonathan Wolman, chief of The AP's Washington bureau, said the correspondent who wrote the agency's original article on the matter and the article on Tuesday had been in the reporter's pool that watched at a distance as the President tried the scanner. He had also seen the videotape and talked to the NCR executives. With that research, he "drew the conclusions he drew, which I think were essentially neutral," Mr. Wolman said.

Schooling not at top of agendas

Fourth in a series

By Anthony Flint
GLOBE STAFF

For the candidates trudging through a campaign dominated by the economy, education is like a long-postponed term paper. Conscience and good sense dictate that it get immediate and thoughtful attention, but distractions and doubt keep cluttering the schedule.

Part of the problem is attributable to the nature of education as an issue. Polls indicate that voters consistently say education is extremely important to them, yet there is

EDUCATION. Page 15

Eyes glaze over when the debate gets down to margin-heavy proposals, and low test scores confirm that almost a decade after "A Nation At Risk," the blistering 1983 commentary on the nation's failing schools, precious little has changed. It's almost like the savings and loan crisis: There's a tacit agreement on both sides not to dig into it too deeply, because they'd find that everybody shares the blame," said Norman J. Ornstein, a conservative analyst at the American Enterprise Institute who predicts that education will continue its curious habit of never really catching fire in a presidential campaign.

Nonetheless, Democratic challengers, sensing that President Bush is vulnerable on education, are seeking to reclaim the party's historic ownership of the issue. Former Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton and Nebraska Sen. Bob Kerrey portray education as a neglected item on the domestic agenda, while taking pains not to appear as big tax-and-spenders. Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin is the exception, arguing that the system can work if properly funded. Former California Gov. Jerry Brown, meanwhile, says solving underlying problems of poverty and families are critical for improving schools.

They all agree on two things: that education is vital to future economic competitiveness, and that proven initiatives such as Head Start, the \$2.2 billion early childhood program, should be fully funded by the federal government.

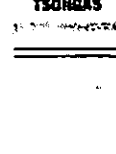
Democrats also see an opening in the prohibitively high cost of a college education, which is of pervasive concern to middle-class families. Clinton, Kerrey and Harkin have proposed new federal student aid programs, in some cases where government would pay the freight in return for a few years of national service.

also considerable cynicism about what the federal government can do to improve ailing schools.

Bush, meanwhile, who has proclaimed himself the "education president," is running as a leader who has a plan under way: the America 2000 program, with its six national educa-

How the candidates stand on the issues

The following is a breakdown of positions taken by the presidential candidates on education.

	FEDERAL ROLE	SCHOOL CHOICE	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	FINANCING COLLEGE
 BUSH	Supports testing and tough, national standards as part of education goals; full funding for Head Start	Supports wide-ranging school choice as well as public money for private schools	Would enhance and strengthen traditional academic subjects; support programs to provide school-to-work transition	Would limit eligibility for some federal student loan programs; opposes expansion of Pell Grant program
 QUAYLE	Favors local control over curriculum; supports Head Start	Supports providing vouchers for parents to pick any school in which to educate their child	Supports stronger vocational education programs for students who do not go to college	Wants federal loans and grants to be awarded on merit
 MITCHELL	Favors national testing; supports full funding of Head Start but believes emphasis should be on anti-poverty programs to assist children	Opposes vouchers; first priority would be to improve public schools in all neighborhoods	Would provide closer ties between training programs and business community with training should be directly related to jobs	Would increase funding into scholarship programs based on academic achievement as well as economic need
 BROWN	Supports national goals and testing with local control of curriculum; full funding of Head Start in first year in office	Supports choice, but only for public schools; opposes vouchers and public money for private schools	Would create nationwide vocational apprenticeship program for high school graduates who do not go on to college	Would create fund for college tuition; borrowers would pay back through portion of income or by national service in teaching or law enforcement
 CLINTON	Supports national standards on basic skills; supports Head Start as well as increased funding for health care for poor children	Opposes vouchers or other programs that detract from improving traditional public schools	Would establish apprenticeship program; encourage companies to allocate funding for training	Would allow students to attend college free in return for four years of national service in military, teaching, health care or law enforcement
 HARKIN	Supports local control over curriculum; would establish coordinated system of local family services, including Head Start	Opposes use of federal funds for private schools	Would establish apprenticeship program; encourage companies to allocate funding for training	Would establish scholarship fund with students allowed to pay back as percentage of their income; expand existing programs
 KERREY	Supports national standards for testing and curricula with more school autonomy; full funding for Head Start	Favors experimentation with school choice and voucher programs with focus on improving public schools	Would work to bring businesses and community colleges into training programs	Would provide all students with opportunity to receive student loans and allow to pay as percentage of their income over an extended period of time
 TSONGAS				

—COMPILED BY ANTHONY FLINT AND MAUREEN GOK

Boston Globe : 2-12-92

Costly efforts for schools shunned

Continued from preceding page

tion goals. Rather than massive federal funding, Bush emphasizes local control, the need for testing and standards, and a free-market approach that includes allowing public money to flow to private schools. Bush does call for a well-timed \$600 million funding increase for Head Start.

The situation is so grim and stagnant, Bush argues, it is time to experiment with radical solutions, such as his New American Schools, where communities develop schools from the ground up with direction from the private sector, or allowing public money to follow students to private institutions. Bush's GOP challenger, Patrick Buchanan, takes a similar, hands-off approach: He would abolish the US Department of Education as President Ronald Reagan once proposed.

Harkin, reflecting his campaign as a traditional Democrat, represents the fiscal opposite of the Bush and Buchanan approach. Harkin, chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that oversees education, wants a wholesale shift in Cold War spending to what he calls the country's domestic infrastructure: education, health care, transportation, communication and water and sewer systems.

"You can't do it on the cheap, and I'm willing to go out and say it's going to cost us," he said. "I'm not going to talk about teacher certification and national testing. That's not it. We can't be caught up in fine-tuning when we're not even on the broad band."

Noting that the federal share of local education spending has dropped from 10 percent to 5 percent in the last decade, Harkin wants to "use the taxing power of the federal government" to erase inequalities between rich and poor school districts, and to provide computers and equipment for schools.

Like Harkin, Brown sees a danger in too much tinkering in education reform. "Focusing on the 18 million kids in poverty would do more than any of these so-called reforms," said Brown. "Money is important, but that money should be going into family income."

Brown said he would fund Head Start fully as well as equalize spending in poor and rich districts and lead the way in educational technology, such as an on-line, national software program for every learning sequence in K-12.

Kerrey once a teacher

The other Democratic candidates - Clinton, Tsongas and Kerrey - have all tried to claim education as their issue, but they talk a little less about heavy spending and more about standards; they do not want to be seen as throwing money at the problem.

Kerrey, who taught briefly at an Omaha high school, proposes some big-ticket items. He would create a \$1 billion Educational Capital Fund, financed by a temporary increase on the corporate income tax rate, to help needy local school districts develop learning innovations. He also proposes a fund for a "lifetime learning" adult training program and full funding for Head Start, which would be linked with his national health care strategy.

But Kerrey talks as much about "challenging Americans to learn" as about funding. "I'm prepared to bring additional federal resources, but I would not describe it as massive," he said. "That requires effort, not money."

Kerrey also embraces the work of former Harvard education dean Ted Sizer, who argues that reorganizing available resources to put schools more in tune with the community can be more important than more money.

When asked about education, Tsongas also talks about standards and expectations, and "the almost anti-intellectual attitude that prevails in this country on education ... We're competing with countries who have a different attitude. You go to Japan or Germany, and there is honor in education and teaching and learning. In this country, you almost have to apologize for it."

"It's not just the mechanics; it's a matter of attitude," said Tsongas, who was chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Regents in Higher Education and fought unsuccessfully for a 1-cent increase on the state sales tax to fund schools.

Like the other Democratic contenders, Tsongas called federal leadership on education critical to future US competitiveness. "The thrust of my campaign is economic, and without a strong educational system, you'll never compete. It's that simple."

Clinton's views

Clinton is a Rhodes scholar who has been an acknowledged leader in education reform as Arkansas governor and was cochairman of the national education summit in 1989. He proposes a mix of investment, innovation and attitude. Clinton portrays education as a linchpin issue, although he was the only Democratic candidate who would not grant an interview on the subject.

As governor, Clinton pushed through a comprehensive education reform package in Arkansas in 1983, calling for tougher standards and competency testing for teachers, which rattled teacher unions. More recently he has called for higher teacher salaries. The goal was to bring Arkansas up from the bottom in education rankings. Recent test results and high per-pupil funding levels indicate some success.

The Arkansas reform plan was made possible by a 1 percent increase in the sales tax, and it is less clear how Clinton would marshal funds for his national program, which includes a potentially expensive apprenticeship program for high school students who are not headed for college.

Keith Geiger, president of the National Education Association, said Clinton has made the best impression on the membership of the nation's largest teachers' union. But Clinton also touts his support for school choice, a historically conservative initiative in which parents can choose the school they feel is best for

them, even if it is not in their district.

Higher education

Democrats have zeroed in on another education issue they hope will galvanize voters: college costs.

With annual bills at some private institutions well over \$20,000 and climbing up, and tuition steadily rising at state colleges, the buzzwords for 1992 are access and affordability - a college education for anyone who has the will to go.

All the candidates say that the existing federal student aid system of grants and loans does not work well enough.

Kerrey would levy a temporary tax on incomes over \$1 million to create a national fund for lower-income students to use for college or technical training, repaid through sliding-scale payroll deductions matched to income. Clinton would establish what he calls a new GI Bill: Students would borrow money for college from a national trust fund, and pay it back either through payroll deductions that are a certain percentage of income or through national service, as teachers, police officers or child-care workers. Harkin also proposes a similar plan, with borrowers serving in health care, the environment, teaching, police or the military.

Women's movement should focus

Women's increasing clout on elections

The realities of women's lives are linked to the underrepresentation of women in public office.

What seemed an outrageous women's agenda in the '60s is now mainstream.

Women's lives have changed.

It's time for the women's movement to change as well.

Family leave and child care are now everyday issues for two-income middle-class households as well as single heads of household.

The majority of women no longer whisper about abortion; they are firm in wanting it to remain a legal option.

When a majority agrees on an agenda and there is inadequate response, then it's time for some self-examination.

The women's movement needs to ask why it hasn't helped mainstream women make the connections between their everyday lives and the political process.

We need a new message and new strategies. We must reach beyond traditional activist women's advocates to women in the workplaces and in the neighborhoods and to the female underclass — all struggling to support their families without adequate income, health insurance or child care.

For far too long, the women's movement has allowed itself to be painted as "on the fringe." In reality, the women's movement is made up of groups as diverse as women themselves. In 1992, all of them should focus on what is now the critical issue for women everywhere: Who makes the decisions?

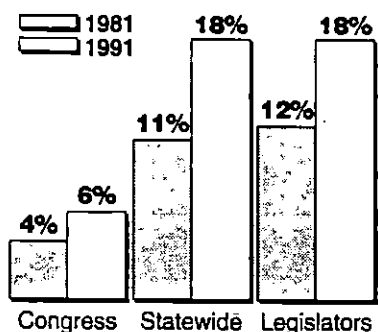
Now that traditional women's issues have become national priorities, women's groups shouldn't have to stage media events to get attention; they should be using their resources to mobilize their mainstream political muscle to win elections and put women themselves in decision-making roles.



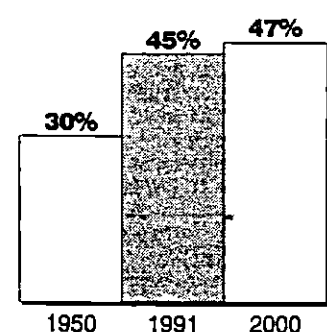
By Harriet Woods, president of the National Women's Political Caucus. She is a former lieutenant governor and two-time Senate candidate in Missouri.

Women's increasing clout on elections

Percentage of women officeholders:



Percent of women in work-force:



Source: Center for the American Women and Politics at Rutgers University, 9-10-5. USA TODAY

In the '70s, women battled for more choices, at home and in their careers. They won the opportunities to be lawyers as well as secretaries, to be candidates as well as campaign workers. Now they are learning that you can have choices and not be able to use them. Women are stressed and stretched, forced to balance jobs, household management, and child and elder care without adequate support systems.

The spontaneous wave of protest that washed over the U.S. Senate, objecting to the handling of the Anita Hill/Clarence Thomas charges, re-

vealed an underlying frustration among women who often commented, "I've never considered myself an activist, but I'm really angry."

That outcry told us that women who may never turn up for a rally or attend a meeting are looking for a connection. They want some control over their lives. The challenge is to turn their frustration and anger into meaningful action.

Women's groups must listen and respond to where women are today. We don't have to convince them on the issues; the realities of their lives have done that. We do have to link

those realities to the shocking underrepresentation of women in public office.

Society needs women's ideas, talents and problem-solving skills. As they see their own priorities included and are offered practical partnerships that fit their lives, women will not just join in raising their voices, they will redesign the choir.

It's time to change the face of American politics.

Their place is in the business, women finding

Thursday, Feb. 13, 1992

The Philadelphia Inquirer

By Jan Norman
ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER

Linda Pinson likes to go with the flow.

And the flow in ownership of the nation's small businesses clearly is toward women.

Before 1970, just 5 percent of small businesses (generally defined by the government as those with fewer than 500 employees) were owned by women. By 1987, when the federal government last did a formal survey, that had increased to 30 percent, and it's expected to reach 50 percent by the end of the 1990s.

With that growth in mind, Pinson, a Tustin, Calif., publisher, and her partner, Jerry Jinnett, believed the time was right for a book on women who have succeeded in building businesses.

"We always look for timely topics for our books," Pinson said. "The topic of women-owned businesses is hot. We're entrepreneurs, and what entrepreneurs do is find a niche and fill it."

Their book, released last month, is *The Woman Entrepreneur*, for which Pinson guided 33 women in recounting their own start-from-

scratch business biographies. The book is available now through a distributor or should be in bookstores within about three to six months. (The distributor is Publishers Distribution Services, 800-345-0096. Cost: \$14.)

Pinson is no stranger to women in business. In 1991, the Small Business Administration named her its district and regional advocate for women in business. After building her clock-repair business, Pinson in 1986 joined with Jinnett, a lifelong friend, to establish a publishing firm, Out of Your Mind and Into the Marketplace. It has put out six business books as well as business-plan software. It was chosen Small Press Publisher of the Year in 1989.

Research for the new book gave Pinson new insights into women's emerging roles as bosses and business owners:

- On having the women tell their stories:

"I thought this would be an opportunity, if we found the right women entrepreneurs, for them to tell their stories in their own words," Pinson said. "We were very selective. We (See WOMEN on C19)

WOMEN, from C12

wanted them to be different in as many ways as possible so they would be a cross-section of all women.... The businesses vary in size. Their industries range from crafts to high-tech."

The goal was to have the stories offer information about what kinds of attitudes and skills brought these women from small, beginning entrepreneurs to successful businesswomen.

- On whether female business owners are different from male owners:

Whether the owner is a woman, a minority, a man or whatever, she or he is foremost an owner, Pinson found. One of those profiled, Isabel B. Medina of New York, wrote, "I always think of myself as a business person first, second as a woman, and third as a Hispanic. Because I think of myself as a business person... I believe that this is why I have accomplished so many things."

- On whether women have it tougher than men in business:

The women in the book were not unanimous. Several mentioned discrimination and being in male-dominated industries. Although Gerry Vogt, owner of Mrs. Gerry's Kitchen in Minnesota, said her husband was a great supporter of her business, she wrote, "Being a woman in the manufacturing business is probably the greatest adversity I have had to overcome."

On the other hand, a couple of women gave credit to men around them for their successes. Anita Nordeck, founder of Unity Forest Products in Yuba City, Calif., told of quitting her job for a lumber company and having three former male colleagues, "the best in their chosen fields," offer to work for her if she would start a company.

Stephanie Slavin, a Florida aviation consultant, wrote that the male-dominated aviation field "rendered me distinctive and

memorable, prime for publicity.

... More than one [executive] has told me that he agreed to see me just because he was curious to hear what a woman might have to say."

And South Carolina printer Sheila Rudd credited her success to the man who told her that "a woman could never open, operate and sustain a printing business in the Charleston marketplace without a man to back her up."

- On barriers to female entrepreneurs:

The most frequently mentioned barrier was limited access to money and the difficulty in getting capital. Many women, especially those who are middle-aged and were not brought up to be businesswomen, mentioned the need for education and training.

A barrier cited by many of the women was the difficulty in balancing business and family, because they still carried the major responsibility for child care, care of older people and keeping home and family together.

Emily Merrill, owner of a Vermont skiwear distributor, wrote, "The most important thing I learned was that my parenting suffered not so much because of my commitment to work, but rather a lack of commitment to parenting. Now I am a committed working parent who does not feel guilty."

- On advice for women who want to go into business for themselves:

The women cited in the book repeatedly mentioned the need for persistence, hard work and sacrifices. They also stressed that one should get expert help in areas where she is weak.

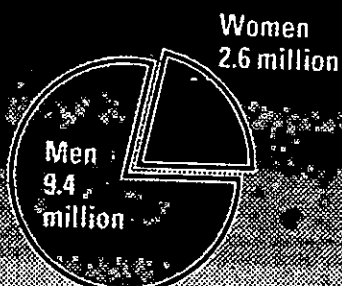
Other tips: Educate yourself; have a plan. Don't let others discourage or dissuade you. Believe in yourself. Don't undercapitalize; get enough funding to run the business properly.

Small-business ownership in the U.S.

With fewer than 500 employees.

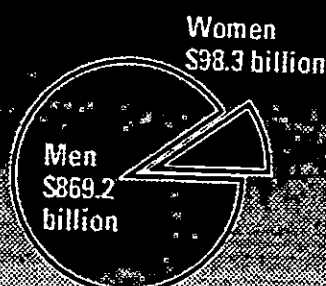
1982

Number of firms



TOTAL: 12.0 million

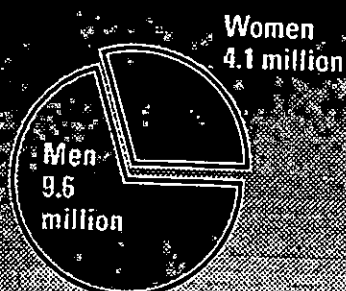
Revenues



TOTAL: \$967.5 billion

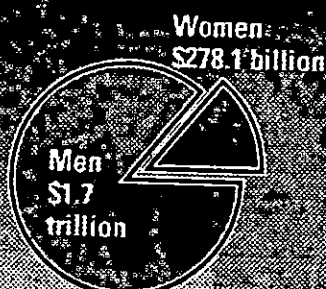
1987

Number of firms



TOTAL: 13.7 million

Revenues



TOTAL: \$1.98 trillion

SOURCE: Small Business Administration

The Philadelphia Inquirer (B. F. BENK)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Summary	Heads of State Correspondence Summary (1 pp.)	01-02/92	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Thursday, February 13, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 10/6/2014	OA/ID Number: 90653-004
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]
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- (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]
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