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FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 90687
Folder ID Number: 90687-001

Folder Title:
Wednesday, June 10, 1992 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	0	0	0	0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. List	Re: Another Option: Step-by-Step Program [originally closed as 02a]. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02. Paper	Re: Options Paper: Nest Steps on Nuclear Testing [originally closed as 02b]. (3 pp.)	6/6/92	(b)(1)	S
03. Outline	Re: National Security Council Meeting [originally closed as 02c]. (3 pp.)	6/9/92	(b)(1)	S
04. Talking Points	Re: Points To Be Made for National Security Council Meeting on Nuclear Testing Policy [originally closed as 02d]. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
05. Talking Points	Re: Points To Be Made for National Security Council Meeting on Nuclear Testing Policy [Cards] [originally closed as 02e]. (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, June 10, 1992 [1]

Pinksheet Number: cap6136
OA/ID Number: 90687-001
Date Closed: 9/9/2019
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

- 16 -

Fin!

0 WE HAVE INHERITED A GREAT COUNTRY FROM THOSE WHO
CAME BEFORE. BUT WE HAVE ALSO BORROWED AMERICA
FROM ALL THOSE WHO WILL COME AFTER. WE KNOW THAT
AMERICA IS GREAT BECAUSE AMERICA IS GOOD. IT'S UP
TO US TO MAKE IT EVEN BETTER.

#

- 12 -

- 0 HERE'S A CASE IN POINT -- PROOF OF WHY WE NEED A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT: LAST MONTH, I SENT UP A STRONG EMERGENCY PACKAGE TO ASSIST THE VICTIMS OF THE VIOLENCE IN LOS ANGELES. BEFORE THE INK WAS DRY, CONGRESS HAD STUFFED INTO THAT EMERGENCY BILL AN EXTRA \$1 BILLION DOLLARS -- \$1 BILLION DOLLARS -- IN SPENDING. / IN THE MEANTIME, PEOPLE WHO DESPERATELY NEED THAT EMERGENCY AID MUST WAIT. THAT'S AN IRON-CLAD ARGUMENT FOR A BALANCED-BUDGET AMENDMENT -- AND WE NEED THAT AMENDMENT NOW.

- 11 -

- O I'VE HEARD THERE'S BEEN TALK ON CAPITOL HILL ABOUT A BALANCED BUDGET ACT INSTEAD OF AN AMENDMENT. BUT YOU AND I KNOW CONGRESS WON'T LET A SIMPLE LAW GET IN THE WAY OF HIGHER SPENDING. NO STATUTE CAN SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FORCE OF THE CONSTITUTION. AN AMENDMENT IS THE ONLY ANSWER.

- 10 -

O I'VE HAD OTHER GOOD SESSIONS WITH STATE LEGISLATORS
-- I'VE BEEN WORKING THE PHONES TO CAPITOL HILL --
FOLLOWING UP ON THE STRONG PUSH IN LAST WEEK'S
PRESS CONFERENCE AND IN MY WEEKEND RADIO ADDRESS.
THIS IS FULL-COURT PRESS. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
DESERVE TO SEE THIS AMENDMENT PASSED. AND IF THE
VOTE DOESN'T GO OUR WAY -- IF THE MAJORITY LEADERS
ON CAPITOL HILL GET THEIR WAY -- THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE WILL DECIDE WHO'S RIGHT ON DEALING WITH THE
DEFICIT.

- 9 -

- 0 THIS BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT IS A TOP PRIORITY.
JUST TODAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE I MET NOT ONLY WITH
OUR REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP -- BUT WE DID SOMETHING
UNIQUE: WE BROUGHT IN KEY BUSINESS LEADERS WHO
WANT TO SEE THIS AMENDMENT PASSED, AND SAT THEM
DOWN WITH THE BI-PARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL GROUP
THAT'S SPEARHEADING THIS EFFORT.

- 8 -

- 0 **THAT'S WHY I'VE CALLED FOR A BALANCED BUDGET
AMENDMENT. RUNAWAY GOVERNMENT SPENDING THREATENS
THE FUTURE PROSPERITY OF OUR COUNTRY. EVERY
AMERICAN FAMILY HAS TO LIVE WITHIN ITS MEANS -- AND
IT'S HIGH TIME THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DID THE SAME.**

- 7 -

Care for each other too little sue each other too much
**LEGAL REFORM: BECAUSE WHEN YOUR NEIGHBOR'S JUST AS
LIKELY TO SERVE YOU A SUBPOENA AS A CUP OF COFFEE**

-- SOMETHING'S GOT TO CHANGE. **GOVERNMENT REFORM:**
BECAUSE GOVERNMENT IS TOO BIG AND SPENDS TOO MUCH.
THE DEMOCRATS SAY: MORE MONEY. **I SAY: YOU DON'T
FIX A BROKEN CAR BY GIVING IT MORE GAS. //**

- 6 -

- 0 REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP HAS HELPED CHANGE THE WORLD
-- AND HERE'S WHAT WE'RE DOING TO HELP CHANGE
AMERICA: FREE TRADE -- BECAUSE AMERICANS AREN'T
AFRAID TO MEET -- AND BEAT -- THE COMPETITION.
HEALTH CARE REFORM: BECAUSE OUR FAMILIES, OUR
CHILDREN, DESERVE AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, HEALTH
CARE. EDUCATION REFORM: WITH PROPOSALS LIKE SCHOOL
CHOICE -- WE'RE PUTTING THE VITAL, FUNDAMENTAL
DECISIONS BACK IN THE HANDS THAT RUN THE HOME AND
RAISE THE FAMILY. *New Amer Schools
6 Natl Educ Goals - It's time to
literally reinvent K-12
education in this country*

Today Kozintsev Russia =

- 0 OUR LEADERSHIP HAS HELPED CHANGE THE WORLD: THE COLD WAR IS WON, EASTERN EUROPE IS FREE, LATIN AMERICA IS PURSUING ECONOMIC REFORM, AND IN THE GULF: FREEDOM FOR A TINY COUNTRY -- VICTORY FOR A BIG IDEA. FOR GENERATIONS, AMERICANS FOUGHT AND SACRIFICED -- OFTEN FOR CHILDREN THEY'D NEVER SEE, OR GRANDCHILDREN THEY'D NEVER HOLD. YES, THERE'S A PEACE DIVIDEND -- IT'S CALLED PEACE. AND IT BELONGS TO THEM. *Thank God* *Our children worry far less about nuclear than those that went before*
- Coming United M.E. ancient culture fall*
So America is totally Democratic

- 4 -

- 0 VOTERS ARE FRUSTRATED -- THEY'RE TIRED OF THE STATUS QUO AND THEY'RE CALLING FOR CHANGE. BUT THEY ALSO KNOW THERE'S A FLIP-SIDE TO CHANGE -- IT'S CALLED TRUST: TRUST TO MAKE THE RIGHT DECISIONS AND BLOCK THE WRONG ONES. TRUST: TO MAKE THE TOUGH CALLS -- AND PUT THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST BEFORE THE SPECIAL INTERESTS. TRUST: TO CAST THE VOTES THAT AREN'T ALWAYS POPULAR, TO TAKE THE STANDS THAT AREN'T ALWAYS FASHIONABLE -- TO BE A LEADER, AND NOT JUST A SERVANT.

- 3 -

- 0 ARLEN KNOWS HOW HARD, HOW FRUSTRATING IT CAN BE TO
"JUST GET THINGS DONE" IN A TOWN WHERE BEING
REPUBLICAN MEANS BEING OUTNUMBERED. THERE IS
GRIDLOCK IN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THERE ARE ROADBLOCKS
IN CONGRESS -- AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE
BETTER. \\\

- 2 -

STATE AUDITOR GENERAL BARBARA HAFFER. STATE
ATTORNEY GENERAL ERNIE PREATE. PENN STATE FOOTBALL
COACH JOE PATERNO. TONIA TECCE [TEE SEE], THANK
YOU FOR SINGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. THE PLEDGE OF
ALLEGIANCE LED BY A GREAT GROUP OF YOUNG STUDENTS.

- 0 YOU ALL KNOW THE REASON I'M HERE. \ BOB MUMMA'S
THINKING OF BUILDING A GOLF COURSE ON HIS PROPERTY.
\ \ OF COURSE -- WE'RE HERE FOR ARLEN. ARLEN'S
KNOWN FOR SAYING: "JUST GET IT DONE." WELL, WE'RE

HERE TO HELP HIM DO JUST THAT. *Barbara - I treasure our
friendship with the Specter. VP Days - now as Pres. strong support*

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - George Bush Handwriting

**SEN. SPECTER FUNDRAISER \ HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1992 \ 6:40 P.M.**

- 0 SEN. SPECTER, THANKS FOR THAT INTRODUCTION.
JOAN AND (SON) SHANNIN [SHAY-NIN] SPECTER.
CONGRESSMAN BILL GOODLING. CONGRESSMAN TOM RIDGE.
BOB AND SUSAN MUMMA -- OUR HOSTS. OUR OTHER DINNER
CO-CHAIRS MARILYN WARE LEWIS AND ALEXANDER GRASS.
STATE CAMPAIGN CHAIR, ELSIE HILLMAN. WALTER
ANNENBERG. STATE SENATE PRESIDENT BOB JUBELIRER.
STATE HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER MICHAEL RYAN.

Ann Aronson - Herb Barnes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

June 10, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	8:10 AM	8:48	Conference Call: Prime Minister Constantinas Mitsotakis Office, Athens, Greece 724-0654	Tlkd-ok 8:39 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Cornelius F. O'Leary White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Ms. Jane E. Holl White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Ms. Maria Spanos Comfort Inn Hotel Woodbridge, Virginia 703-494-0300	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Conference Call: Prime Minister Rudd Lubbers Office, The Hague, Netherlands 347-7071	Tlkd-ok 3:52 PM
INC	3:50 PM	4:00		
OUT	AM		Mr. Cornelius F. O'Leary White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Barry F. Lowenkron White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

JUNE 10th

92

PRESIDENT BUSH

, 19

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	XX AM		MS. TERRI LACY OFC: HOUSTON, TX. 713-220-4200	TLKD-OK 5:17 P.M.
INC	5:15 PM	5:20		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	XX AM		MS. BRIDGET M. MONTAGNE RES: ALEXANDRIA, VA. 703-548-2424	TLKD WITH MRS. ROSE M. ZAMARIA 6:04 P.M.
INC	5:29 PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	XX AM		FORMER SECRETARY SAMUEL K. SKINNER OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 686	TLKD-OK 5:54 P.M.
INC	5:52 PM	5:57		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	XX AM		OVAL OFFICE OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 500	TLKD-OK WITH MS. NANCY HAUNG 6:11 P.M.
INC	6:10 PM	6:11		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	XX AM		OVAL OFFICE OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 500	TLKD-OK MRS. ROBIN A. MacLEAN 6:23 P.M.
XX INC	6:23 PM	6:23		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

JUNE 10th

, 19 92

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT	9:08	AM	9:51	MR. FAY VINCENT NEW YORK, N.Y. 212-355-3000 EXT. 4957	TLKD-OK 9:49 A.M.
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT	9:08	AM		SENATOR JESSE A. HELMS RALEIGH, N.C. 919-783-3100	PER, MRS. ROSE M. ZAMARIA PRESUS WCB 10:17 A.M. TOLD MRS.
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			HELMS 10:17 A.M.
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MRS. BARBARA BUSH RES: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 543	TLKD-OK 12:27 P.M.
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. RONALD C. KAUFMAN OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 6-2605	PRESUS WCB PER MRS. ROSE M. ZAMARIA. 3:35 P.M.
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. DANIEL B. MCGROARTY OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 6-2930	TLKD-OK 4:52 P.M.
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. ROGER AILES OFC: NEW YORK, N.Y.. 212-685-8400	TLKD-OK 4:57 P.M.
INC		PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

JUNE 10th, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT	7:14 AM		7:16	MR. GEORGE W. BUSH WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 582	TLKD-OK 7:15 A.M.
INCXX	PM				
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	7:18 AM		7:23	MR. BOBBY HOLT WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-965-2300	TLKD-OK 7:19 A.M.
INCXX	PM	XX			
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	7:30 AM		7:32	MR. GEORGE W. BUSH WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 582	TLKD-OK 7:31 A.M.
INCXX	PM				
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	7:56 AM		8:09	CONGRESSMAN GERALD SOLOMON OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-225-5614	TLKD-OK 8:07 A.M.
INCXX	PM	XX			
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	8:09 AM		8:14	MR. GEORGE W. BUSH WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 582	TLKD-OK 8:13 A.M.
INCXX	PM				
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	8:19 AM		8:25	MRS. LAURIE G. FIRESTONE RES: WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-483-4847	TLKD-OK 8:20 A.M.
INCXX	PM	XX			

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 10 June 1992

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0655	Doctor's Office
0708	South Grounds
0714	Oval Office
1010	Cabinet Room
1056	Oval Office
1122	Cabinet Room
1204	Oval Office
1332	South Grounds
1342	Oval Office
1428	Room 450, Old Executive Office Building
1434	Room 459, Old Executive Office Building
1458	Oval Office
1748	South Grounds
1750	Residence
1825	State Floor
1850	South Grounds
2043	Oval Office
2048	Cabana
2115	Residence

LETTER FROM PETER TEELEY

JUNE 9, 1992

R2
call him
just say + thanks
CS
6-9

R2 discussed
w/GB. Not
necessary to call.
6/10

daily 6/10
(not in system
orig - Teeley file)

Dear Mr. President:

When you go to Rio, I hope you will make a very strong address concerning your environmental record and that of the U.S. We spend more on cleaning up the air and water than any other nation. I believe our pollution standards are the highest in the world. If necessary, site examples of how the U.S. compares in its efforts with the E.C., for example. This is an important trip for you. You must either shape and influence events while you are there or you must be steadfast in your beliefs that the U.S. will not sacrifice jobs, economic growth and its standard of living on an environmental quota system.

You may come out of this being criticized by other nations, but that is not all bad. Consistency here is very important.

Have a great trip. I'm glad I'm not going. Hope to see you prior to leaving Ottawa. And don't get down. It's going to be OK.

All best wishes,

Pete Teeley

PETER TEELEY 6/9/92

Dear Mr. President:
When you go to Rio, I hope you will make a very strong address concerning your environmental record and that of the U.S. We spend more on cleaning up the air & water than any other nation. I believe our pollution standards are the highest in the world. If necessary, site examples of how the US compares in its effort with the EC, for example. This is an important trip for you. You must either shape and influence events while you are there or you must be steadfast in your beliefs that the U.S. will not

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

6/16/92 - Framed photo sent
over to Mr. Barry to give to
Judge Thomas at party

Mrs. Clarence Thomas
7542 Cross Gate Lane
Alexandria, Virginia 22310



THE PRESIDENT

6-10-92

Dear Virginia -

We can't make the
Surprise Bash - Darn it -
life is not ⁼ fair!! Cry, cry!

Anyway wish the Happy
Birthday **Guy** ALL THE BEST

Warm Regards.

Barack

CC: (in & out)
✓ Rose Zamaria
(1 cc)

SHHHHHH
DON'T
TELL CLARENCE

*You are cordially invited
to share in the joy
of a*

*Surprise
Birthday Celebration*

*for
CLARENCE*

*on Tuesday, the twenty-third of June
at two o' clock*

*THE SUPREME COURT
West Conference Room - First Floor
one First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C.*

*R.S.V.P. - Regrets Only
Dorothy Barry
(202) 479-3430*

No gifts please

Virginia Thomas



FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

His Excellency Ardeshire Zahedi
Villa Les Roses
1820 Veytauxmontreux
Switzerland



THE PRESIDENT

6-10-92

Dear Ardeshir,

I sent off a more "formal"
note - but then I got to thinking
"What would I do without
friends?" Barbara sends her
love and thanks, too!

Warm Regards -

CC: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria ✓
(1 cc)
Brent Scowcroft
(FYI)
Charles Free
Gift Unit (FYI)

NOTE: WHITE HOUSE
GIFT UNIT THANK
YOU LETTER SHOULD
GO OUT WITH DATE
OF 10 JUNE OR
EARLIER. "FORMAL"
THANK YOU SHOULD
DEFINELY GO OUT.

Records:

6/10

FYI, I spoke with
Charles Free about
this case. He is having
a formal response prepared
that will be dated
June 9. This card should
go out ASAP per Rose.

Thanks.

Beth

Rose Zamarrá's copy
item sent to mess.

INITIALS MSW

PRESENT 920605

Mr. ~~Quinn~~ **F4I** only

TOTVALU 0000100 GIFTS A

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C

Mr. Douglas Sanders
Suite 115
8100 Washington Avenue
Houston, Texas 77007



THE PRESIDENT

June 10, 1992

Dear Doug,

Thanks for your letter of May 21; it was great being back in Houston. Thanks for making the evening a success.

I'm also glad that you told me about Clint's interest in golfing at Camp David. Sounds great, we'll keep it in mind.

Until then, I'll be practicing my chip shot, with both arms straight!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bill Clinton", written in a cursive style.

CC: (in & out)
Patty Presock
(FYI)
Rose Zamaria ✓
(1 cc)

330089

DOUG SANDERS KINGWOOD CELEBRITY CLASSIC
DEERWOOD CLUB, KINGWOOD, TEXAS

Don't forget to keep both arms straight on the chip shot.



May 21, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It was great seeing you again. You and Barbara looked wonderful.

You didn't miss anything from a golfing standpoint. Saturday was rained out, even though I was four under after eight holes. It must have been my four consecutive birdies that brought out the rain!

I hope you thought the evening went well. From all indication and from everyone on our end it was a super evening. Given the time we had to work in, I was quite pleased with our contribution to UNCF and am thrilled to report that the Senior PGA Tour sent an additional \$25,000 to be added to what was presented that night.

Clint Eastwood still wants to come to Camp David for all three of us to play golf. Let me know when it can be worked out. Have clubs, will travel! I'm available especially on a Monday or a Tuesday.

Scotty joins me in sending our love and best wishes to you and Barbara.

Your pal,

Doug

Doug

P.S. Don't forget to keep both arms straight on the chip shot.
D.S.



3:30 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

EARTH SUMMIT (Rio de Janeiro/Reuter) -- After all-night talks, Earth Summit negotiators agreed on a compromise text trimming the meeting's initial calls for major new funding, but a North-South divide meant several key issues were likely to be left for ministers to sort out at the 11th hour. A copy of the draft text obtained by Reuter showed that the conference's initial appeals for huge sums of money to fund environmentally sound development in the Third World had been substantially watered down. "Actual costs will depend upon...the specific strategies and programs governments decide upon for implementation," the text said. The draft could still be modified by the conference's Main Committee.

PANAMA/VIOLENCE (Panama City/Reuter) -- One U.S. soldier was killed, a second was wounded and two American civilians were possibly injured when student protests broke out in Panama on the eve of President Bush's visit, police and radio stations reported. Police said the soldier was killed apparently when shots were fired during a protest in the town of Chilibre, about 30 miles north of the capital. Another serviceman was injured in the attack, a police spokesman told Reuter.

QUAYLE SPEECH (AP) -- President Bush sided with Vice President Quayle in his latest attack against "the cultural elite." "I support the Vice President, I'll tell you that," said Bush when asked about Quayle's speech in Indianapolis on Tuesday. Quayle, sitting across the table from the President, smiled. Asked what he thought of the speech, Bush said, "I haven't read the speech, but what I saw I liked."

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA (Brussels/Reuter) -- The U.S. told NATO allies it would seek U.N. approval to prevent Serbia from taking the place of former Yugoslavia in major international organizations, alliance sources told Reuter. The proposal will be put forward officially in the next few days at the U.N., the U.S. ambassador told a regular meeting of envoys from the member nations.

(Reuter) -- Sen. Lugar called for Security Council action to authorize the use of force against Serbia. In a televised interview on the "Today" show, Lugar said failure to curb Serbia could ultimately lead to aggression against Albania and Greece. Lugar said the Bush Administration should take the lead in pressing the Security Council to authorize the use of force.

BALANCED-BUDGET AMENDMENT (UPI) -- The U.S. Conference of Mayors, citing its likely impact on their already federally abandoned cities, asked Congress to reject the proposed constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget. "Congress and the Administration should make the hard choices and tough fiscal decisions," the mayors association said in a letter to all members of Congress.

REP. WHITTEN (Reuter) -- Rep. Whitten is stepping aside as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, at least temporarily, Speaker Foley said. In poor health and under pressure from House leaders, Whitten is giving control of the committee to second-ranking member Rep. Natcher, while keeping the title of chairman.

THE WHITE HOUSE
MRS. BUSH'S PRESS OFFICE

DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992

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

Tue 9-June-92 19:46 EDT

First Lady Hails Mentors To Troubled Students

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — First Lady Barbara Bush reminded educators that gum-chewing and other problems schools considered "serious" 50 years ago pale in comparison to the drug abuse and violence they often face today.

"How do young people survive, let alone thrive, in a world like that?

"They have a dream and a lot of help from a few good friends," she said Tuesday at a ceremony honoring innovative educators that have joined to form the "I Have A Dream" Foundation.

The 11-year-old foundation, named for the late Rev. Martin Luther King's famous rallying cry, was opening its convention at U.N. Headquarters.

The foundation's projects in 46 cities provide mentors to troubled school children. Many of the students have gone on to college.

As an example of the serious problems that local educators must confront, Mrs. Bush cited one California school district that tallied its seven most serious problems 50 years ago:

"Talking out of turn, chewing gum, making noise, running in the halls, cutting in line, dress code violations and littering.

"How about that, dreamers?" she asked.

"In the same school system in the 1980s, the top seven problems were drug abuse, alcohol abuse, pregnancy, suicide, rape, robbery and assault," she said.

Sing-along



BEFORE THE MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY graduation ceremony begins Sunday at the Bradley Center, first lady Barbara Bush (center) joins with Sande Robinson,

Journal photo by Carl D. Hoyt
director of the Educational Opportunity Programs at Marquette, and Father Albert DiUlio, university president, in singing the national anthem. **STORY ON B4.**

Barbara Bush gets MU degree



Barbara Bush gave the address and received an honorary doctor of laws degree at Marquette University commencement Sunday at the Bradley Center. Seated with Mrs. Bush is Sande Robinson (left),

director of Marquette's Educational Opportunity Program, who presented Bush for her degree, and Father Albert J. DiUlio, president of Marquette, who presented the degree to Bush.

RICHARD BRODZELLER / Sentinel photograph

Page 2 of 4

MAY 18 1992

Marquette University

The first lady offers advice to Class of '92

Bush tell graduates not to lose sight of the importance of family

By MARK J. ROCHESTER
of The Journal Staff

First lady Barbara Bush urged 1992 Marquette University graduates Sunday not to forget the importance of family and community service while climbing the corporate ladder.

The wife of President George Bush spoke briefly after receiving an honorary doctorate of laws at the Bradley Center in recognition of her efforts to promote family values and fight illiteracy. She addressed more than 2,000 Marquette graduates and a crowd that nearly filled the arena during Marquette's 111th commencement.

Cloaked in a simple black gown without cap or tassel, Bush took the podium and was greeted by a standing ovation.

The importance of strong family values is evident in the wake of the Los Angeles riots, where people are joining together to rebuild their shattered community, Bush said. She quoted Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and other big city mayors who have said the breakdown of the American family was one of the causes of the social problems plaguing urban communities.

Daily living has become more fast-paced and more dangerous than ever before in this country, and reversing that trend must begin with a renewed commitment to the

family. It also will require treating friends, neighbors and others in the community as one large family, Bush said.

"I believe your true happiness in life will be determined by the thanks you receive from those who need your love. For those who need your love, it's crucial you put success at home first," she said.

Bush noted a recent Fortune magazine article based on a survey of large national corporations that found that 36% of the children of corporate executives undergo outpatient treatment for psychiatric problems or drug abuse compared with 15% of non-executives.

"For many of you mothers and fathers there will be hard choices," Bush said. "You're going to be busy, you're going to be tired, you're going to be torn in different directions but your children must come first in your lives. If you have a child, you must make a commitment to that child as if your job performance review depended on it," she said.

Echoing sentiments expressed by Marquette's president, Father Albert J. DiUlio, Bush urged graduates to give of themselves by serving those who need help in their communities. She noted the many hours of community service already given by Marquette graduates during their time in school, as well as the university's Campus Circle project, a neighborhood improvement and revitalization project, as excellent examples of community service.

Quoting President Bush, she said, "Any definition of success in America must include service to others."

MAY 18 1992

Graduates told to put families first

By CROCKER STEPHENSON
and MICHAEL S. BAYER
Sentinel staff writers

First Lady Barbara Bush urged graduating students attending Marquette University's 111th commencement exercise Sunday to find peace, both personal and social, in their commitment to their families.

"Remember, at the end of your life, you will never regret not passing one more test, not winning one more verdict, not closing one more deal," Bush told the nearly 2,000 students attending the ceremony at the Bradley Center, 1001 N. 4th St.

"But you will regret time not spent with a spouse, a child, a parent or a friend."

Carroll College and Cardinal Stritch College also held graduation ceremonies Sunday. Mount Mary College students graduated Saturday.

Carroll: Gov. Tommy G. Thompson encouraged students to "aim high, dream the big dream, and don't be afraid to reach out and grab life." He spoke during a commencement address at the Waukesha school's Van Male Fieldhouse.

Cardinal Stritch: About half of the 600 students completing studies attended ceremonies at the Auditorium's Bruce Hall, 500 W. Kilbourn Ave., where they were urged to search for wisdom.

In her Marquette speech that bore her trademark blend of forthright humor and common sense, Bush said the Los Angeles riots had left her struggling for an appropriate commencement message.

"What in the world can I say to you in wake of that tidal wave of resent, fury, and violence?" she asked.

Bush said she could only draw on her experience as a mother of five and a grandmother of 12.

"So, as people join together to rebuild their shattered communities, I want to share the one thing I know can sustain them and make those communities even stronger," Bush said.

"I want to talk about the family. Not just your own family, but also the larger family we share, the community and society as a whole."

Bush said she understood that the last thing in the minds of most graduating college students was becoming committed to a family.

But, she said, "your true happiness in life will be in the fulfillment you receive from those who need your love. For those who need your love, it is crucial that you put success at home first."

"If you have a child, you must make a commitment to that child as if your performance review depended on it."

Father Albert J. DiIulio, president of Marquette, presented Bush with an honorary doctor of laws degree for her work with literacy and family programs.

Referring to the other honorary degree recipients, Bush told the audience that though she was honored by the degree, "I want you to know that I know that they know more than I do."

The other Marquette honorary degree recipients were:

Sidney C. Callahan, professor of psychology and co-director of The Institute for the Study of Ethics at Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; Father George H. Clements, pastor of Resurrection Catholic Church in Nassau, Bahamas; Father William F. Kelly, vice president of the Creighton University Foundation in Omaha, Neb., and president of Marquette University from 1962 to 1965; and Rep. John Joseph Moakley (D-Mass.), who headed the House investigation into the slaying of six Jesuit priests and two women in El Salvador.

At Carroll College, Thompson urged the 514 students receiving degrees to "take a risk, become a leader." He also advised them to believe in themselves and to respect the diversity of others.

Thompson, Vivien M. DeBack, who is responsible for developing a two-year plan to redesign the nursing education systems in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and Rev. Daniel W. Nelson, a former Waukesha Presbyterian pastor and now interim pastor of Dundee Presbyterian Church in Omaha, Neb., received honorary degrees.

At Cardinal Stritch, Rita T. McDonald, professor emerita of psychology at Marquette University, received an honorary doctor of laws and delivered a commencement address in which she urged the graduating students to seek wisdom before happiness. She said that happiness would take care of itself.

"The wise know that there is no such thing as the pursuit of happiness," she said.

John W. Shyne, president of St. Coletta's of Massachusetts Inc., and Martin F. Steln, chairman of EyeCare One Corp. and active in local, national and international religious and humanitarian causes, also received honorary doctor of laws degrees.

At Mount Mary, Sister Ruth Hollenbach, president, presented degrees to 197 students during ceremonies Saturday at the campus, 2900 N. Menomonee River Parkway.

Houston Chronicle

June 8, 1992



**Maxine
Mesinger**

Ex-Alley exec up for TV role

WHAT comes around goes around: The original Coca-Cola bottles of umpteen years ago are back — this time with Diet Coke. Restaurants here are beginning to get them in and are proudly showing them off — no kidding... Former Alley PR exec Colin Martin penned from LA to say, "Things are continuing to progress here." I guess so, since he's up for a role in *Designing Women* next season. The producers caught him recently in a performance in LA and contacted him about working with them; he's thrilled. So anxious was Colin to move to LA that he made the entire trip on his motorcycle, which he says "was an amazing experience"... Immanuel Olshan will be 95 Sunday, and he'll celebrate at the Texas Music Festival in Cullen Performance Hall at the University of Houston. Diann Bruce is chairing the event and says that after the concert, guests will move on to the University Club at the UH Hilton to blow out the candles on the cake. Olshan founded Olshan Demolishing years ago, and when it came to tearing down all sorts of buildings, Olshan was one of the top firms, and probably still is...

■ *Barbara Bush, a Biography* will be published this week by St. Martin's Press. Bush never talked to its author, Pamela Kilian, who gleaned her story from friends. From their points of view, she takes Bush through her protected childhood to her early marriage and motherhood, the journey to the White House, and the 1992 re-election campaign. Nowhere is it even intimated that the book is an unauthorized biography, even though Kilian never interviewed her. Kilian reports that one of Bush's eccentricities is that she hates being called first lady. Among people who helped Kilian was former Houstonian Jessica Catto, daughter of Oveta Culp Hobby. In the epilogue, the author tells us, "When Barbara leaves the White House, she knows precisely what she wants to do — get a house in Houston, spend more time... at Kennebunkport, relax with her grandchildren and spend long mornings in the garden." She says further that the Bushes haven't made a decision yet on where in Houston they'll settle, or whether they'll build a house or buy an existing one. Kilian is a reporter for Scripps Howard News Service; her previous book is *What Was Watergate?*, published in 1990...

6-10-92

JUDY MANN

Perot's Blind Spot

What a picture, what a team. Republican Edward J. Rollins and Democrat Hamilton Jordan, two men who each had made history by winning the presidency for his party's candidate, now standing side by side, ready to make history again. The woolly mammoth and the cave lion have climbed aboard the Perot Express.

Inside Thursday's Washington Post was another picture: This time Rollins and Jordan were flanked by Tom Luce and Morton Meyerson, two more key advisers to the presidential campaign of businessman Ross Perot. Also known to be on board that venture are former newspaper editor James Squires and Frank Luntz, who was the pollster for the campaign of Republican Patrick J. Buchanan.

The hired guns are flocking from all over the political landscape, but they all seem to have one thing in common: XY chromosomes. For a nontraditional campaign, Perot has assembled the most traditional set of suits anyone has seen since the Nixon years.

Where do women fit into the Perot campaign? Well, Margot Perot told Barbara Walters that her husband didn't tell her he was considering a run for the presidency before he announced it on national television. Not even so much as a "Hey, honey, what would you say if . . . ?" So much for domestic communication.

If I were advising the beleaguered Bush campaign now, I'd be advising the president to drop lines like, "I've held a lot of jobs in government, and I talked over every one of them with Barbara before taking it on." That draws a nice contrast.

In a political year in which women candidates are on a roll and women voters are on a tear, Perot is committing a deadly sin of omission. It's not enough to give women voters a pro-choice position on abortion. This is the first time since the protests and pickets of the sixties that women are searching through the political system for *their* candidates and acting on what they find.

Nancy Woodhull, who has been advising newspapers and television stations on how to attract women readers and viewers, said women voters are just like women consumers: "wage-earning, confident citizens who know how to act within the system. With all due respect for the National Organization for Women, it's not just your NOW members here. It's across the board. You

can't charge it up to the squeaky wheel out of control. This is a lot of wheels so in control they can't be detected. We're just doing it."

Woe to the campaign that underestimates the power of the women's vote this year: 54 percent of the voters are women, and voting-age women outnumber men by 10 million. That doesn't make much difference when you don't have a close election, said Ruth Mandel, of the Rutgers Center for the American Woman and Politics. "But in a year where there is a close election, with more women voting than men, it means women hold the key to this election." The difference is magnified for Perot because polls show his support is stronger among men.

"None of these candidates," Mandel said, "can win the presidency without finding a way to talk to women, to make them understand that they are informed about the issues that have a big impact on women's lives, that in developing policies for this country that they are not going to forget that women and children make up the vast majority of the population."

Both the Bush and Clinton campaigns have women in important positions. Bush actually can point to a record of appointing women to positions that require Senate confirmation that is better than any president since the National Women's Political Caucus started keeping score with President Carter. Carter appointed women to 18 percent of the positions the Senate reviewed. That number dropped to 12 percent under President Reagan, but women appointees made a comeback under Bush, who now holds the record with 20 percent as of the end of 1991, according to Rebecca Tillet, a caucus consultant.

"Women in this country should not be viewed as some problem to solve with two pats on the head and two lines in a speech," Mandel said. "Political leaders have to understand that women are a much more central part of the country in every way. You haven't done your duty unless you have really expanded the discussion so issues and ideas and the perspective are not just add-ons . . ."

That's where Perot could forge a legitimate, nontraditional effort. But he won't do it as long as the class picture for the campaign looks like it was lifted from the yearbook of an all-boys prep school. In this rapidly changing political climate, that went out with the ice age.

U.S. NEWS

Riding the Perot wave

Neither George Bush nor Bill Clinton knows how to stop his momentum. The only person who can beat Perot these days is Perot

When the history of Campaign '92 is written, the weird connections may be as interesting as anything else. It turns out, for instance, that Mario Cuomo was an accidental force in getting Ross Perot into the race. Last November, Cuomo gave a speech to business executives in South Carolina. Perot liked it, and when Cuomo heard of Perot's support through Felix Rohatyn, a mutual friend, the two started chatting by phone. It became clear they agreed on several key strategies to revitalize the economy. Eventually, Cuomo suggested that Perot take to television to promote the ideas. "Why don't you do the Larry King show?" Cuomo asked. Perot said that was a splendid idea, whereupon Cuomo phoned his pal King. The rest is history, as Perot's appearance on CNN's "Larry King Live" launched the most improbable—and for now, the hottest—candidacy the country has seen in years.

Perot and his aides are as stunned as the rest of the nation by what they have unleashed and uncertain where they are headed. There is no electoral strategy, no game plan for the fall, no theme for next week—none of the normal trappings. "We are just playing it day-to-day," Perot says.

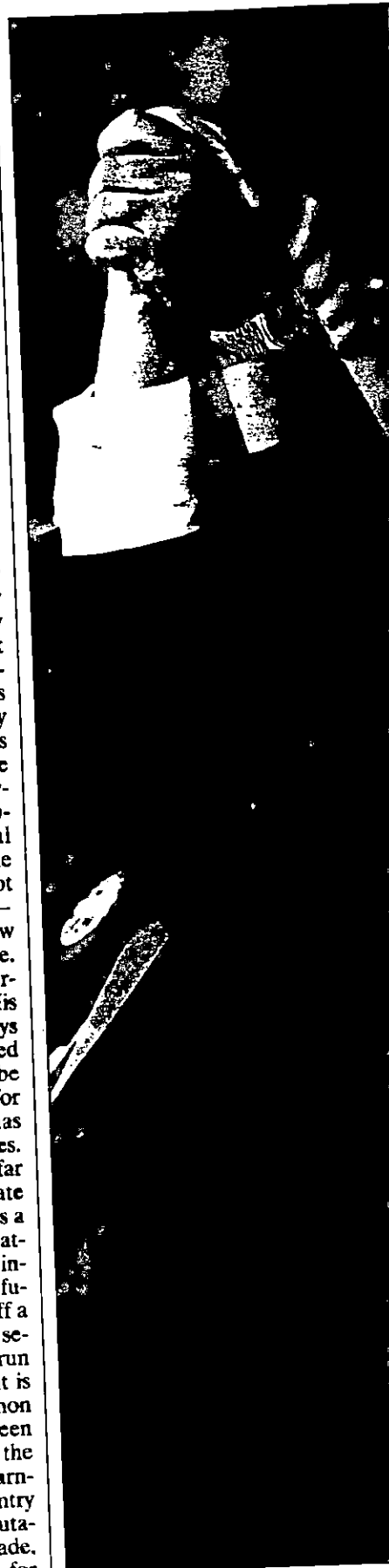
As he rode to the front in the polls, there was much speculation that the presidential race could end in a three-way deadlock, throwing the election into the House of Representatives for the first time since 1824. That scenario already seems dated. Perot is streaking across the political skies so rapidly now that he is more likely to win outright—or crash and burn long before November. He's too hot just to stand still.

Neither Bush nor Clinton knows how to stop his forward momentum, and they probably couldn't if they tried. The only person who can beat Perot is Perot. That is just one measure of the most remarkable candidacy in this century: In less than 10 weeks, a man who has no party and no political experience has made this a race that's his to lose. Both the

other candidates are now copying him in both style and substance. Polls and informal soundings indicate that if the election were held now, Perot would sweep most megastates—California, Texas, Florida, New

York, Ohio—and win the White House. Perot has already shown he is perfectly capable of blowing the race. His offhand remarks that he would bar gays and adulterers from his cabinet grated upon modern sensibilities. He may be too old-fashioned and blue nosed for younger voters to accept, and he has shown only limited appeal to minorities.

But Perot has also demonstrated a far greater capacity to inspire the electorate than either Bush or Clinton. He shows a remarkable ability to blend harsh attacks against the status quo with an infectious optimism about the nation's future. Who else could have touched off a prairie fire simply by appearing on a series of television shows, offering to run if drafted? Some of his friends say it is naive to think the Perot phenomenon was unplanned. They say he has been quietly building a following over the past few years, giving a series of barn-burning speeches around the country and constructing a strong public reputation. Whatever preparation he made, however, is not enough to account for the explosion that has occurred.



Reaching for the clouds. Perot could

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, JUNE

2 of 3



TONY RANZE - AFP

As a result, Perot commands the high ground against Bush and Clinton: He can claim that unlike the regular politicians, he is seeking office because the people are asking him to serve. He's the very picture of the great patriot Cincinnatus leaving his plow to help Rome (though history records that Cincinnatus was officially a dictator). Just as important, Perot now has a volunteer army at his side that, according to one aide, now stands at 4 million.

Gunslingers. Perot's stature grew considerably last week when he signed up Republican Ed Rollins and Democrat Hamilton Jordan as co-managers. "You can count the number of top campaign managers on one hand," muses Jordan's friend Bert Lance. "Perot has just signed up two of them, and the other three have left the game." White House aides immediately began to discredit Rollins, calling him a washed-up gunslinger, but they are fearful that the two men, both victors in the past, will bring a seasoned professionalism to the game.

While Rollins spent only a few hours with his new boss before signing up, he already has religion. Perot "wears a belt and suspenders, carries five pens in his pocket, but he has his thumb on the pulse of America," Rollins told *U.S. News* last week. "The movement is just unbelievable. Outside my dad's shoe store in Vallejo, 500 people signed the petitions." Perot has asked his new team how much his opponents would spend this fall. Jordan and Rollins said that both Bush and Clinton would have \$50 million in public money and could raise another \$100 million in soft money. "Do you think we could do it for 350?" Perot asked. "I've never gone over a river halfway."

Just holding a bankroll that large, unprecedented in size, ensures that Perot can host a major convention of his own this summer and can saturate the airwaves in the next few months with television speeches and electronic town halls—that is, if he ever exhausts all the free media he is now capturing. So far, federal records show he has surged to the lead by spending less than \$1.5 million—compared with Bush's \$20 million and Clinton's \$16 million.

The crossovers by Rollins and Jordan to an independent candidate will help to build a bridge that others can cross in the months to come. While a vast majority of policy makers remain loyal to the leaders of their own party, others are starting to break loose for Perot and they span the philosophical spectrum. If he can continue to attract support from the top layers of both parties, Perot can more credibly argue a powerful theme: that if elected, he can

The shape of the race

A three-way contest has wiped out old calculations

STRENGTHS.

Seen as "can do" leader able to break Washington gridlock; appeal stretches across political spectrum; has unlimited funds to spend on his campaign



WEAKNESSES.

Hasn't proposed anything much at this time; will face a media juggernaut

STRATEGIES.

Break every political convention; focus on California, Texas and Florida; promise a bipartisan government

STRENGTHS.

Has the most... comprehensive agenda of the three and a strong stump speech; gets new life in the South because Perot siphons off many of Bush's onetime voters



WEAKNESSES.

Seen now as the also-ran in three-way field; can't shake character questions; has lost "outsider" label to Perot

STRATEGIES.

Capture spotlight again with strong veep choice and showy convention; energize black and female voters

STRENGTHS.

Foreign-policy leadership yields "stature gap" separating him from other candidates; can control political agenda



WEAKNESSES.

Fate is tied to anemic economy; hasn't offered a compelling domestic agenda

STRATEGIES.

His camp is divided between faction arguing he should be "presidential" and faction arguing he needs to attack Perot; Bush can't decide

outright or crash and burn well before the election is over.

Cont.

3. P 3

■ U.S. NEWS

assemble a national-unity government.

For all his current strength, however, Perot is still a long, long way from the White House. Among the many barriers that he must clear before November, three are especially high:

■ **A skeptical press.** If Lee Atwater were still alive, he would say Perot is playing television like a Stradivarius. But the print press is a different matter: Top-tier newspapers like the *New York Times* have been combing through his past and slicing away at his public persona through a series of stories about his business deals, close ties to the Nixon administration and his efforts to leave the Navy after two years. Many in the elite national press corps instinctively distrust Perot. They think he is woefully unprepared for the White House, too impulsive and might turn into an authoritarian. But, in their eyes, his worst sin is probably his refusal to play by their rules. The press, like most of the Establishment, feels slightly threatened by a populist stirring up the rabble, a k a the voters.

For now, Perot's jousts with the press pay off for him. Each time reporters try to rough him up on television, scores, if not hundreds, of new campaign volunteers step forward. Over time, however, a series of confrontations could make him seem querulous and diminish his appeal. His campaign is also making the same mistake as did Clinton's (article, Page 32), allowing more and more of his life story to be etched into the public mind by his opponents and by reporters looking under every rock. Unless his campaign finds a way to tell the positive side of the story—the many times, for example, that he has anonymously helped men and women wounded in battle—he will soon find that voters have accepted someone else's picture of who he is.

■ **The veep selection.** Perot's choice of a running mate will be the single clearest signal of the kind of people he wants and can attract to Washington. As such, it is far more important than the choice on either the Democratic or Republican ticket. Everyone knows the people who are likely to surround a President Clinton or Bush: no one is certain who would come with a President Perot. A few weeks ago, Perot was searching for someone with a demonstrated capacity to solve problems: a linkup with Peter Ueberroth, for example, was a possibility. Perot then postponed the decision until later this summer, and as it turns out, the delay has worked in his favor. His growing popularity should enable him to cast a much wider net. But in the



Rollins. The GOP operative likes Perot because he knows "the pulse of America."



Jordan. The Democrat says Perot will fix Washington.

end, his choice must be blue-chip or he will be badly hurt.

■ **Where will he lead?** Under fire for peddling policy answers that were outlandish, Perot pulled back a few weeks ago. He has promised, however, to come forward soon with major policy positions, and he will be mauled in the press—and increasingly questioned by voters—if he hides behind generalities.

Perot's issues coordinator, John White—well-steeped in public policy after several years at the Rand Corp. and in Washington under Jimmy Carter—is now helping Perot identify four or five core domestic problems (e.g., the economy, health care, education, the environment), presenting the leading options in each area and letting Perot determine which he likes. Contacts are also being

made with a variety of figures like financier Rothfyn in New York so that the candidate can talk through the issues (he tends not to read long papers). From this process, the campaign expects Perot to go public with broad principles and a general description of how he would approach each problem, saving the details for the White House. An interview with the *Los Angeles Times* late last week, while suggesting a heavy strain of protectionism, indicated that Perot is gaining a better sense of the economy.

This approach may be enough to satisfy voters.

but it leaves open some serious questions. Will Perot master the dilemmas of public policy or will he brush them off and wind up with a know-nothing campaign? Will he be brave enough to tell voters about the sacrifices that lie ahead, or will he succumb to temptation and duck? Will his ideas have a philosophical coherence, so that he can lead with consistency and strength? Does that even matter to him?

At the moment, Perot is a phenomenon. But asked how to explain his popularity, Barbara Bush warns darkly, "I really don't think people know Ross Perot." His hopes for the presidency now rest upon what he helps voters learn in the next five months.

BY DAVID GERGEN

6.10.92

THE WASHINGTON POST

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992-B3

The Reliable Source

By Lois Romano

WE'VE HEARD THAT...

■ Bride-to-be Doro LeBlond and her mom, Barbara Bush, dropped by Arnold Scaasi's showroom in New York this week. A final wedding dress fitting for LeBlond's marriage to Bobby Koch later this month, perhaps?

In Schools, Hard Times, Hard Line

By Peggy Brown

STAFF WRITER

With a slow economy and cuts in state aid, an unprecedented number of school boards are taking the hard line on new contract negotiations by proposing wage freezes for teachers and other staff.

In response to threats of layoffs or, in the opposite, promises of job security, some teachers' unions even have agreed to reopen already settled contracts, giving back part of raises that had been locked in — moves unheard of in 25 years or more.

John DeGregorio, Suffolk director for the New York State United Teachers, the union representing most teachers on Long Island, said that teachers in 13 school districts in Suffolk have reopened settled contracts in the last two years, agreeing to less than they were entitled to. "It's unprecedented," he said. "We've nev-

Cash tight, boards seek wage freezes

er faced that, never had that. Unfortunately, I don't think the community is completely abreast of the accommodations that have been made."

While complete information for Nassau districts was not available, school officials in many districts agreed that there was a new, tougher feel to school bargaining this time around.

The new realities are evident across the region — from Island Trees, where the superintendent set the tone by giving back an 8 percent raise, to Longwood, where the parties declared an impasse after teachers

rejected a wage freeze.

"These are difficult times," said Joe Barry, president of the Nassau-Suffolk School Boards Association, who is on the board of the Nassau Board of Cooperative Education Services. "What we're seeing is a recognition by boards of education that the taxes are at such a level that they have to do something to cut them, especially because there doesn't seem to be much help from Albany."

In Riverhead, teachers agreed to reopen a contract that had guaranteed them an increase of 7.5 percent for next year. Instead, they agreed to a freeze in the first half of the year and a 3.75 percent increase in the second, as well as to annual raises amounting to 2, 3 and 4 percent through 1995. In return, the district

Please see **TEACHERS** on Page 17

NEWSDAY, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1992

cont.

182

In Schools, Hard Times Bring Hard Line

TEACHERS from Page 3

agreed to no layoffs next year. Assistant Superintendent Will Singleton Jr. said the givebacks will save the district about \$500,000 next year.

"It's not just a cold dollars-and-cents thing," said Singleton. "A lot of the people who are teaching here live in the community, and they say, 'We have neighbors, we have family who are out of work.' I think there's an understanding, an appreciation for the tough times we are in right now."

In Brentwood, teachers agreed to defer until the year 2000 half the approximately 4 percent-a-year increases they were scheduled to get over the next four years. Then they will give back an additional third of those deferred raises, saving the district about \$5 million,

according to its spokesman, Jerold Shaw Steiner. Administrators agreed to a wage freeze for next year.

Since every district has its own local union, however, responses to school boards' salary freeze offers range from fury to acceptance.

In Elmont, for example, the board proposed a one-year salary freeze more than a year ago, and nothing has been settled. The board didn't accept a fact-finder's recommendation for a 5 percent raise, and the situation has become emotional. Teachers picketed board members' homes shortly this spring's annual teacher-appreciation luncheon at the Stewart Manor School, and no board members showed up at the event.

"Teachers are still picketing, there are no field trips, they're not coming back for any extras," said Barbara J. Scherr, principal of the Stewart Manor School, who added that the teachers' ire hasn't affect-

ed their work in the classrooms. "I thought for sure with this school year ending, we'd start the new year fresh and clean, but it doesn't look that way. I think both sides are digging in their heels harder." The principals recently settled for a 2 percent raise in the first year of the contract and a 5 percent raise in the second year, she said.

"We're very upset because the fact-finder came in and felt that there was sufficient money for a raise," said Teresa Flynn, a fourth-grade teacher who has been in the district since 1966. "We've been insulted at board meetings."

Elmont Superintendent Gerald Lauber said that his district's tough stance has encouraged others to follow suit. "The wave is starting to build," he said. "I have had calls from board members and other superintendents."

Some districts such as Farmingdale and West Hempstead said they couldn't comment on a freeze but had not budgeted money for raises.

In Hewlett-Woodmere, administrators and other unions agreed this spring to a wage freeze, but the teachers have not, said Schools Superintendent Bert Nelson. So the school board has applied for mediation.

But in Island Trees, teachers and administrators, all the way up to the superintendent, agreed to a wage freeze for next year. Superintendent Richard N. Segerdahl said that he got the ball rolling by reopening his contract, which would have given him an 8 percent raise next year — settling for a freeze instead. Administrators then followed suit. "The board was very pleased from a leadership point of view that I would offer to do that," said Segerdahl. "Then the administrators said that, 'if he's willing to do that, then we're going to go as a team,' and it didn't take long for the teachers to join in."

NEWSDAY, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1992

2
2
2

Quick Answer

Farmingdale's admission fair called success

By Estelle Lander

STAFF WRITER

At 22, Leah Morabito of West Islip had been to beauty school and bartending school and worked as a secretary. Finally, she said, "It dawned on me that I need a college education."

But her four-year pause from school had left her in fear of filling out applications and writing essays to get into college.

So when she saw a story in *Newsday* on Saturday about a special one-stop application process that the State College of Technology at Farmingdale was offering yesterday, she took her high school transcript and her mother to the campus.

"I probably wouldn't have applied here," Morabito said yesterday. "Then I saw this in the paper."

All it took was about half an hour for Morabito to fill out an application, meet with a counselor and financial aid adviser and presto — she learned she had been accepted to study for an associate's degree in liberal arts.

"I'm thrilled that she's taken this first step," said her mother, Joyce. Leah Morabito said, "I'm scared to death. I've been out of school so long."

Organizers of the one-stop application fair also were thrilled, calling the event an "unqualified success" and saying they hope to hold them twice a year.

The program drew about 75 participants. Some were students; others were parents of students who would be attending their high school graduations within a few days. Some were seeking to upgrade their education and earning power after years of employment, while others were new immigrants, for whom Farmingdale would be their first school experience in this country.

Janet Snyder, the college's director of admissions, said no tally was made yesterday, but most of those who applied were accepted. Normally, their applications would have landed on a desk in Albany, where someone would have fed the data into a computer before sending it back to Farmingdale to make the final decision.

But at a recent meeting of Farmingdale admissions officials, the suggestion came up to offer a more personalized process and maybe attract students to areas where enrollment is suffering.

"We've made it very convenient," said

Please see FARMINGDALE on Page 20

cont.

2 of 2

College Students in a Snap

FARMINGDALE from Page 3

Paula Shaer, dean of enrollment management at the college. "It's mutually beneficial." With no money left for advertising, Shaer said, the school asked high school guidance counselors to give graduating seniors fliers about yesterday's program.

On advice from a guidance counselor, the Cardillo family of Floral Park drove to Farmingdale. Frank Cardillo, 17, had made no plans for after graduation from Floral Park Memorial High School June 27, said his mother, Jody. "We kept saying, 'Frank, what are you going to do? Where are you going?'"

After meeting with a counselor, presto — Frank Cardillo was accepted and now looks forward to studying humanities and liberal arts as part of the class of 1994.

"We just really didn't think it could be that easy," Jody Cardillo said. "We thought we'd be there all day, and it took just over an hour."

Although popular and competitive health services fields such as nursing and dental hygiene are already full, other programs, such as business administration, computer processing, criminal justice and electrical engineering still have openings, Snyder said.

At the fair, Jean Kelly, 31, who has worked for nine years as a practical-care nurse, listened to admissions

officer Jeff Stein tell her about the "Math zero one five," elementary algebra and chemistry classes she would need before applying to the program for registered nurses.

Greg Gumusdere, 18, who came from Istanbul three years ago and plans to graduate from Plainview/Old Bethpage/John F. Kennedy High School this month, got an instant acceptance to Farmingdale, where he will study business administration.

"This is a wonderful idea," said Sandra Loyd-Blackman, an English teacher at the Upper Manhattan Outreach Program, who brought two students to apply. She said the personal attention was particularly attractive for her students, many of whom are older high school graduates intimidated by the college application process.

After learning whether the school would accept them, most of the applicants ended their visit at the financial aid table, where an adviser punched into a computer their income and assets — as well as their parents' — to calculate eligibility for government aid and grants. Full-time tuition will be \$2,650 this year.

The advisers could see the impact of the recession in the number of applicants who had lost jobs in the past year, said Nancy Dunnagan, financial aid director. "Of five people I saw in the first hour, two said they were recently unemployed."

1 of 2

The Washington

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992

Private Firm May Run 9 Md. Schools

Baltimore Tentatively Enters Pact to Improve Student Performance

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

BALTIMORE, June 9—School officials announced a tentative agreement today to turn over control of nine Baltimore public schools to a Minneapolis company next fall in an effort to boost student performance.

The unusual public-private pact, the first in the Washington region, is expected to be approved by the school board and teachers union in time for the 1992-93 school year.

The new arrangement would feature loosely structured "open class-

rooms," individually tailored study requirements with enhanced parental involvement and pupil participation in daily classroom planning.

Walter G. Amprey, Baltimore's new superintendent of schools, called the agreement "very momentous" and said it is only part of the overhaul he envisions for the 110,000-student, 159-school system, which, like many other inner-city school systems, is plagued with low academic achievement, high truancy and dropout rates, poverty and sporadic violence.

School officials said the project would cost about \$26.1 million—the

same as the city now spends on the eight elementary schools and one middle school selected for the experiment. The schools have a total of 5,100 students. It was not clear how much the company, Education Alternatives Inc., would receive.

The new system, devised by Education Alternatives and called "Tesseract," has been implemented in three other U.S. schools: a private school in Minnesota, another in Arizona and a public school in Miami. Tesseract boosters say it stimulates students and increases their achievement.

See SCHOOLS, A19, Col. 4

cont.

6-10-92

2 of 2

Schools Tentatively Enter Public-Private Pact

SCHOOLS, From A1

Tesseract "appears to be one of the silver bullets of education," Amprey said at a news conference today.

Education Alternatives Chairman John Golle said he has had discussions with District school officials about Tesseract, but they have been inconclusive thus far. District officials could not be reached for comment today.

Golle added that his company plans to make a profit on the Baltimore venture by cutting costs not directly related to education, through steps such as making school buildings more energy efficient.

Mae E. Gaskins, an Education Alternatives vice president, said Tesseract classrooms would look different from those of a more traditional school. Instead of students sitting in rows of desks with a single teacher at the head of the room, students would work in small informal groups with two teachers—a "master teacher" assisted by an "associate teacher"—mingling among the pupils in a nurturing atmosphere.

The classroom "will no longer have a sage on the stage . . . but a guide on the side," Gaskins said. There would be about 20 students

per class, fewer than in many conventional Baltimore classrooms.

Parents also would help the teachers in assessing each child's needs, Gaskins added, and students would participate in planning each day's class activity.

That involvement would increase student interest in classwork and improve academic achievement, officials said. Education Alternatives said it has measured improvement with various standardized tests.

School board President Phillip H. Farfel, who joined Amprey at today's news conference, said Tesseract signals a "major reform" and "systemic change" for Baltimore schools.

Amprey and Golle shied away from calling the agreement an exercise in privatization.

"It is a cooperative effort with private enterprise," Golle said.

Education Alternatives would manage day-to-day operations of the nine schools, while the city would retain overall supervision of them, Amprey and Golle said. Teachers still would be paid by the city and would retain all union contract entitlements, including pay, they added.

The nine Baltimore schools selected for the Tesseract system are in both lower- and middle-income neighborhoods across the city and

were chosen in part because school administrators and community activists indicated interest.

Formal approval by a "school improvement team" of teachers, administrators and parents is expected at all schools, school officials said.

According to a June 3 letter signed by Amprey and Golle, the Tesseract system would be implemented for five years. But Amprey said that if he becomes dissatisfied, the program "stops immediately."

The trend toward a large business role in education has caught on elsewhere. Tennessee entrepreneur Christopher Whittle, best known for beaming news and commercials into thousands of American classrooms on a television program called Channel One, recently announced plans to build a nationwide system of 1,000, top-flight private schools. They are supposed to be able to operate at about the same per-pupil cost as public schools—\$5,000 a year.

Although his plan still lacks specifics, Whittle said the institutions will have a longer school year and eight- or nine-hour school days. Students will spend up to three hours a day on an "electronic learning system," he said, such as televisions and computers.

The Metro Section

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992

Schools Chief Seeks to Overhaul Science Studies

By JOSEPH BERGER

Schools Chancellor Joseph A. Fernandez unveiled a plan yesterday to drastically overhaul science instruction in New York City's public schools, including adding an extra year of laboratory science to high school requirements and more than doubling the number of science periods offered to elementary school students.

Mr. Fernandez said the plan aimed at invigorating science education for all students, not just the most talented, so that the city's public school graduates would be able to get jobs in an increasingly technical society. In particular, Mr. Fernandez hopes the changes will lure more black and Hispanic students into careers in science and engineering, where they make up only 4.5 percent of the professionals.

The plan, which comes at a time when the

*In New York, a
response to reports of
poor performance.*

school system is struggling with overcrowded classes and a shortage of supplies, does not include any estimate of its cost. Nor does it have a timetable. Mr. Fernandez said a team of school officials would now begin studying those aspects.

Mr. Fernandez's vision will also demand radical changes in how teachers are trained and recruited; right now high schools cannot find enough licensed high school science teachers and elementary schools are hiring

teachers who may have taken no college science.

But in forging ahead, Mr. Fernandez is heeding alarms that have been sounded by experts nationwide who are concerned about how poorly American students fare in science in comparisons with those of other industrialized nations. In Chicago, Dr. Leon Lederman, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist, started a program two years ago that pulled hundreds of elementary school teachers out of their classrooms for 16 weeks at a time and taught them how to perform beguiling lab experiments.

"Teachers can't teach science because they're terrified of it," Mr. Lederman, an alumnus of New York's James Monroe High School, said in an interview. "Science

Continued on Page B3

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Chancellor Seeks to Overhaul Science Studies in New York

Continued From Page B1

is put off to the seventh and eighth period and then they pray for a fire drill."

Leland T. Jones, the press secretary for Mayor David N. Dinkins, said the Mayor, as a onetime math major, applauded efforts to bolster math and science education. But, he added, "we need to find good and great ways to pay for them."

Mr. Fernandez is basing his plan on a report issued yesterday by a task force headed by Dr. George Campbell Jr., president of the National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering. The report criticized many of the past efforts to draw students to science, which had focused attention on only the most gifted students.

"Earlier efforts were too often based on the premise that science ability was innate, reserved for the intellectually elite," the report said. "We know now that all students can and must achieve the level of scientific literacy required for life in the 21st century."

The report urged that all high

school students be required to take three years of science instead of two, and that those three should be laboratory-based courses like chemistry and physics rather than the more amorphous courses like general science that are now accepted for graduation.

Such a requirement would place far greater demands on New York students than their counterparts nationally. Fewer than half of American students study chemistry and only 20 percent study physics, the report said. Some educators believe that raising the requirements will push more students to drop out, while others believe that students respond well to tougher challenges.

But H. Carl McCall, the president of the seven-member Board of Education that will eventually have to vote on the plan, said he was "prepared to take the risk" of toughening requirements as long as schools "make sure the kids are prepared to meet them."

In elementary school, the report said, at least one period per day, or 45 minutes, should be devoted to science, with the stress on solving problems and on visible or palpable dem-

Radical changes in how teachers are trained and how students are taught.

onstrations and not just on textbook information. The average American student, the report said, is given 19 minutes per day of science in kindergarten through the third grade and, by the sixth grade, the amount rises to only 38 minutes.

Raising Requirements

Increasing science instruction in elementary school requires a staff comfortable with doing so, the report said, but it noted that many teachers had taken just one science course in college, and often that was a teaching methods course.

"As a result," the report said, "far too many people graduate as teachers with the false impression that

science is simply a compendium of facts to be memorized."

The report urged the chancellor to talk with officials at the City University of New York — which trains 80 percent of the city's teachers — about raising the requirement for an elementary school teacher's license to a minimum of two semesters of laboratory science and one science teaching methods course.

To turn out more licensed high school teachers, the report recommended a City University-based program to retrain teachers of other subjects as science teachers, by requiring them to take three college-level science courses.

The report was democratic; it said almost nothing about programs to help talented students who show an early passion for science. Pointing to the success of New York City high schools in the annual Westinghouse science competition, the report seemed to take as a given that the needs of such students were filled.

However, many experts, including Dr. Lederman, said that not enough was being done for such students, and they reject criticism that focusing on talented students constitutes elitism.

2 of 2

6-1092

Most City School Graduates Flunk Skills Tests at CUNY

By DENNIS HEVESI

The majority of city high school graduates who enroll in the City University of New York fail entrance tests of basic skills in reading, writing or mathematics, an audit released yesterday by the City Comptroller's office has found.

The survey found that in the three years ending in 1990 more than 75 percent of the more than 30,000 city high school graduates who enrolled in CUNY failed at least one of the three tests.

The comptroller, Elizabeth Holtzman, said the results of the audit made it clear how poorly the public school system was performing.

"No one could be satisfied with that result, and I certainly am not," said Ms. Holtzman, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate. "These are the basics. We're talking about 11th-grade reading, simple writing and elementary algebra."

Fernandez Criticizes Finding

A spokesman for the City University, Jay Hershenson, said CUNY could not immediately provide statistics showing how students from outside the city school system had performed on the same tests. But Mr. Hershenson pointed out that CUNY and the

public school system have recently been working together to find ways to better prepare city high school students for college.

The audit drew criticism from Schools Chancellor Joseph A. Fernandez. In a response attached to the report, he said the audit presented "a skewed picture" of city high school graduates.

"On average, students who attend CUNY have poorer academic records than those who attend other colleges and universities," Mr. Fernandez wrote. Under the City University's open enrollment policy, any city high school graduate is admitted.

"This survey, if you read it carefully, ignores nearly 60 percent of our graduates who do better," the chancellor's spokesman, James Vlasto, said yesterday. Mr. Vlasto added that because the survey only covered 1988 to 1990, it did not take into account the more stringent graduation requirements that have been imposed under Mr. Fernandez or improved academic performance by the city's school children.

Percentages Hardly Varied

The survey showed that in 1988, 76 percent of the 11,611 city high school graduates who entered the CUNY system failed one or more of the assessment tests in reading, writing or math. In 1989, 75 percent of the 11,281 city graduates entering CUNY failed one or more of the tests. In 1990, the same percentage of 10,170 graduates entering CUNY failed.

In all three years, 38 percent of CUNY entrants from city schools failed the reading test, which requires an 11th-grade comprehension level; 56 percent failed the writing test, which requires a short essay on a familiar topic, and 51 percent failed the test in basic math and elementary algebra.

Mr. Hershenson pointed out that CUNY and the public school system have been working for a year and a half to create a curriculum called the College Preparatory Initiative to help students succeed in college. "Literally hundreds of high school teachers have been meeting with CUNY faculty" to define the curriculum, Mr. Hershenson said.

"Both chancellors have been completely in sync on this," Mr. Hershenson added, referring to Mr. Fernandez and the CUNY Chancellor, W. Ann Reynolds, "and the Comptroller's audit confirms the prudence of this initiative."

Challenging Tradition

Hayes High Changes With the Bronx

By IAN FISHER

The view from the rear of Cardinal Hayes High School stretches across a tangle of railroad tracks, then toward the towering grayness of housing projects in the South Bronx. And in a whisper-quiet classroom, Lamene Davis talks of how his life outside is tugging him in one direction, his education in another.

"From my building I'd say I'm the only kid who still goes to school," said Mr. Davis, a thin and earnest 17-year-old who wants to be a lawyer or psychologist. "So it keeps me on the right track."

Half a century after it opened as the flagship high school of New York's Roman Catholic Archdiocese, Cardinal Hayes continues to fulfill the traditional role of the inner-city parochial school — a stepping stone out of the streets for young men like Mr. Davis. The imposing edifice of brick and stone on the Grand Concourse at 149th Street has become rooted as one of the steadiest institutions in the precarious terrain of the South Bronx.

But as the South Bronx has changed over the years, so has Cardinal Hayes — indeed, so have virtually all of New York's inner-city Catholic schools. And those changes have brought new complexities and responsibilities, as Hayes has been forced — sometimes painfully — to adjust itself to its new world.

As it prepares to graduate its 50th class this weekend, a school that began all white and all Catholic now opens doors for a student body that is 99 percent black and Hispanic, and far less Catholic. Two-thirds of its

students are raised by single parents, and half are on welfare. Many have been scarred by the rigors of poverty, and some are ill-prepared for the rigors of the Hayes curriculum.

And at a time when its students' needs are greatest, the school is struggling to finance itself in the face of cutbacks from the Archdiocese of New York, which reduced by half its annual subsidy of \$1 million. The cuts, by a once free-spending church with less to give, may transform Hayes and the rest of the city's Catholic schools. Some will close, others will be smaller, more independent or even stronger.

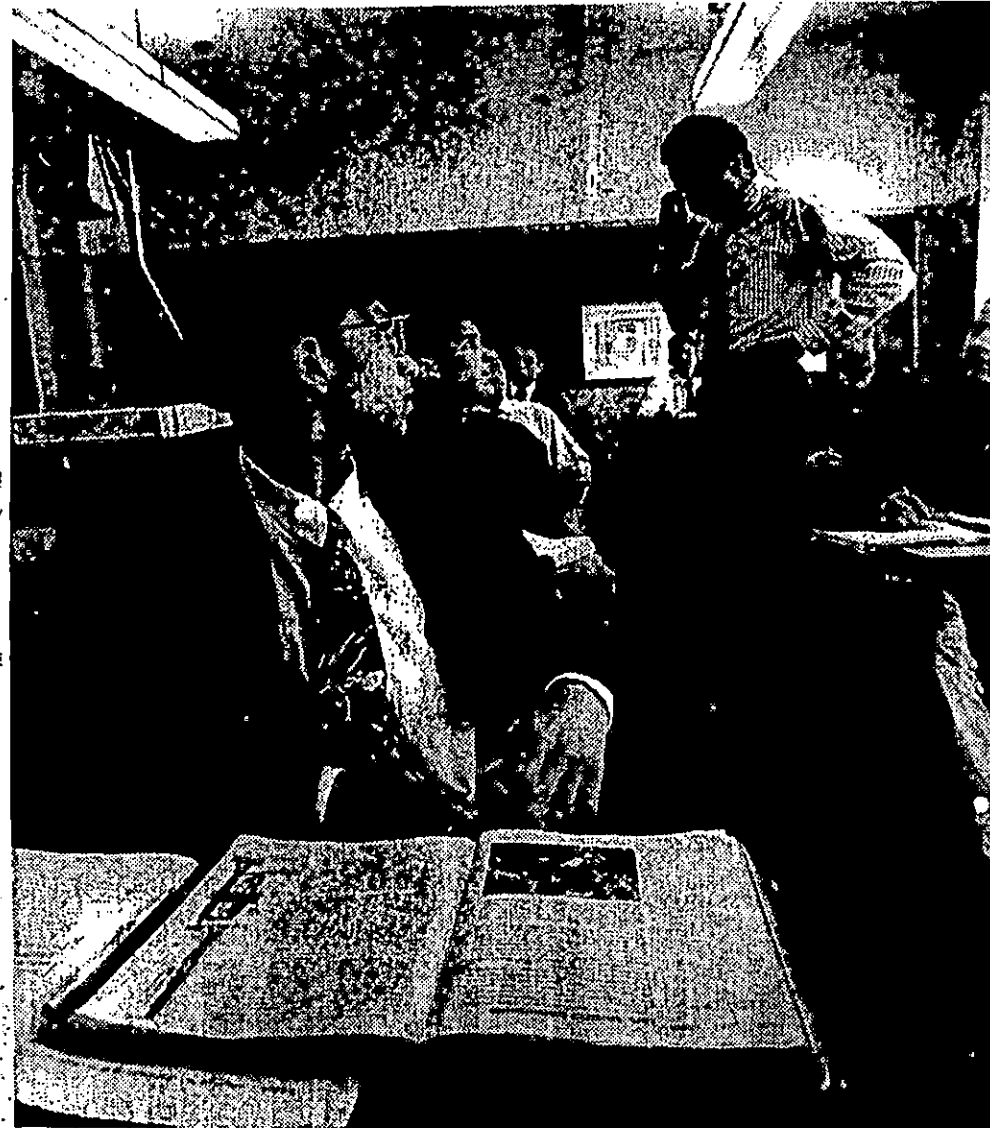
Financial Struggles

At Hayes, tuition will rise next year to \$260 a month — a \$30 increase that many parents, already just scraping by, cannot afford. Twice this year, Jamel Garner, a senior who volunteers at Lincoln Hospital, was nearly suspended, not for trouble but because his family could not pay on time.

"I was supposed to leave," he said. "But they allowed me to stay anyway."

But Hayes, like many other urban Catholic schools, is thriving academically. More than 90 percent of its students go to college or other higher education. All but a few graduate on time.

"The inner-city Catholic school is quite a phenomenon," said Brother Robert M. Hoatson, the principal of Sacred Heart High School in Yonkers and the founder of a nationwide asso-



Joyce Dopkeen/The New York Times

Cardinal Hayes High School in the Bronx, a school that began all white and all Catholic now has a student body that is 99 percent black and Hispanic. It is struggling to finance itself in the face of cutbacks from the Archdiocese of New York.

Continued on Page B7

6-10-92

At This School, Mission Outweighs Challenges

Continued From Page B1

ciation for urban Catholic educators.

"Once the inner-city Catholic schools became more black and Hispanic we became more of a success story," he said. "They are the most marginalized people. And what Catholic education has done is give them hope that there is life beyond what is supposedly their lot."

Some Success Stories

Which is not to say that the success at Hayes — which has produced alumni like Martin Scorsese, Regis Philbin and Don DeLillo — has come without pain. Students have complained over the years that the school has had trouble breaking from its traditional role of producing police officers, civil servants, teachers and priests.

There have also been complaints that the school has not effectively drawn on its alumni — especially minorities — over the last 20 years, and that recruitment of black and Hispanic teachers had lagged.

But beyond the criticism is an almost passionate affection for the school and the chance it has given many of its 22,000 alumni.

"Hayes for me was in retrospect — I didn't realize it then — it was my opportunity out of what otherwise would have been a future not filled with a lot of opportunity," said Ronald D. McCray, a 1975 graduate and

20 years later, had completely changed the school's ethnic makeup.

Edward Robinson, who graduated from Hayes in 1961 and returned after college as the only black teacher on staff, said the racial change at first seemed to have no significance — the priests, he joked "treated everybody equally bad."

But as the 60's wore on, he said, more students came to Hayes academically unprepared. Some were early victims of the problems that continue to plague the South Bronx: drugs, violence and broken families.

"We were getting more and more kids who were physically abused, kids who were literally sleeping in playgrounds," said Mr. Robinson, 48, now a re-insurer in New Jersey. "We didn't know how to respond."

Bob Burns, a 1969 Hayes graduate who taught there in the mid-70's, said it had become clear then that the school should have reached out to find more minority teachers.

"I'm sure to them we were perceived as a white faculty who didn't understand them," Mr. Burns said.

Trying to Adapt

But despite frustrations, he said, the school handled the transition with relative grace. A summer session began to teach students who were behind and slowly the school hired more minorities to teach. Today 15 of the 68 teachers are members of minority groups.

Among them is Daniel Torres, a 26-year-old Hayes graduate from Morrisania, who still seems to marvel at being called Mr. Torres at his old school. After working as a designer for a few years, he decided to return to Hayes with the dream of starting a woodworking program there.

"I could see myself staying at Hayes for 10 years," he said. "It's like I still have a job, I still have a goal in mind for these kids. Before I leave, I want to leave something."

Now, to deal with problems stemming from the rise in single-parent families, the school wants to begin a program in which each student, and the parent, could receive help from a full-time, in-house counselor. Already, he said, the school and its teachers must act as a second parent for many of the students.

"This is a time more than ever when the social dimension — of the church truly becoming family-like — is becoming the need of the times," Father Graham said. "This is what we need to step into at this time."

But the counselor costs money, about \$40,000 a year. And in many ways, finding money for the counselor is the least of Hayes' financial troubles.

Ambitious Fund Drive

The Archdiocese of New York has cut funding to Hayes and all of its 306 schools in the Bronx, Manhattan, Staten Island and seven counties north of the city. As a result, Hayes must raise more money for its \$3.6 million annual budget from alumni, fund raisers and other donors.

So far, the school has done well. A three-year drive to raise a \$5 million endowment has reaped \$2 million in pledges since September. An anonymous donor decided last month to give the school \$200,000 each year for the next five years for operating expenses, said Msgr. Henry J. Mansell, chancellor of the archdiocese. Mr. Philbin and his talk-show companion, Kathie Lee Gifford, are planning a fund-raiser for the school this fall.

But Father Graham and others at the school still worry about the possibility, however small, that they will not be able to raise the money and will be forced to close. Over the last five years, 21 Catholic schools have closed or merged in the archdiocese, and Hayes does not want to be cheated out of its next 50 years in the Bronx.

"I believe we can raise it," Father Graham said. "I believe in the goodness of alumni. I believe in the goodness of people who will say we need a school like this to exist."

Cardinal Hayes High struggles to continue its 50-year tradition.

Hayes track star who went on to Cornell University and Harvard Law School.

Raised by his mother in the northern Bronx, he now lives in Dallas and is a lawyer at Kimberly-Clark, the health-care products company. And despite a sometimes stormy experience at the school, he once owned a pair of black Labrador retrievers — named Cardinal and Hayes.

A Simple Mission

What has served the school over the years is its simple mission: to provide a sound education, discipline and religious training (four years of religion classes, in fact, though no students are required to convert).

"I never want to say we are an alternative to the public schools," said the Rev. John Graham, the school principal for the last three years. "We are a unique kind of education that goes into areas of faith, that goes into areas of morals, that goes into the whole way that we live."

That mission was even simpler in the early days, when the church was for a less-diverse immigrant population the center of their lives — and in many ways a vehicle for their advancement.

The school was built in less than a year, after the death in 1938 of its namesake, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, a military chaplain from the Lower East Side who rose to become Archbishop of New York. When it opened in 1941, students from Catholic high schools around the city were assigned to Hayes — the biggest, grandest and least expensive of the Catholic high schools.

In the next two decades, mostly white students from around the city, Yonkers and even New Jersey attended the school. Enrollment remained high and the racial mix was a reflection of the South Bronx and the white areas of Upper Manhattan.

Then as whites started moving to the suburbs, Hayes began enrolling more black and Hispanic students, a trend that began in the late 50's and,

2 of 2

6-10-92

1 of 2

Educators Focus on the Forgotten Years: the Middle Grades

By WILLIAM CELIS 3d
Special to The New York Times

BALTIMORE — The nation's middle schools have long been treated as middle children often are, overlooked while attention is directed to the needs of their older counterparts, the high schools, and their younger ones, the elementary grades.

But change has finally come to West Baltimore Middle School. The school, backed by \$610,000 in private foundation money the last three years, is at the head of a national movement to improve middle schools. From New York to Indiana to California, teaching and counseling strategies and drug, alcohol and sex education are being overhauled in the hope of accomplishing what most middle schools fail to do: guide early adolescents through a difficult phase of growth.

"The kids in the middle grades were forgotten, truly forgotten," said Sheila Kolman, the principal of West Baltimore. "But not anymore. It's time schools took note of this age group because so many of education's problems begin here."

The mid-school years — generally ages 10 to 14 and grades six through eight — are the years in which adolescent problems begin to flare up, problems that often lead some teenagers to drop out of high school, become pregnant or abuse drugs and alcohol. Yet many of the nation's 12,000 middle schools or junior high schools do little to prevent the problems, educators say.

Schools Within Schools

Often the schools themselves are too large, leaving students feeling disconnected at a time, psychologists say, when they need a sense of belonging and frequent contact with a trusted adult. Very few middle and junior high schools build time into the school day to enable students to meet with an adult for counseling.

In addition, too few schools pay careful attention to sex education, specialists in adolescent education argue. And little has been done to make classroom learning itself engaging to this easily distracted age group; lecture-style instruction is still the norm.

But growing numbers of the nation's 8,272 middle schools and 4,512 junior high schools are taking steps to address these gaps. At West Baltimore Middle School, teachers at each grade level meet weekly to coordinate lesson plans, so they can show students the ties between math and science, and to keep each other posted about student problems. The school of 1,400 students has created smaller schools within the school by confining sixth, seventh and eighth grades in separate wings. It has also scheduled a daily advisory period in which students can talk with a teacher or counselor.

"There is a general recognition now that you can't start reforming education in early childhood and stop," said Joan Lipsitz, education director for the Lilly Endowment, which has contributed \$6 million to 65 Indiana middle schools. "There is also a general recognition that you can't just start in high school because by the time you've gotten to high school you've lost a lot of students in the middle grades."

Little Teacher Training

That middle schools have needed repair has been widely known since the 1970's, but change has been slow for many reasons. Attention was first paid to high schools because problems were so obvious at that level; then reform efforts centered on elementary education because of studies showing the effects of poverty on a student's school readiness.

Bureaucracies also stymied teachers who wanted change and protected those who opposed it. And even if educators wanted to retrain themselves, they would receive little help from teacher colleges, which offer

only secondary or elementary certificates. Although teacher colleges have started to bolster their curriculums for middle-grade education, many institutions still offer only two or three courses on the subject.

"I wish there had been a strong emphasis in college on showing the differences between middle school and high school students," said Valerie Kimble, a sixth-grade teacher at Calverton Middle School in Baltimore who received a secondary education degree and is finishing her first year of teaching. "You can't lecture to these kids. It took a long time for me to see the problems of teaching this age group."

Teaching in Teams

Many of these hurdles still hinder efforts to improve middle schools, but change has been made more urgent by the worsening academic and social problems in middle-school grades, and by a 1990 report by the Carnegie Foundation, the most recent study to highlight the problems.

"Lots of people think if you could close kids up at this age that would be

cont.

6-10-92

2 of 2

the perfect solution," said David W. Hornbeck, an education consultant and chairman of the 1990 Carnegie Foundation's Council for Adolescent Development report on middle schools. "Although these kids are contradictory in many ways, they are very open about learning and change."

That notion is being tested at Louis Armstrong Middle School in Queens, where teachers are working in teams intended to help them keep better track of the school's 1,333 students.

The five seventh-grade teachers — in math, science, language arts, social studies and art — meet daily to discuss problem students and to tailor lessons so that relationships between the courses are not lost on the seventh graders they teach.

"Team teaching supports the kids in a lot of ways," said Fran Corvasce, the seventh-grade language arts teacher. "It lets the kids know we're interested in them and that we're paying attention."

Student problems, too, are easy to detect when all teachers in the same

grade level meet regularly. Earlier in the year, for instance, one student was behaving badly in one class, and soon his grades in all his classes fell. A teacher called his home and discovered his mother had AIDS. The news was reported during a teacher meeting, and all seventh-grade teachers decided the best way to monitor the student was through more contact with an aunt.

"In regular junior high schools this sort of thing doesn't happen easily," said Fred Schild, the seventh-grade team leader and science instructor. "Teachers are in their own classrooms and in their own little world. If a teacher wanted to talk to another teacher about a student, then that teacher would have to go and look for the other teacher. The old system worked against you."

The team-teaching approach is also used at West Baltimore Middle School, where students have noticed the difference. "I like this school because the teachers are interested in you," said Leslie Miller, a sixth grader. "They can help you with all sorts of things. They will listen to you."

'Teachers Here Care'

Not only do administrators and teachers make themselves more available to students, but students are pushed to take more responsibility for their learning.

In a reading class at Culverton Middle School in Baltimore, for instance, sixth graders read aloud to one another, helping each other with unfamiliar words. "This approach is more beneficial to students because they explain things to one another in a language adults just don't know," said Isabell Richmond, the students' teacher. "The slower students get help from a peer, and the better students feel good about helping them."

More schools also push their students to perform community service, either in or out of school. In addition to showing them they don't exist in a vacuum, such service often strengthens students' self esteem. In Culverton, for instance, eighth graders tutor sixth graders in math and English and get paid \$3.80 an hour for tutoring after school.

"It makes me feel good that I can help them," said Jamie Liscomb, a 13-year-old eighth grader who works as a reading tutor for sixth graders, some of whom read two or three grade levels below the norm. "Evidently their parents and teachers in elementary school didn't have the time to teach them how to read well, so we decided to help them."

Jamie, who enters high school next fall, says she'll miss her middle school. "Teachers here care about you," she said. "They are always there for you."

Study: 40% of N.Y.C. kids are poor

By OWEN MORITZ
Daily News Staff Writer

800,000 children seen living in poverty

More than 1.8 million New Yorkers — one-quarter of the city's population — live in poverty, and children account for more than one-third of the poor, according to a study released yesterday.

Poor children are "going up like a bullet on the charts," said David Jones, president of the Community Service Society of New York, which issued the report.

It said 800,000 children — almost 40% of New York City

youngsters — live in poverty. That's 210,000 more children than in 1979.

The city's poor population leaped 400,000 in one year — from 1.4 million reported by the Census Bureau for 1989 to 1.8 million for 1990 in the society's study, which is based on 1991 federal population surveys.

Poverty is defined as a family of four living below the federal poverty line of

\$13,359.

According to the survey, blacks and Hispanics accounted for 76.6% of the city's poor population in 1990. Nearly 85% of poor children were black or Hispanic.

For Hispanic children under 6, the poverty rate was 85.1%.

The majority of poor children lived with single mothers — and 7 out of 10 lived in families without regular jobs,

the report said.

Poverty in New York stood at 1.4 million in 1979, when its population was 7 million. It rose to more than 1.7 million in the early 1980s before bottoming out at below 1.4 million in 1986, the city's greatest boom year. It hit 1.4 million again in 1989, of a total population of 7.2 million.

Over 11 years, from 1979 to 1990, the poverty rate for families headed by women

climbed by more than 10 percentage points. Hispanic female-headed families had the highest poverty rate — 76.8% — for all racial or ethnic groups in 1990, the study said.

It noted that the growth in poverty came at a time when Republicans occupied the White House and federal aid to cities was cut.

"Part of the blame has to be taken by Washington," said Jones. "Clearly, there has been a massive disinvestment in a host of programs."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992

Life

The Washington Times

Benno Schmidt's radical education

[T]he successive transition from one paradigm to another via revolution is the usual developmental pattern of mature science.

— Thomas S. Kuhn
"The Structure of Scientific Revolutions"

By Cathryn Donohoe
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

When the esteemed president of one of the nation's oldest, most distinguished universities ups and leaves in troubled times, that's news.

When he quits because he wants to make a revolution, that's sensational.

So when Benno C. Schmidt Jr. announced two weeks ago that he would abandon Yale to head a brash new network of private, for-profit, experimental schools meant ultimately to revolutionize public schooling, he stunned not just Old Eli but the education establishment as well.

The National Education Associ-

ation denounced the school plan as commercial. The American Federation of Teachers called it a scam. The National Parent Teacher Association disparaged its relevance to minority students.

Even the National Catholic Educational Association complained.

And Jonathan Kozol, the writer and former teacher whose latest book, "Savage Inequalities," focuses on inner-city schools, called the idea "the first nail in the coffin of public education as we've known it for 150 years."

Well, yes. With the emphasis on the "as we've known it," that's exactly what Benno Schmidt has in mind.

"Look, I think we desperately need a public school system that works," the 50-year-old radical says by phone from his office in New Haven, Conn., where he will serve until January unless Yale finds another president before then.

Why the Yale president wants to shake up our schools

"But education is in a rut. It's in an inherited mold. It's been the same since the invention of the telephone. And the way it's organized, system-wide innovation is the most difficult thing for it to do," he says.

Why not concentrate on reforming education?

"It can reform," Mr. Schmidt says. "But it doesn't need reform. ... It needs radical change."

"And the only way to do that, I think, is to create an independent school system and prove that it works. I believe we can be, in effect, a private research and development operation that the public schools can use."

Mr. Schmidt will become president and CEO of a break-the-mold project that aims to design, by 2010, a nationwide chain of 1,000 pre school-through-high-school campuses.

With tuition at about \$5,500 a year (approximately the cost per pupil in

public schools), these "new American schools" would enroll children as young as 1 year old, would cost less to run than public schools and would turn a profit in the doing. About 20 percent of the students would be on scholarship, Mr. Schmidt says.

About 200 of the new schools -- operating eight hours a day, 11 months a year and offering day care along with elementary education -- would open by 1996, with start-up costs at \$2.3 billion.

It may be no surprise that the Yale president's resignation has focused public attention not so much on Mr. Schmidt as on the project itself. That, in part, is what the choice of a man of such luster -- author, First Amendment scholar, erstwhile public TV personality, one-time dean of Columbia University Law School and 25-year veteran of academe -- was meant to achieve.

After all, the new endeavor -- called the Edison Project after the inventor of "something brilliantly new," the light bulb -- is the brain child of maverick entrepreneur

see CHANGE, page E2

cont.

1 of 4

6-10-92

2 of 4

CHANGE

From page E1

Christopher Whittle, the self-described insurrectionist from Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Whittle is the man who, in the name of "rescuing a generation from ignorance," conceived the ad-ridden, MTV-style kids' newscast for schools called Channel One.

Three years ago he said his media company, Whittle Associates, would sell Channel One — complete with the commercials for candy bars, sneakers and jeans that made it the bane of educators — to 8,000 schools by the end of 1990. Today Channel One reaches 10,000 schools.

It may be no surprise, either, that Mr. Whittle could sell his Edison Project to Benno Schmidt. A dimpled, bow-tied, kick-the-dirt whiz kid of 44 with a lifelong zest for education and the look of "the college president come to town," as one former associate puts it, Mr. Whittle "can sell ice to Eskimos," friends say, and he might even try.

"He has this ability to generate a lot of excitement about his ideas," Frank Finn, a vice president and editor for Mr. Whittle until 1985, told The Washington Times three years ago.

"That depends on convincing yourself that what you're selling is revolutionary," Mr. Finn says. "And it does inspire people to feel, 'Gee, I want to be a part of it. I want to be part of the future.'"

Role models

But there's more to it than that. In some ways Benno Schmidt, the real-life university president, seems cut from the same pattern as the "media guerrilla" with the college-president look.

Son of a Texas-born businessman, a Ross Perot-style entrepreneur who in the 1940s joined one of the nation's first venture-capital firms, Mr. Schmidt seems to have inherited his father's way with finance. In 1984, the year before he announced his decision to leave Columbia, he raised nearly \$9 million for the school.

And in his six years as Yale's president he became known primarily, in spite of his scholarly credentials, as a fund-raiser and builder. Mr. Schmidt has overseen a building renovation project that will cost up to \$1 billion over the next 10 years, making him precisely the kind of president Mr. Whittle was seeking for the Edison Project.

In fact the "entrepreneur" the man willing to take risks for change,



Benno C. Schmidt Jr.

appears to be a role model of sorts for Mr. Schmidt. He is a partisan, he says, of Joseph Schumpeter's "Business Cycles," the groundbreaking 1939 analysis of the capitalist process.

"Joe Schumpeter is a favorite of mine," Mr. Schmidt says. "I like his discussion of the way entrepreneurs can take an existing system and just leap beyond it to — maybe he doesn't call it 'a new paradigm,' but he might."

The "new paradigm" language, intriguingly enough, is right out of a book that is also a favorite of Mr. Whittle's — "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions" by Thomas S. Kuhn. Mr. Kuhn theorized in 1962 that, given a crisis demanding resolution, new departures in science that once made no sense can become the new models (the "new paradigms") for all to follow. It's a theory Mr. Whittle has found very congenial.

The real problems

There is, then, much that brings the two men together — though even with that basic affinity, it took Mr. Whittle 30 meetings over a year to bag his quarry.

But, Mr. Schmidt says, in a sense he sold himself.

"I was ready to say 'Sorry, no,' all through the winter," Mr. Schmidt explains, "but I kept picking up the paper."

Week after week, he says, he saw stories about the crisis in America's elementary and secondary schools — international learning comparisons with American students near the bottom, statistics showing that one in five American students doesn't finish high school, stories on students who can't place France on

cont.

6-10-92

3 of 4

BENNO SCHMIDT'S RADICAL EDUCATION

Photo by Tracy A. Woodward/The Washington Times

Maverick entrepreneur Christopher Whittle conceived the Edison Project.

■ "This is where the real problems in education are.

They're not at Yale or Harvard. They're not in higher education."

a map of the world.

"I kept thinking, 'This is where the real problems in education are. They're not at Yale or Harvard. They're not in higher education.' It's the foundations of our educational system that are in trouble," Mr. Schmidt says.

"I think we need radical change," he says. "And I thought that if we could create a system of schools tied together technologically, designed on a totally fresh foundation, questioning all assumptions and demonstrate a new paradigm, perhaps we could really execute an enormous progressive leap."

Christopher Whittle kept calling, of course, and eventually Benno Schmidt was ready.

"I thought Chris was offering historic opportunity, the rarest thing in life, a chance to change schools that are just crying out for change."

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6.10.92

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A good thing

In a way, too, the Edison Project seems perfectly suited to one of the lifelong passions — freedom of thought and expression as guaranteed by the First Amendment — that made Mr. Schmidt, at Yale, an outspoken critic of political correctness on campus.

He has been disturbed, he says — and has said many times — that students coming into Yale seem to have "very little experience and not much confidence" in systems that guarantee the competition of thoughts and ideas.

"I'm not sure what to attribute that to, but I suspect that the character of secondary and primary education in this country does not value or exemplify freedom, or freedom of choice," he says.

"I believe with [American jurist Oliver Wendell] Holmes that a belief in freedom of expression means a belief that competition in ideas is a good thing. And in that sense, this project is designed to provide new ideas and choices and introduce competition."

Mr. Schmidt leaves Yale at a time of financial trouble, with a \$15 million deficit in this year's \$800 million operating budget. Only last month he kicked off a \$1.5 billion fund drive that now may be in limbo.

But there are those, primarily among alumni, who say that in spite of being a Yale alumnus himself, Benno Schmidt never did fit in.

Noble enterprise

Spending most weekends in Manhattan with his young daughter and third wife — independent filmmaker Helen Cutting Whitney, who riled the old guard by refusing to move to New Haven — Mr. Schmidt early on was labeled a "commuter president." He was besieged by complainers carrying posters reading, "Where's Benno?"

That won't be a problem in the future: At the Edison Project, Mr. Schmidt will work from New York.

Critics at Yale say Benno Schmidt's resignation left most faculty dry-eyed.

That's not true of English professor Fred Robinson, who calls Mr. Schmidt "a straight-talking lawyer, a real idealist who wants to serve" and saw the Edison Project as a compelling challenge.

And more than that, Mr. Robinson prefers Mr. Schmidt's reason for leaving to that of Yale's previous president, the late A. Bartlett Giamatti, who quit in 1986 to become president of baseball's National League.

"This is a far more noble enterprise than baseball," Mr. Robinson says.

6-10-92

Gunshots Killing More Teen-Agers

By PHILIP J. HILTS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 9 — Gunshot wounds are the second-leading cause of death among all high-school-age children in the United States, and they are increasing faster than any other cause in that age group among both whites and blacks, according to Federal statistics published today.

The statistics were part of a battery of more than 70 studies and editorials published today by the 10 scientific journals of the American Medical Association. Deaths and injuries from gunshots have become a public health crisis, said the journals' editors, along with Surgeon General Antonia Novello and her predecessor, Dr. C. Everett Koop. Dr. Koop and Dr. George Lundberg, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, announced the findings at a news conference here today.

They said that the kind of public education efforts and licensing requirements that reduced automobile fatalities should be applied to guns.

"Defining motor vehicle casualties as a public health issue and initiating intervention succeeded in reversing the upward trend of such fatalities without banning or confiscating automobiles," said Dr. Lundberg. "We believe that comparable results can be anticipated by similarly treating gunshot wound casualties."

Many Acquired, Many Fired

Among other things, the studies reported these findings:

One third of high school students say they have easy access to handguns, and six percent of them say they bring handguns to school. About six percent of high school students say they actually own handguns, and among those about one third have fired them at someone.

General owners of handguns give as their chief reason for owning one "protection from crime," but gun owners kill themselves and family members 43 times as often as they shoot down a criminal at home.

In domestic fights, firearms were 12 times more like to result in death than use of other weapons.

Firearm homicides, which had declined from 1979 to 1984, began to rise in the mid-1980's and at the end of that decade took a steep jump up. At the same time, homicide from other weapons declined.

The greatest increases in death from gunshot were among white men and women in large and small cities, and among black men in small cities.

Compared to Matches

James Baker, chief Washington lobbyist for the National Rifle Association, took issue with the statistics in the journals, as well as the fact that doctors were commenting on gun issues.

"Statistics show that 93,000 accidental deaths are caused by the medical profession annually," he said. "It



would make more sense for these doctors to look at their own house first."

He said loaded guns were as dangerous as "anything else in the household — matches on the stove or Drano under the sink." He said gun owners had a responsibility to use them properly, "and we find it difficult to accept that you can legislate responsibility."

But Dr. Lundberg and Dr. Koop said the efforts to reduce automobile death rates showed that Mr. Baker was wrong. While such deaths far exceed deaths by gun wounds, they have de-

Defining gun deaths as a public health issue is seen as a crucial.

clined sharply. In 1979, deaths in automobile accidents were 44 per 100,000 people age 15 to 19, dropping to 34 per 100,000 in 1989. But homicide and suicide deaths by gunshot rose from 12 per 100,000 in 1979 to 18 per 100,000 in 1989.

Shooting and Driving

Dr. Lundberg said owners and operators of guns should meet criteria similar to those met by drivers, by qualifying for licenses, testing for certain skills and assuring that they do not have certain physical and mental disabilities.

One of the central articles in the journals was from the National Center

for Health Statistics releasing the newest data on "firearm and nonfirearm homicide" among young people from official death counts across the United States.

The data show that homicide due to gunshot is the second-leading cause of death in high school age children and is rising rapidly, said Lois Fingerhut, a statistician with the agency and the author of the report.

"Firearm homicides have reached the suburbs," she said. Rates of death from guns in the inner city are at record highs and still rising, she said, and steady, large increases in death by guns were seen for the first time in the suburban and smaller urban areas.

Whites and Blacks Dying

The rates of homicide among young people in suburban areas declined from 1979 to 1984. Then, between 1984 and 1987, they rose seven percent, and between 1987 and the latest data released today for 1989, the deaths rose 23 percent in suburban areas, to 5 per 100,000.

In the inner city, still the hardest hit by the growing violence, rates of gun homicide among young people declined between 1979 and 1984, rose 10 percent over the next three years, and in the most recent data, from 1987 to 1989, rose 28 percent, to 28 per 100,000.

Similar increases were measured in small and medium-sized cities, but in rural areas the increase between 1987 and 1989 was less, about 8 percent.

When viewed racially, there were large increases in gunshot deaths among both white and black young people. Among white men and women in inner cities gunshot deaths rose about 30 percent, slightly higher than the rise among blacks.

A study among more than 900 11th graders in the Seattle public schools showed that half of all male students and 34 percent of all students said they could easily obtain a handgun. Most said they could get them from a friend, on the street or at home, said the study, carried out by Dr. Charles M. Callahan and Dr. Frederick Rivara of the University of Washington.

Looking just at males, the study showed that 47 percent had easy access to handguns, 11 percent owned a handgun, and half of those who owned handguns brought them to school.

The studies overall, said Dr. Lundberg, "paint a grotesque picture of a society steeped in violence, especially by firearms, with such ubiquity and prevalence as to be seemingly accepted as inevitable." It is not inevitable, he said, adding, "Violence in America is a public health emergency."

6.10.92

PROFILE

Black Russian Woman Graduates Cum Laude in U.S.

She finds things to admire and things to dislike in America.

By LEWIS BEALE
SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

WASHINGTON—She used to dye her hair red, wear tight dresses and sing rhythm and blues with the Exotics, a Soviet version of Ray Charles' Raylettes. Since the group featured four black women born and raised in the Soviet Union, the name seemed to fit.

"That's what we were, exotic," said 24-year old Anastasia Mensah. "People looked on us as something unusual."

Mensah smiles, remembering the days when the Exotics toured the Baltic republics, Siberia and Kazakhstan. She is sitting in a conference room at the Smithsonian Institute's Air and Space Museum, where she works as a translator. In a city that is 70% black, Mensah is no longer a racial curiosity. But she is still "unusual": last month, when she was graduated cum laude from the University of the District of Columbia, she became what is believed to be the first Russian of African-American descent to graduate from an American college. And therein lies a tale.

George Tynes, Mensah's maternal grandfather, was a nonpolitical agricultural specialist who was recruited from the United States by the Soviets and moved to Russia in 1933. He married a Ukrainian woman and stayed in the Soviet Union, where he managed a number of large poultry farms. Mensah's mother, a teacher, married a native of Ghana. Mensah was raised in Ghana and Liberia for a few years but spent most of her life in the Soviet Union.

Growing up in Moscow, with a native black population of about 70 people, Mensah was nothing if not different. "There was always curiosity," she said, "because many of the children had never seen black people. But after a while, I would be accepted and treated like everybody else."

If Mensah had problems, it had more to do with her mixed cultural background. Was she Russian? American? African? Mensah's grandfather would



BERNIE BOSTON / Los Angeles Times

Anastasia Mensah says she was considered exotic in Moscow, where there are few blacks. She is a translator now at the Air and Space Museum.

tell her what life was like in the States (1930s version). He cooked soul food at home, listened to jazz records, hung out with Americans who visited the Soviet Union and brought back copies of Ebony and Jet when he visited his family in Virginia.

"When I was around Americans, I felt I was American," Mensah said of this cultural training. But then her mother would visit African friends or attend African embassy functions, and Mensah could not decide who she was.

Then, in 1989, she attended a family reunion in Virginia. It was her first time in America, and it was eye-opening.

"I grew up during the Brezhnev era, and what I always heard was that life in Russia was the best on Earth," Mensah said. "When they talked about America, they would emphasize the inflation, unemployment and drug addiction. They'd say black people were uneducated, lived in ghettos and don't have many opportunities."

Instead, Mensah discovered an extended family of 300 middle-class people. One cousin, Margaret Tynes, is a well-known soprano. Another, the host of the reunion, was a career military man who lived in a three-story house that was the biggest private dwelling Mensah had ever seen.

That reunion was fortuitous in another way. William Davis, a retired diplomat who had known George Tynes since 1959 (Tynes died in 1982), arranged for Mensah to obtain a scholarship at the University of the District of Columbia. Davis and one of Mensah's cousins have

also paid her expenses for the three years she has been here.

The predominantly black school gave Mensah a total immersion course in her roots. American blacks were shocked to hear her accent, thick as chilled vodka; then they would bombard her with questions about life in the Soviet Union. An English major, she had a chance to read a lot of African-American literature and found that "things like slave narratives really touched me, made me feel I am a part of this culture."

Mensah learned to appreciate the best of America—the sense of community among blacks, the material abundance, the variety of foods and beauty salons that could actually style her hair. She developed a taste for Whitney Houston, Anita Baker, Arsenio Hall and "I Love Lucy" reruns.

But living here has also given her a chance to see the "dark side, the advantages and disadvantages of the capitalist system—inflation, unemployment, racial tension."

Mensah's job at the Smithsonian ends in a few weeks. She is looking for work as an interpreter or as a teacher of Russian, or English as a second language. She would like to stay here another year, then return home to teach English.

"I was glad to come to America to become more familiar with black culture," she said. "But I also learned that people are very similar. Russians and Americans. They are all concerned with peace and prosperity, for their country and their children."

THE WHITE
Office of the Pre.

Patty Presock
Residence

For Immediate Release

June 10, 1992

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

INDEX

11:53 A.M. EDT

SUBJECT

PAGE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

President's Schedule 1
Trip Schedule to Panama and Rio 1-5

DOMESTIC

Quayle Speech/President's Reaction 9-12
Unemployment Extension Bill 11-13
Energy Bill/Senator Bentsen Remarks 13
Urban Aid Bill 13

FOREIGN

Rio Summit 1-9
Yugoslavia/Senator Lugar's Remarks 8
Russia/Nuclear Weapons 8-9
Panama/Operation Just Cause Deaths 10-11
Libya/Lockerbie Investigation 13

12:29 P.M. EDT

#466-06/10

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 10, 1992

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

11:53 A.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: The President is still in the meeting with the Senate Republicans that we had the photo op on at 11:15 a.m. The President's schedule for this afternoon is primarily internal meetings. He has a meeting with Secretary Baker, which is a routine meeting, and Chief of Staff.

Then at 4:00 p.m. he will have a satellite address on the balanced budget amendment. It's a three-minute address, and we will have the coordinates to be released on paper right after the briefing.

Q Who is he speaking to?

Q Who's on the other end?

MR. FITZWATER: It's a satellite address for anybody who wants to pull it off the satellite.

Q So he's just going to speak into the ether -- he's just going to run it up the flag pole and see who watches?

MR. FITZWATER: You'll recall we've done this before; been a very successful technique and we're doing it again.

Q Well, you've never done it to nobody, have you?

MR. FITZWATER: We're doing it to the whole world. We're doing it to the whole world. I'll bet you Conus uses it. (Laughter.)

Q I bet they don't use it live.

MR. FITZWATER: It doesn't matter, I bet you they use it.

Let's see. Let's talk about the trip for a minute. Departure statements are at 6:45 a.m. at Andrews tomorrow morning. The President will comment on the goals of the Rio Summit. It will be fairly aggressive remarks in which he sets out the hard truths about environmental protection that we believe should be pointed out, particularly about the need for balance between environmental protection and economic growth. He'll talk about our environmental record and he'll stress that we believe in treaties, we believe that they should have specific implementation plans that go with them, and that this is an important meeting to make those points in.

We arrive in Panama about 11:10 a.m. And just to briefly give you a flavor for the events -- we went through the schedule yesterday, but there's no remarks at the arrival. At 11:50 a.m. he meets with President Endara and has a working luncheon. They will discuss continued economic reform in Panama. As Bernie said

yesterday, the country's had 9.3 percent GNP growth in the last year. And they are focusing on continued privatization.

We'll talk about cooperation on antinarcotics efforts and the situation relating to reverting of properties to Panama under the Panama Canal Treaty. As you know, all properties that include schools, hospitals, and so forth revert to that country in 1999. And so part of the discussion will be on their plans for that turnover of facilities.

At 1:50 p.m., we have a Panamanian friendship event at Plaza Porras, at which the President will offer remarks thanking President Endara and the people of Panama for their return to democracy, for their efforts in revitalizing their economy and fighting drugs. And he will applaud the building of democratic institutions in that country.

At the American Community greeting, which is at the Albrook Military Base, the President there thanks the embassy staff and all Americans who are in Panama for their efforts overseas and reminds them that helping others build democracy is a vital mission and in the interest of the United States.

We arrive at Rio late that night. Friday morning, the President will have a couple of staff meetings to get briefings on the status of the Rio meeting to date and will arrive at the Riocentro where the meetings are being held at 11:35 a.m. At about 11:48 a.m. -- we're big on precise times, but I suspect those will slip a little bit -- he will sign the climate treaty. And that -- as I understand it, there is a room set aside there in the Riocentro where you can go and sign the treaty at any point. And this is the time in which he will sign it, and we will have coverage of some kind that's yet to be determined.

Q Marlin, this is 11:48 a.m.?

MR. FITZWATER: At 2:48 p.m.

Q At 2:48 p.m.

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q I lost -- are we on Friday?

MR. FITZWATER: On Friday, yes. At 11:35, he goes to Riocentro. At 2:48 p.m., he plans to sign the climate convention treaty.

Q There's no formal ceremony for signing this convention? Your saying people just wander in and out of the room to sign it?

MR. FITZWATER: The way it's set up is there's a room set aside with the treaty in it, and the heads of state have been signing it all week long. You'll recall seeing the pictures of President Collor signing the first day. He was the first one. So you chose to do it whenever you like.

Q Just given that it is George Bush, is that 2:48 a.m. or p.m.? (Laughter.)

Q Ooooh.

Q I'm serious.

Q He doesn't want anybody to see him sign this.
(Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: It's the first time I ever had somebody ask me the time with a smart-aleck introduction. (Laughter.)

Q It was not smart aleck.

MR. FITZWATER: It's p.m., Mary.

Q Thank you so much.

Q Marlin, why is going at 3:00 -- what's he going to do with the three hours and 13 minutes between the time he arrives and the time he signs?

MR. FITZWATER: When he arrives at 11:35 a.m. --

Q There seem to be three hours and approximately 13 minutes --

MR. FITZWATER: He'll listen to speeches. During that -- he arrives at 11:35 a.m. He'll immediately go into the convention. He'll listen to the speeches. There's a chance that Chancellor Kohl and Prime Minister Major will be speaking during that period, although it can't be confirmed. Apparently, the way the schedule is going the speaking times are slipping for everybody and somewhat flexible. So I would assume flexibility in all these events during the afternoon.

Suffice to say, we'll make sure you're there, but don't count on the times too much. Television people, you've got folks on the ground who have been working with them, so I'm sure that will work out for you all okay. (Laughter.)

Let me just finish this. There's a lunch with environmental leaders during that time period as well, Frank, to continue on your question, and then he will, as I said, after lunch goes back to the convention -- around 2:48 p.m. will walk out, go to the room, sign the treaty, go back to give his speech at approximately 2:55 p.m. All the speeches are designated to be seven minutes in duration. My understanding is they all range from around five to 12, so we'll see how it goes. But he will plan on a seven-minute speech.

Q Will that be also as aggressive as the remarks tomorrow morning?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes. It will be an excellent speech. He'll talk about how the environment and the economy are interlinked and how we must have protection of both. He'll talk about harnessing the power of the marketplace to help in environmental protection, particularly as it relates to biodiversity. He will call on all countries to come up with specific action plans for implementing the treaty, and he will praise the U.S. environmental record as a model for the world.

Q Marlin, who are those environmental leaders?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have a list right now, but people like Jacques Cousteau and others.

Q It's international? They had said before --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have the list. Jacques Cousteau is not American, is he?

Then he has dinner that Friday evening with President Collor at the President's Palace. That will be around 8:30 p.m. And they'll discuss bilateral topics, primarily their economic reform

program. Both countries are deeply involved in the GATT talks as well as antinarcotics efforts.

Q Is that the only bilateral he has? Because people like Fujimori will be there in Rio.

MR. FITZWATER: It's the only bilateral that's scheduled. He may have others that just happen.

Q There's a big chunk of time in there, Marlin, between the speech and the dinner.

MR. FITZWATER: We'll either be at the convention site or going back to the hotel.

Q What time do we split for home? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: We haven't even gotten to that day yet. Let's finish -- Saturday.

Q Are there coverage events still in there between the convention and the dinner?

MR. FITZWATER: On Saturday the President will have a press conference that morning, tentatively scheduled for 11:00 a.m. There is a possibility it could be a little earlier than that, but at the moment that's a good target time.

Q Is that for the international press or for White House press corps, or what?

MR. FITZWATER: White House press corps with a specified number of international press as well.

Q By himself or with someone?

MR. FITZWATER: Him by himself.

Q Will it be in English only, or are we going to have about 18 different languages?

MR. FITZWATER: English only.

Riocentro then will be the site for the heads of state luncheon, which he will attend at about 12:15 p.m. And he has a class photo sometime after that.

I would just say that there -- you ask about bilateral meetings and so forth -- while none are scheduled there are opportunities developing at every moment for Saturday afternoon meetings and the prospects are that you'll be able to sleep very late on Sunday morning because we may not be getting home until very late Saturday night.

Q Saturday night?

Q Sunday morning.

Q In time for breakfast.

MR. FITZWATER: Right now we're scheduled to get back about midnight Saturday, but that could move back as far as 4:00 a.m. or 5:00 a.m.

Q Oh, really?

Q Is that Bush?

Q Just so I have time to make tee time.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think so.

Q Has he got activities scheduled Sunday?

MR. FITZWATER: Not at the moment, no.

Q I've got an 8:00 a.m. tee time, Marlin.

Q No, tea isn't until 4:00 p.m.

Q About that departure statement, Marlin. It's going to be made after we leave, right, we're going to be gone.

MR. FITZWATER: What departure statement?

Q Tomorrow morning at 6:45 a.m. It comes after we're gone.

MR. FITZWATER: We'll try to give you an advance text before you go.

Q Can you give it to us today?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q That's not such a bad idea, you know.

MR. FITZWATER: It's a great idea; it just isn't going to happen. (Laughter.)

Q My question about the time. Relative to Washington time, if they're Atlantic Standard and we're Eastern Daylight, does that mean it's the same?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't do times. Is Michael back there?

Q One hour difference.

Q If they're Atlantic Standard that should be the same as Eastern Daylight.

MR. FITZWATER: Don't try to draw me into this, Steve. I will never figure it out. I'll screw this up.

Q When we were down there we were still an hour ahead.

MR. FITZWATER: Michael Busch, my main time man, will go through this with you at any time of your convenience.

Q They don't have any clocks at the Love Motel. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: No, it's just I'll never figure it out.

Q Time stops at the Love Motel.

Q Is there any political element to the Panama leg?

MR. FITZWATER: No, no.

Q What's the wording going to be in this treaty that he signs? Will there be anything more than nice time, nice to be here and all that?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes. Right after the briefing we do have the briefing book which will be available to you. It gives some idea on the wording of the convention. We also have more copies of the magazine from yesterday.

Q Is that on recycled paper, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think we have the actual convention, but I know we'll have it once we get down there.

Q Marlin, can you tell us -- I believe he said he didn't want to cooperate in this meeting because it would mean the loss of jobs in the United States. Can you tell us what area or where those jobs would be lost?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes. I hate to be repetitive, but as we heard in the briefing yesterday, our concern is particularly about intellectual property rights and the intrusion into industry from two ways in the biodiversity treaty: on the one hand, that it would be, in effect, giving away new research and technology developed by our industry, particularly pharmaceuticals and others, and that in turn amounts to a job loss if you, in effect, give away your patents, is what it amounts to.

The other side of it, as Grady defined yesterday, was that you also give away environmental protection because you take away the incentives for companies to do research and -- forests and so forth if they can't keep the products that they produce.

Q Marlin, there ought to be some -- are we going to have any discussion while down there at all about how the horrible situation is in regard to human rights in Brazil and the way they treat women?

MR. FITZWATER: This is an environmental conference, and I don't --

Q We're living things. (Laughter.)

Q -- in the world. They kill women.

MR. FITZWATER: It's a very difficult situation there, Sarah, but I don't think that's the subject of this conference.

Q Marlin, there's the story in The Post today that talked about the possibility that the U.S. might not sign the Rio declaration and would link it to language in some of the other treaties that we weren't too crazy about. Can you elaborate on that? Is that still the case?

MR. FITZWATER: The declaration is not a signed document. In other words, no one signs it, so there's not a question of signing or not signing. And, secondly, we do accept, and will accept, the declaration and have told everyone that.

Now, having said that, what you saw was Mike Young, who is on the delegation down there, was trying to get some improvements in the language of a section or two, but it is not a matter of us accepting or not accepting; we do.

Q And what about the similar language that's contained in some of the other treaties about the developed world being responsible for the developing world's --

MR. FITZWATER: The same is true there. The only treaty that's in question is biodiversity. While we continue to try to work on the language, we don't believe we'll be able to get changes that would allow us to sign that treaty.

Q Well, is there a chance, then? You think -- people are already signing the biodiversity treaty. So isn't it sort of closed?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think there is a chance, no. But they're still also working on the language, as this story this morning indicated. It's kind of a system -- it's a system that's a little foreign to us, so that's why you get these stories about changes in the language, and yet it doesn't influence the final position. We accept the declaration. We're going to sign the final control treaty. We're not going to sign the biodiversity treaty, but they still are working on language if they can get it.

Q Marlin, you said that the President in his remarks tomorrow and Friday will emphasize the need for treaties to be specific. How do you square that with the administration's insistence on getting the global warming treaty to delete specific timetables or targets?

MR. FITZWATER: Those are apples and oranges, and you'd have to consider each one on its own merit. You're not comparing the same kinds of specificity. In one case, we want a timetable for implementing a treaty they agreed to. In the other case, we're concerned about the facts of a treaty -- not a treaty, but of the global warming that we don't believe are right. They're different things.

Q But explain to me why, in one hand, you want specific provisions in a treaty, and then when you get a treaty, you delete the specifics? I still don't understand that.

MR. FITZWATER: You don't compare -- you can't compare the two. You judge each on its merits. In one case, we disagree with the findings and facts and we want them changed as we know them.

Q Some delegates down there are saying that with everybody going against the United States that the President has to arrive there with something -- something new. You're not closing the door here today on this biodiversity thing; you're kind of leaving the door open. You say we're not going to sign, but is there a way that --

MR. FITZWATER: That leaves the door open? (Laughter.)

Q It's for a future kind of statement or principles, isn't it?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know of anything. We don't intend to sign the biodiversity treaty.

Q Marlin, do you have any indication that these other countries are accepting your position that the U.S. is a leader in environmental protection, or do you still expect to get beat up on once in Rio?

MR. FITZWATER: There's a lot of disagreement, but we feel there is a lot of support from many of the countries. Frankly, the most vocal disagreement from our position comes from many of the Americans down there.

Q But do you expect it to be an uncomfortable for 48 hours for President Bush in Rio?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I don't. I think it will be a very good session. The President will receive a warm welcome from the convention. And there will be a good, strong, sturdy discussion of the issues.

Q Marlin, will the force and strength of his comments at Andrews tomorrow be mirrored -- or wherever the hell he gives them -- will they be mirrored in the remarks he makes in Rio? Or will he say it here and then when he gets down there with all his conferees in the international fraternity of global officials, revert to his diplomatic self?

MR. FITZWATER: They will be mirrored. They will be mirrored. I've read the speech; it's a very good one.

Q I wonder -- you say the President expects -- you expect the President will receive a warm reception. I wonder why our allies are not reflecting that now. They appear to be signing on to the treaties -- all of them, in the case of the biodiversity treaty -- that we cannot accept. That being the case, why do you expect the President will receive a warm reception? And why is this trip increasing in length?

MR. FITZWATER: First of all, the two situations you described are not -- do not necessarily lead to the need for hostility in any sense. We disagree with many nations of the world on signing these treaties. But that disagreement would not necessarily lead to anything other than a warm reception. Secondly, that we will have a lot of heads of state there. The President will want to talk to them about a number of issues, not only the environment but other issues. And there are so many people there and opportunities there to talk to one another that I just suspect that we'll lengthen the schedule, not shorten it.

Q What's the White House reaction to Senator Lugar's remarks today that the U.S. has to take a leadership role in putting together some kind of military coalition through the auspices of the U.N., a la Iraq, to put down the fighting in Yugoslavia? It's his contention that without that kind of military backing that the sanctions aren't going to work.

MR. FITZWATER: We believe that the U.N. is the right forum to do this, and we are working with the U.N. and are part of their deliberations. They are sending in a peacekeeping force. They continue to consider all aspects of this, including military, and we think that's the appropriate role, and we are part of it.

Q But this peacekeeping force is not intended to put a stop to the fighting, it's intended only to monitor and to see that humanitarian aid gets in. It's Lugar's contention that there has to be some stick held over these Serbians and the like to stop the fighting, and that the U.S. has to take a leadership role in that, as they did in the Iraqi situation.

MR. FITZWATER: Our belief is that the U.N. is on the right course, that they are considering this in the right way and the right people are involved. And at this point in time they are pursuing a course that we think is a correct one.

Q So is some kind of U.N. military coalition under consideration right now?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't speculate on what's under consideration, other than they continue to discuss it, and all options are open on a continuing basis.

Q One day after Kozyrev says the Soviet Union has no use for all of its nuclear weapons and does not intend to use them against the U.S., Yeltsin tells his military leaders that he's doing to resist U.S. attempts to dictate nuclear arms cuts and especially to leave Russia with fewer land-based weapons than the U.S. has at sea. What's the White House reaction to this from Yeltsin?

MR. FITZWATER: That we continue to discuss the matter with him. Secretary Baker is meeting with Foreign Minister Kozyrev again today, and we are hopeful that they will make more progress and that we'll be able to reach agreement when the two leaders come here.

Q Is this a sign of some unanticipated difficulties, some stiffening of Yeltsin's position?

MR. FITZWATER: No. I mean, we expect them to negotiate hard for what they believe to be the correctness of their position.

Q What's the status -- your understanding of the status of the emissions declaration in Rio, the Common Market countries --

MR. FITZWATER: The biodiversity --

Q No, no, the declaration that's the companion to the climate warming treaty that about a dozen EC nations are pushing the declaration which calls for the 1992 standards that the United States had eliminated.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know, Joe, I'll have to check and see.

Q Do you consider that to be sort of an effort by the EC countries to tweak the President's nose, or an insult or an effort to embarrass the United States?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I don't think so. We assume that they honestly believe that position and that's what they're working for.

Q Why is the administration trying to kill the declaration in Rio then?

MR. FITZWATER: We aren't. We accept it, as I just said.

Q Marlin, what is the purpose of that glossy magazine on the President's environmental record that came out yesterday? Was that intended for domestic consumption? Are you taking cartons of it to Rio to pass out to delegates to influence the international community? Who put it out and what is it aimed at?

MR. FITZWATER: All of the above. And it's being issued by the United States government to present our environmental record to the delegates there at the convention as well as the American people. We'll have copies there at the convention for them and we have copies here. And I would be delighted to give you a personal autographed copy; we could go through it together --

Q This is part of the campaign then? It's going to be used in the President's campaign to show his environmental record also?

MR. FITZWATER: It will be used to show our environmental record from this day forth, and in what forums I have no idea.

Q Marlin, what accounts for the President's somewhat vague response to a question this morning about the Quayle speech yesterday? The first speech that Quayle made on family values created a tremendous controversy and some second-guessing about the administration's and the President's response. Quayle comes along with chapter two; the President said he hadn't read it and thought

what he'd read of it was okay. Was the President unaware the speech was to be delivered or unaware of its basic substance, or what?

MR. FITZWATER: The President obviously read the stories on the speech. Vice President Quayle has been traveling and making a number of speeches. Of course, we haven't read all of them, but we agree with all of them, with everything he said, both before and now, and there is no difference between us, nor has there ever been. And the President intended to be firm this morning; I intend to be firm now. And we agree with the Vice President in all of his speeches.

Q What I'm unclear about -- I'm not trying to suggest that the President doesn't agree with what he knows is the Vice President's speech. My question really is how come he was so vague about it and how come he didn't know more about that it apparently was going to happen or what the subject of the speech was going to be.

MR. FITZWATER: We don't read each other's speeches. The President gives a lot of speeches, the Vice President gives a lot of speeches. They're traveling around the country. But the President was not vague about it; he knows exactly what was in it. He read the newspaper stories this morning, and we agree with every word of it.

Q There are some organized efforts in Panama to focus to some degree on the -- by presumably people who are not governmental -- focus to some degree on the loss of lives and property amongst civilians during the invasion of '89. Is the President going to address that question? Is there any discussion of aid, further aid --

MR. FITZWATER: It may be in his speech, I don't know. One of the more impressive parts of Bernie Aronson's briefing yesterday, I thought, was devoted to the amount of rehabilitation of housing that's taking place there.

Q There's been a lot and it's right next to the military headquarters. But when the President stands in the park, to the people who may have lost relatives or friends, is he going to say something about it?

MR. FITZWATER: He'll discuss all of those matters, but we're very pleased by the operation there, proud of the aftermath, both the U.S. role and the response to the Panamanian people. As I recall in Bernie's briefing, it was that everybody who had been displaced had now been -- had now received new housing.

Q Except for the dead people.

MR. FITZWATER: That's right.

Q Forgive me if this is spelled out --

Q Frank, they're housed.

Q Permanently.

Q -- in the treaty language. Since Panama is demilitarizing and the U.S. is to pull its military out, what provisions --

MR. FITZWATER: Panama is not militarizing.

Q Demilitarizing, I said -- according to Aronson yesterday. What are the security arrangements for the Canal to be post our exit from Panama?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have those details with me, but those are all available to you.

Q The point of my question is that there have been rumors that there is some desire on the part of some Panamanians to keep a residual U.S. force in the zone. Aronson was saying yesterday you folks have heard none of that on even an informal basis? No discussions?

MR. FITZWATER: I haven't, no.

Q In terms of a readout on this Panama stuff -- will the President answer questions on the plane going to Rio?

MR. FITZWATER: Maybe I could find some way to give you a readout, although most everything is going to be public and available to you in public forum one way or another.

Q Is there, in fact, a firm veto threat against the unemployment extension bill that was passed yesterday?

MR. FITZWATER: We have sent a statement of administration position to the Congress, which we're glad to present to you, and it does say that a veto would be recommended for it because of any number of factors. Primary among them, that this bill would increase employers taxes and extend the program in manner incompatible with long-term economic growth and fiscal responsibility. Increasing taxes on employers would threaten job growth and existing jobs. The bill would also overturn current law enacted a year and a half ago in the Budget Enforcement Act by prohibiting all new budget authority, outlays or receipts resulting from the bill from being considered for any purposes. This waiver is an attempt to avoid budget discipline and would increase the current deficit and only promise to reduce deficits in future years.

In addition, there are number of structural changes that the bill makes that we think threatens the budget agreement. And for all those reasons and more -- which I'll be glad to give to any of you who want a copy of this lengthy document -- there is a threatened veto.

I might add that we have currently signed a \$3.3 million -- I'm sorry, a bill that has helped 3.3 million unemployed workers totaling \$7.8 billion and extending unemployment for 13 to 26 weeks. And we're currently arguing about more than just the difference of 20 versus 26 weeks in this new extension, but rather, the challenges that it makes to the budget agreement -- which is a kind of a standard Democratic ploy to try to get a veto.

Q Getting back to the Quayle speech. You have given the total endorsement, but the President did not do so at the photo op. As a matter of fact when he was asked about it, he, at first, simply said he supports the Vice President. And it was only after Strom Thurmond said it was a good speech, that Bush then said what he saw of it, he liked.

MR. FITZWATER: I think he said -- he just said he supports the Vice President.

Q Well, he supports -- but he didn't say he supported the Vice President on the speech.

MR. FITZWATER: You can't get any more direct than that.

Q Well, but why didn't he just simply say, as you just did, that he supports everything the Vice President said if that --

MR. FITZWATER: Because it shouldn't be --

Q -- his remarks were much more lukewarm than yours.

MR. FITZWATER: Because it shouldn't be necessary. The President always supports the Vice President. It shouldn't be necessary for him to say.

Q Why can't he say so?

MR. FITZWATER: It's just not necessary. He did. He gave a lengthy speech about family values and how important it is to him.

Q Well, does the President also agree with the Vice President's statement that homosexuality is mostly a choice?

MR. FITZWATER: I haven't seen all the statements. But suffice to say, we -- it goes to the question of how do you hire, and we hire on the basis of merit. And the Vice President said that as well.

Q But his statement -- the particular statement that homosexuality is mostly a choice.

MR. FITZWATER: I'll have to look into that one. I don't know. That wasn't in his speech.

Q Going back to unemployment. What kind of a safety net would the administration like to see in place to help the millions of Americans who would like to work but who are unable to find jobs?

MR. FITZWATER: We'd like to see the unemployment benefits extending, obviously, as a first step. And we would like to see an economic growth package passed by the Congress that extends job opportunities to all those people. The elements of that package, we believe, are still sound, including the IRA use for first-time homebuyers and the other stimuli for the housing industry and the other opportunities to increase savings and investment.

Q Nothing has happened with that proposal.

MR. FITZWATER: We're pushing it very hard. We don't understand why the Congress doesn't want to support this and help create jobs for people.

Q What do the jobless people do in the meantime?

MR. FITZWATER: They hopefully are able to take advantage of the unemployment benefits. We offer retraining programs and all the help that the federal government can.

Q You said nothing's happened to that proposal. That proposal was passed and included in the bill the President vetoed on March 20th. Doesn't he have to send something fresh down if he wants to see it again?

MR. FITZWATER: No, it's back on the Hill now, and they're considering it before a couple of committees, and we're urging its passage. The President's had any number of conversations with members about it.

Q What are the prospects, do you know?

MR. FITZWATER: In fact, when Mayor Bradley and Governor Wilson and Peter Ueberroth were here, one of the main emphases of

their proposal to the leadership of the Congress, both Republican and Democrats, were pass the economic growth package as well.

Q And that includes the housing stimuli, the IRAs and the tax credits?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q There seems to be a power struggle in Libya over whether to turn over the two men accused of the Lockerbie bombing. Does the U.S. have any information on what's going on there?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think we have anything different. We're still seeking their extradition for prosecution in this country and pursuing it every way we can.

Q But you have no information on what's going on?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have anything, no.

Q Marlin, has the administration had any direct response from our allies who were mentioned yesterday by the senior administration officials as being not serious about their signing these documents?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Did the administration alert them that comments of this nature were going to be made?

MR. FITZWATER: No. They're aware of our position.

Q On the speech in Rio, other than the global forestry initiative and the mapping, biodiversity mapping, does Bush have any other initiatives that he's going to unveil in the speech or any other new elements?

MR. FITZWATER: There are some very interesting parts of the speech that you won't have heard before, yes.

Q That we -- new proposals?

Q Senator Bentsen yesterday indicated he might want to add some of the energy provisions of the vetoed growth package to the energy bill. Would you be in favor of that?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know, Paula.

Q What about the urban aid bill? Has the President signed that? What's going on with that?

MR. FITZWATER: We're still trying to get that passed, some of it is in the supplemental. If we end up having to veto that, we'll ask them to turn around immediately and ask them to pass it again in an acceptable form. We are still working very hard to get that passed. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Darman and Mr. Calio met with Congressmen Gephardt, Rostenkowski, Bentsen, a few others yesterday and I believe are going to meet with them again today. We are still pursuing passage of that entire package.

Q This is on the supplemental now?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, some of it's in the supplemental, Weed and Seed and HOPE and so forth.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

MR. FITZWATER: Thank you, Chris.

June 8, 1992

Mr. President,

I'll be thinking of you on
the 12th. Hope you have a
wonderful birthday and a successful
trip to Rio.

With love,
Bridget

Rose
shanked
Bridget -
GB tried to
call but didn't
get through.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/10

I know -

Happy Birthday!

BIRTHDAY

Hmmm, let's see...
What can I say?



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Valbuena Chimps and Photography
Clearwater, Florida

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Rose

MATERIAL FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT
June 10, 1992

ACTION

1. Telephone calls to Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Jr. and Robert E. Lorton (both from Tulsa, OK newspapers) recommended by Edward Lawson.
2. Resignation acceptance letter for Terrence O'Donnell as General Counsel of the Dept. of Defense.
3. Letters of congratulations to primary winners from California.
4. Letter for Dick Capen to Carry to King Juan Carlos.
5. Annual Report to the Congress on Nuclear Non-Proliferation.
6. Personnel Selections: President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports -- Kevin Saunders and Harris Frank.
7. 1992 Summer Olympic Delegation: Arnold Schwarzenegger, Marin and Margaret Bush, Spike Heminway, Mary Lou Retton, George Foreman, Kristi Yamabuchi, and Greg Anthony.
8. Mail Sample.
9. Mail Sample (June 3 through June 9)
10. P. Brady Memo re National Medal of the Arts
11. Acceptance of Resignation Letter for Bob Simon, Research Assistant in the Speechwriting Office.
12. Letter of Thanks to Don Wilson for the Original Certification of the 27th Amendment.
13. Farewell letter for LCDR (SEL) Joan Baumstarck.
14. Presidential Message to 50th reunion at Andover (to residence)

CLASSIFIED

1. Telephone Call with Prime Minister Mitsotakis of Greece.
2. Ambassador Hills update on Progress in the NAFTA Negotiations.

3. Telephone Call from Prime Minister Lubbers.

INFORMATION

1. Block schedule
2. Yeutter Memo re Conditions in Rio.
3. Kaufman Memo re Results form Primaries in North Dakota, Arkansas and Virginia.
4. Demarest/Vogt memo re National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) position on balanced budget amendment.
5. Administrator Saiki Letter re SBA Loans in the L.A. Riot Area.
6. Yeutter Memo re FDIC Improvement ACT.
7. Horner Memo re Don Alexander.
8. CEA #'s -- Producer price indexes for May; and May retail sales

REMARKS

1. Korean War Veterans in Honor of the Korean War Veterans Memorial.
2. Television Address on the Balanced Budget -- Reading Copy.
3. Revised Departure Statement.
4. Collor Toast

SCHEDULE

1. And accompanying briefing papers for White House a.m. event, 6/11

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hoster, Jr.
The Hoster Group
P.O. Box 30944
6010 Havens Road
Gahanna, Ohio 43230-0944

6-10-92



THE PRESIDENT

Dear Gus - Linda,
I cheated and
opened 2 days early.

The elephant parade
is fantastic. Being 68
won't hurt a bit now.

Warmest Regards

May Thanks.

Tough now but will

win,

✓ CC: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria
(1 cc)

Cash

makes a nice gift.
One size

fits all...

the color never
clashes with

your wardrobe...
it never goes

out of style.

In fact,

I considered
getting you some

for your
Birthday...



CONTEMPORARY
CARDS

Hallmark



150KB 607-4

© HALLMARK CARDS, INC.
MADE IN U.S.A.

Cousin -

This tie will bring you
fabulous luck in the
coming months.

We're trying to find a
scarf just like it for
Bar!

Interesting summer ahead!!

Thanks so much for the
neat picture - we love it!

But I couldn't
find any place
that had it
on sale!

**Bush
cousin**

THE HOSTER GROUP
P.O. Box 30944
6010 Havens Road
Gahanna, Ohio 43230-0944
(614) 855-1318

To

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20500

Walker

Oh well,
Happy Birthday!

Gus & Linda

GEORGE BUSH
WASHINGTON

Daily

June 10, 1992

Dear Mary,

You are so wonderful to jump right in with a contribution. I don't know who it was that called you for money--it could have been the state Republican party or the local campaign up there.

Would you believe--it is against the law for me to receive any campaign money here at the White House, even from my family. So, here's your check for now, but I'm asking someone to get in touch with you on how to go about making a contribution.

You are a dear, and we love you.

Devotedly,

Love

*Will you be at
K'point at all? Hope so*

P.S. I wish Uncle Herbie were here, too!

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Return check

Mrs. George H. Walker, Jr.

Five Perkins Road

1970

MARY C. WALKER
5 PERKINS RD.
GREENWICH, CT 06830

6-2 19 92 51-147/211

TO THE ORDER OF George Bush \$

One thousand 00 00 DOLLARS

PUTNAM TRUST COMPANY
THE BANK OF GREENWICH
GREENWICH CONNECTICUT

MEMO Mary C. Walker

⑆021101470⑆ ⑈11312093⑈ 1970

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/10/92

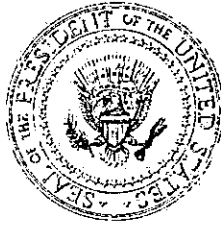
DATE: _____

TO: Mr. President

FROM: **ROSE ZAMARIA**
Deputy Assistant to the President

I talked with your brother, Johnny, about this. He asked me to fax the letter to him and he would see whether he or Betsy Hemmingway, or someone else should handle it.

Rose



RZ

It looks like she wants to give \$25,000.

We should ask Betsy Hemenway or someone to go by to talk to her on this.

25 A-

She can do that for the President's trust opr whatever it is called.

Maybe we need to re-do this note, sending her back the check and asking her ot talk to someone (Betsy,) who should also be called.

Gb

Need to ask her what
she really wants to give etc.
Needs "Finesse" Maybe

Pres or John
can handle

9

9

Presidential
Trust

FROM THE PRESI

6.2 - 92

5 PERKINS ROAD

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830

Dear George,
It is hard to believe - Some
one called me last evening for
money for you. In the conversation
she said had been \$25.00. I was
shocked. I meant 250000 thousand -
I am sitting up in my bed and

-2-

if I use that during I'll send it
you - In the mean time I am
enclosing a check for \$1000, Please
don't think me just laugh!! The
mind ^{mind} seems to be going! Oh dear -
You are doing a great job and I
am sure you will win the election -

I try and see your lovely Mother at least twice a week - She seems happy which is the main thing. —

You are doing a super job. I'm not worried about the election —

Please excuse your half killed

Aunt - It's so awful it is funny —
Much love to you both —

Mary

I wish Herbie was alive - He would be so proud of you —



OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT
COVER PAGE

TO: Mr. Jonathan Bush

FROM: Rose Zamaria

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 3
(including cover page)

DATE: 6/10/92

TIME: 11:42 a.m.

MESSAGE:

Per our phone conversation.

If you have any questions or problems with the transmission, please call:

(202) 456-2328

5 PERKINS ROAD
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830

6-2-82

Dear George,

It is hard to believe - Some
one called me last evening for
money for you. In the conversation
she said had been \$25.00. I was
shocked. I meant 250,000 thousand.
I am looking up in my book and

-2-
if I was that dumb I'll send it to
you - In the mean time I am
enclosing check for \$100.00, Please
don't thank me just laugh!! The
mind ^{mind} seems to be going! Oh dear -
You are doing a great job and I
am sure you will win the election -

I buy and see your lovely Mother at least twice a week - She seems happy which is the main thing. -

You are doing a super job. I'm not worried about the election -

Please excuse your half killed

Aunt - It's so awful it is funny -
Much love to you both -

Mary

I wish Herbie was alive - He would be so proud of you -

TRANSMIT CONFIRMATION REPORT

NO. : 001
RECEIVER : 212 980 9800
TRANSMITTER :
DATE : JUN 10'92 10:57
DURATION : 01'44
MODE : STD
PAGES : 03
RESULT : OK

Daily

Mrs. Becky Beach
9000 Volunteer Drive
Alexandria, Virginia 22309



6-10-92

Dear Becky —

I'm still only 67
but in 2 days - 68!
The transition period
has been made easier

by that unique?!?!
b'day present.

Put it this way - it's
the spirit that counts.

What I mean is —
Love'ya GB,

AB -

The month of June produces
the most enthusiastic, romantic,
amusing, likable, charming and
clever people in the world!
HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Love -
Becky

Daily

THE

The Honorable William H. Webster
and Mrs. Webster
9409 Brooke Drive
Bethesda, Maryland 20817



THE PRESIDENT

6-10-92

Dear Lynda - 13:11

Love that T shirt!!
My 68th, 2 days from now,
won't hurt a bit.
We miss you. Many thanks

Ray

YOU KNOW,
BREATHING AND
EVERYTHING.

(Here's your annual
T-Shirt message.)

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

to the champ!

With love and best wishes
from the Websters - Lynda & Bill

WEBS
STEP

Daily

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mumma
Post Office Box 58
Bowmansdale, Pennsylvania 17008



THE PRESIDENT

June 10, 1992

Bob
Dear Robert and Susan:

What a beautiful spread you put on for Arlen yesterday. I really enjoyed our short visit. My only regret is that we did not get to see more of your magnificent farm.

Thanks again for all that you are doing. Barbara and I send our warmest wishes.

A Great Day!

Sincerely,

Bob



June 10, 1992

To: Ron K.

Please call Bart Starr. I wrote him the attached.

Then call Madalin or whoever is handling organization and see what the hell is going on. I don't know who asked him to do what but this is horrible.

GB

cy

cc: Bob Teeter (also Starr letter to Teeter)

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - George Bush Handwriting

FROM THE PRESIDENT



June 10, 1992

Dear Bart,

I just saw your supportive letter of May 22nd.

First, thanks for your loyal support. I need you involved. I was distressed to get the details about lack of progress, organization etc. I leave in the early morning for Brazil, but before I go I will get a hold of someone and get the ball rolling.

I recognize there is plenty of reason for concern. Right now I am trying to get Congress to move on some key legislation- you talk about stumbling blocks, horrible!. After the Convention I will actively engage the opponents. For now, though, you are 100% right- the organization should be moving ahead.

Thanks so much for that wonderful letter.

Sincerely,

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

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - George Bush Handwriting

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



DATE: 6/9/92

TO: Rose Zamaria

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN 

The enclosed ended up on my desk. Would you please give me a call when you have a chance? Thanks.

Mr. President:

6/10/92

Ron said this was sent to him -- he has no idea how it reached his desk. Wanted to know if you wanted Ron to respond or did you want to.

RZ

 STARR SANDERS
PROPERTIES

May 22, 1992

① for
② RLC mention apt meeting
the con

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Several months ago, when in Washington, I discussed serving as your campaign chairman for the Southeast with your staff members. Obviously, I was honored and excited over the opportunity to assist you in this vital region.

Since then, I have received no follow up calls or letters, no information relative to planning, organizational meetings, etc. Instead, we find ourselves, in this area, seeking answers as to what is being done.

As a result, I have grown increasingly concerned about the course of your campaign. Obviously, I'm no political professional but the polling and primary results I have seen tell me my concerns are not unfounded. The direction Ross Perot is taking makes me very nervous. I would be remiss in my duty, as a Republican and as a staunch George Bush supporter, if I failed to correspond.

Recently, a friend of mine stopped by our local Republican Party Headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama. While there, he picked up a campaign brochure for Pat Buchanan and one for our campaign and brought them to me because he knew I would relish seeing the ideas for our campaign.

Imagine my surprise, when I read Pat's brochures and found a clear, coherent, albeit misguided, message. I then opened our campaign's brochure and found it to be little more than a t-shirt order form. It contained no message of hope for those concerned about our domestic problems, nor any sign of a plan to change all of the things in Washington which Republicans at the grass roots level are intent on remedying. In my judgement, it would be better to have no brochure at the Headquarters than to have one like the order form I have enclosed.

My concerns do not begin and end with a mere brochure, however poor it may have been. Rather, I see it as a symbol and a symptom of all that is wrong with the campaign. Someone is out of touch with mainstream voters and their complacency is beginning to rub off on even your good image.

How can we win in November with the strategy we seem to be pursuing? There apparently is no grass roots mechanism. Defeating Pat Buchanan was one thing, defeating Perot may be another.

America's Healthcare Partner

One Chase Corporate Drive • Suite 450 • Birmingham, Alabama 35244 • Phone 205/985-7770 • Fax 205/985-4070

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
May 22, 1992
Page 2

Other than family, nothing is more important to me, at this time, than attempting to ensure your re-election. Let's not be content to "squeak" by in November, when a better organized, more disciplined, committed effort will insure an impressive win.

I remain committed to you and your leadership. However, your campaign fails to adequately reflect your ability, caring, and goodness. In my opinion May is far too late a date to be spreading an order form for t-shirts and boxer shorts instead of a real message that resonates with grass roots Americans.

Hope to see you soon. Cherry joins me in sending our best wishes to Barbara.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bart", written in dark ink.

Bart Starr

FIVE-MINUTE TELEVISION ADDRESS
ON THE BALANCED BUDGET
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992

REVISED

22 JUN 10 P12:02

TOMORROW, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FACES A
CRITICAL VOTE ON THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT -- AND
RIGHT NOW IS THE TIME FOR SOME STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT OUR
NATIONAL DEFICIT. WITH OUR FEDERAL DEBT AVERAGING
\$65,000 FOR THE TYPICAL AMERICAN FAMILY OF FOUR, I
UNDERSTAND WHY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE FED UP AND WHY
YOU ARE LOOKING FOR CHANGE. I SHARE YOUR FRUSTRATION
AND I'M DETERMINED TO SEE THINGS CHANGE.

I AM CONVINCED THAT A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT IS
THE ONLY WAY TO FORCE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT -- BOTH
THE CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH -- TO LIVE WITHIN
ITS MEANS. IN FACT, THE VERY FIRST ADDRESS TO CONGRESS
I MADE AS PRESIDENT INCLUDED A CALL FOR A BALANCED
BUDGET.

I CONFIDENTLY PRESENTED A BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO THE CONGRESS. I ASKED OUR NATION'S ELECTED LEADERS TO PUT AMERICA'S BEST INTERESTS FIRST AND TO JOIN ME IN REACHING A GOAL WHOSE BENEFITS WILL BE MEASURED IN JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR OURSELVES AND FOR CHILDREN. EIGHTY PERCENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AGREE -- GOVERNMENT SPENDING MUST BE RESTRAINED AND THE BUDGET BALANCED. GOVERNMENT IS TOO BIG AND IT SPENDS TOO MUCH. WE ARE TREATING OUR NATIONAL DEBT LIKE THE OLD FELLOW WHO BORROWED MONEY TO PAY OFF HIS LOANS. INEVITABLY SOMEONE, AT SOME TIME, MUST FOOT THE BILL. AND, IT IS SIMPLY WRONG TO WALK AWAY FROM THIS MOUNTAIN OF DEBT AND LEAVE IT TO OUR KIDS.

FORTY-FOUR OF OUR STATES HAVE SOME KIND OF A CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR A BALANCED BUDGET. IT'S TIME FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FOLLOW THEIR LEAD. WE MUST BALANCE THE FEDERAL BUDGET WITHOUT SHIFTING THE FUNDING BURDEN ALONG TO THE STATES; WE MUST PAY OUR OWN WAY. OUR FUTURE IS AT STAKE. NOW IS THE TIME TO PASS A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MANDATING A BALANCED BUDGET.

AND, LET ME CAUTION AMERICANS NOT TO BE TAKEN IN BY BOLD BLUSTERING. WE CAN'T WHEEL-AND-DEAL THE DEFICIT AWAY. THERE'S NO EASY ANSWER THAT WE CAN JOT OUT ON A BLANK SHEET OF PAPER TO WIPE OUT A DEFICIT OF THAT MAGNITUDE. A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT IS REAL ACTION AND IT WILL WORK. WE SHOULD NOT BE WILLING TO RISK OUR GRANDCHILDREN'S FUTURE ON SOUND-BITES THAT MERELY "SOUND" REAL.

THE DEFICIT IS WHAT'S REAL. CONGRESSIONAL INACTION IS WHAT'S REAL. A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MANDATING A BALANCED BUDGET IS WHAT'S NEEDED. FOR THAT REASON, I NEED YOUR HELP TO ENCOURAGE YOUR CONGRESSMEN TO DO THE RIGHT THING -- PASS THIS BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT. THERE IS NO SINGLE ACTION WE CAN TAKE THAT WILL BE ANY MORE IMPORTANT THAN DOING THIS FOR OUR NATION'S FUTURE.

THANK YOU. MAY GOD BLESS YOU. AND, MAY GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#

TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH REPUBLICAN SENATORS
ON THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

- Thank you all for coming down here today. While most of the focus of the balanced budget debate is in the House, I know that there will be just as tough of a battle in the Senate.
- Obviously, we increase our chances to pass the resolution out of the Senate if all, or nearly all, Republicans vote for it.

Card 2

- Our Party has always stood for sound fiscal policy, spending limits, and tax limitations. This is a defining issue for Republicans, and, most importantly, it is the right thing to do.
- We have tried several statutory approaches to the problem of federal deficits. Gramm-Rudman worked to limit some of the growth of discretionary spending, but did next to nothing on the real deficit problem--**mandatory spending.**

Card 3

- A Constitutional requirement to balance the budget will apply pressure to Congress AND the Executive to address the root causes of our runaway budget.
- By passing a Constitutional Amendment, we set up a process that will lead to a balanced budget in an orderly manner and in a reasonable time frame.

Card 4

- I am asking you all to join me in supporting a balanced budget amendment. This is an opportunity to put our nation back on the road to fiscal discipline. We cannot, and should not, afford to pass up this opportunity.



THE PRESIDENT



Marilyn Quayle of
photos from Seville
Expo '92

Marilyn -
More for your scrapbook!
Thanks for doing this

GLB /

6-10-92

11/10/10

daily
(complete file in Siller
file)



THE PRESIDENT

June 10, 1992

Dear Ray,

Thanks for the FAX -- a wonderfully thoughtful piece that is most welcome in these crazy, weird times where so much is negative. But, I am not "down," we have a good team although it's hard getting any message out. The economy has turned and as it gets better so will my fortunes.

Your comments on Rather are right on target.

Thanks again for the counsel.

Best wishes,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Raymond Siller
1373 Monument Street
Pacific Palisades, California 90272

Dictate

RAYMOND SILLER

1373 Monument Street

Pacific Palisades, California 90272

(310) (213) 454-1922

TO: ROSE ZAMARIADATE: 6/8/92

TIME: _____

FROM: RAY SILLERPLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING 5 PAGES (WHICH INCLUDES
THIS COVER LETTER) TO:

FAX #: _____

CONFIRMATION #: _____

ADDITIONAL MESSAGE: LETTER TO THE
PRESIDENT.Thanks, Rose.RayIF YOU DON'T RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, OR IF YOU WANT TO FAX A
DOCUMENT, CALL ⁽³¹⁰⁾~~(213)~~ 573-2020. THANK YOU!

RAYMOND SILLER

4373 Monument Street
Pacific Palisades, California 90272
(310) 454-1922

June 7, 1992

Dear Mr. President,

My unsolicited analysis of this crazy year.

Americans are competitive. We're used to winning. The cameras pan the stadiums and fans flash "We're Number One" signs. We need to be first in sports and among nations. Hence the adrenalin rush after Desert Storm. You stepped up to the plate and hit it out. We loved being linked with a winner, a leader. You were that man. You still are.

Now the battle is closer to home. Hard times. Slow recovery. A sense of drift. Even among those with secure jobs, queasiness about the country slogging along and Washington not caring. Along comes this ball-of-fire economic winner from Texas. A Pied Piper with power and money who would lead us into optimism and prosperity. A mythical father figure who'll take care of us. Daddy Warbucks with the downhome homilies. It makes for a compelling aphrodisiac.

-2-

You're partly the victim of the public's M-TV attention span. In an M-TV world, the pictures move faster, viewers grip the candidate clicker and graze for a new image. Yours has been on the tube twelve years. Perot is a fresh face, he comes on like Harry Truman and gives 'em hell. Horatio Alger with the common touch. A great sound biter even if he may be, at his core, toothless.

You know Perot better than most. But he reminds me of a self-righteous Puritan who supplied the matches at Salem. This guy promises to be the public's servant. Yet he treated his own employees like indentured servants.

His folksy act should wither under the hot klieg lights of scrutiny. The contradictions are circling his wagon. He's glib with the fib. The only thing tall about him is his tales. If Disney did a movie about Ross, they'd elongate his honker and call him "Perocchio".

On another matter, there are more exciting things to talk about in prime time than a balanced budget amendment. Economics is boring. Yes, you must reassure about the recovery. But there has to be a more theatrical way to present solutions.

-3-

Bag trying to be liked by your Democratic friends in Congress. They're coyotes who read conciliation as weakness. They only respect a kickass attitude.

Maybe you need to pick a venue to confront the press and/or Congress. They loved your in-your-face with Dan Rather. (Perot must recognize that. He gave it to Rather last week, and Rather couldn't have been more deferential.)

Don't be lured into the bragging game of who's the change candidate. An incumbent can't win that one. All change isn't good anyway. Change when necessary, but not for its own sake.

Who knows what major event this season will test you? It may be a repeat of the LA riots. Things out here are percolating. The trial of the Reginald Denny attackers and/or the Powell re-trial could bubble up in the long hot summer. Yes, there are underlying racial and economic tensions. And a breakdown of inner city families. And these need to be solved in the long term. And stressing family values is important. BUT WE NEED TO FEEL SAFE IN AMERICA IN 1992.

-4-

A President would normally get a bump in the polls for taking action following an event like the LA riots. Forgive me, but it is my view that you were late with your response. IF AN AMERICAN CITY IS SET ON FIRE AGAIN, YOU MUST MOVE INTO YOUR TOUGH COP, COMMANDER IN CHIEF MODE AND ACT QUICKLY AND DECISIVELY.

Thanks for letting me come to the WH Correspondants dinner and for the ride on AF One. It was great to talk with you.

Don't let them make you Perotnoid.

Stay loose. Even Ted Williams had slumps.



daily
Pol

June 10, 1992

To: Bob Teeter cc: Sam

Dick Moore, currently our Ambassador in Ireland, returns soon.

Dick wants to help. He served Nixon in the communications/outreach section. He is close to Herschenson. He is one of my closest friends. He has good judgement and good ideas.

He should be given a cubby hole over there somewhere and those working on outreach and ideas should let him sit in and give free advice.

He knows California well, for it was there that he made it in TV.

GB

A handwritten signature, possibly "CJ", is written next to the initials "GB".

FROM THE PRESIDENT



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992
6:00 A.M. EDT EDITION

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. CHIPS AT SUMMIT'S BASIC DECLARATION -- The U.S. indicated Tuesday it may try to derail a declaration of environmental principles slated for adoption at the Earth Summit, unless conferees change language in other documents. (Washington Post)

JAPAN REACTS COOLY TO U.S. REJECTION OF TRADE CRITICISM -- A Japanese trade official said Tuesday that U.S. reaction to accusations that the U.S. is the world's leading unfair trader was fiercer than anticipated, and Tokyo is ready to listen. (UPI)

TRIP NEWS

A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT -- President Bush and Sen. Specter came to Cumberland County Tuesday to load Specter's campaign cannons with more than \$1 million worth of financial ammunition. (Harrisburg Patriot News, UPI, Washington Times, Washington Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

BUSH WINS NORTH DAKOTA GOP PRIMARY -- An organized write-in campaign by supporters of Ross Perot fizzled in odd North Dakota presidential primaries in which Lyndon LaRouche was leading the Democratic contest and comedian Pat Paulsen was taking 10% of the Republican vote. (AP)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday evening)

PRESIDENT'S STRATEGY -- The main topics on President Bush's agenda were politics and a balanced budget amendment.

BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT -- The House debated and then defeated a largely symbolic balanced budget act which called for an end to the deficit by 1998.

CAMPAIGN DEBATES -- Bill Clinton proposed 21 debates.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-1

TRIP NEWS.....A-6

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-8

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

EDITORIALS.....C-1

FOREIGN MEDIA.....C-3

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. CHIPS AT SUMMIT'S BASIC DECLARATION

RIO DE JANEIRO -- The U.S. indicated Tuesday it may try to derail a declaration of environmental principles, the Rio Declaration, slated for adoption at the Earth Summit, unless conferees change language in other, more action-oriented documents.

In Washington, officials directing the U.S. response to the European initiatives on global warming said Tuesday that William Reilly had been told to press the other nations to produce, as an alternative, specific "action plans" outlining what emission levels they would reach, and when and how they would reach them.

Michael Young, deputy undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said Tuesday the U.S. objects to language in the Rio Declaration that gives poor nations "the right to development" and a section that takes special note of "people under... occupation," an apparent reference to the Israeli-occupied territories.

Young said the U.S. also does not like language that "appears to suggest that the responsibility for environmental damage rests entirely with the developed countries." U.S. delegation sources said the U.S. is particularly concerned that similar language is contained in documents like the proposed forest principles agreement and Agenda 21, which contemplates more concrete action than the Rio Declaration, but like the declaration would not be legally binding.

(Eugene Robinson & Michael Weisskopf, Washington Post, A1)

WHITE HOUSE SCORNS SUMMIT CRITICS

Under virtual siege at the Earth Summit, the Bush Administration struck back with a vengeance Tuesday, accusing the nations of the world of harboring an "Amerika-with-a-K" mentality in heaping blame on the U.S., and suggesting Germany and Japan were engaging in a guilt-induced effort to be "politically correct."

A senior Administration official attributed "all this chaos... the circus and the rhetoric" at the summit to "the guilty developed-world logic" in which the wealthiest countries feel they "owe the rest of the world." Citing Germany and Japan as examples of nations "susceptible" to this logic, he added, "This is one area in which they can engage in international decision-making in a politically correct fashion."

The senior official who briefed reporters Tuesday was unusually harsh in questioning the motives both of poorer, developing nations that want U.S. financial help to preserve their resources, and of Japan and European allies who are publicly criticizing Administration actions.

Asked why the U.S. refused to sign the biodiversity treaty, the official quoted an unnamed representative of an EC nation as telling him Europeans do not take "seriously" the treaties negotiated for signing at the summit. In a later interview, the official suggested that Japan, Germany, France and others were making "rhetorical" commitments to environmental actions they either are virtually incapable of taking or have no intention of taking.

(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A1)

**EC, CHALLENGING U.S., TAKES STRICT LINE
ON CLIMATE TREATY**

RIO DE JANEIRO -- EC ministers agreed Tuesday that a new U.N. global warming treaty effectively commits signatories to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2000, EC officials said. The EC decision amounts to a challenge to the U.S. to do likewise.

The EC's interpretation of the U.N. treaty on climate change was agreed to by the bloc's environment ministers at a meeting during the Earth Summit here, Community officials said. Their statement on the convention said they "welcomed the commitment to introduce measures aiming at the return of... emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases... to their 1990 levels by the end of the present decade."

"This is throwing down the gauntlet to George Bush 48 hours before he arrives in Rio," said Adam Markham, a climate change specialist with the World Wide Fund for Nature. "The onus is now on Bush to make a similar statement of interpretation and affirm that the U.S. will also implement the convention under its strongest interpretation," he told Reuter. (Tony Carritt, Reuter)

STUDENTS PROTEST UPCOMING BUSH VISIT

PANAMA CITY -- University and high school students closed streets in the Panamanian capital Tuesday to protest the upcoming visit of President Bush.

Students from the National Institute, a combination junior high and high school, marched in the streets around the institution, blocking a major thoroughfare, an Education Ministry spokesman said. Panama University students and high school pupils from the College of Arts and Trades put up barricades on the Via Simon Bolivar roadway, creating traffic jams. More protests are expected. (UPI)

U.S., RUSSIA DIFFER ON NUCLEAR ARSENALS

The U.S. and Russia failed to reach agreement Tuesday on how to make deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals, raising doubts that such a deal can be completed in time for next week's summit.

Secretary Baker and Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev announced their inability to agree on terms after two days of talks and a brief White House meeting Tuesday with President Bush. Russian sources said another meeting of Baker and Kozyrev may be held before Boris Yeltsin arrives here next Monday. A U.S. official said a last minute bargaining session has not been ruled out.

The most serious dispute at the moment is over whether Russia would be able to retain its land-based, multiple-warhead ballistic missiles, now the backbone of its nuclear force. The U.S. continues to insist that all land-based, multiple-warhead weapons be eliminated, a senior official said.

A U.S. official familiar with the negotiations said the two sides have been narrowing their gap and defended Washington's insistence on eliminating Russia's multiple-warhead missiles. "It's a little hard to see why they need these over a seven-year period," which would be the timetable for eliminating the missiles under the U.S. plan, he said.

(Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A26)

Baker May Try Breaking Arms Pact Deadlock

Secretary Baker may fly to Moscow this week in a last-minute bid to break a deadlock over the next round of nuclear arms cuts before the upcoming Washington visit of Boris Yeltsin....

Sen. Biden Tuesday criticized the Bush Administration for not achieving a new arms agreement with the Russians. "At this moment of opportunity, trying to push Moscow over the threshold from cooperation to unilateral disarmament is dangerously shortsighted and may prove self-defeating," Biden told AP.

But Administration policy was defended by Eugene Rostow. "There is so much ambiguity about the present state of Russian armaments and arms production that the Administration's caution is fully justified," Rostow said.

(Martin Sieff, Washington Times, A8)

PARTY BACKING SERBIA'S LEADER SPLITS

BELGRADE -- A bloc in Serbia's governing party broke with President Milosevic Tuesday in another sign of the erosion of his support since the imposition of U.N. sanctions.

Fighting continued in Sarajevo, but its intensity ebbed compared to Monday, when hundreds of shells smashed into the city. Muslim-led forces loyal to the Bosnian government held several hills overlooking the city that they captured Monday from Serb irregulars.

The rift in Milosevic's Socialist Party was reported by the Tanjug news agency and other media. A dozen Socialist members of the Federal Assembly said they were forming a new party, the Social Democratic Party of Serbia, and claimed to have the support of at least 38 other Socialist deputies. That would make the new party the second biggest.

Yugoslav Amb. Dzevad Mujezinovic called on Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger to relay the Belgrade government's contention that the Serb irregulars in Bosnia are independent forces who are fighting to protect themselves from attacks by Slavic Muslims.

The State Department spokesman's office said Eagleburger had rejected the ambassador's explanation and his claims that Belgrade cannot control the Serbian irregulars. "The deputy secretary pointed out that Belgrade had created this monster and as far as the U.S. government was concerned, it was Belgrade's responsibility to bring the fighting to an end," the spokesman's office said.

(AP, Washington Post, A28)

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN U.S. FIRMS,
LAND FELL IN 1991**

In a dramatic turnabout from the buying spree of the 1980s, new foreign investment in U.S. companies and real estate plummeted 66% in 1991, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

As recession abroad bit into investors' funds and recession here made the U.S. a less attractive place to do business, foreigners spent only \$22.6 billion to buy American companies or set up new ones here. It was the lowest level since 1984.

(John Burgess & Steven Pearlstein, Washington Post, F1)

**JAPAN REACTS COOLY TO U.S. REJECTION
OF TRADE CRITICISM**

A Japanese trade official said Tuesday that U.S. reaction to accusations that the U.S. is the world's leading unfair trader was fiercer than anticipated, and Tokyo is ready to listen to any objections.

A Japanese official said the U.S. apparently was stunned by the criticism from Japan in the same way parents are when a child becomes defiant. He noted Japan is ready to listen to any objections to specific points in the report at an intergovernmental meeting.

Earlier, Trade Minister Kozo Watanabe defended the report, saying "We only laid out the straight facts. The U.S. may not like to hear the truth, but our position is that from now on Japan will say the things that have to be said and do the things that have to be done," he said.

Officials said the report, which they plan to issue annually, is part of a new tactic for dealing with expected complaints over Japan's soaring trade surplus. Rather than attempting to defuse problems bilaterally, Japan will seek to thrash out problems in multilateral forums like the GATT. (UPI)

JAPAN CURB STRIPPED FROM TRADE BILL

A key House subcommittee Tuesday approved a wide-ranging trade bill but stripped it of a restriction on sales of Japanese-brand cars. Rep. Rostenkowski said a less harsh substitute on the auto issue will be attached to the bill next week.

Rostenkowski said the controversial provision could have the "unintended consequence of chilling foreign investment in the U.S." because it would restrict sales of Japanese cars made in U.S. factories as well as those shipped in from Japan.

As approved by the Ways and Means Committee's trade subcommittee, the most controversial provision remaining in the bill would require the government to initiate an investigation, under Section 301, into Japanese practices that hinder imports of U.S. cars and auto parts. Trade retaliation would follow if Japan fails to change these tactics.

Even without the auto import restraints, Administration officials at the markup said the trade bill "still stinks." A coalition of 32 business and farm groups also oppose trade legislation, saying its "overall impact will be to close U.S. export markets." (Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A8)

U.S. ADVANCES THREAT TO EC TO RAISE TARIFFS

The U.S. moved forward on its threat to raise tariffs on \$1 billion of farm goods and other EC products, despite an EC offer of concessions in a long-running agricultural trade dispute.

The U.S. action comes as part of a fight over the EC's subsidies to its producers of soybeans and other oil seeds. The U.S. apparently wants to use this dispute as a lever in the stalled world-trade talks; but EC officials, who reacted angrily Tuesday to the latest U.S. moves, are considering retaliation of their own.

(Bob Davis, Wall Street Journal, A2)

CONTRIBUTION TO GOP TRIPS A PROSPECTIVE ENVOY

A \$100,000 contribution that Kansas City businessman Donald Alexander made to the Republican Party in January has become a stumbling block in his drive to fulfill a lifelong goal of returning to his native Amsterdam as U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands.

Sen. Sarbanes said in an interview Tuesday that he is holding up Alexander's nomination because he made the large donation to the RNC "at the same time" he was seeking the appointment from the Bush White House.

Alexander said his \$100,000 donation was unrelated to his seeking the post. Administration officials asked him "what my motivations were, and I told them that was something separate and apart from my efforts to become ambassador that I made the contribution, because I believed in the political system and the Republican Party," he said.

But he acknowledged under questioning that he made the donation after learning that a previous ambassador to the Netherlands had done the same. He also told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he had considered making another donation to the Bush campaign last month, but a State Department aide suggested it might not be "appropriate."

(Charles Babcock, Washington Post, A21)

TRIP NEWS

A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT Specter Gets Boost With Bush Stopover

President Bush and Sen. Specter came to Cumberland County Tuesday to load Specter's campaign cannons with more than \$1 million worth of financial ammunition.

Bush, who has been greeted by angry protesters during visits to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, met friends in Cumberland County, where Republicans rule by a 2-1 margin. It looked Tuesday as if the President still had the 90% approval ratings he enjoyed after the Gulf War.

Literally thousands of people lined the route of the President's motorcade from Capital City Airport to the Bowmansdale estate of developer Robert M. Mumma II. They waved American flags and campaign signs and made videos of the motorcade of cars and vans zooming by.

Bush called for education reform, changes in the legal system to cut down on lawsuits, a balanced budget amendment, a fight against pornography and reform of the health-care system without "socialized medicine or a nationalized plan."

(Joseph Serwach, Harrisburg Patriot News, A1)

Bush Stomps For Pennsylvania's Sen. Specter

BOWMANSDALE, Pa. -- President Bush visited Pennsylvania Tuesday to make a campaign pitch for Sen. Specter.

Bush made no mention of Specter's role in the Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill hearings. But the President heaped praise on Specter, who he described as a "great United States senator" who "stands for principles" and "fights for his constituents."

A recent poll by Pennsylvania's Millersville University showed Bush as the top choice in this fall's presidential race in the state. The survey had Bush at 35%, Bill Clinton at 29% and Ross Perot at 25%.

(Hugh Bronstein, UPI)

Bush Motors To Defense Of Shaky Specter

BOWMANSDALE, Pa. -- President Bush opened his summer campaign Tuesday night with a vigorous defense of Sen. Specter, whose support for Clarence Thomas hurt his chances for re-election.

In his first political event since winning every presidential primary, Bush didn't mention Anita Hill. Instead, the President simply thanked Specter for his role in the congressional hearings. Bush also used the fund-raiser to make his case for passage of the balanced budget amendment.

Bush claimed the recovering economy would help send Republicans to Washington -- and possibly put the party in control of the House and Senate. Touching on issues such as legal reform, health care and the Gulf War, the President's address was typical of his rambling speeches. The audience responded enthusiastically.

(Paul Bedard, Washington Times, A3)

Softball Queries For Clinton; 'Woodstock' Visit For Bush

For Bill Clinton it sometimes must seem that every question in this primary season has come at him like a fast ball or a curve ball. But Tuesday it was a different game for the de facto Democratic presidential nominee: slow-pitch softball.

For nearly an hour on NBC's "Today" show, Clinton had an easy time of it as virtually every call-in viewer posed the kind of broad question -- "I wondered if you were considering any female candidates for vice president" -- that without any follow-up permits candidates to give miniature stump speech responses.

It was payback time Tuesday for President Bush, who went to Pennsylvania to appear at a fund-raiser for Sen. Specter. Bush told an audience of 1,400 that it "was essential that Specter be returned to office," adding that "this isn't just kind of the normal political endorsement. I really mean it." He said one reason he supported Specter was his opposition to pornography.

Specter spokesman Dan McKenna said the event had been likened to a "Republican Woodstock."

(Thomas Edsall & Ruth Marcus, Washington Post, A11)

NATIONAL NEWS

BUSH WINS NORTH DAKOTA GOP PRIMARY

BISMARCK, N.D. -- An organized write-in campaign by supporters of Ross Perot fizzled in odd North Dakota presidential primaries in which Lyndon LaRouche was leading the Democratic contest and comedian Pat Paulsen was taking 10% of the Republican vote. President Bush won his party's primary.

With 22% of the precincts reporting, the Democratic results were LaRouche 35%, Nevada millionaire Charles Woods 33%, Miami comic Tom Shiekman 24%. Perot, despite an organized effort to build write-in support, had only 6%, and Clinton, 2%.

(John MacDonald, AP)

BUSH CONSIDERING THE TV TALK SHOWS

Add President Bush to the lineup of candidates who see TV talks shows as the best way to talk directly to voters.

Bush's availability to talk shows is part of a new strategy to funnel his message directly to voters -- avoiding news broadcasts' interpretive filter.

Part of Bush's plan is to bypass evening news shows and their often-negative coverage. The Center for Media and Public Affairs studied comments on ABC, CBS and NBC evening news since Jan. 1 and found Bush is criticized more than his rivals: Only 22% of statements about Bush were positive, compared with 41% for Clinton and 64% for Perot.

(Judy Keen, USA Today, 6A)

CLINTON, BUSH FORCED TO RUN AS 'INSIDERS'

Without even announcing his candidacy, Ross Perot has forced Bill Clinton and President Bush to abandon attempts to run as outsiders -- pushing them back into the halls of government in search of a response to Perot's appeal.

With their long-held hopes of running against Washington vanished, Clinton -- and to a lesser extent Bush -- are now experimenting with a more risky gambit: Arguing that only experienced hands can unjam Washington gears and push through change.

(Adam Nagourney, USA Today, 6A)

ADMINISTRATION OPPOSES \$2 BILLION URBAN BILL

The White House Tuesday said a \$2 billion emergency aid bill to help cities following the Los Angeles riots was too costly and should be vetoed if it passes Congress.

"If the bill were presented to the President in its current form, his senior advisers would recommend that he veto it," OMB said in a statement. "The President has committed to provide approximately \$600 million in disaster assistance to the areas affected by recent presidentially declared disasters (in Los Angeles and Chicago)," the statement said. It said the Administration still hoped an acceptable bill could be approved.

(Reuter)

**HOUSE OK'S NEW BENEFITS FOR UNEMPLOYED,
BUSH WARNS OF VETO**

Democrats say House approval of their latest effort to extend benefits for the long-term jobless shows they want to aid suffering Americans, but Republicans say only politics is being served.

The House ignored a Bush Administration veto threat and voted 261-150 Tuesday to give up to 26 weeks of extra benefits to people who will soon begin using up their regular unemployment coverage.

"The President has decided that trailing Ross Perot in the public opinion polls, that he's going to get tough on Congress," said Rep. Downey. "But more important than Ross Perot, George Bush or Bill Clinton are the million-and-a-half hard-working, desperate people who want to see an extension of benefits."

Republicans said Democrats were doing nothing but playing politics. "Why must it be that the leadership of this body can't forget November long enough to... work out a compromise, bipartisan answer to a serious national concern like unemployment?" said Rep. Archer.

(Alan Fram, AP)

House Democrats Back A Revamping Of Jobless Benefit

Challenging President Bush on a politically sensitive issue, the Democratic-controlled House voted Tuesday night in support of changes in the unemployment insurance system to grant automatically renewable benefits to the long-term jobless.

In a fiercely partisan debate that had overtones of the presidential election, Republicans accused the Democrats of purposely cornering Bush into a politically costly veto when they could just as easily extend current benefits. Rep. Solomon asserted that the Democrats were proposing "a bill produced specifically designed for a veto." Solomon said the Democrats were using the unemployed as "pawns" and "unemployment checks as bargaining chips."

Much of the debate Tuesday was cast in the long shadow of Ross Perot. Rep. Gingrich said the Democrats' refusal to allow a Republican alternative bill to come to the floor and the vote to send Bush a measure he would surely veto "explains the Ross Perot phenomenon as much as anything."

(Thomas Friedman, New York Times, A1)

HOUSE BACKER SAYS BUDGET AMENDMENT WILL PASS

Backers of a constitutional amendment to balance the budget won a preliminary House skirmish Tuesday, paving the way for the full-scale debate that starts Wednesday. A proposed statute requiring the President to submit a balanced budget proposal to Congress starting in 1998 lost on a 220-199 vote.

"The majority recognized this for what it was," said Rep. Stenholm. Stenholm and others said the bill was an attempt to provide cover for opponents of the amendment. Stenholm predicted he will win.

President Bush told a fund-raising dinner outside Harrisburg, Pa., he was making a "full-court press" for the amendment.

(David Lawsky, Reuter)

House Defeats Balanced Budget Bill

The House Tuesday defeated, 220 to 199, a bill requiring the president to submit a balanced budget, a prelude to a two-day debate on proposals to amend the Constitution to require a balanced budget within the next five years.

Congressional leaders are on a collision course with the Bush Administration over budgetary issues, including enactment of a balanced budget amendment, the emergency unemployment bill to extend unemployment benefits and a \$2 billion package of emergency urban aid that House and Senate conferees agreed to last week.

The Administration favors another extension of emergency unemployment benefits, but it contends that the Democratic package is too expensive. "The Congress is now on the verge of sending a \$2 billion bill down to the President and the President is going to veto it and he should veto it," said Sen. Phil Gramm. "This is living proof why we need a balanced budget agreement to the Constitution, to force the federal government to set priorities and to treat the taxpayers' money with the respect that the taxpayer would treat it if he got to keep it."

(Eric Pianin, Washington Post, A9)

Alternate Balanced Budget Plan Dies

A Democratic alternative to a balanced budget amendment was defeated Tuesday in the House as lawmakers kicked off debate on the issue. President Bush Tuesday called the Democratic bill "kind of a stalking horse to give cover to members who don't want to vote for the balanced budget amendment." Speaker Foley, in a speech at the National Press Club, blamed Bush and former President Reagan for the deficits. "I am deeply troubled," Foley said. "It will raise from fiscal to a political to a constitutional issue what we need to face and need to deal with on a less elevated, but no less urgent, basis."

(J. Jennings Moss, Washington Times, A3)

**QUAYLE ACCUSES 'CULTURAL ELITE'
OF SNEERING AT MORAL VIRTUES**

RALEIGH, N.C. -- Vice President Quayle Tuesday stepped up his attack on what he called the nation's "cultural elite," charging that many in its ranks "sneer at the simple but hard virtues."

In a speech to the Southern Baptist Convention in Indianapolis and in comments to reporters, Quayle took the offensive, saying he did not mind "the scorn of the media elite" and its "cynicism" about "moral principles."

"Talk about right and wrong, and they'll try to mock us in news rooms, sitcom studios and faculty lounges across America," Quayle declared. "But in the heart of America, in the homes and the workplaces and churches, the message is heard... Among the sophisticates, to talk about simple moral principles is considered an embarrassing gaffe. I guess that means they're embarrassed about the views of the average American, because moral values are what the American people care most about."

At news conferences after the speech, Quayle said his comments about "Murphy Brown" had been "very helpful in getting my points across. I don't regret it at all," he said.

(E.J. Dionne, Washington Post, A11)

Quayle Sees 'A Cultural Divide'

Vice President Quayle Tuesday attacked the media "cultural elite" for trying to paper over Norman Rockwell's America with a land of gay parenting and abortion on demand.

In a new blast at liberals in the media, Hollywood and academia, Quayle issued a conservative call to arms against "cultural elites (who) respect neither tradition nor standards... sneer at the simple but hard virtues -- modesty, fidelity, integrity." (Paul Bedard, Washington Times, A1)

COURT OVERTURNS 'DECENCY' STANDARD

A federal judge in Los Angeles ruled Tuesday that the government has no right to control the political content of federally funded art.

The judge struck down as unconstitutional a statute requiring the NEA to consider "general standards of decency" when awarding grants. Congress had imposed the standard as a way to limit funding of projects with sexual themes.

Acting Chairman Ann-Imelda Radice responded to the decision by asserting that NEA grant awards "always have been made, are made today and will continue to be made on the basis of artistic excellence." The NEA said it was reviewing the decision with Justice Department officials for a possible appeal.

"The fat lady hasn't sung yet," said Rep. Regula, leading proponent of the "decency" language. He predicted that the decision will be appealed. Meanwhile, he said, the ruling's impact is diminished because Radice has taken such strong control of the NEA. "I expect her to say that she can still deal with these problems with the artistic-excellence criteria," he said.

(Kim Masters, Washington Post, B1)

Decency Guide On Art Axed

A federal judge in Los Angeles Tuesday struck down a requirement that the NEA meet "general standards of decency" in awarding grants. U.S. District Judge A. Wallace Tashima said the NEA's decency requirement, mandated by Congress, violated the first and fifth amendments because it was too vague and broadly worded.

Charlotte Murphy, executive director of the National Association of Artists Organizations and a board member of the National Campaign for Freedom of Expression, said, "It's a victory, not just for the arts, but for the public. Very clearly, the court says the government shouldn't be making decisions about what is decent and what is not. So the public regains its unfettered ability to view a wider variety of art."

But Allen Wildmon, spokesman for the American Family Association, observed, "If they can't clean up the NEA through a court of law, then it's time to dismantle it. Then artists will have the freedom to create anything their little hearts desire."

(Joyce Price, Washington Times, A1)

NETWORK NEWS

(Tuesday evening, June 9)

PRESIDENT'S POLITICAL STRATEGY

ABC's Peter Jennings: The main topics on President Bush's agenda today were politics and a balanced budget amendment. And they are very much connected. In our latest poll, which we reported on yesterday, the President's popularity is at an all-time low. And that contributes to the debate over whether the President's current political strategy needs to be changed.

ABC's Brit Hume: The President today was following the political script he and his advisers have written for him -- staying in Washington to work with Congress, as he puts it, to get something done for the country. Today that something was the balanced budget constitutional amendment.

(President Bush: "The American people want it done, and here's a good, clear case to take to the Congress and say, 'Look, the American people want this.'")

Outside later, Republican leaders cited as an example of why they think a balanced budget amendment is needed -- what's become of Mr. Bush's request for emergency aid for victims of the L.A. riots. They said Mr. Bush may now have to veto the bill.

(Sen. Gramm: "We have gridlock in American government. And this is a typical example. The President asked for \$490 million of emergency assistance. The Congress sends a bill back down to the White House spending \$2 billion.")

But that is far from all the trouble the President is having on Capitol Hill. This year Mr. Bush has pushed Congress for his versions of an economic growth package, for urban enterprise zones and other measures to help the inner cities, and for reform of medical care, welfare, and the nation's legal system. But Congress has its own ideas and priorities, and Mr. Bush has gotten none of his passed. The opposition of Democratic leaders such as Rep. Foley means he may not get his balanced budget amendment either.

(Foley: "With the passage of a balanced budget amendment, we would become a weaker nation in my view -- weaker at home, weaker abroad, weaker economically, weaker militarily and weaker politically.") Republicans think it looks good for the President to back even unsuccessfully a balanced budget amendment while the Democrats oppose it. But it might also be seen as a sign of the futility of the President's current political strategy -- instead of taking on his two opponents, he stays mostly inside the beltway, trying to do business with the only people in town whose approval ratings are lower than his.

(ABC-4)

CBS's Harry Smith: Debates [regarding Clinton's proposal for 21 debates between now and the election] are not the President's biggest problem right now as getting his campaign message across. Take the Earth Summit in Rio. White House correspondent Susan Spencer has this case-in-point.

Spencer: Mr. Bush once saw the Rio summit as a potential election-year plus.

(**TV coverage** of President Bush walking up steps into Marine One.) But with the U.S. under fire now for rejecting an important environmental treaty, Rio is looking more like Waterloo.

(**Rep. George Miller:** "I think nearly everyone was struck by the palpable resentment toward our country both from developed nations and the developing world.")

Today senior officials launched a preemptive strike, charging that critics, including some allies, are simply out to get the U.S. Others agreed that that ignores the record.

(**Robert Grady, OMB:** "It may be that our presentation and our rhetoric has been inferior to that of other countries. But our actions have been superior.")

"This message isn't getting through" explanation has become the m.o. of the Bush campaign, so it casts about for other ways to communicate.

(**TV coverage** of Bush campaign commercials. **President Bush:** "You can give it to me straight because we've known each other a long time.")

Campaign ads like past ones on the Bush record are likely to run now before the July Democratic convention. And long-ignored interview requests are suddenly getting attention. One possible return engagement: David Frost.

(**President Bush, January 3:** "I will do what I have to do to be reelected.")

Call-ins, which have served opponents so well, haven't been ruled out either -- so much for concerns that talk shows aren't presidential.

(**Bill Clinton:** "I think that it's plain that more and more people are affected by the talk shows.")

Tomorrow the President will pull a Perot of sorts using satellite technology to offer a speech to local TV stations. He's done this in the past: just last year, long before Ross Perot. But he's clearly not shy about cashing in on some of the interest in technology that Perot has generated.

Smith: What shows is he thinking about ruling out?

Spencer: I think we shouldn't get too carried away here. I think you can pretty much rule out sun glasses and saxophones and things like that. That's not George Bush. That is not his style. He will do most of his campaigning from the White House in a traditional way. On the other hand, the other two candidates are out there night and day on the air. And given his position in the polls right now, I think the President would really be missing the boat if he wasn't at least looking at other options. (CBS-4)

BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT

NBC's Tom Brokaw reports the federal budget deficit: \$400 billion and counting -- one of the most expensive, destructive forces in the lives of all taxpayers in this country, and no realistic solution was in sight today. The House debated and then defeated a largely symbolic balanced budget act which called for an end to the deficit by 1998. That was a victory for President Bush. Meeting with Republican congressional leaders at the White House, he once again was pushing for a balanced budget amendment.

-more-

(TV coverage of President Bush in cabinet room meeting.)

We asked NBC's Andrea Mitchell for a reality check on the politics of the deficit in this year.

Mitchell reports all the candidates say they would control the deficit monster, but there is a big gap between their promises and budget reality. Although George Bush was pushing hard for the balanced budget amendment today, he's never submitted a balanced budget.

(TV coverage of President Bush meeting in cabinet room.)

Fact: the deficit has quadrupled over the Reagan-Bush years.

Fact: Bush's latest budget envisions getting the deficit down to only \$180 billion five years from now. Bush's plan to beat the deficit over the next four years: no new taxes, limits on Medicare and Medicaid spending and a spurt of economic growth -- 4% a year for the next two years.

(President Bush, June 4: "You don't have to touch Social Security to do this, and I'm not going to do that. We have made growth assumptions in there that can be easily met: four, four, three, two, three, two, three, two.")

(Sen. Rudman: "The economists that I have spoken to feel that absent some fundamental change, that will be very difficult to achieve.")

(George Perry, Brookings Institution: "With Bush's first term as a guide, that's as likely to increase, not go down in the second term.")

If the balanced budget amendment passes, one of these men [Bush, Clinton or Perot] would actually have to submit a balanced budget. And so far none of them have come up with a way to do it. (NBC-2)

CBS's Bob Schieffer reports our third president Thomas Jefferson once wrote, "I wish it were possible to obtain a single amendment to our Constitution taking from the federal government the power of borrowing." And today the 41st president declared it's time to do just that with a constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

(President Bush: "The American people want it done, and here's a good, clear case to take to the Congress and say, 'Look, the American people want this.'")

Popular programs like Head Start could face cuts.

(Victoria Short, Head Start: "If they take that away then the kids lose, and their parents would too because they can't get out of work.")

That is one reason top Democrats are opposing the balanced budget amendment.

(Rep. Foley: "This is a problem which deserves attention -- the problem of the deficit. It is not a problem which should be transferred to the Constitution of the U.S.")

And Foley has picked an unexpected ally, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which normally sides with the Republicans, has come out against the balanced budget amendment, saying it would mean a certain increase in taxes. (CBS-2)

CAMPAIGN DEBATES

Smith reports Bill Clinton proposed 21 debates among the presidential candidates. That would be one debate a week from now until election day. There has been no reaction yet from President Bush or Ross Perot. (CBS-3)

EARTH SUMMIT

Jennings reports the U.S. found itself further isolated from the rest of the industrialized nations on the matter of global warming. The nations of the EC have decided to go a big step further than the U.S. in trying to protect the earth's climate or at least control the earth's climate, and they have done so in a very public way.

ABC's Barry Serafin reports the issue of global warming was a headache the U.S. thought had gone away when a compromise treaty was signed last week. But it turns out that treaty, weakened at U.S. insistence, did not go far enough for European countries. Today they reaffirmed their commitment to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions by the end of this century, something the U.S. has refused to do.

(Carlos Boureggo, E.C.): "I think that the U.S. is but losing a very good opportunity to show that they are a leading country in the world."

The U.S. was already on the defensive after reports that it was pressuring three countries -- Austria, Holland and Switzerland -- to back off from their plans to set specific timetables for controlling greenhouse gases. That, said the head of the U.S. delegation, would detract from the treaty already agreed upon.

(William Reilly: "We are concerned to try to avoid a distracting effort or anything that would imply that the climate treaty is not going to get the full priority of concern and attention.")

The EC appears to be trying to help keep the U.S. from embarrassment on another treaty. The U.S. has refused to sign a treaty designed to protect endangered plants and animals. ABC News has obtained a confidential statement drawn up by the Europeans. It is tailored to meet U.S. objections on issues such as protecting the rights of American high-tech companies which used genes of rare species to develop new products.

(Reilly: "From the first blush it looks like a constructive move.")

No one expects the U.S. to sign the treaty itself, but the statement drawn up by the Europeans might be a document the Bush Administration could sign -- something positive for the President's visit.

(ABC-3)

IRAQ/ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Smith reports but a top Administration official admitted today the sanctions are not working. Assistant Defense Secretary Lilley said contraband goods are getting into Iraq despite a U.S. naval blockade. Lilley said as long as Saddam can get enough to pay off his cronies, his chances of staying power are pretty good. (CBS-7)

NUCLEAR ARMS/U.S.-RUSSIA

Smith reports Secretary Baker and Russian foreign minister Kozyrev did not reach an agreement today on new cuts in nuclear missiles. More talks are expected before next week's summit between Presidents Bush and Yeltsin.

(CBS-8)

GUNFIRE DEATHS/TEENAGERS

Jennings: We begin this evening with death by gunfire. A government study published today finds that more young black men between the ages of 15 and 19 will die as the result of gunfire than from any other cause. And with the exception of dying in a car crash, teenagers as an entire group are more likely to die as the result of guns than anything else. The report appears today in the Journal of the American Medical Association, and the former Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop, gave it some perspective: "If this were a virus," he said, "the nation would be shouting for a cure."
(CBS-11, NBC-3, ABC-Lead)

NEA

Jennings reports a federal judge has decided that the NEA may not use its so-called decency clause in deciding whether to award artistic grants. The clause says that applicants are to be assessed on their general standards of decency. The judge says the right to challenge conventional wisdom and values is a cornerstone of artistic and academic freedom.
(ABC-2)

SARAJEVO

Jennings reports a team of U.N. military observers is going to Sarajevo to determine to see whether it will be possible to reopen the airport there.
(ABC-9)

Brokaw says as the killing goes on in the fight for Sarajevo, Lawrence Eagleburger turned up the heat today on the Yugoslav ambassador, telling him that his government had created the monster, and now Belgrade must end the civil war.
(NBC-4)

DEMJANJUK

Brokaw: He was arrested in Cleveland, extradited to Israel, tried and convicted as Ivan the Terrible -- one of the most ruthless of the WWII concentration camp killers. His name is John Demjanjuk. And tonight judges in Israel's highest court are considering the very real possibility that a terrible mistake was made.

NBC's Martin Fletcher reports it now looks as if Israel has got the wrong guy. John Demjanjuk could be free within months. Demjanjuk's lawyer, Yoram Sheftel, ended his appeal today with an attack on the American justice system.

(Sheftel: "Demjanjuk was framed deliberately in the U.S. as Ivan the Terrible.... In Israel he definitely wasn't framed as he was in the U.S. And in Israel at the end of the day he's going to be found not guilty.")
(ABC-11, NBC-Lead)

SEATTLE MARINERS/JAPANESE OWNERS

Smith: It's a whole new ball game in America. Major league owners today voted to approve the sale of Seattle Mariners to investors led by a Japanese billionaire. It is the first ever sale of a big-league team to anyone outside North America. But as John Blackstone reports, baseball officials insist our national pastime is still safe at home.
(CBS-Lead)

-End of B-Section-

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Kill This Shameful Budget Ploy -- "Americans are yearning for courage, not continued evasions, on the nation's No. 1 economic priority: reducing the federal budget deficit. Yet President George Bush and his allies in Congress are offering only another cynical diversion as they press for a feel-good frill, delaying any genuine anti-deficit action.... Incumbents' election-year posturing, not any realistic anti-deficit resolve, propels this benighted measure. It is preposterous for Bush, who has never submitted a budget proposal anywhere close to balance, to use this device to pose as a champion of thrift in his re-election year. It is equally deplorable for many members of Congress to try to use this measure to conceal their lack of discipline."

(Cleveland Plain Dealer, 6/8)

Just An Unbalanced Notion -- "At best, this balanced-budget amendment is a crutch for politicians who don't have the stomach to do the right thing: pass a balanced budget now. If the President and Congress really are committed to a balanced budget, all they have to do is propose and approve one, something that hasn't been done since 1969. That doesn't require laws or constitutional amendments. All it takes is honesty, courage and elected officials who truly care about the future of this nation."

(Orlando Sentinel, 6/4)

The Balanced Budget Straitjacket -- "Many have remarked that rising deficits inflict today's problems on the next generation by forcing them to pay debts incurred by others. Good government, however, also leaves other legacies in the form of material and intellectual goods that can enrich the future for a long time to come. If Congress and the Administration can keep both facets, debt and investment, firmly in mind as they set priorities, they can achieve the objectives of those who embrace the balanced budget amendment. If they fail to do so, arbitrary rules will supply them with little but trouble."

(Boston Globe, 6/8)

CHINA/MFN

Bush, China And The Timing Thing -- "George Bush, who has admitted he has trouble with 'the vision thing,' needs to work on the timing thing as well. His renewal of MFN trading status for China illustrates why. Bush properly decided that Beijing should continue to have what, despite its name, amounts to normal trade relations with the U.S.... But the President goofed by announcing the trade decision Tuesday, hours before the third anniversary of the brutal crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square. The untimely action recalls the secret visit to Beijing by two high-level Bush aides about a month after Chinese troops killed hundreds, perhaps thousands...on June 3 and 4, 1989. Now as then, President Bush has given China's hardline rulers something they can interpret as a wink at egregious repression -- and on the very day security goons swarmed over Tiananmen to douse the smallest ember of anti-government protest."(Chicago Tribune, 6/5)

-more-

China Escapes Again -- "Once again, President Bush has seen fit to renew China's most-favored-nation trading status with the U.S., a benefit worth about \$15 billion annually, despite repeated reports that Chinese officials continue to torture people involved in the pro-democracy movement.... Congress has the power to overrule Mr. Bush.... Congress should show him that he is against the popular will on this one. That could be one tool in pushing Chinese leaders to treat their people better."

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 6/5)

Unhappy Anniversary -- "China crushed its democracy movement, and the free world stood by wringing its hands and mewling. The ensuing years have proven how short is the memory of governments ostensibly committed to the tenets of liberty. The Bush Administration bears the biggest shame, continuing to placate the Beijing butchers in some misguided bond of international harmony. In what is supposed to be a new world order, China holds its people in an iron fist of totalitarianism -- and Washington shrugs its shoulders."

(New York Daily News, 6/4)

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FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

EARTH SUMMIT

"Bush has not arrived in Rio yet, but he has dominated the first week of Eco-'92. Everybody talked a lot about the U.S. -- to knock it. Not since the Vietnam War has the image of the U.S. been so strongly criticized at an international event.... The emotional reactions against the Americans' positions has a negative aspect: to prevent recognition of the positive contributions given by the U.S. At the preparatory meetings for the conference, the Americans unsuccessfully advocated the need to give due emphasis to a basic problem for all other threats to the health of the planet: population explosion. Defeated on this fundamental point, the U.S. went on to focus, in light of its own interests, on the other treaties of Eco-'92. It's valid to recall that to defend one's own interests is a fair and open basis to put a discussion on a proper course." (Vega, Brazil)

"The U.S. has become the favorite whipping boy at the Rio conference, to the embarrassment of neutral observers and the anger of the American delegation." (BBC-TV, Britain, 6/9)

"It seems that Mr. Bush, a skillful diplomat when he puts his mind to it, has played into the hands of those in the Green movement who wish to portray America as the environmental villain of the world.... Mr. Bush's objections to the biodiversity treaty are serious ones.... It would be reckless for America to sign this treaty in its current form. The same goes for Britain. Last week Mr. Major intimated that he would not sign unless there was some change to the funding clause. Now he appears more optimistic. We hope that the reason for this change of heart is not a desire to curry favor in Rio, but a substantive change in the text. If so, the Americans should consider signing the treaty; if not, we should stand with them against it." (Daily Telegraph, Britain)

"In the U.S. Administration, the conservatives, opposing an increasing number of documents or regulations that may hinder industry, have scored a point against the environmentalists, who called for signing the convention.... Everything indicates that George Bush intends to persist in his hard-line attitude in Rio.... To adopt a firm attitude at one of these international meetings -- known in the U.S. for denouncing the U.S. while depending on U.S. money -- is not a bad thing for a President who is trying to show that he still has the leadership qualities shown during the Gulf War. From that point of view, a lone ranger in Rio can bring some panache back to the White House." (Liberation, France)

"The U.S. is doing nothing to improve its image in Rio. After four days of debate, the Earth Summit is characterized by the increasing isolation of the U.S. and the emergence of Japan and the E.C., which have adopted much more progressive positions on all issues." (Les Echos, France)

"Whether the issue is biodiversity, the protection of the climate or a stronger financial engagement of the industrialized nations to preserve the environment, the brakesman in Rio is always the same: the U.S.... The rigid U.S. stance is connected to industry's competitiveness with Japan, and also to the fact that it would apparently be asking too much of the citizens of the crumbling superpower to slightly cut back their standard of living for the sake of the environment, especially shortly before the presidential elections.... Most likely the U.S. would have made more concessions if the summit had taken place on a different date: just a few more, but at least something."

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Germany)

"It is amazing to see in what a thick-skinned manner the U.S. is resisting the process of detente between rich and poor states.... The Rio conference is an attempt to come closer to agreement. But the U.S. is blocking regulations which would give the poor countries more say. This reveals an outdated thinking that delays solutions to global environmental problems. The forest initiative announced by Bush is an example of that. It is meant to distract the public from the fact that the U.S. refuses to sign the biodiversity agreement. The initiative designed to preserve the forests -- nothing wrong with that -- becomes questionable because of its methods. Washington wants to render aid only to the countries of its choice."

(Koelner Stadt-Anzeiger, Germany)

"Only 48 hours before the end of the preliminary negotiations, the Earth Summit is at a standstill. The U.S. does not intend to sign the treaty...while Washington is attempting to diplomatically pressure Austria, Switzerland and Denmark into refusing to sign. There are those who feel that the U.S. obstruction is only a preventive measure to block Third World countries from requesting additional economic aid. It is therefore possible that at the last moment the U.S. will strike an agreement." (La Repubblica, Italy)

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daily 6/10

EDWARD C. LAWSON, JR.
2100 Philtower Building
Tulsa, Oklahoma
74103

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Date June 5, 1992

TO: ADDRESSEE Ms. Robin MacLean
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
ADDRESSEE'S TELEPHONE NUMBER _____
ADDRESSEE'S FACSIMILE NUMBER 202-456-2397

COMMENTS: Dear Robin:

Please ask the President to make two telephone calls. Please have
him call:

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Jr. - Owner and Editor of the Tulsa Tribune .

(918) 581-8402 - Business or (918) 494-8988 - Residence.

Robert E. Lorton - Owner Tulsa Daily World.

(918) 501-8330 - Business or (918) 742-7774 - Residence.

The President has done this in the 1988 Campaign and should do it now.
Feel free to mention my name as both gentlemen are close friends. *

FROM: ORIGINATOR Edward C. Lawson, Jr.

COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
TELEPHONE NUMBER _____ ROOM NO. _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING THE COVER) _____
(please number all pages)

FACSIMILE
NUMBER 918/582-4537

VERIFICATION
NUMBER 918/584-5155

* Ask for their editorial support and any help they can give. Thought everything went well last night and please congratulate the President for me.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

Marlin and Ron Kaufman both
favor your making these calls.

Thank you.

Phillip D. Brady

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 6-10-

TIME: 7¹⁵ A
Incoming/outgoing

WITH: Bobby Holt.

SUBJECT: attached me

"it'd be pleasure to mope it
up - do other"

"Ted Welch could do it"
75% more revised on your
"event system"

FOLLOW UP: None = I'll do it!!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Dad -

Bobby Holt has
been asked to take
on Team 100, Vol 1992
and Presidential Trust.

In order to do this
Bobby will have to
leave B/Q \$1.2 short

He is reluctant to
leave the job unfinished

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

He wants to know
if you want him to
take on the big job
factor (you do) -

Could you call
Bobby to thank him
and ask him to
leave B/Q for the
larger job -

Thanks
(slight hand hold) 9/12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rose

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4475

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1992

32 JUN 10 A7:36

FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 

SUBJECT: Telephone Call With Prime Minister Mitsotakis of Greece

DATE: June 10, 1992

PURPOSE: To hear a new Greek proposal for breaking the impasse on the Macedonian name issue.

BACKGROUND: This telephone call was requested by Prime Minister Mitsotakis who wants to discuss this proposal and urge that you lend it your support.

The proposal, referred to as the 'dual name' formula, would permit Macedonia to call itself Macedonia but have the international community recognize it formally by some other name, which negotiators would work out. This other name would be a formality only, such as when Macedonia applied to international organizations, and would be one to which the Macedonians would agree. Mitsotakis is apparently prepared to give assurances that Greece will not object to the use of the term Macedonia by the new state or to the people of this state calling themselves Macedonians. Moreover, Greece will be willing to issue Greek visas in passports which say Macedonia, and will clear Macedonian customs documents with this name.

Mitsotakis believes that he is taking an extreme political risk in advancing this proposal. He reportedly sees no other way out of the impasse and senses that Greece will become isolated as Russia, the EC and others recognize Macedonia by that name. Mitsotakis is apparently engaged in urgent diplomacy to secure U.S. and EC backing for this formula.

DECLASSIFIED

PER NSC WAIVER, #202102

By MC NARA, Date 7/16/2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

We believe you should encourage Mitsotakis in this effort to reach a solution to the problem. You should tell him that we can support it if Macedonia agrees to it; but it would be best not to let him believe that the U.S. will champion the idea or pressure Macedonia into acceptance.

SECURE OR OPEN: Open
INTERPRETER: To be provided by State
PHONE NUMBER: 011-30-1-7240-654/7240-107
CONTACT PERSON: Jane E. Holl, 395-4996
TIME DIFFERENCE: + 7 hours
SUGGESTED TIMES: Between 8:25 and 8:45am
TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION: See Tab A - Points to be Made
Date of Submission:

Attachment
Tab A Points to be Made

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH
PRIME MINISTER CONSTANTINE MITSOTAKIS OF GREECE

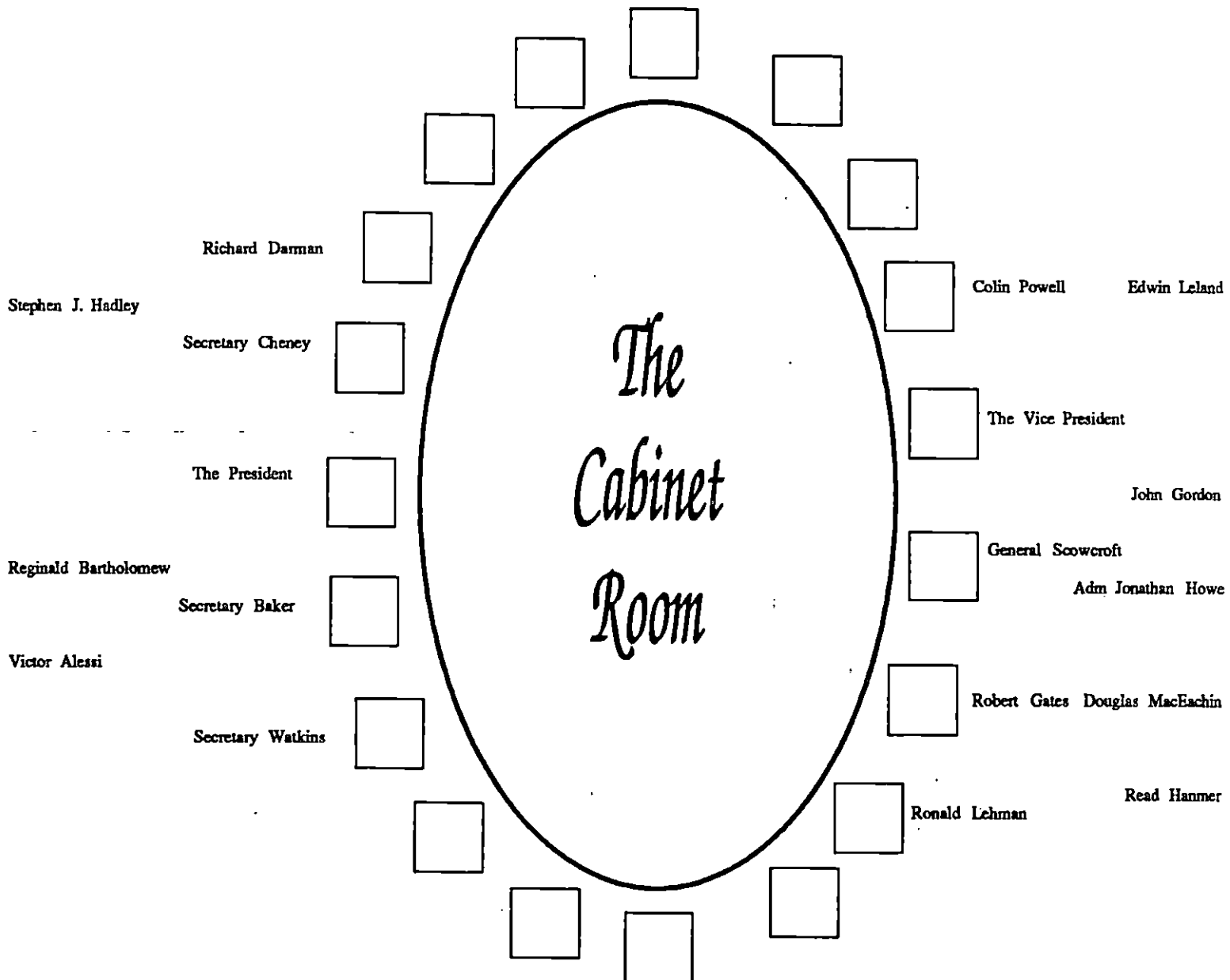
- When we last spoke, I agreed that you should have some time to work this problem out.
- You know that it has been our view that further delay will bring greater risks.
- If you can get Gligorov's agreement to your formula, you can count on our support.
- I trust you will also line up the European Community.
- You are free to tell the Macedonians as well as our European friends that the U.S. will go along if you can get the Macedonians to agree.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
PER NSC WAIVER, #2021-02
By MC NARA, Date 7/16/21

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 6-10-92 TIME: 8¹⁰ AM
Incoming/outgoing

WITH: Rep. Gary Solomon

SUBJECT: called to thank him
for support at meet on Hill
yes'day. Geo. W said he was great.
In upstate see Perot
evoking already

Very very supportive

FOLLOW UP: _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

82

DATE: 6/9/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SATELLITE ADDRESS ON BALANCED BUDGET
SUBJECT: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10 - 2:45 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	MOORE	☐	☒
DARMAN	☐	☒	PETERSMEYER	☐	☒
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☐	☒
BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROLLINS	☐	☐
CALIO	☐	☒	SMITH	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☐	☒	YEUTTER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	FINDLAY	☐	☒
GRAY	☐	☒	KAUFMAN	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☐	☒	MCGROARTY	☐	☒

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 JUN 9 P3:56

June 9, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DDH for DD*
FROM: JANICE SHAW CROUSE *Janice Crouse*
SUBJECT: SATELLITE ADDRESS ON BALANCE BUDGET

Sir, attached for your review are proposed remarks (5 minutes, teleprompter) for tomorrow's satellite address on the Balance Budget Amendment. You are scheduled to tape this address at 2:45 p.m. in the OEOB studio and it will be available to local television stations after 4 p.m.

Crouse/Gershowitz
Sunday, June 7, 1992
3:51pm
[tvaddress.fin]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FIVE-MINUTE TELEVISION ADDRESS
ON THE BALANCED BUDGET
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992

Tomorrow, the House of Representatives faces a critical vote on the Balanced Budget Amendment -- and right now is the time for some straight talk about our national deficit. With our federal debt averaging \$65,000 for the typical American family of four, I understand why the American people are fed up and why you are looking for change. I share your frustration and I'm determined to see things change.

I am convinced that a balanced budget amendment is the only way to force the federal government -- both the Congress and the Executive Branch -- to live within its means. In fact, the very first legislative proposal I made as President was a balanced budget plan.

I confidently presented a balanced budget constitutional amendment to the Congress. I asked our nation's elected leaders to put America's best interests first and to join me in reaching a goal that would benefit the nation now and in the future.

Eighty percent of the American public agree -- government spending must be restrained and the budget balanced. Government is too big and it spends too much. We are treating our national debt like the old fellow who borrowed money to pay off his loans. Inevitably someone, at some time, must foot the bill. And, it is

simply wrong to walk away from this mountain of debt and leave it to our kids.

Forty-four of our states have some kind of a constitutional requirement for a balanced budget. It's time for the federal government to follow their lead. We must balance the federal budget without shifting the funding burden along to the states; we must pay our own way. Our future is at stake. Now is the time to pass a Constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget.

And, let me caution Americans not to be taken in by bold blustering. We can't wheel-and-deal the deficit away. There's no easy answer that we can jot out on a blank sheet of paper to wipe out a deficit of that magnitude. We should not be willing to risk our grandchildren's future on sound-bites that merely "sound" real.

The deficit is what's real. Congressional inaction is what's real. A Constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget is what's needed. For that reason, I need your help to encourage Congress to do the right thing -- pass this balanced budget amendment. There is no single action we can take that will be any more important than doing this for our nation's future.

Thank you. May God bless you. And, may God bless the United States of America.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PD*
SUBJECT: National Medal of the Arts

Unfortunately, two other people who at first accepted the National Medal of the Arts -- the writer Wallace Stegner and the artist Roy Liechtenstein -- have now declined, citing perceived censorship by the NEA. Stegner's letter is attached at TAB A; Lichtenstein called the NEA to decline (and to his credit, did not tell the press).

This leaves two vacancies for the Medal. The NEA proposes the New York Times architectural critic Ada Louise Huxtable, who was nominated for the Medal in 1989, and the television producer Robert Soudek. As alternatives, they would recommend opera singer Rise Stevens, folk artist Bess Hawes, or the banjo player Earl Scruggs.

Biographical material on these candidates is attached at TAB B.

Thank you.

(Select two)

Ada Louise Huxtable ☒

Robert Soudek ☒

Rise Stevens ☐

Bess Hawes ☐

Earl Scruggs ☐

*But can we
determine ahead
of time if they
will accept.*

*we don't need any more
flaps over NEA -
Do we have to do so?*

WALLACE STEGNER

13456 SOUTH FORK LANE

LOS ALTOS HILLS, CA 94022

~~2 MAY 22~~ 9:12

May 17, 1992

Susan Houston
National Endowment for the Arts
Old Post Office Pavilion
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Ms. Houston:

Your telephone call telling me that President Bush has selected me among those to receive the National Medal for the Arts has put me in a quandary. Until recently I would have received the news with pride and gratification. But I have been distressed by what has been done to the Endowment for the Arts by its congressional and administration enemies, who first forced it to require a humiliating "decency oath" from its grantees, then fired Director John Frohnmayer and subverted his reasonable policies, and finally appointed in his place a censor with veto power over decisions of the staff and council.

I believe strongly in government support for the arts--believe, in fact, that a government that does not support the arts harms both itself and the nation. I also believe that support is meaningless, even harmful, if it restricts the imaginative freedom of those to whom it is given. By definition, creation breaks new ground, and to break new ground must take risks and make mistakes. It was only by taking risks that the human species, in Lewis Thomas's words, "blundered into brains." The supporting agency must allow for that risk taking, and so must itself take risks. That was the old, honorable philosophy of the Endowment, and I trust is still the faith of many of its officers and employees, though they are enjoined against it.

So, though I am grateful to people in the Endowment for nominating me, I am troubled by the political controls placed upon the agency. Though they do not seem to be applied to me, I feel that I must protest them, for some artists would feel lobotomized by them and the precedent of censorship is demoralizing. Therefore I must regretfully decline the honor that is offered me. I shall not be there on July 21 and 22.

Sincerely yours,

Wallace Stegner
Wallace Stegner

ADA LOUISE HUXTABLE

ADA LOUISE HUXTABLE, a distinguished architectural critic and writer, was born in New York City and lives there today. She has influenced generations of readers in her pioneering role in educating the general public on design, historic preservation, and quality and public accountability for design of our cities while highlighting issues regarding urban development and renewal.

Educated at Hunter College with graduate study in architectural history at New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, she began her career in 1946 as an assistant curator of architecture and design at the Museum of Modern Art. She left after four years to study contemporary Italian architecture and design with a Fulbright Scholarship (1950); she later received a Guggenheim Fellowship (1958) for study of American architecture. For two decades she has been a contributing editor to Progressive Architecture and Art in America and during that period she wrote "Pier Luigi Nervi" (George Braziller, Inc.) in 1960 on an Italian engineer; "Classical New York" (Doubleday) in 1964; "Will They Ever Finish Bruckner Boulevard?" (Macmillan) in 1970 and "Kicked a Building Lately?" (Quadrangle) in 1976.

In October of 1975 Huxtable was appointed a member of the Times editorial board, having served as architectural critic since May of 1963. During the time she freelanced for the New York Times, she won a Pulitzer Prize for Distinguished Criticism, seldom given to a writer of design. She played a pioneering role in calling attention to the quality of American cities and gradually established a definition of design that was broad enough to encompass the many different forces and art forms that make cities. In doing so she raised the level of discourse about design and her writings provided a basis for current debate on the subject of cities.

She has been recognized for her leadership in historic preservation during a time when great technological advances affected the designs of our urban areas. She has called out for quality and humane urban design and is credited with helping to establish urban design as an integral part of the curricula for academic design programs. And as cities became the domain of private development, Ms. Huxtable encouraged accountability and informed municipal policy as well as recognition of the voice of the private citizen. Today, daily newspapers throughout our country carry stories about the issues and process involved with the design of buildings and land development including a discussion of all aspects of the complex architectural process.

In the 1980's Ms. Huxtable has continued to write: "The Tall Building Artistically Reconsidered: The Search for a Skyscraper Style" (Pantheon Books, NY) in 1984 and "Architecture Anyone?" (Random House, NY) in 1986. Widely honored for her work, she

has received more than 25 honorary degrees and over 30 professional awards including the Architectural Criticism Medal of the American Institute of Architects (1969); the Special Award of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (1970); the Secretary's Award for Conservation of the U.S. Department of the Interior (1976); the Mayor's Cultural Award (for New York City 1984) and a MacArthur Fellowship (1981).

8) Robert Saudek: Television producer identified with cultural programming, his credits including "Omnibus", "Profiles in Courage" and "Telecasts of the New York Philharmonic". Now serves as president of New York's Museum of Broadcasting.

10) Rise Stevens: Born 1913, NYC. Mezzosoprano. She made her first appearance with the Metropolitan Opera in 1938. She remained at the Met to sing, among other roles, Carmen and Oktavian until 1961; she retired in 1964.

4) Bess Lomax Hawes: Born 1921, Austin, TX. Director Folk Arts Program since 1977. Played a major role in virtually all of the major American folk movements since the 1940's, working in many capacities - artist/performer, songwriter, folk music teacher, college professor, scholar, festival organizer, and arts administrator. In 1975, she moved to Washington, DC to play a major role in the organization of the Bicentennial Smithsonian Festival of American Folklife, which itself laid the groundwork for much of the important progress in the field of folk arts in subsequent years. Through Bess' vision and leadership from 1977-92, the Folk Arts Program had a major, far-reaching impact on the field. During this time it has been estimated that financial support for the folk arts through federal state government funding increased tenfold, from \$2 million to \$20 million. Through her intelligence, foresight, confidence in the excellence of American folk artists, and deep commitment to democratic principles, she has left an indelible mark on American arts.

20) Earl Scruggs: Born 1924, Flint Hill, NC. Banjo Player - was an overnight success at the Grand Ole Opry. Throughout the nation, largely unnoticed by the more commercial world of country music, a veritable "bluegrass revolution" got underway as both fans and musicians became attracted to the music. Scruggs prolonged the "bluegrass revolution" when he left the Blue Grass Boys and formed his own band with partner Lester Flatt. Known as Flatt and Scruggs and the Foggy Mountain Boys, they began a successful performing and recording career throughout the fifties and sixties. First bluegrass band ever to play a concert at Carnegie Hall. Their first instrumental release was "Foggy Mountain Breakdown", thought by some to be one of the most famous bluegrass songs ever written. It was used as the theme song for the movie "Bonnie and Clyde" and was awarded an Emmy that same year. Their "Ballad of Jed Clampett" is the theme for the television show "The Beverly Hillbillies".

daily
6/10

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NSC —

a
pm
NSC concurs.

Dear Mr. President:

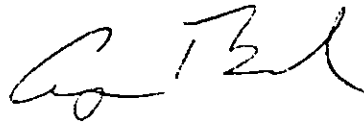
I was honored to welcome you and your delegation to the White House. It was indeed a pleasure to greet you as the first freely elected President of independent Ukraine to visit the United States. It was most successful in laying the foundation for a close partnership between Ukraine and the United States.

Thank you for the beautiful painting of Kiev. It is a wonderful commemorative of the newfound freedom and independence of your country. Barbara extends her thanks to Mrs. Kravchuk for the artistic porcelain plate. We appreciate your kind remembrances and your goodwill.

Our best wishes.

1E HILL;
WOODEN
32";

Sincerely,



His Excellency
Leonid M. Kravchuk
President of the
Republic of Ukraine
Kiev

WH GIFTS

TOTVALU P/V

GIFTS B

Rose

2529 ADD-ON

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1992

PRIVATE DINNER WITH
SECRETARY CHENEY AND SENIOR MILITARY LEADERSHIP

DATE: June 10, 1992

LOCATION: Residence

TIME: 6:30 p.m.

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *[Signature]*

I. PURPOSE

To provide an opportunity for the President to meet with his senior civilian and military defense leadership and their wives.

II. BACKGROUND

The President has agreed to host a dinner for participants and their wives. This is intended to be primarily a social event.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President, Vice President, National Security Advisor, Deputy National Security Advisor, Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the CINCs. See Tab B.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE

Dinner and toast.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Toast

Tab B List of Participants

Tab C Biographies of Attendees *not included
in copy*

TOAST FOR
PRIVATE DINNER WITH
SECRETARY CHENEY AND SENIOR MILITARY LEADERSHIP

- We've all talked about the incredible changes in the international security landscape we have seen in recent years -- and we all know that change, especially change of this magnitude, involves considerable instability and uncertainty. How you, our senior military leadership, deal with uncertainty on a day-to-day basis determines, in large measure, the success that our country will have in adapting to the future world.
- In the next few weeks, several of you will pass the burden of shaping our changing world to your successors. I thank you for your truly exceptional leadership.
- General Galvin, during your tenure you have shaped a new NATO strategy and force structure -- one that recognizes the meaning of the collapse of the Berlin Wall and keeps the U.S. a major military force in Europe.
- Admiral Edney, you have shown America and the world how important a strong and responsive military is in a world where we are confronted daily by the influx of illegal drugs and refugees.
- General Kutyna, in Operation Desert Storm you introduced a new concept in warfighting -- the widespread use of space assets to contribute directly to protecting our troops in the field and improving their offensive punch.

- Everyone here tonight made a significant contribution to Desert Shield and Desert Storm. This conflict showed that our country not only has the military technology to prevail when needed, but -- much more importantly -- the training, professionalism, and leadership as well.
- You were more than equal to that extraordinary test. But the job is not done. We have tough global challenges ahead and hard fights at home for the resources you will need. The decisions you make every day in adapting our forces to the certain tests of an uncertain world will be critical to the security of future generations of Americans. I can't think of a more important period to be leading our forces.
- As we look to the future, let us all remember that we stand on the shoulders of those who maintained the vigil over the last fifty years. Ladies and gentlemen, let us raise a toast then to our friends and colleagues who have gone before, to those who will be leaving command in the near future, and to those who will help ensure our strength and freedom in the years ahead.

PARTICIPANTS

The President
Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense
Donald Atwood, Deputy Secretary of Defense
Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Admiral Jonathan Howe, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
General Colin Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Admiral David E. Jeremiah, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
General Gordon Sullivan, Army Chief of Staff
Admiral Frank B. Kelso, II, Chief of Naval Operations
General Merrill A. McPeak, Air Force Chief of Staff
General Carl Mundy, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps
Admiral J. William Kime, Commandant U.S. Coast Guard
General John R. Galvin, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command
General John M. D. Shalikashvili, USA, prospective Commander in Chief U.S. European Command
Admiral Charles R. Larson, USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command
Admiral Leon A. Edney, USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command
Admiral Paul D. Miller, USN, prospective Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command
General George A. Joulwan, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. Southern Command
General Joseph P. Hoar, USMC, Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command
General Donald J. Kutyna, USAF, Commander in Chief, U.S. Space Command
General Charles A. Horner, USAF, prospective Commander in Chief, U.S. Space Command
General Carl W. Stiner, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command
General George L. Butler, USAF, Commander in Chief, U.S. Strategic Command
General Hansford T. Johnson, USAF, Commander in Chief, U.S. Transportation Command
General Edwin H. Burba, Jr., USA, Commander in Chief, Forces Command
General Robert W. Riscassi, USA, Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command

Note: Spouses name will be provided by the Social office.

**FIVE-MINUTE TELEVISION ADDRESS
ON THE BALANCED BUDGET
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992**

12 JUN 10 AM : 11

**TOMORROW, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FACES A
CRITICAL VOTE ON THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT -- AND
RIGHT NOW IS THE TIME FOR SOME STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT OUR
NATIONAL DEFICIT. WITH OUR FEDERAL DEBT AVERAGING
\$65,000 FOR THE TYPICAL AMERICAN FAMILY OF FOUR, I
UNDERSTAND WHY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE FED UP AND WHY
YOU ARE LOOKING FOR CHANGE. I SHARE YOUR FRUSTRATION
AND I'M DETERMINED TO SEE THINGS CHANGE.**

**I AM CONVINCED THAT A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT IS
THE ONLY WAY TO FORCE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT -- BOTH
THE CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH -- TO LIVE WITHIN
ITS MEANS. IN FACT, THE VERY FIRST ADDRESS TO CONGRESS
I MADE AS PRESIDENT INCLUDED A CALL FOR A BALANCED
BUDGET.**

I CONFIDENTLY PRESENTED A BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO THE CONGRESS. I ASKED OUR NATION'S ELECTED LEADERS TO PUT AMERICA'S BEST INTERESTS FIRST AND TO JOIN ME IN REACHING A GOAL WHOSE BENEFITS WILL BE MEASURED IN JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR OURSELVES AND FOR CHILDREN. EIGHTY PERCENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AGREE -- GOVERNMENT SPENDING MUST BE RESTRAINED AND THE BUDGET BALANCED. GOVERNMENT IS TOO BIG AND IT SPENDS TOO MUCH. WE ARE TREATING OUR NATIONAL DEBT LIKE THE OLD FELLOW WHO BORROWED MONEY TO PAY OFF HIS LOANS. INEVITABLY SOMEONE, AT SOME TIME, MUST FOOT THE BILL. AND, IT IS SIMPLY WRONG TO WALK AWAY FROM THIS MOUNTAIN OF DEBT AND LEAVE IT TO OUR KIDS.

FORTY-FOUR OF OUR STATES HAVE SOME KIND OF A CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR A BALANCED BUDGET. IT'S TIME FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FOLLOW THEIR LEAD. WE MUST BALANCE THE FEDERAL BUDGET WITHOUT SHIFTING THE FUNDING BURDEN ALONG TO THE STATES; WE MUST PAY OUR OWN WAY. OUR FUTURE IS AT STAKE. NOW IS THE TIME TO PASS A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MANDATING A BALANCED BUDGET.

AND, LET ME CAUTION AMERICANS NOT TO BE TAKEN IN BY BOLD BLUSTERING. WE CAN'T WHEEL-AND-DEAL THE DEFICIT AWAY. THERE'S NO EASY ANSWER THAT WE CAN JOT OUT ON A BLANK SHEET OF PAPER TO WIPE OUT A DEFICIT OF THAT MAGNITUDE. WE SHOULD NOT BE WILLING TO RISK OUR GRANDCHILDREN'S FUTURE ON SOUND-BITES THAT MERELY "SOUND" REAL.

THE DEFICIT IS WHAT'S REAL. CONGRESSIONAL INACTION IS WHAT'S REAL. A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MANDATING A BALANCED BUDGET IS WHAT'S NEEDED. FOR THAT REASON, I NEED YOUR HELP TO ENCOURAGE YOUR CONGRESSMEN TO DO THE RIGHT THING -- PASS THIS BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT. THERE IS NO SINGLE ACTION WE CAN TAKE THAT WILL BE ANY MORE IMPORTANT THAN DOING THIS FOR OUR NATION'S FUTURE.

THANK YOU. MAY GOD BLESS YOU. AND, MAY GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#

NAME Mr. F. Clifton White
SPOUSE Mrs. Bunny
SAL OUT Clif & Bunny
DESCR Known to *Vic Gold*. Worked with *Dean Burch*. Political
tactician for Eisenhower, Nixon, Goldwater and Reagan.
CODES CC5 HSTNTX PLITCL
FFNAME "George Bush" out.
HOME1 8 Joshua Lane
Greenwich, CT 06830
LUPDATE 920225
UPDATE BY CT03
PRIV COMM

. Son: F. Clifton White, Jr., Take Pride in America, Department
of Interior, Room 5123, 1849 "C" Street, NW, Washington 20240,
(202) 208-3726 (as of 7/90).
. Elder in Presbyterian Church in Rye, NY.
. Per *Barbara Hayward* - He is expected to live 6 months to a
year. 2/92.

CONTACT

. Prior to 1992, they have attended a State Dinner.

6/10/92
called &
accepted

6/10/92

Mr. President:

Laurie Firestone would like to go over the dinner list with you anytime after 3 PM today.

- 2) Cliff White of Connecticut will be in town June 16 - 20th, and would like 15-20 minutes with you.

Looking at the schedule there is no time -- With Yeltsin and your leaving town on the 18th.

Is this someone I should try to accommodate?

GUIDANCE PLEASE. YES

~~NO~~

6/10/92

Rose,

Sharon Edwards called for Mr. F. Clifton White, from Connecticut.

Mr. White wanted to let the President know that he will be in town next week and would like to meet with him for 15-20 minutes, if possible.

He arrives on Tuesday, June 16, at 11:00 a.m. and will be available until Friday morning.

Sharon Edwards can be reached at (202) 828-8507.

Nancy

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. List	Re: Another Option: Step-by-Step Program [originally closed as 02a). (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, June 10, 1992 [1]

Date Closed: 9/9/2019	OA/ID Number: 90687-001
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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Paper	Re: Options Paper: Nest Steps on Nuclear Testing [originally closed as 02b]. (3 pp.)	6/6/92	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Wednesday, June 10, 1992 [1]

Date Closed: 9/9/2019

OA/ID Number: 90687-001

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
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- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

Deed of Gift Restrictions

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- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Outline	Re: National Security Council Meeting [originally closed as 02c]. (3 pp.)	6/9/92	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, June 10, 1992 [1]

Date Closed: 9/9/2019 **OA/ID Number:** 90687-001

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

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

DATE: June 10, 1992
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM

NUCLEAR TESTING POLICY

Agenda

- I. Opening Statement President
- II. Introduction Brent Scowcroft
- III. Discussion All Participants
- IV. Summary Brent Scowcroft

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (D), September 11, 2006
By MC NARA, Date 6/8/24

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Talking Points	Re: Points To Be Made for National Security Council Meeting on Nuclear Testing Policy [originally closed as 02d]. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, June 10, 1992 [1]

Date Closed: 9/9/2019 **OA/ID Number:** 90687-001

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

Appeal Case #:

Re-review Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Disposition Date:

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MR Case #:

AR Disposition:

MR Disposition:

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PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

James A. Baker III, Secretary of State

Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense

James D. Watkins, Secretary of Energy

Richard Darman, Director, Office of Management and Budget

Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security
Affairs

Robert M. Gates, Director of Central Intelligence

Colin L. Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Ronald F. Lehman, Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Jonathan T. Howe, Deputy Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs

Reginald Bartholomew, Under Secretary for International Security
Affairs

John Gordon, Senior Director, Defense Policy / Arms Control, NSC
Staff

Stephen J. Hadley, Assistant Secretary of Defense for
International Security Policy

Victor Alessi, Director, Office of Arms Control and
Nonproliferation, Department of Energy

Douglas MacEachin, Chief, Operations Resource Management Staff,
Central Intelligence Agency

Edwin Leland, Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint
Chiefs of Staff

Read Hanmer, Deputy Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Talking Points	Re: Points To Be Made for National Security Council Meeting on Nuclear Testing Policy [Cards] [originally closed as 02e]. (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, June 10, 1992 [1]

Date Closed:	9/9/2019	OA/ID Number:	90687-001
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:	

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