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

OA/ID Number: 90659
Folder ID Number: 90659-006

Folder Title:
Sunday, March 8, 1992

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [redaction] (3 pp.)	3/8/92	(b)(6)	
02. Handwritten Note	To James A. Baker III, Re: [press looks good] [originally closed as 01] (1 pp.)	3/8/92	(b)(1)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, March 8, 1992

Pinksheet Number: cap6012

OA/ID Number: 90659-006

Date Closed: 8/22/2019

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Date Closed: 8/22/2019	OA/ID Number: 90659-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

March 8, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	7:44 AM		Congressman G. V. Montgomery (b)(6)	Left Message on Answering Machine 7:46 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	7:51 AM	8:07	Mr. Digger Phelps (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 8:00 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	7:57 AM	7:59	Mrs. Rose M. Zamaria Residence, Alexandria, Virginia White House Signal 7-3805	Tlkd-ok 7:57 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:23 AM	8:36	Secretary James A. Baker III Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2123	Tlkd-ok 8:24 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:37 AM	9:47	General Brent Scowcroft Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2260	LW with Mr. Mc Enroe 8:38 AM Tlkd-ok 9:43 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:40 AM	9:41	MS1 Louvenia Lewis Aspen Lodge, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1630	Tlkd-ok 9:40 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:49 AM	9:54	Judge Susan Black (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 9:52 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:49 AM	9:57	Judge Federico Moreno (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 9:56 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:52 AM	10:01	Congressman William Dickinson (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 9:58 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:59 AM	10:03	Mr. Lou Walker (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 10:02 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	10:08 AM	10:09	General Brent Scowcroft Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2260	Tlkd-ok 10:08 AM
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

March 8, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	10:32 AM	10:43	Mr. David F. Demarest Jr. Office, Washington, D.C. 456-7620	Tlkd-ok 10:33 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	10:55 AM	11:25	Conference Call: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney Office, Ottawa, Canada 613-992-4211	Tlkd-ok 11:05 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		General Brent Scowcroft Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2260	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. David C. Gompert Residence, Alexandria, Virginia 703-549-7244	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Steven J. Baker White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Ronald C. Kaufman Pay Phone, Woodbridge, Virginia 703-490-9911	Left Message on Answering Machine 12:26 PM
INC	12:25 PM	12:53		
OUT	AM			Tlkd-ok 12:44 PM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. George W. Bush Jr. (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 12:33 PM
INC	12:30 PM	12:44		
OUT	AM		Mr. C. Boyden Gray Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-3832	PRESUS Cancel 12:55 PM
INC	12:44 PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. John E. Bush (b)(6)	PRESUS Cancel 1:00 PM
INC	12:55 PM			
OUT	AM		Mrs. Dorothy Walker Bush (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 1:06 PM
INC	1:00 PM	1:17		

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

[illegible]

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH:

MARCH 8th

92
19

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Camp David, Maryland

DATE 8 March 1992

TIME

MOVEMENTS

[illegible]

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: 3-8 TIME: 10⁴⁵
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Mcmanis

SUBJECT: review

Log of Citrus Speed

FOLLOW UP: _____

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: 3-8 TIME: 10
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Bill Dickenson

SUBJECT: "his retirement -
announcement tomorrow"

1 Can win it or fall
do want to help in
2 any way possible

3
FOLLOW UP: To wish him well
thank him

ALABAMA GOVERNMENT/POLITICS

House kills \$100 million sales tax bill

By **BILL POOVEY**
Associated Press Writer

The Alabama House dumped millions of dollars from a revenue package recommended by Gov. Guy Hunt's Tax Reform Task Force but voted to increase the corporate income tax and state property tax.

The lawmakers refused Thursday on a 66-26 vote to extend the state's 4 percent state sales tax to services such as auto repairs, a decision that cut \$100 million out of the \$552 million revenue plan.

"I just think we picked the weakest people who wouldn't notice it," state Rep. Clarence Haynes, D-Talladega, said of the plan to extend the sales tax to services including home repairs and dry cleaning.

The House approved a \$125 million corporate income tax increase and voted to boost the state property tax by \$85 million.

The House also voted 58-40 to kill a \$10 million tax on cable television.

The defeat of the sales tax and the House's refusal to support a \$40 million utility tax increase left the tax package shriveling, down from \$552 million to about \$315 million after two days of debate.

After killing the sales tax measure, the lawmakers on a 59-31 vote turned down an attempt by state Rep. Bill Bowling, D-Hanceville, to apply the state sales tax to all advertising.

The bill to raise the corporate income tax would boost the rate from 5 percent to 6 percent over four years.

The House on an 84-14 vote agreed to increase the state's 6.5 mill property tax by 5 mills for schools. That vote came one day after the lawmakers approved a bill that would require local school systems to levy at least 20 mills of property tax by 1995. That measure would affect more than 100 school systems.

The House earlier Thursday approved a bill linked to a pending constitutional amendment that would levy another 2.5 mills of state property tax. That \$34 million would be used for several rural initiatives and city gang violence programs.

The debate on that measure included a heated exchange between the sponsor, state Rep. J.E. Turner, R-Citronelle, and Rep. Alvin Holmes, D-Montgomery.

Dickinson planning to meet press amid retirement rumors

By **JOHN D. MILAZZO**
Staff Writer

U.S. Rep. Bill Dickinson, R-Montgomery, has scheduled a 1 p.m. press conference for a fourth-floor courtroom in Montgomery's Federal Courthouse Monday amid speculation that the 28-year veteran congressman will retire.

While asking not to be identified, several key Republicans in the state have said they believe the purpose of the conference is

one way or another. He's conveyed nothing to us," concerning a possible retirement announcement.

Rep. Dickinson has refused to respond directly to press inquiries regarding the matter over the last several days.

"I don't know what he's going to do. He is not speaking to the media until after he has had a chance to meet back in the district with friends, advisers and supporters," Dickinson spokesman Mike Lewis said Friday.



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

Dickinson has refused to respond directly to press



Bachus is considering a congressional candidacy in

Prizes Prizes Prizes



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the state have said they believe the purpose of the conference is to announce that Rep. Dickinson, ranking GOP member on the powerful House Armed Services Committee, will not seek a 15th term.

U.S. Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., the ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee after Chairman Les Aspin, D-Wisconsin, said he doubts there is any substance to the speculation. "I've heard no word of such a rumor and I think it improbable."

Under federal law this is the last year that members of Congress can opt to retire and still convert money in campaign funds to their personal use. In Rep. Dickinson's case that war chest amounts to \$317,626.

John Chapla, a GOP Armed Services Committee staff member, said Friday, "I don't know

strict with friends, advisers and supporters," Dickinson spokesman Mike Lewis said Friday.

Spencer Bachus, chairman of the state Republican Party, said he sees the "timing of an announcement as very appropriate" regardless of whether he is announcing retirement or that he is seeking another term.

Word of the press conference came one day after the Alabama Legislature overrode Gov. Guy Hunt's veto of a congressional reapportionment map forged by Democrats.

Despite the Democratic authorship of the map, Mr. Bachus — a Birmingham attorney who will make an announcement of his own Tuesday regarding a possible congressional candidacy in the 6th District — said Republicans also see the map passed out of the Legislature as having strong potential favoring the GOP.

Dickinson has refused to respond directly to press inquiries

Mr. Bachus said an announcement by Rep. Dickinson before the redistricting matter being resolved in the Legislature would have given Democrats a freer hand in "carving up the 2nd District ... they would have divided the pie in their own best interest."

Meanwhile, two Montgomery Republicans on Friday indicated they would not like to see Rep. Dickinson's Washington clout lost, but added if the incumbent is ready to step down they are contemplating seeking the seat.

"Personally I wish he'd run again. He's been very good for the economy of the district and this city," and has done much to

Bachus is considering a congressional candidacy in the 6th District

shield both from the brunt of the recession through his efforts to keep military bases intact in the district, state Sen. Larry Dixon, R-Montgomery said.

But he said, "If he's retiring, I have some very serious decisions to make. ... I'm very interested in the seat."

State Rep. Perry Hooper, R-Montgomery, also said he is interested in the seat in the absence of another Dickinson candidacy.

"If I decided to run, it would be a family decision," Rep. Hooper said, adding that "many people have encouraged me to run."

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- Peter Stack, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Fried Green Tomatoes

PG-13

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MATINEES DAILY 1:15 4:15 7:15 9:50

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SEAN CONNERY LORRAINE BRACCO

Medicine Man

PG-13

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Eastdale Triple 272-5164 MON.-FRI 7:00 9:45 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00

"A 'Rocky' for the 90's."

Bill Diehl, ABC RADIO

Gladiator

ACHE uncovers 763 unproductive college programs

By TRACEY McCARTNEY
Staff Writer

The Alabama Commission on Higher Education found 763 university degree programs that do not graduate enough students to meet state standards.

But unless the Legislature passes a bill designed to give the commission more authority to force closure of the programs, all it can do is gently suggest university boards of trustees do so.

ACHE Executive Director Henry Hector said he doesn't expect universities to put up much of a fight when asked to either beef up or shut down the unproductive programs because there isn't much incentive for a school to keep a program with low enrollment.

funding restored.

With or without the bill, though, Dr. Hector said he expects most schools to voluntarily drop unproductive programs, in part to avoid the embarrassment of running programs that are not in demand.

He declined to provide a list of the programs that did not meet the viability standards because he wants to give the universities a chance to kill the programs or justify their existence, he said.

He expects the number of programs on the list to drop radically by September, when universities report back to the commission.

"We do not know for a fact that these 763 courses are really non-viable. This is just one criterion that says they

Dog track tax cut gets OK

Associated Press Report

The Alabama Legislature gave final approval to a bill to cut the tax on the state's oldest dog track in an attempt to help the owners recapture customers enticed to newer gambling operations.

The Senate voted 13-6 on Thursday for the bill by state Rep. Taylor Harper, D-Grand Bay, to reduce the tax on the Mobile Greyhound Park, which is in his district.

The Senate's vote sent the bill back to the House late Thursday

night, where representatives quickly approved two Senate amendments prohibiting Sunday racing and horse racing at the track.

The bill now goes to Gov. Guy Hunt, who said earlier this week he probably will not block it.

Since Mobile Greyhound Park opened 18 years ago, it has paid 8 percent of the bets to Mobile County schools and colleges, city governments and other local groups.

Rep. Harper's bill cuts that to 7 percent.

Two plans for districts perplexing

By PHILLIP RAWLS

Assoc. BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

No one is sure which of the congressional redistricting plans Alabama will use for the June 2

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SENIORS TICKETS \$3 ALWAYS

ONCE UPON A CRIME (PG)

1:00 3:00 5:00 7:00 9:30

WAYNE'S WORLD (PG-13)

MATINEES DAILY 1:00 3:00 5:00 7:00 9:45 NO DISCOUNT TICKETS

HOOK / BEY / CHIMING TUBAUGH (R)

MATINEES DAILY 1:15 4:15 7:15 9:50

RADIO FLYER (PG-13) / JFK (R)

But unless the Legislature passes a bill designed to give the commission more authority to force closure of the programs, all it can do is gently suggest university boards of trustees do so.

ACHE Executive Director Henry Hector said he doesn't expect universities to put up much of a fight when asked to either beef up or shut down the unproductive programs because there isn't much incentive for a school to keep a program with low enrollment.

And schools are welcome to explain to the commission why they should keep a program that doesn't meet the "viability standards" the commission established, with the help of university presidents, in March.

The standards call for a program leading to a bachelor's degree to have an average of at least eight graduates a year, a master's degree program to have at least four graduates per year, a specialist's degree program to have three graduates a year, and a doctoral program to have at least two graduates.

A bill considered one linchpin to a 31-bill package of tax reform bills would give ACHE greater authority to police non-viable programs, but the measure has become weaker as it has moved through the legislative process.

The earliest version of the bill, developed by educators on the governor's Tax Reform Task Force, would have allowed the commission, with the cooperation of the university's board of trustees, to close a program deemed unproductive.

The version that passed the House of Representatives on Feb. 27, however, allows ACHE only to omit the degree program from the formula it uses to develop the higher education budget it recommends to the Legislature. Schools under this version could lobby legislators directly to have the

declined to provide a list of the programs that did not meet the viability standards because he wants to give the universities a chance to kill the programs or justify their existence, he said.

He expects the number of programs on the list to drop radically by September, when universities report back to the commission.

"We do not know for a fact that these 763 courses are really non-viable. This is just one criterion that says they don't meet this standard. There may be very good reasons to keep a program (on the list) alive," he said.

For example, a program that leads to a degree in statistics might not be a significant drain on a university's budget if the faculty in the program do double duty as statisticians for the school, he said.

And universities will not necessarily lose state money if they close a program because the funding formula ACHE uses is based on credit hours taught, not number of programs.

In many cases, the number of credit hours lost when a program is closed will be more than offset by increases in other programs made stronger by redistribution of state funds, he said.

"This isn't designed to take money away from colleges," he said. "By reallocating your resources — faculty, equipment and so on — to the stronger programmatic areas, those programs become more attractive, and they get an enhanced reputation, and more people want to get into them."

The list so far involves only four-year colleges where about 2,000 degree programs are offered.

The commission plans to begin developing similar guidelines for two-year colleges with the Alabama Board of Education, Dr. Hector said.

Two plans for districts perplexing

By PHILLIP RAWLS
Associated Press Writer

No one is sure which of two congressional redistricting plans Alabama will use for the June 2 election or when the issue might get decided.

"I don't," said Paul Wesch, the chairman of the Mobile County Republican Executive Committee. Mr. Wesch filed the lawsuit that resulted in a redistricting plan drawn by three Republican-appointed federal judges in Mobile on Jan. 27.

The Legislature passed a competing plan last week, but Republican Gov. Guy Hunt sent it back with a veto Thursday. At the urging of Democratic leaders, the Senate rejected the veto 21-9 and the House 64-29.

The Legislature's Reapportionment Office was busy Friday preparing an official copy of the legislative plan, plus three boxes of supporting documentation, to send to the U.S. Justice Department for review. The Justice Department has 60 days to decide whether the plan complies with the 1965 Voting Rights Act, but the Legislature is requesting a quicker review, said Marilyn Terry, director of the Reapportionment Office.

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WAYNE'S WORLD (PG-13)
MATINEES DAILY 1:00 3:00 5:00 7:00 9:45 NO DISCOUNT TICKETS
HOOK (PG) / SHINING THROUGH (R)
2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30 ONLY
PRINCE OF TIDES (R)
MATINEES DAILY 1:15 4:15 7:15 9:50
RADIO FLYER (PG-13) / JFK (R)
2:00 4:30 8:00
FRIED GREEN TOMATOES (PG-13)
MATINEES DAILY 1:15 4:15 7:15 9:50
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST (G)
1:00 3:00 5:00 7:00 9:00
MEMOIRS OF AN INVISIBLE MAN (PG-13)
MATINEES DAILY 1:00 3:00 5:00 7:15 9:45

Twin Oaks Four 271-6778

FINAL ANALYSIS (R)
MON.-FRI. 7:30 9:30 SAT.-SUN. 1:30 4:00 7:00 9:30 NO DISCOUNT TICKETS
GLADIATOR (R)
MON.-FRI. 7:30 9:45 SAT.-SUN. 1:30 3:30 5:30 7:30 9:45
STOP OR MY MOM WILL SHOOT (PG-13)
MON.-FRI. 7:30 9:45 SAT.-SUN. 1:30 3:30 5:30 7:30 9:45 NO DISCOUNT TICKETS
JUICE (R)
MON.-FRI. 7:30 9:30 SAT.-SUN. 1:30 3:30 5:30 7:30 9:30

Eastdale Triple 277-5164

FATHER OF THE BRIDE (PG)
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:30 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30
MEDICINE MAN (PG-13)
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:45 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00 9:45
HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE (R)
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:45 SAT.-SUN. 1:30 4:00 7:00 9:45

Martin Twin 281-0810

CAPE FEAR (R) 99¢
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:30 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30
THE ADDAMS FAMILY (PG) 99¢
MON.-FRI. 7:15 9:45 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30

Movies Four 281-0810

LAST BOY SCOUT (R) 99¢
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:30 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30
FREE JACK (R) 99¢
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:30 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30
THE ADDAMS FAMILY (PG) 99¢
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:30 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30
BOYZ 'N THE HOOD (R) 99¢
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:30 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30

Movies Two 361-0707

FATHER OF THE BRIDE (PG) 99¢
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:15 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:15
T (G) 99¢
MON.-FRI. 7:00 9:15 SAT.-SUN. 2:00 4:30 7:15

"A 'Rocky' for the 90's."

Bill Diehl, ABC RADIO

Gladiator

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Twin Oaks Four 271-6778

MON.-FRI. 7:30 SAT.-SUN. 1:30 3:30 5:30

The Who's Who of Who-Dunnit



One Doggone Funny Movie.

PG

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MATINEES DAILY - NO DISCOUNT
1:00 3:00 5:00 7:00 9:30

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WAYNE'S WORLD

BOX OFFICE OPENS 1 HOUR BEFORE SHOWTIME

Carmike Cinema 8 272-6421
1755 EASTERN BLVD.
NO DISCOUNT TICKETS
1:00 3:00 5:00

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

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C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: 3-8 TIME: 2⁵⁵ P
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Bobby Holt

SUBJECT: attached

① making money on events
but money about costs

compliance fund?

15.8 raised now
need 27 total

FOLLOW UP: BPB run excess
of 2.5 mil.

used to sell tobacco - now sells
chairs

BUSH 92 QUAYLE

BOBBY HOLT
National Finance Chairman

3-6-92

GB.

Florida Swing Strong - Thank God for "Le Doctors"
Be in DC all next week + I'm going to see
where we stand on Cost of Fund Raising - Little
concerned - Let you know

Sec. Watkins A.M.T. - I support his
plan + I told him I would tell you so -
Jim - is good man -

Best up Bobby

~~Bobby Holt also called to say that there is money left -- how much
do you want to give to the Leukemia folks \$10, 15, 20,000~~

Fickler



March 8, 1992

Brent:

I am shocked by the attached from Curley. I am glad he wrote me on it.

What can we do.

I will discuss it with Dan.

GB

CS

President handed
Scowcroft's his copy
on 3/4/92 am meetings

daily copy

Mr. President:

3/24/92

General Scowcroft believes
all action is complete.

Unless you direct otherwise,
this tasker will be pulled
from pending. **OK**

*All Action
Completed*

FROM THE PRESIDENT

✓ daily file



March 8, 1992

T: Patty Presock

A list of fishing pals from Pintlala attached.

Send copy to Geo. W.

Savbe for Xmas list plus Wh INVITATIONS.

GOOD PEOPLE.

gb

4

FROM THE PRESIDENT

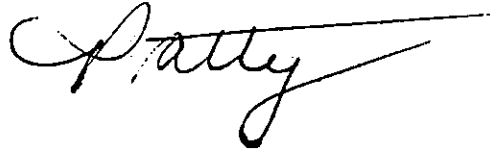
THE WHITE HOUSE

March 9, 1992

Dear George,

Your father asked that I send the enclosed listing of fishing "friends." They all participated in the fishing tournament hosted by Ray Scott last week. Your father said they are all good people.

Please tell Laura and the girls hello for me. We sure do miss you all here in Washington! Take care and keep in touch.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Patty", with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

MAR-06-1992 19:11 FROM Atlanta, GA
03/06/1992 11:45 FROM RAY SCOTT

TO
10 24 0000

46294 P.06

Ken Cook
7 Cheyenne Dr.
Meers, OK 73558

A.W. Copley, Jr.
12702 Beach Road
Chesterfield, VA 23832

Guy Eaker
Route 3, Box 255
Cherryville, NC 28021

92 partner 91 member

David Gregg
3904 Candlewick Ct.
Bedford, TX 76021

Hank Parker
Hwy. 16
Denver, NC 28037

strongly endorsed we publicly

Guido Hibdon
Route 4, Box 39
Gravios Mills, MO 65037

Dion Hibdon
Route 2, Box 38
Stover, MO 65078

Charlie Ingram
Route 8, Box 285
Columbia, TN 38401

92 partner - 91 member

Charlie Campbell
Palisade Dr.
Forsyth, MO 65653

Paul Elias
2108 Fifth Avenue
Laurel, MS 39440

03/06/1992 11:44 FROM RAY SCOTT

Fishermen - Street Addresses

WP: Adresse

1992 FISHERMEN

Bill Schroeder, Sr.
5801 Kentucky Dam Rd.
Paducah, KY 42001

fatta - son

Bill Schroeder, Jr.
5801 Kentucky Dam Rd.
Paducah, KY 42001

Kevin Van Dam
1410 N. Second St.
Kalamazoo, MI 49009

Orlando Wilson
100 Parkway 575
Woodstock, GA 30188

91 partner 92 unbrn

Forrest Wood
Forrest Wood Farms
Hwy. 178 North
Flippin, AR 72644

Roland Martin
920 E. Del Monte
Clewiston, FL 33440

91 partner 92 unbrn

Tommy Martin
Pendleton Harbor Marina
Hwy. 21 at the Bridge
Milam, TX 75959

Johnny Morris
1640 Delmar
Springfield, MO 65804

close friend

Jerry McKinnis
1302 Cumberland
Little Rock, AR 72202

Jack Chancellor
2009 Fifth St., South
Phenix City, AL 36867



March 8, 1992

Brent:

I am shocked by the attached from Curley. I am glad he wrote me on it.

What can we do.

I will discuss it with Dan.

GB

as

President handed
Scowcroft's his copy
on 3/9/92 am meetings
daily copy

FROM THE PRESIDENT

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PARIS

THE AMBASSADOR

March 2, 1992

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to take the liberty of returning to an issue which I wrote to you about last spring: the cost and behavior of very high-level delegations abroad.

The question rushed back to my mind as a result of the visit of the Vice President's party to the Winter Olympics here -- a visit which coincided with the arrival of Doro and Nancy as the backbone of a low-key and very effective Presidential delegation.

The Presidential delegation was a great hit. They brought a warm personal touch, and I thank you for sending them to France. I also thank you for sending the Vice President who was very well received and regarded. It did not go unnoticed here that you asked members of your own family and the second highest ranking American official to represent you at the opening of the Olympics.

I feel compelled to add, however, that the Presidential delegation's modest approach was initially overwhelmed by the one-day passage of the Vice President's team. President Mitterrand went to Albertville in one helicopter. Fourteen helicopters were moved to Lyon for the Vice Presidential party, and his delegation arrived in the confined Olympic area with 5 of them. The Vice President's helicopter support staff alone numbered about 80 people. Frankly, it was more like "Apocalypse Now" than a suitable showing of the flag at a world sporting event, and the Vice President, himself was not well-served by this swollen entourage.

While I recognize the special logistical challenges that flowed from visiting these particular Olympics, I am bothered because the U.S. approach often appeared to the French and others to be more concerned with a U.S. domestic agenda than a gesture of support to the Olympics and France: It was seen as a display of unnecessary muscle in a world where we are perceived, with some apprehension, as the only remaining superpower.

The Honorable
George Bush
President of the United States of America
The White House

Perhaps you saw on TV or read in the papers that a number of French officials felt mistreated by the actions of some of those accompanying or involved with the Vice President's delegation. The American visitors frequently appeared insensitive, and I am afraid we were. There is also no doubt in my mind that the resulting resentments run deep.

In addition, the financial cost was considerable at a time when we at Embassy Paris are being urged constantly to contain costs and even ordered to close important consular outposts. We had to provide a support staff of 40 from the Embassy to Lyon in the two weeks prior to and during the Vice President's arrival. Fifty vehicles were hired for the visit.

For example, the Embassy paid these direct expenses:

Hotel Rooms	\$207,000
Per Diem	\$180,000
Vehicle Rentals	\$105,000
Communications, equipment and supplies	\$ 35,000
TOTAL:	<u>\$527,000</u>

I have no way of judging the applicable amounts spent on salaries, fuel bills, etc., that do not pass through the Embassy. It all adds up to a whopping sum.

What I do know is that there seems to be little regard, during such high-level visits, for the cost of preparing for every conceivable option. Cost is a consideration which we almost never hear mentioned. At the same time, I recall that you, as Vice President, were able to travel effectively with smaller groups, much less pre-advance work and less redundancy.

I could make a few suggestions:

-- The U.S. should strive to have the smallest possible traveling parties, depending on the nature of the events along the way. To the extent possible, our representatives should be sensitive to the way we conduct ourselves compared with other world leaders: For example again, Mitterrand took 10 people to the Olympics in Albertville; the average VIP delegation, including several reigning monarchs and leading members of royal families, had 5 persons in their advance or support teams; our traveling party and support staff at the Olympics involved 252 people.

-- Despite the pressure of regulation and custom, we should look particularly hard at whether the size of Secret Service details can be cut. Also, a gimlet eye should focus on how essential to the mission are some of the official staff members.

-- In planning a visit, costs should be a key consideration.

-- The role of the pre-advance team should be examined. They rarely seem to decide anything and even more rarely do they appear to communicate with the advance team that follows. Embassies and local authorities do not suffer this redundancy gladly.

-- Embassies themselves should be given more responsibility for working out innovative but sensible programs in advance. They should be charged with taking fully into account the needs of the traveling party, the situation on the ground and the sensibilities of the host country. We simply must cut down on the flailing about that comes from demanding that every possible option be considered and then staffing up for it in case a last minute decision is made to go ahead.

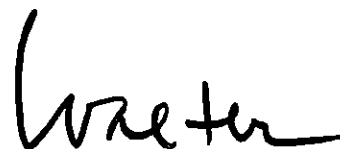
Mr. President, I had thought things were going better on this score -- and they were. Certainly your brief visit to Rambouillet last July 14 was a model of streamlined planning and staffing. I write you again now because some quarters at home have already forgotten the very positive results of your efforts of a year ago.

What really bothers me, in the present instance, is that as a nation we expended considerable treasure in the past month with the intention of being represented in the best possible way at an event watched by hundreds of millions around the globe. What was the upshot? A \$1,000,000 photo-op? We should be sobered by it. In France, at any rate, we Americans left a large number of our best friends with the feeling that we do not know how to put our best foot forward -- or that we have put our feet on their toes.

Despite all the pressures that I know you must cope with, I hope that you can continue to have your people pursue this issue in the conviction that to do so will be worth it in the end.

Thanks very much for your interest and help in this matter. With warmest wishes and respect,

Yours ever,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Walter J.P. Curley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "W" and a long, sweeping underline.

Walter J.P. Curley

8 March

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/9

Mr. President:

Pursuant to your
request of 4 more
on cable. The

attached was prepared
by OMB.

Thank you.

Phil

"Must Carry" Provisions in S.12

Finch
CP
3-10

What is "Must Carry"?

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted a policy known as "must carry" in the mid-1960s that required a local cable system to carry the broadcast television signals serving that system's local community. This policy was adopted to ensure that smaller, local broadcasters enjoyed the same access to local cable systems as did the national broadcasters. For example, in most communities, cable systems were required under the "must carry" rule to carry the signals of local affiliates of national broadcasters (such as ABC, NBC, CBS) as well as unaffiliated local broadcasters (such as educational programming).

What is the Legal Status of "Must Carry"?

The D.C. Court of Appeals has twice found "must carry" unconstitutional on First Amendment (freedom of speech) grounds. As a result, no "must carry" rule is now in force.

What Does the Senate-Passed Cable Bill (S.12) Contain Regarding "Must Carry"?

- o Local cable systems must carry those local broadcasters located within 50 miles of a relevant cable system's central station or negotiate financial arrangements with local broadcast stations for the right to retransmit their signals. The provision was added to ensure that local programmers have access to local cable systems.
- o If a cable system has 13 or more channels, it must devote one-third of its available channels to carriage of "qualified" local broadcast stations. This provision limits the number of channels the cable operator must make available for the rebroadcast of local broadcasting stations.
- o Cable systems generally may not accept payment for carriage of "must carry" stations. This provision is intended to protect broadcasters from having to pay cable systems for retransmission of their signals.

03/09/92



March 8, 1992

Phil Brady

Only one more question on Cable Bill:

What does it mean-- "must carry the signal"
of local TV stations???

GB

by //

FROM THE PRESIDENT

CABLE TELEVISION LEGISLATION

Congress is working on legislation to amend the Cable Television Act of 1984 to reregulate the cable television industry. Although there are differences between the House and Senate versions both bills are highly regulatory, violate the First Amendment, intrude into routine commercial transactions, and do not promote competition.

SENATE BILL

The Senate bill, S. 12 (sponsored by Senator Danforth and 9 others), passed on January 30 by a 73-18 vote. A less regulatory, more procompetitive alternative sponsored by Senators Packwood, Stevens, and Kerry (supported by the Administration) was defeated 54-35.

The Administration issued a veto threat on S. 12 because it would:

- ✓ Mandate regulation of rates charged by virtually all cable systems in the U.S. Only those few systems with at least two multichannel programmers present would not be regulated.
- Require, in violation of the First Amendment, that cable operators "must carry" the signal of local television stations whether or not the operator believed those signals reflected the desires of the subscribers. Alternatively, broadcasters could choose to negotiate with cable operators for the right to rebroadcast their signals for consideration ("retransmission consent").
- ✓ Interfere in routine business transactions by requiring cable operators who produce programming to make that programming available to their competitors.
- ✓ Direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish rules limiting the number of subscribers a cable operator could serve nationwide.
- Do nothing to increase competitiveness in the cable industry. The Administration wanted legislation that would remove the current prohibitions against telephone companies providing video programming.

HOUSE BILL

The House Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance has its own cable bill, H.R. 1303 which is sponsored by Representatives Markey and Dingell. The major provisions of that bill are similar to S. 12. The House Subcommittee is expected to take up the bill mid to late March.



March 8, 1992

To Sam Skinner

Issue : THE BLUE FIN TUNA

Attached is a letter from our conservation/sportsman friend and supporter Johnny Morris.

Please have someone immediately check on the US position re: the Bluefin.

Johnny feels that we should weigh in at KYOTA for our delegation to support an appendix II listing of Western Bluefin under C.I.T.E.S.

The vote is soon.

Please advise.

GB

Robin,

this is ~~all~~ an extra copy....

I gave 1 set to Phil Brady's office to distribute to Sam Skinner...

yours for daily or pending...

Bridget

FROM THE PRESIDENT

3-7-92
Pintala

Dear Mr President,

As your friend, I am grateful for this opportunity to thank you for your past interest in bluefin tuna and to give you this urgent update. The future of these great fish is now being debated at the C.I.T.E.S. (Convention On International Trade in Endangered Species) conference in Kyoto, Japan. Specifically, the discussion of bluefin will be on the floor next week and will be voted on Thursday, March 12,

As a result of the outcry from the conservation community the Swedish government is calling for a restrictive Appendix I listing on bluefin. As a fisherman and a businessman I truly believe a great fish and many jobs will be lost if the U.S. does not exert leadership to at least monitor trade in giant bluefins by listing the fish under the less restrictive Appendix II of C.I.T.E.S. Such a listing requires records be kept on international trade. It would not impede the legal commercial fishing for bluefin. These records will show the true harvest of the fish - which many believe is greatly exceeding the I.C.G.A.T. quota.

In my opinion, there is little downside to taking such a position other than the issue is controversial only because the mass, purse seine fleet which employs approx. 75 people and catches the

majority of giant bluefins off our coast is resisting any conservation efforts. Against this one monopoly + their lobby we must weigh the growing concerns of the conservation community and the far greater number of long term jobs at stake.

We cannot continue to ignore our own N.M.F.S. scientists recommendations that we reduce harvest by 50% under I.C.C.A.T.

The U.S. needs to stand tall in supporting conservative management of these great fish. ~~Only~~ such action will bring about more fishing opportunities and MORE JOBS for both the commercial and recreational fishing industries.

The bluefin issue is becoming dramatically more visible each day and rightfully so. Both Dr. Bill Fox and John Turner (two of the finest by the way) are presently in Japan representing our government. It would be a very bold positive conservation action for your Administration to announce its support for an appendix II listing of western bluefin under C.I.T.E.S. in Kyoto.

Thanks for your time and genuine concern - I would not bother you if I did not feel so deeply concerned about this symbolic fisheries issue!

Sincerely,

Johnny Morris

3/8

ASSOCIATION of BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

720 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
(202) 393-1158TELECOPIER COVER LETTER

DATE: _____

TIME SENT: _____ *Fitz*

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: PRESIDENT BUSH *GPB*

LOCATION: _____

SHLEYVER LETTER: 4

23

PAGES, PLEASE CALL (202) 393-1158.

Mr P -
This is a
weekly column I
wrote that I thought
might be of use along
the way.
Hang in. Better
days ahead.

Luc

ASSOCIATION of BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

730 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Volume 35
Number 9

March 6, 1992

♦ B U L L E T I N ♦

♦ WASHINGTON OBSERVATIONS

Holding Congress Accountable. Considering the ire of the taxpaying public, it is remarkable that the U.S. Congress continues to escape accountability for its monumental mismanagement of the nation's banking system. With the help of a compliant press, Congress for years has avoided responsibility for its considerable complicity in the multi-hundred billion dollar savings and loan disaster. By diverting attention to the Keating Five, Neil Bush and other convenient scapegoats, the legislative policy blunders that produced the thrift fiasco simply have escaped public scrutiny. No one has been found at fault; no member of the House or Senate has been unseated for the legislative role he or she played in the debacle.

The same holds true with respect to banking legislation. Although most Americans are now keenly aware that the nation's banking system is no longer sound, and that its potential cost could be far more devastating than that of the S&Ls, little heed was paid by the public last year — or since — when Congress rejected the Administration's comprehensive reform proposals and proceeded instead to adopt the most regressive piece of banking legislation in recent decades.

What can explain this seeming indifference on the part of a public that already has been burned once?

One reason, to start with, is that modern day banking and the complexities of bank regulation are as much a mystery to the American electorate as they are to most members of Congress.

Most people simply are unaware of the monumental changes that in recent years have transformed the delivery of financial services in the United States and throughout the world. They also are largely unaware that because of Congress' failure to re-vamp restrictive banking regulations that date back to the Great Depression, the core business of banking has shifted dramatically to a host of non-bank financial and commercial conglomerates, leaving our banks less efficient, less capable of serving the needs of their customers and the nation's economy, and far less safe and sound than they were only a few years ago.

Another reason for public indifference is that for many the idea of bank reform suggests there may be something in it for bankers, a group most people have no particular interest in seeing benefitted. Congressional debate promotes this misconception, even to the point of permitting it to determine the direction of public policy. We saw this last year when House Speaker Foley was faced with a choice of backing comprehensive bank reform proposals approved by the House Banking Committee or supporting a so-called "compromise" drafted by Commerce Committee Chairman Dingell. The Banking Committee version, essentially the same as the pro-competitive reform package advanced by the Bush Administration, sought reform through increased reliance on market forces and market discipline. The Dingell approach relied instead on a pervasive new regulatory structure to re-define permissible banking activities, not so incidentally protecting non-bank financial service competitors from bank competition in the process.

Foley supported Dingell, thus killing any hope for comprehensive reform in the current Congress. He supported him not to balance the public policy requirements of safety and soundness with the challenges of competition, but simply for the political advantage that would come from playing one special interest against another, protectionist against pro-competitive, even if the result was legislative gridlock.

One reason, then, that Congress has not faced up to a domestic bank crisis that could dwarf the savings and loan disaster is that presently there simply are no compelling political imperatives to do so. Indeed, with the financial services industry divided among powerful, well-heeled participants accustomed to paying handsomely for Congressional protection against competitive intrusion, the political imperatives continue to support the status quo, just as they have for more than 50 years.

But the cumulative effects of Congressional inaction, particularly during the past decade of rapid change in technology and in the marketplace, are beginning to produce a new set of political consequences and concerns that soon may prompt a very different Congressional response.

By failing to address the archaic regulatory structure that for years has prevented commercial banks from providing the same range of banking and other financial services as competing foreign banks and domestic non-bank competitors, Congress now finds itself confronted with a marketplace-imposed restructuring which is producing record numbers of bank insolvencies that have left the BIF exhausted.

Worse yet, having failed to address the fundamental flaws which have bankrupted the deposit insurance system, Congress finds itself forced to choose between gambling on direct government investment in failing banks and thrifts through various early intervention schemes or accepting the consequence of strict regulatory discipline — that is, massive hits on the Bank Insurance Fund that may require another taxpayer bailout.

For want of public interest, Congress' short-term response will be to do little, if anything. Interstate branching is the only element of structural reform that Congress may be willing to consider in this election year. Deposit insurance, the most volatile part of the whole equation, isn't even on the screen.

3.

In the longer run, however, and probably not much longer, the nation will come face to face with the unpleasant but unavoidable consequence of what happens when a dangerously flawed banking system is backstopped by an insolvent deposit insurance program that is nothing more than a taxpayer guaranty of all bank deposits, regardless of their size. The losses, whether paid for by BIF or by taxpayers or by both, are certain to be monumental in size, ongoing in duration, pervasive in their impact on the economy, and very, very unpopular with voters.

That day is coming and on that day, if not before, Congress will be held accountable.

JONATHAN BUSH

530 EAST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

March 2

Feb 29, 1991

Dear Mr President

John Sumner was
superb on the Today
show this morning
What a fabulous job he
did

OK /
JB on
3-8

+ us
Lita
in note
5 5

He really, really did.
You proved -

Finally -

JB



CAMP DAVID

3-8-02

Dear Nikh',

I understand completely.

Thank for your letter. You have
been a joy to work with and
all of us in my office, especially
we, will miss you. This is a
"goodbye" but it is an

heartfelt "Thank you" prior
to your May departure.

Needless to say I

wish you and Doug the
very best as you return

to Texas. Sincerely,

CG 13

David

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1992

Dear President and Mrs. Bush,

I know you are aware that my husband and I have made the decision to return to Texas in May. I want you to know that the decision was a very difficult one and a great deal of thought and effort went into making it.

Our Bishop and our diocese have always expected that we would return to Texas after my husband's graduation from the Virginia Theological Seminary in May, 1992. Bishop Benitez, being very supportive of both of you, graciously gave us permission to stay in the area until next January. This was contingent upon Doug finding something that would allow him to experience growth in his ministry. Unfortunately, that did not happen, making it apparent that we should return to Texas and begin his ministry there.

If Doug and I were not dedicated to pursuing some of the same goals that I know are important to both of you, I would feel that I was completely jumping ship. But, knowing how you feel about families and their impact on our country, I know you will understand our excitement about beginning a ministry of working with troubled families, through the Episcopal Church. Somehow, I feel that we are still supporting you by the work we will be doing in Texas.

This isn't "goodbye". But, I did want you to know that my decision to leave your administration has not come lightly. I love what both of you stand for -- for what you have done and are doing for our country. It has been an absolute pleasure to work for you and you will always have my deepest respect, support, and my prayers.

With much affection,

Mikki Richnow

RZ/P
lets be sure
we put the
right person
in!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1992

Dear President and Mrs. Bush,

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With much affection,

Nikki Richnow

John Brady return
(Shirley is taking care of Doug + Betty's needs - do you know?)
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1992
John
Adios??

MEMORANDUM FOR SHIRLEY GREEN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES AND CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: NIKKI RICHNOW *NR*
DIRECTOR OF WHITE HOUSE GIFTS

SUBJECT: Notice of Resignation

As you know, my husband will graduate from the Episcopal seminary in May and it has been our expectation to return to the diocese of Texas for placement in a church by our Bishop. As you also know, Phil Brady asked if I would consider remaining on staff until the end of the term in January.

Because of his support and loyalty to the President, Bishop Benetiz agreed to allow us to remain in Virginia until January, 1993 with the stipulation that Doug find a church in which to serve and be ordained.

Doug and I both agreed that the opportunity would need to be a rich experience in order to justify his delayed placement in Texas. We looked at many opportunities and churches. We investigated the possibility of his beginning his Doctoral studies. Unfortunately, nothing we looked at seemed quite right -- making it apparent that, in spite of how very much we both want to stay, it is time for us to return to Texas.

It is with great reluctance that I give you my resignation as Director of White House Gifts effective the end of May, 1992. I have enjoyed my job immensely -- making the decision to leave very difficult. It has been such a pleasure to have you and Phil Brady as superiors. Both of you have been examples of absolute integrity and have shown me great consideration and support in helping me carry out my duties. I will miss both of you very much.

You will have my complete cooperation in working with the new Director and you can have full confidence that I will do everything I can to ensure an easy transition.

cc: Phillip Brady ✓

COPY
from ORM

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable John D. Macomber
Chairman and President
Export-Import Bank of the United States
811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20571



CAMP DAVID

3-8-92

Dear John,

Thanks for your note. The
NPT and our favorite the WP
didn't like it, but clearing the
air on the tax question was
important and has helped.
Keep up the fine work there
Harshly - AB,

CC:
✓ Rose Zamaria
(1 copy in&out)



President and Chairman

Dear Mr. President,

Nice going and congratulations about your comments on the tax increase being a mistake. The sooner this gets behind us, the sooner you and all of us can regain the high ground and talk about the big issues and opportunities that are ahead - and this is what people want to hear you speak on ie, education, environment, exports (where we continue to have big successes), competitiveness, etc.

The tax issue has been a stone keeping us on the defensive and you've fixed that!

By the way, I'll be sending over to Clayton and Sam Skinner some information on our exports from some of key states that hopefully will be helpful in putting to rest some of the protectionist points of Buchanan et al.

Don't bother to reply to this but what you did was just great.

March 4, 1992

A handwritten signature, likely "John", is written in the bottom right area of the letter.

cc incoming to BPB
+ Doro done 3/9

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Blind cc:
Mrs. Bush (FYI)
Doro LeBlond (FYI)

daily



CAMP DAVID

March 8, 1992

Dear Beverly,

I can't begin to tell
you how touched I was
by your letter about our
precious daughter Doro. She
is special, sometimes fragile,
always loving.

In these hectic and
somewhat ugly times, it is
uplifting to get a letter like
yours -

Family really is so important,
and Barbara & I are blessed

Again thanks for that
very kind and thoughtful
letter - Liz Bush



AMERICAN ACADEMY of ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS

222 South Prospect Ave. • Park Ridge, IL 60068-4058 • (708) 823-7186 • Fax (708) 823-8125

Washington, D.C.

March 2, 1992

Dear President and Mrs. Bush,

On Friday, February 21, your daughter captivated the hearts of her audience. She and Ed Eckenhoff graciously accepted an invitation to speak to the spouses of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons who were meeting in Washington for its annual scientific session. The entire group was about 25,000 strong and the spouse component, of which I was chairman, had approximately 3000 attendees.

Doro and Ed's presentation was of particular interest to our group because so many of us deal with rehabilitative medicine. Of even greater interest was Doro's personal story. In a humble and sincere manner she spoke of her experiences as first daughter, of her deep appreciation of her country, and of her love of her parents. There was not a dry eye in the audience. I write to you now to let you know how moved we all were by her presence. I am the mother of five children and could not have been more proud of Doro if she were my own child. She was speaking from her heart. The entire audience gave her a standing ovation.

It was a pleasure for us to have Doro as part of our program. Congratulations Mom and Dad. You have done a great job. By example, you show that the American family is alive and strong. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Beverly Burke Gunther

Beverly Burke Gunther,
Chairman,
1992 AAOS Spouse Program

312881
see attached ltr -

Shirley Green

COPY
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1992

Dear Mrs. Gunther:

Just a quick note to let you know that I received your phone message from the White House Comments line. I appreciate your getting the word to me that Doro's speech at the meeting of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons Spouses Program went so well. The good news pleased this proud father and helped to brighten my day.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Stephen Gunther
10025 Carmelita Drive
Potomac, Maryland 20854

920303

Called received from Beverly
Gunter, Room 1231, J. W.
~~Marriott Hotel, Penn. Ave.,~~
DC.

Mrs. Gunther is chairman of the spousal program for the American Academy of Orth. Surgeons.

~~she reports that the president's daughter, Doro, gave a brilliant speech this AM at their session and wanted the president to know.~~

C. Ruffy

2/21/92 11:35AM

Called received from Beverly
Gunter, Room 1231, J. W.
Marriott Hotel, Penn. Ave.,
DC.

Mrs. Gunther is chairman of
the spousal program for the
American Academy of Orth.
surgeons.

she reports that the President's
daughter, Doro, gave a brilliant
speech this AM at their session
and wanted the President to
attend.

Mrs. Gunther lives in Potomac,
Md. but will be working through
the week with the program at the
J.W. Marriott.

C. Ruffy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON.

*JM = do
note for BB sig*

Date 3/21/92

TO:

SM 6

FROM:

C. DIAN MOORE
Presidential Inquiries,
Comments and Volunteers
Room 39 - OEOB - x2724

79 I

attached note

- 1. P.I. See if you can
find her address in
phone book*

20854

DRAFT OF PRESIDENTIAL LETTER

DRAFT OF GB LETTER

INITIALS: GB / jm / *lg*

DOCUMENT TITLE: /fo/p/gunther.b-jm

DRAFT DATE/LETTER DATE: Feb 24 1992/

CORRESPONDENCE #: 643017

CLEAR WITH:

WHCC:

cc: *WH Comments off.*

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO:

Mrs. Beverly Gunther
10025 Carmelita Drive
Potomac, Maryland 20854

ENCLOSURES AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

cc: C. Rufty, Room 39
cc: Jim McGrath, Room 94

Dear Mrs. Gunther:

Just a quick note to let you know that I received your phone message from the White House Comments line, and I appreciate your informing me that Doro's speech at the meeting of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons Spouse's Program on February 21, 1992, went ^{so} well. The good news *pleased this proud father and* helped to brighten my day.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

GB

Mrs. Beverly Gunther
10025 Carmelita Drive
Potomac, Maryland 20854

Daily



CAMP DAVID

3-8-92

Lou -

If this needs
editing, holler -

Cy

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Louis Walker
Post Office Box 1255
Hobe Sound, Florida 33475



March 8, 1992

To: The Hobe Sound Yacht Club

On the occasion of your very special anniversary on March 17th 1992 I send you my warmest greetings and best wishes for another 100 years of great prosperity and fellowship.

Your lectures and other get togethers mark your Club as unique. Your fellowship knows no bounds.

On a very personal basis, I recall how much my father enjoyed his association there.

Barbara joins me in saluting the special March 17th anniversary and in wishing you God's Speed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "George Bush".

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Phil:

We have no other information on this. The President talked to Lou Walker on the phone over the weekend.

Be ~~2~~ sure this is okay. If not, let me know asap.

POTUS asked that it be mailed out today if possible.

Rose Zamaria

Presidential Phone Calls Camp David



DATE: _____ TIME: _____ incoming/outgoing

WITH: Lou Walker

SUBJECT: March 17th
anniversary Hope Savol
Yacht & Club
2nd district & club

Urgent - be sure
to run this by
Phil Brady / Shirley
Green

From the desk of
George Bush

mal

~~not to~~

Monday - to
Lou Walker
Hoke Savol

Urgent - be sure
to run this by
Phil Brady / Shirley
Green

From the desk of
George Bush

mal



~~Red Flag~~

Monday - to
Lou Walker
1 to be sent

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: _____ TIME: _____ incoming/outgoing

WITH: _____

SUBJECT: _____

2nd oldest A club
Robert J. Clark
anniversary 1968 saved
March 17th

FOLLOW UP: _____



Boyden
Discussed
w/ POTUS
3/9

March 8, 1992

Boyden:

Please call me re: George W and attack on him in
USNWR, played all weekend on CNN.

Here we go again 'nother attack on a Bush kid.

This time SEC I think.

gb.

A handwritten signature, possibly "ag", written in dark ink.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sorry



3-8

Is sent the attached to
The President
of the United States of America
John Grisham - a great writer
CS

NOTE:

SEND VIA WHITE
HOUSE COURIER.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Gillespie V. Montgomery
U.S. House of Representatives
2184 Rayburn
Washington, D.C. 20515

(Personal)
(By Courier)

Bridget in Mont's of
Mr. Grisham
Box 1780
Oxford, MS.
38655

bcc to Sonny
Personal
get address from
him (book is at C.D.)

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page



CAMP DAVID

A lovely Sunday
March 8 '92

Dear John,

My close friend Sonny
Montgomery passed along
"The Pelican Brief". Henry
read "The Firm" with
great enjoyment. I can't
wait to go Pelican. My thanks
Cup Bud

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. John Grisham
Box 1780
Oxford, Mississippi 38655

FILE cc:
Sonny Montgomery



Gillespie V. Montgomery 5th March 92

Dear Mr President & Barbara

John Brisban from Miss. came by
yesterday to say hello

We H^{ear} that both of you had
read his book & wanted you to have new
book ^{"the Firm"} The Pelican Brief -
This book first on New York Times

Galep

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Federico A. Moreno

TELEPHONE: Home: (305) 445-0183
Office: (305) 536-4228

DATE TO CALL: March 6 - 9, 1992

RECOMMENDED BY: The Attorney General, Samuel K. Skinner,
Nicholas E. Calio, C. Boyden Gray and
Constance Horner

PURPOSE: To ask him to serve as United States Circuit
Judge for the Eleventh Circuit

TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION:

1. Since 1990, Judge Moreno has served on the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. Before that, he served as a Circuit Judge for the Dade County Circuit Court, 1987-1990; as a County Judge for Dade County Court, 1986-1987; was a partner in the law firm of Thornton, Rothman & Moreno, P.A., 1982-1986; a partner in the law firm of Moreno & Smith, P.A., 1981; an Assistant Public Defender for the United States Public Defender's Office, 1979-1981; and an associate with the law firm of Rollings, Peeples & Meadows, P.A., 1978.

2. He received an A.B. degree cum laude (1974) from the University of Notre Dame and a J.D. degree (1978) from the University of Miami School of Law.

3. Judge Moreno is 39 years old, married, his wife's name is Maria Cristina, they have three children and reside in Coral Gables, Florida. Judge Moreno was born in Caracas, Venezuela and became a naturalized American citizen on February 21, 1975.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: March 6, 1992

ACTION

March 8 '92 10 AM
lunch w/ Hec.
Pleased

Rose

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Don Sundquist
U.S. House of Representatives
230 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

(By courier)



CAMP DAVID

3-8-92

Ron -

Great Memphis rally.

Thanks for being at my
side. You are right 100%
on the attached memo.

All Best

Ly

enclosure - 1 memo

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

12 MAR 5 P2:08

March 4, 1992

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL K. SKINNER *SK*

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN DON SUNDQUIST (R-TN)

Congressman Don Sundquist called my office to convey sentiments expressed in a meeting yesterday with a group of about 25 House members supporting the Bush-Quayle campaign. He stated that, while they were strongly supportive of your remarks concerning the 1990 tax increase, they suggest that our future comments reflect disappointment only with the Democrats who broke their word to you, not with the Congress in general.



Admiral M. F. Weisner, U.S. Navy,
Retired
President
Naval Aviation Museum Foundation,
Incorporated
P.O. Box 33104
NAS Pensacola, Florida 32508-3104



CAMP DAVID

3-8-92

Dear Admiral Weisner -
That lithograph is superb
and I want to thank you
for giving it to us. Please tell
Mr. Wm Phillips that Barbara
& I will treasure it -
I sure enjoyed my

visit to Pensacola

Sincerely with thanks

again

Ag Bush

✓ CC: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria
Bill Farish
Nikki Richnow,
WH Gift Unit



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LCDR Robert M. Masson, USN (Ret)
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CDR Thomas A. Turley, USNR-R (Ret)
CAPT Arthur D. Ward, USNR (Ret)
W.H.F. Wiltshire, Esq., CDR, USNR (Ret)
General Counsel

March 7, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

The accompanying lithograph, "Threading the Eye of the Needle," by world renowned aviation artist William S. Phillips, depicts the Navy's newest aircraft carrier, the *USS George Washington*, which will be commissioned on July 4, 1992. The Nation is grateful that the First Lady christened this great ship on July 21, 1990 and that you were the honored speaker. The *USS George Washington* will be the sixth aircraft carrier to bear the name of a President, following the *USS Franklin D. Roosevelt*, the *USS John F. Kennedy*, the *USS Dwight D. Eisenhower*, the *USS Theodore Roosevelt*, and the *USS Abraham Lincoln*.

We hope that this print will remind you of your days in carrier aviation and our Nation's strong naval aviation force.

Sincerely and very respectfully,

M. F. Weisner
Admiral, USN(Ret)
President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Jim Dawson
Quantum
6101 E. Apache
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74115



CAMP DAVID

3-8-92

Dear Jim,

The joy of Pontlala will
be with me for some time. I
really enjoyed the day. The
icing on the cake was my
personalized Quantum Pro.

Thanks for such a
thoughtful present.

Now to find the time
to use it.

Warm Regards,

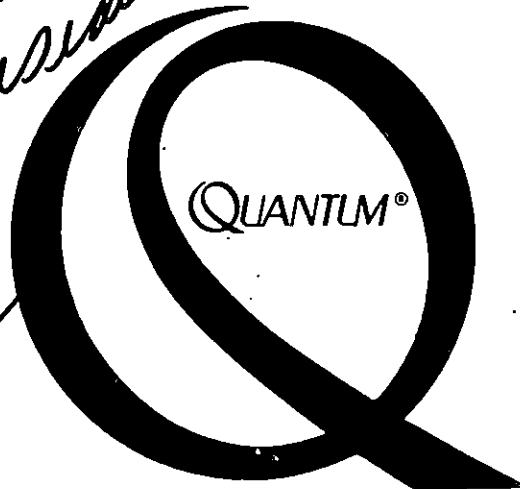
Ag Bush

CC: in & out
Rose Zamaria ✓
Nikki Richnow
(Gift Unit)
Bill Farish

PRO1C
PRO2C
PRO3C

*Jim W. Dawson
President*

Zebco



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Attention: CUSTOMER SERVICE

POW H/W
March 8
949am

R2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Susan H. Black

TELEPHONE: Home: (904) 384-4996
Office: (904) 791-3036
from 3:00 p.m. March 7, to 4:00 p.m. March 8,
Judge Black can be reached at 904-735-1927

DATE TO CALL: March 6 - 9, 1992

RECOMMENDED BY: The Attorney General, Samuel K. Skinner,
Nicholas E. Calio, C. Boyden Gray and
Constance Horner

PURPOSE: To ask her to serve as United States Circuit
Judge for the Eleventh Circuit

TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION:

1. Since 1979, Judge Black has served as a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida and as the Chief Judge of the District since January 1990. Before that, she served as a Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida, 1974-1979; as a County Court Judge for Duval County, 1973-1975; as an Assistant State Attorney for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida, 1969-1972; and as an Assistant General Counsel for the Army Corps of Engineers, 1968-1969.
2. She received a B.A. degree (1974) from Florida State University, a J.D. degree (1967) from the University of Florida College of Law, and an LL.M. degree (1984) from the University of Virginia School of Law.
3. Judge Black is 49 years old, married, her husband's name is Louis, they have one child and reside in Jacksonville, Florida.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: March 6, 1992

ACTION _____

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Judd Gregg
Governor
State of New Hampshire
State House
Concord, New Hampshire 03301



CAMP DAVID

Sunder

3-8-92

Dear Judd,

*A nice note from
Amb. Seitz - a real pro
and a good man.*

*Love to all Greggs.
Things are looking up -
sincerely, *leg**

CC: in & out
Rose Zamaria ✓
(1 copy)

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

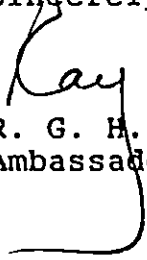
February 24, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

I have your note of February 13 about the visit to London of the Governor and Mrs. Gregg. We have already been in touch with the Governor's office and look forward to seeing them in April. I am sure we will be able to arrange a couple of good events.

Sincerely yours,


R. G. H. Seitz
Ambassador

Blind cc:
Judd Gregg

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Walter J. P. Curley, Jr.
Ambassador to France
U. S. Embassy
APO New York, New York 09777-9200

(Personal)

(Eyes Only)



*personal
eyes only*

March 8, 1992

Dear Walt,

My loins are girded up
and I shall go back into
the fray. (I'm not sure
what a girded up loin
looks like though).

Anyway your letter, while
very disturbing, properly
goads me back into
action. Enough is enough!

I am sorry Embassy Paris
had to cope with all
these demands that
certainly seem excessive.

I'm very glad you called
this to my attention.
Good Ambassadors are
supposed to do just that.

I'll try again.

WJ

*The political climate has
been hell, but it's getting
a little better. g*

FROM THE PRESIDENT

CC:
Rose Zamaria
(1-copy in&out)

March 1, 1992

THE AMBASSADOR

Dear Mr. President :

I am back on an old subject:
SWOLLEN DELEGATIONS. Your help last
year paid off dramatically. I suspect
now, however, That the syndrome
is sneaking up on us once more.

I attach a longish letter to
you on the matter. I tried, in vain,

to shorten it. While the problem may
be systemic and our efforts quixotic,
it cannot hurt to take another
shot at it.

I hate to bother you during
these super-charged days, but your
support against this dangerous
trend would be enormously appreci-
ated.

Many Thanks and all our
warmest wishes to Barak and you.

Yours as always -
Coraith

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PARIS

THE AMBASSADOR

March 2, 1992

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to take the liberty of returning to an issue which I wrote to you about last spring: the cost and behavior of very high-level delegations abroad.

The question rushed back to my mind as a result of the visit of the Vice President's party to the Winter Olympics here -- a visit which coincided with the arrival of Doro and Nancy as the backbone of a low-key and very effective Presidential delegation.

The Presidential delegation was a great hit. They brought a warm personal touch, and I thank you for sending them to France. I also thank you for sending the Vice President who was very well received and regarded. It did not go unnoticed here that you asked members of your own family and the second highest ranking American official to represent you at the opening of the Olympics.

I feel compelled to add, however, that the Presidential delegation's modest approach was initially overwhelmed by the one-day passage of the Vice President's team. President Mitterrand went to Albertville in one helicopter. Fourteen helicopters were moved to Lyon for the Vice Presidential party, and his delegation arrived in the confined Olympic area with 5 of them. The Vice President's helicopter support staff alone numbered about 80 people. Frankly, it was more like "Apocalypse Now" than a suitable showing of the flag at a world sporting event, and the Vice President, himself was not well-served by this swollen entourage.

While I recognize the special logistical challenges that flowed from visiting these particular Olympics, I am bothered because the U.S. approach often appeared to the French and others to be more concerned with a U.S. domestic agenda than a gesture of support to the Olympics and France: It was seen as a display of unnecessary muscle in a world where we are perceived, with some apprehension, as the only remaining superpower.

The Honorable
George Bush
President of the United States of America
The White House

Perhaps you saw on TV or read in the papers that a number of French officials felt mistreated by the actions of some of those accompanying or involved with the Vice President's delegation. The American visitors frequently appeared insensitive, and I am afraid we were. There is also no doubt in my mind that the resulting resentments run deep.

In addition, the financial cost was considerable at a time when we at Embassy Paris are being urged constantly to contain costs and even ordered to close important consular outposts. We had to provide a support staff of 40 from the Embassy to Lyon in the two weeks prior to and during the Vice President's arrival. Fifty vehicles were hired for the visit.

For example, the Embassy paid these direct expenses:

Hotel Rooms	\$207,000
Per Diem	\$180,000
Vehicle Rentals	\$105,000
Communications, equipment and supplies	\$ 35,000
TOTAL:	<u>\$527,000</u>

I have no way of judging the applicable amounts spent on salaries, fuel bills, etc., that do not pass through the Embassy. It all adds up to a whopping sum.

What I do know is that there seems to be little regard, during such high-level visits, for the cost of preparing for every conceivable option. Cost is a consideration which we almost never hear mentioned. At the same time, I recall that you, as Vice President, were able to travel effectively with smaller groups, much less pre-advance work and less redundancy.

I could make a few suggestions:

-- The U.S. should strive to have the smallest possible traveling parties, depending on the nature of the events along the way. To the extent possible, our representatives should be sensitive to the way we conduct ourselves compared with other world leaders: For example again, Mitterrand took 10 people to the Olympics in Albertville; the average VIP delegation, including several reigning monarchs and leading members of royal families, had 5 persons in their advance or support teams; our traveling party and support staff at the Olympics involved 252 people.

-- Despite the pressure of regulation and custom, we should look particularly hard at whether the size of Secret Service details can be cut. Also, a gimlet eye should focus on how essential to the mission are some of the official staff members.

-- In planning a visit, costs should be a key consideration.

-- The role of the pre-advance team should be examined. They rarely seem to decide anything and even more rarely do they appear to communicate with the advance team that follows. Embassies and local authorities do not suffer this redundancy gladly.

-- Embassies themselves should be given more responsibility for working out innovative but sensible programs in advance. They should be charged with taking fully into account the needs of the traveling party, the situation on the ground and the sensibilities of the host country. We simply must cut down on the flailing about that comes from demanding that every possible option be considered and then staffing up for it in case a last minute decision is made to go ahead.

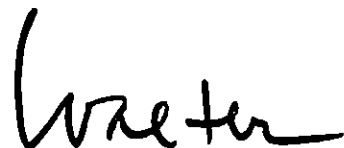
Mr. President, I had thought things were going better on this score -- and they were. Certainly your brief visit to Rambouillet last July 14 was a model of streamlined planning and staffing. I write you again now because some quarters at home have already forgotten the very positive results of your efforts of a year ago.

What really bothers me, in the present instance, is that as a nation we expended considerable treasure in the past month with the intention of being represented in the best possible way at an event watched by hundreds of millions around the globe. What was the upshot? A \$1,000,000 photo-op? We should be sobered by it. In France, at any rate, we Americans left a large number of our best friends with the feeling that we do not know how to put our best foot forward -- or that we have put our feet on their toes.

Despite all the pressures that I know you must cope with, I hope that you can continue to have your people pursue this issue in the conviction that to do so will be worth it in the end.

Thanks very much for your interest and help in this matter. With warmest wishes and respect,

Yours ever,



Walter J.P. Curley

Robin -

Amb. Curley letter
give copy to Tim

The Bride -

Rose

dove
3/11

Daily



March 8, 1992

Lamar:

Fear not about passing on "unsolicited advice". I welcome that memo of March 6th. Much food for thought there.

Ironically I can see quite clearly where we should be in the Year 2000; but it's hard to ~~get~~ get that out when we are getting hammered from right and left on one thing only - the state of the economy. Good news that is changing!!

I am sharing that very constructive paper with Teeter and a few "et als"

Thanks,

AB

See my computer
work to beginning to show
progress

FROM THE PRESIDENT



March 8, 1992

To: Bob Teeter

The attached paper from Lamar contains much good food for thought.

Right now given the hammering by the right and the left of the economy it's hard to get these valid points in focus, but once Pat is laid to rest we ought to move on these ideas and Gregg Petersmeyer's. Somewhere in all this is a good central theme.

Maybe "Pink" can figure all this out.

GB

GB

*send Lamar
paper to
RT & SS*



To: Sam Skinner

March 8, 1992

Some great food for thought here from Lamar. I shared this with Teeter.

GB

ag

FROM THE PRESIDENT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
THE SECRETARY

March 6, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAMAR ALEXANDER *Lamar*

I have lived long enough not to offer unsolicited advice.

But I have given this memo to Skinner, Yeutter and Darman (and Jim Baker) and I thought you might want to see it.

"WHEN I THINK OF AMERICA IN THE YEAR 2000. . ."

[NOTE: This is about how to follow up and to actually make happen what the President talked about in his excellent February 12 campaign kick-off statement. It is a medium term strategy focused upon the President's speech at the convention as the defining moment.]

While a speech on March 20 might define the President's current agenda and program versus the "business as usual" Congress, what follows is different. It defines a longer view of what kind of America we want, and how we should get there. It might be mentioned in passing in response to the March 20 deadline but should not be rushed.]

1. The central thrust of the 1992 electorate.
 - a. Partly because of American success in beating Communism abroad, and partly because of the speed of change at home too (Technology, medicine, job market, etc.) the 1992 election will be about the future of America at home.
 - b. The recession accelerates the focus of our attention to matters at home and it should be taken seriously but it is only a traffic jam. It will end. The question is where the road leads then.
 - c. The public will want the candidates (the President included) to understand America and to point to where the road goes -- what kind of America we want, and how we should get there.
 - d. In that sense the election is less a referendum on the successful past than the first day of an uncertain future. That might be dangerous for leaders who have been around for awhile -- and a chance for new faces who seem to be generational change (Probably an explanation for early Clinton success).

WHITE HOUSE CONFIDENTIAL

e. The people sense that our institutions need renewal:

- my pen*
- Our cities aren't what they should be.
 - Something is wrong with our education system.
 - Something is wrong with our health system.
 - Big business seems to be indifferent to little workers.
 - Congress and Washington don't seem to work very well.
 - The people aren't sure about their jobs because they're not sure their employers will survive 5 years.
 - They're not sure their kids will get good jobs.
 - They have no sense of what America will be like in the year 2000.

f. The people don't need a complete and detailed road map but they want to know what their leadership has in mind.

2. Leadership for the future is best shown not talked about -- shown through involvement, commitment. Words, speeches, bills alone may not do it.

a. It may be very important for the President to seem as engaged in and by domestic issues as foreign. When the words seem words only while his heart/mind are overseas, it may hurt. The people want to know he cares.

✓ b. The key may be consecutive time -- few highly visible interruptions for foreign things -- and truly engaging the President's attention over a long enough period to get his mind fully into it. His schedule needs to assure him private quality time to talk with people about the future of the country,

--The Cabinet can be asked to fill in the following: "When I think of America in the year 2000. . . ." Attachment A is an example of what the President might say about education as he thinks of America in the year 2000.

--A series of great American thinkers might spend individual quality time with the President -- asked to the White House to share with him their thoughts about "When I think of America in the year 2000 . . ."

--He might ask himself and all around him, in every meeting, on every subject: "What does this mean for America in the year 2000?"

--He might instruct every speechwriter to include the concept in every speech: "When I think of America in the year 2000 ..." The process is to impose the discipline upon everyone to think in those terms.

- c. Leadership about the future need not be comprehensive. The people don't expect an answer for everything. But they do want to see that their President understands the questions, has some answers, and is looking for more.

- 3. One vehicle, the America 2000 Communities, already exists as one example of how to think about many of these subjects.

- 4. A relevant campaign year calendar might look like this:

- a. From now until the late Spring/early Summer might be a good time to engage in the quiet consecutive time meetings with Cabinet and outsiders on what America in the year 2000 will be like.

--The Democrats will be pre-occupied with their own primary mess.

--The immediate public focus is appropriately on the short-term economic plan to end the recession (the "Traffic jam")

- b. If some things leak out about great thinkers asked to the White House to talk about America in the year 2000, that's OK, probably good. After all, the most important thing the President should be doing is getting his thoughts together for exactly how to make the most of a second term. Although it really should not be done for PR but to help focus on the job ahead.

- c. Come early Summer he should start to use the line repeatedly on all domestic subjects -- in most speeches, regardless of the subject: "When I think of America in the year 2000. . ."

- d. The objective of the exercise should be to select no more than 5 areas which address and symbolize American concerns for today as well as for tomorrow. The product itself (goals, strategy and assessment) must be designed to provide assurance that the American ship of state is not rudderless and that future unknown problems will also be solved with effective leadership.
- e. The Convention acceptance speech is the right moment to launch it in a campaign speech. It should be a knock-em-dead speech about the America we can be -- optimistic -- uplifting -- with confidence in the future and excitement in getting there: Here is the America I see in the year 2000 -- and here's how we can get there.
- f. This is less a definition of Democratic weakness than it is a reason to re-elect a Republican President. It leaves plenty of room to criticize the Democrats, but from a position of maximum strength.
- g. Everything in the campaign -- and in the President's schedule -- would re-emphasize his upbeat commitment to the future: All scheduling, all advertising, all campaign materials, all speeches, all releases (campaign or White House).
- h. It would be less a referendum on the past than seeking a mandate for the future. (The specifics of the mandate are less important than the public's awareness that the President not only thinks about the future but has an exciting concept of it and how to get there. He will thus get support from many who might disagree on the specifics but are thrilled by the leadership.)
- i. The beginning point might be a schedule like this:
 - Consult with Skinner and Teeter by 3/10
 - Small group (2-5) put draft plan together by 3/17
 - Plan ready for the President by 3/18 (meet that week).

Attachment A

When I think of America in the Year 2000--Education

When I think of America in the year 2000--I think of schools, colleges and universities that are the best in the world.

Instead of a nation at risk I think of America as a nation of students.

To accomplish that we must make revolutionary changes in our schools and in our attitudes about our educational responsibilities at home.

Business-as-usual has no chance whatever of getting us where we must go.

That is why we have worked with Governors to create six such ambitious national education goals. This is the first time in our nation's history America has had such goals.

That is why we are working so hard on the America 2000 strategy to implement these goals, community-by-community.

This is an agenda for radical change:

--working with educators to create world class standards in math, science, English, history and geography;

--helping states build new curriculum frameworks;

--moving ahead on a voluntary national examination system so parents and communities can know how their children and schools are doing;

--beginning a period of massive teacher retraining and of parents and communities re-examining their own responsibilities toward children.

I have challenged America to create an entirely new generation of "break-the-mold" New American schools, to literally start from scratch and create the best schools in the world.

America has responded. Hundreds of communities are rethinking their schools and their responsibilities from top to bottom. Business has responded by agreeing to raise \$200 million to create design teams to help those communities create New American schools. And 700 of the most creative teams in America are competing to be among those design teams.

I have challenged every American city, town and village to become an America 2000 community: to adopt the six national goals, to find their own way to reach them, to create a report card to measure their progress, and to create at least one new American school.

America has responded. In less than a year 40 states and more than 1000 communities are hard at work on their American 2000 activities.

I have challenged Congress to give teachers more flexibility in spending federal money and to help communities create New American Schools.

I have challenged Congress to give families more choices of schools, to give teachers more flexibility, to help states create world class standards, new curriculum frameworks and a national examination system.

Congress has been thinking about my challenges now for nearly a year and is about to send (has sent) me a billion dollars worth of business-as-usual legislation.

But I am not going to let Congress authorize spending one billion new dollars on business as usual and pretend that it is real education reform.

Business as usual and more of the same will not help us reach our dream of creating the best education system in the world by the turn of the century.

We must have revolutionary change.

That means ambitious goals, America 2000 communities, world-class standards and a national examination system--it means break-the mold New Americans Schools, more flexibility for classroom teachers, and opportunity scholarships that give middle and low income families more choices of schools.

And it means spending the money we are now spending more wisely--as well as making new investments at all levels--to make these revolutionary changes real.

I am glad to put new money into education. I think of education as an investment in our future.

My new budget puts more new dollars into education than into any other department. Federal spending for education has been going up faster than state and local spending while I have been President.

The budget has record increases for head start and for helping families pay for college. It has a half billion new federal dollars to create opportunity scholarships and another half billion over three

years for New American schools. It allocates \$2.1 billion to math and science education with a new focus on teacher retraining.

This year I have also challenged Congress to create one million \$1000 "opportunity scholarships" that will give middle and low income families more of the same choices of all schools that wealthy people have always had. "Opportunity scholarships" will mean new federal dollars to help states do for elementary and high school students what the federal government did for veterans with the GI Bill and what the federal government does today with Pell Grants to help students pay for college costs. These "opportunity" scholarships would mean fairness to middle and low-income families, would put new federal money into schools that serve our children who need the most help, and would unleash powerful competitive forces to help make all schools better.

When I think of education in America in the year 2000 I think of all of our children arriving at school ready to learn, of at least 90 per cent of our children graduating from high schools, of all children learning at least math, science, history, English and geography to a standard so that they can live work and compete with children in every part of the world. I think of our children working hard to become first in the world in math and science. I think of working Americans literate and skilled so that they can have and keep good jobs. I think of schools that are drug and violence free.

I can think of no crusade that will bring out the best in this wonderful country better than this America 2000 crusade, a crusade community-by community to make certain that when the next

century comes, America is a nation of students and that those students have the best education system in the world.

3/26/92



The Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

March 3, 1992

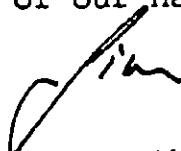
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Conditions In The Natural Gas Industry

Thank you for your note on Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) relief. Secretary Brady's followup to Senator Nickles is already receiving praise from the independents.

You may have noticed the excellent New York Times article of March 2, 1992 on the desperate situation facing domestic natural gas producers which I have enclosed as Attachment 1. These conditions have been of concern to me since we began developing the National Energy Strategy (NES). We are concentrating our efforts on three key aspects of increasing demand for natural gas which are described in Attachment 2.

We are confident that over the long term, the NES proposals will substantially increase natural gas demand. In the meantime, we believe that alternative minimum tax relief and Federal royalty reductions will be highly beneficial, especially if royalty reductions were to be extended to off-shore production -- an option we have been discussing with Interior and OMB. I would be happy to provide you any further details on any aspect of our natural gas program.


James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

Attachments

ATTACHMENT 1

The New York Times

MAR 2 1992

Circulation 1,060,217

COLLAPSE IN PRICES
FOR NATURAL GAS
SHAKES PRODUCERS

LITTLE CONSUMER BENEFIT

Big Companies Shift Overseas
and Small Drillers Quit —
Energy Security at IssueBy THOMAS C. HAYES A1
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, March 1 — The collapse of natural gas prices in the last three months to the lowest winter level in more than a decade, is delivering the worst jolt to the nation's weakened oil and gas industry since oil prices fell by more than half in early 1986.

Many giant companies have announced layoffs or reduced spending for new wells, and hundreds of smaller companies, many of them family run, are going out of business. Oil companies are raising their investments overseas, where costs are lower and potential discoveries more promising, increasing the nation's reliance on imported energy.

But the lower prices have scarcely benefited residential customers. Retail prices have not fallen, and only large manufacturers and electric utilities that burn gas have reaped any windfall, consumer groups say.

A Postwar Ebb

By some measures, activity in the domestic oil and gas industry is at its lowest ebb since the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Warm weather and other factors have caused a supply glut that has depressed prices and made costly new drilling unprofitable.

Many industry executives and financial analysts said that the tally of jobs pared from oil and gas production in the United States since the peak month of the last drilling boom, January 1982, could exceed 400,000 by the end of this year, far more than the number lost in the same period in the American auto industry.

Contracts to supply natural gas for March delivery are at \$1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet, up about 20 cents from the February contract but down from \$2.30 for the October contract and from \$1.65 in March 1991. Compared with the highest recorded monthly price, \$3.50 in February 1982, natural gas prices have fallen by a yearly average of more than 7 percent in the last 10 years.

Disappointing Winter

Gas producers who count on the winter months to generate their biggest sales have watched as prices dropped even below the low point of last summer, an extraordinarily rare development in the winter, when demand for natural gas peaks.

Demand for natural gas has increased in the last few years — to about 25 percent of the nation's total energy supply — as gas became cheaper to burn than fuel oil for thousands of industrial users. But consumers, who use gas mainly for heating and cooking, have not reaped much savings.

Edwin S. Rothschild, energy policy director at Consumer Action, a consumer research organization in Washington, said that large manufacturers and electric utilities that burn gas can bargain directly with producers for large-volume purchases and can choose between gas or oil fuel supplies, whichever is less costly.

But residential customers and owners of small businesses, with no comparable bargaining leverage, continue to pay high prices of \$6 or more for 1,000 cubic feet of gas, he said.

Carol Freedenthal, president of the Jofree Corporation, a consulting firm in Houston whose clients are mainly natural-gas producers, said, "The homeowner and residential customers, the largest users of natural gas, are not getting the benefit" of lower gas prices.

The worsening struggle for survival faced by legions of independent producers may prove crucial for the nation's future output of oil and natural gas. Most operate in Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, the states that produce 80 percent of the domestic natural gas.

According to the Independent Petroleum Association of America, a trade group in Washington, independent producers produce about 60 percent of the natural gas and 40 percent of the oil in the continental United States even though most have 20 or fewer employees.

"It would be a disaster for the country for this small producing segment of the industry to be driven out of business by lower prices," said Mr. Rothschild. "Natural gas is too important a fuel. It helps reduce our dependence on foreign oil."

And dependence on oil imports is a big burden for the economy. Payments for imported oil amounted to \$37.2 billion last year, or more than half of the nation's \$66.2 billion trade deficit.

Cutbacks by the Majors

The retreat from domestic oil and gas fields comes after big companies bet heavily on natural gas to support their domestic operations after the oil-price debacle six years ago. Cutbacks have been announced by companies including Mobil, Chevron, ARCO and Phillips Petroleum, and by large independents like Oryx Energy, Maxus Energy and Anadarko Petroleum.

ARCO, the nation's eighth-largest oil company, pared its work force by 2,100 jobs in August, including 900 from its operations in the continental United States, leaving a total work force of 22,000. More recently, ARCO said that for the first time, it would spend more to explore and develop reserves in foreign countries than in the continental states.

"Lower gas prices are one reason, but the other is that there just aren't the opportunities for exploration that there once were" in the United States, said Robert E. Wycoff, president and chief operating officer of ARCO. At the same time, he added, the demise of Soviet-led Communism has opened up several areas, including Syria, Yemen and Eastern Europe, as well as Russia, to exploration by Western companies.

When Maxus Energy said last month that it would cut its 1992 spending on domestic drilling by half, to \$45 million, the company added that it was continuing to expand overseas drilling investments in 14 countries, up from 6 countries four years ago. Its spending on international projects will rise at least 20 percent this year, to \$150 million.

"While jobs are being eliminated in North America, we will be adding new positions in international" operations, Charles L. Blackburn, chairman and chief executive of Maxus, said at the time.

The natural-gas supply glut was caused by many factors. Many big oil companies have kept gas flowing at high rates in the last two years to generate cash from domestic gas fields to invest into more promising fields abroad.

CONTINUED

MAR 2 1992

The New York Times

CONTINUED

Circulation 1,068,217

Tax incentives approved by Congress in recent years have also raised output. Companies producing gas from underground coal layers, mainly in northwestern New Mexico and northern Alabama, and from dense rock formations called tight sands in West Texas and other sites, are eligible for big tax credits that make gas sales profitable even if prices fall below \$1. The credits amount to as much as 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas produced through the year 2002 from wells drilled before the end of 1992.

New Drilling Opportunities

In addition, a Reagan Administration policy that opened hundreds of Government-owned blocks in the Gulf of Mexico to drillers in 1984 and 1985 has led to rising sales of offshore gas in the last few years. Hundreds of wells developed after those lease sales in the mid-1980's are now in full production.

Leaps in drilling technology have lowered exploration costs and sharpened the eye of oil and gas explorers. High-speed computers are charting three-dimensional maps of drilling prospects by tracking sound waves reflected from rock layers thousands of feet below ground.

While the diversified oil giants and most major independent producers have adjusted to the drop in natural-gas revenues, smaller independents are struggling. Mr. Freedenthal said that small producers were ripe for a shakeout in an industry that he said had become bloated during its last boom, and has since been gradually deregulated.

The Independent Petroleum Association now has about 8,000 members, down from 20,000 in the early 1980's. As natural gas operators are shunned by Wall Street, banks and other sources of financing, the independents must pay for drilling programs mainly from their shrinking revenues. The price collapse has caused many to sharply curtail or halt their drilling efforts.

Restricting Some Sales

A few big independents that have low debt and adequate cash reserves have restricted a portion of their gas sales. Robert J. Allison, chief executive of Anadarko Petroleum, said the Houston-based independent company had reduced its planned sales of 600,000 cubic feet per day in February by 25 percent because of low gas prices. Last week, the company went even further, reducing its planned sales for March by nearly half.

"I'm shocked and amazed at people who will sell all of their gas re-

gardless of price," Mr. Allison said. "A lot of people are losing money on every thousand cubic feet of gas they sell," he added, referring mainly to the big energy companies.

The purging of small independents has partly come from growing competition that followed the gradual deregulation in natural gas markets during the 1980's.

Bigger companies, with superior exploration technology and lower operating costs, have advantages of larger scale that enables them to operate profitably at lower prices for natural gas and oil prices than the small independents.

The number of rigs exploring for oil and gas in the United States fell to 653 in the last week of January, the lowest postwar level recorded by Baker Hughes Inc., the Houston-based oil-field service company. The total was little changed last week, at 673, up 8 from the week before. Analysts say the average weekly rig count for 1992 could drop below 735, or well below the postwar low average of 861 rigs set in 1991.

The seismic crew count, a barometer of future drilling activity that measures the number of teams searching for reserves in the United States, has fallen to new monthly lows in each of the last five months. The total was 79 in January, compared with a peak of 744 crews in September 1981, according to the Society of Exploration Geophysicists in Tulsa.

Growing Vulnerability

Many oil executives continue to warn that the nation is becoming more vulnerable to future oil or gas shortages. The total number of wells drilled in 1991 dropped to 27,000, or less than a third of the 70,000 drilled as recently as 1985. Imported oil amounted to 40 percent of total United States supplies last year. The figure was 42 percent in January, and most energy analysts expect it to rise when the economy picks up.

For now, worries in Washington about United States energy security have waned after the military defeat of Iraq last year. To some analysts, the Persian Gulf war summed up the Government's unstated energy policy, which they see as defending shipments of imported oil — by force, if necessary.

"That was our energy policy — Desert Storm," said Kevin Simpson, an analyst with Wertheim Schroder & Company.

On the Decline

Price for new gas contracts in dollars for each million British thermal unit (B.T.U.).



Source: Jofree Corporation

The New York Times

Cutting Back

Yearly employment in oil and gas exploration and production in the United States. 1992 figure is for January.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The New York Times

ATTACHMENT 2

Bush Administration Natural Gas Initiatives

• Statutory and Administrative Reform of natural gas pipeline regulation, including making it easier to construct new pipelines. These reforms should reduce one of the central bottlenecks in getting natural gas from producers who want to sell it to consumers who want to buy it. The National Energy Security Act of 1992, overwhelmingly passed by the Senate on February 19, contains a number of NES initiatives that will promote greater use of natural gas by expediting licensing procedures for construction of interstate gas pipelines, facilitating gas producers' market access, eliminating regulatory barriers to greater use of natural gas in motor vehicles, and requiring government and large private fleets to purchase alternative fuel vehicles. In addition, Martin Allday has been making significant progress in implementing regulatory reforms at FERC that will increase the use of natural gas.

• Federal R&D Investments. We completely restructured and expanded the natural gas R&D budget for Fiscal Year 1993, after extensive consultations with the industry. We have focused our research on end-use technology both for the near term (turbine engines with lower NOx emissions), and for the longer term (fuel cells). Our total natural gas R&D budget for FY '93 was increased 15% to \$108 million. The near-term R&D budget was increased from \$9 million in FY '92 to \$40 million in FY '93.

• Near-term Initiatives. We have launched a number of initiatives to address immediate problems, such as continued misperception by utilities about the availability of natural gas supplies for electricity generation, and possible new State interventions in the market as Federal regulation becomes less intrusive. We held a conference of key market players (producers, consumers and regulators) in Phoenix the first week of February, which was well received. We also have underway comprehensive studies to update our resource base estimates and to identify barriers to increased natural gas demand, such as fuel switching options among utilities and industrials. We expect these studies to be completed by September and believe that they will be valuable in increasing confidence in the availability of natural gas supplies and in identifying new initiatives to remove barriers to increased natural gas use.

We also are actively supporting Federal, State and private programs to increase natural gas use in transportation. You may be interested to know that the Federal Government

2

already has purchased 675 compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles for its fleet. In addition, the Federal Government has supported the purchase of over 800 natural gas cars, trucks and buses for others. As a result of a new \$15 million initiative contained in your FY '93 budget request, we will be able to accelerate the acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles for the Federal fleet. This initiative will allow us to purchase or convert an additional 5,000 alternative fuel vehicles in FY '93, a significant portion of which will be CNG vehicles.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SECRETARY

March 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lamar Alexander *Lamar*

SUBJECT: Good News about Your New American Schools

At 10:00 A.M. today, Tom Kean, Chairman of the New American Schools Development Corporation (NASDC), held a press conference to announce an important milestone. In response to a Request for Proposals issued 5 months ago, design teams from across the nation have submitted their proposals on how to reinvent America's schools. The response has been tremendous:

- Proposals have been submitted by 686 design teams with team members from 49 states.
- The teams represent 240 school systems and/or school boards in dozens of states. There are 226 business partners -- representing both major corporations and regional and smaller businesses.
- Team members also include 140 colleges and universities and 136 think tanks, associations or foundations.

From these 686 proposals, NASDC will award one year design contracts -- up to \$3 million each -- to as many as thirty of the competing teams. These awards should be made by late June. The thirty designs will be further developed and, in the Spring of 1993, the most promising will be given two year contracts to test and implement their designs in school settings.

The New American Schools are one of the four transforming ideas in your education strategy (the others being standards and testing, communities and more choices for middle and low income families). Despite Congressional propensities to do "business as usual," the country is moving ahead on these ideas.

This response to NASDC's challenge for "break the mold" designs is yet another sign that the country is responding to your leadership.



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

MAR 1 1992

TO: The Honorable George Bush

FROM: Edward J. Derwinski

SUBJ: VA/HHS Rural Health Care Proposal and Veterans Service Organizations Relationships

I wanted to give you an update following the decision to halt the VA/HHS rural health care initiative and our current relations with the Veterans Service Organizations.

The three major Veterans Service Organizations have recently been in town and we have met with the leadership of each. In addition, we held a special meeting with the National Commander and the Executive Director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars last week. To the degree possible, the fence mending has been completed. The American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans both went out of their way to give me a very cordial reception, and I would say our relationships are back on track.

With the Veterans of Foreign Wars we agreed jointly that we couldn't resolve all our old issues, but would work together on all future ones.

We believe that the concerns about the rural health care proposal are behind us, and we can move forward with the Veterans Service Organizations on issues of mutual interest within the constraints of our budget.



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

March 6, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANDREW H. CARD, JR. *A. Card*
SUBJECT: Rail Labor-Management Negotiations

You will remember that on April 17 of last year there was a one-day rail strike following protracted rail labor-management negotiations. The majority of the nation's 200,000 rail union employees either reached a negotiated settlement in April 1991 or were covered by emergency legislation that imposed the findings of your Presidential Emergency Board.

The National Mediation Board (NMB) has been working with the parties in three labor negotiations not covered by last year's agreements, but the parties appear to have reached an impasse. The negotiations involve several unions, Amtrak, Conrail and most of the major freight carriers.

We are working closely with the NMB to do all that we can to avoid a rail strike. Ultimately, however, it may not be possible to avoid a work stoppage.

The sequence of events might look like this:

March 4. The NMB's proffer of binding arbitration was rejected. For the next 30 days, both sides must maintain the status quo.

April 4. Earliest possible date that a strike could begin (12:01 a.m.). Appointment of a Presidential Emergency Board (PEB) would foreclose an immediate strike. If appointed, the PEB would have 30 days to make its recommendations.

May 4. PEB submits its report (if not extended).

June 4 (or 30 days after PEB report). Final status quo period ends. Parties may strike unless prohibited by new legislation.

This is the end of my second week on the job as Secretary of Transportation. Today I will be in Boston and Springfield on behalf of Bush-Quayle '92. I am eternally grateful for the opportunity you have given me. I hope I can make a difference for you.