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Series: Daily Files
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Folder Title:
Saturday, August 15, 1992 [1]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Handwritten Notes	Re: Secure Presidential Phone Call Camp David with Brent Scowcroft [originally closed as 01a]. (1 pp.)	8/18/92	(b)(1)	
02. Handwritten Notes	The President to Brent Scowcroft [originally closed as 01b]. (1 pp.)	8/15/92	(b)(1)	
03. Cable	Cabinet Office to The White House, Re: 151740Z. (2 pp.)	8/15/92	(b)(1)	S

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Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

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Series: Daily Files

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WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Saturday, August 15, 1992 [1]

Pinksheet Number: cap6209

OA/ID Number: 90707-002

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

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

AUGUST 15th , 19⁹²

[illegible]



THE PRESIDENT

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prize

daily 8/15

File

8.15

I am sick and tired of hearing from the Liberal Democrats in Congress and from the twins, our opponents, that we have no plan for the future of this country.

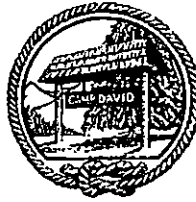
Well let me remind you-not only do we have a plan, we have put forward ideas over and over again that would have pulled us out of this anemic economic growth, only to have those ideas and plans blocked by the tired old Democrat leaders in Congress;

The American people want progress. Well Here's our plan for progress:

Budget Reform:

We need a balanced budget amendment to our Constitution. We need to discipline the Democrat spendthrift Congress. Gov Clinton opposes this amendment. The Democrat leadership in Congress oppose it. The American people support it, you support it, I support it. Let's elect a Congress that will get the job done.

We need a line item veto for the President. 43 Governors have it. My opponent says he's for it. Well maybe here's something we can do. As soon as the congress comes back I will ask the Congress to vote on the line item veto. I will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Republican members of Congress and I challenge Gov Clinton to deliver a simple majority of the Democrats in Congress. Let's see how much of his



THE PRESIDENT

smooth oratory of promise and change is for real.

We need a cap on the mandatory spending that is out of control. I have a proposal before Congress right now. Such spending control is not easy. It will require sacrifice but it can and must be done. I challenge the Democrat controlled congress to pass caps on mandatory spending exempting Social Security.

Health Care Reform:

My opponent favors a reform plan that would raise taxes on small business and get the government further involved. We favor a plan that would make insurance available to all- to the poorest of the poor- a plan that would keep the government from diminishing the quality of our national health care, a plan that will control the costs and will offer hope to the families that are afraid.

Education Reform

Last week the Democrat controlled Congress approved a tired old education bill- more of the same, more mediocrity, more government.

Our plan- says let's bring to education the same innovation and the same drive that has made us the pioneers in so many other fields. Lets give parents the chance to choose their children's school- public, private or parochial.



THE PRESIDENT

Let's help local communities decide how to literally revolutionize their own schools. Gov Clinton says he is for choice. Indeed he wrote a letter to Milwaukee's innovative star Polly Williams congratulating her for her foresight on choice.. But then the powerful teachers unions got to him. And he changed. As for me let him stand with the old thinkers in the teachers unions I will stand with the teachers themselves all across this country. Thank God for those who teach our kids.

Trade Expansion

You and I are for free trade. We know it creates jobs right here in the USA. My opponent says he is for it, but then he hedges and straddles. O>K> here's a chance to stand up and be counted. I We have hammered out a new North American Free Trade Agreement. The American People are for it, you and I are for it. Where is Governor Clinton. No, don't say on the one hand I am for it, on the other I oppose it. Stand up and tell the American People where you are.

When you are President you can't duck and weave, you can't slide away from the tough decision, you can't be all things to all people- so Gov Clinton where do you stand?

Legal Reform

We must get control over the reckless law suits that are driving doctors out of medicine, Little League coaches off the



THE PRESIDENT

field, and raising the costs of everything in this country. We sue each other too much and care for each other too little. I have sent proposal after proposal to the Congress but each one has been blocked by the puppets of the Trial Lawyers Association.

My opponent, supported by that powerful lobby opposes tort reform, opposes putting limits on these outrageous lawsuits. I ask the American people to help me break the gridlock and get these necessary reforms enacted into law.

Welfare Reform

I favor reforming our tired welfare system that continues to keep too many Americans in poverty, stripping them of their dignity.

My administration is working with the states to encourage work fare. If you get a government check you ought to be willing to work, or you ought to be willing to learn. And if you are not willing the system should enforce workfare or learnfare.

Tax Reform

In my state of the union message I challenged Congress to pass 6 tax changes that would have stimulated our economy and created at least 500,00 new jobs by now. What happened- the Grid Lock Congress failed to move. I have tried to work with Congress. I made one well known compromise. I n order to get our Child Care Bill through and in order to get meaningful



THE PRESIDENT

enforceable caps on discretionary spending
I compromised with Congress on one now infamous tax bill. Never again. They have not changed their tax and spend ways, my opponent now rises up out of Madison Square Garden pledging a massive new tax increase and even more new spending. I say enough is enough. Give me a Congress that will help us reform the tax code not raise taxes on the working man and woman in this country.

Regulatory Reform.

Small Business particularly has been victimized by the zeal of the regulators. Dan Quayle's Council on Competitiveness is fighting back. We have placed a moratorium on all Federal Regulations. In just _____ months that has saved the taxpayer \$_____. I will continue that moratorium for the next 6 months. I will ask Congress to break the grid lock and pass legislation to lighten the regulatory burden on the American people. And I will ask Mr. Clinton to tell his running mate Sen Gore 'to stop advocating new regulations that will shut down many small businesses and will impose CAFE standards on the auto industry that will throw hundreds of thousands of workers out of their jobs. We've got a good environmental record but it is not driven by the extremes and as long as I 'm president it won't be.

Government Reform:
Congress must live by the same laws it imposes on others.



THE PRESIDENT

My terms as President are limited. It is time to limit the terms of members of Congress. One way to break the grid lock is to keep the Congressional bureaucracy from perpetuating itself. One way to do that is term limits. Another way is to change control of Congress itself. For 38 years one party has controlled the House of Representatives and look where we're at. They can't even run a two bit post office or tiny little bank. Help me change control of Congress.

Anti Crime-Anti Drug

In his acceptance speech 8 years ago President Reagan pointed out that he had sent strong crime legislation to Congress and it was still sitting there. Well, 8 years later let me bring you up to date. We have sent strong crime and drug legislation to the Congress and it is tied up in some Committee or sub committee. Help me pass legislation that will strengthen the death penalty laws, that will reform the endless appeals process that makes justice less than swift and less than sure.

Help me pass legislation that will have a little more sympathy for the victims of crime, a little less for the criminal. Change the Habeus Corpus laws that result in endless appeals- result in Justice that is neither swift nor sure. And legislation that will back up our police out on the streets. God Bless those law enforcement



THE PRESIDENT

officers who risk their lives for us every single day.

We have a great new program for combatting drugs and great progress has been made. We are doing better in interdiction, teen age use of cocaine is down by 60% but we must do more. We must and we will win this war on drugs.

National Energy Strategy

The Energy plan I sent to the Congress means less dependency on foreign oil. It means more domestic drilling, it means accelerated use of alternate sources of energy-environmentally sound sources. It means more research and less regulation.

Financial Reform

To really grow we must reform our financial institutions making regulation simpler and less burdensome. Making credit more available particularly to Small Business. It means making our banks more competitive in this global economy.

8-15-92

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1992

File

to



*Henson,
good paper -
see attached
CB
8-15*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: W. HENSON MOORE
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

W. Henson Moore

SUBJECT: Growth Agenda Statement

I believe strongly that we need to pull into one concise document your economic agenda to show the American people that you do, in fact, have a plan. I have been talking and thinking about this for months, but in the last week I have tried to draft one myself. Attached is the first draft of such an effort. Much more work needs to be done to it to add pertinent facts and to staff the information which is in this document. I would not have submitted it to you in the first draft form, but with the impending personnel changes, it may not be possible for me to work upon it further.

The interesting thing about this document is that it proves you have, in fact, already identified all of the problems facing this country which have an impact upon jobs and the quality of life of the American people. More importantly, you have already begun work on each of those particular actions which make up the whole of the plan. You are far ahead of Clinton as his economic plan is vague and certainly not begun. Your's is specific, already spelled out in existing legislation and is well on its way. All you need is a second term to complete this growth agenda.

Good luck - we need you!

cc: Mr. Skinner

FIRST DRAFT - 8/13/92

THE PRESIDENT'S GROWTH AGENDA

INTRODUCTION

The history of the United States economy has been one of steady growth offering each generation a better opportunity for upward mobility than the preceding one. There is no reason to believe that the American economy has reached a point at which it can grow no further and, therefore, our children will not have as good an opportunity as we had. Quite the contrary, there is every reason to believe our economy will be stronger and better in the future offering even better opportunities to those who come after us. We are not sliding into decline or becoming a second-rate economic power. Clearly, our best days are ahead if the American people support the changes necessary to meet the challenges as we have always done in the past.

Nothing really stands still. To argue that we must preserve the status quo is a mistake. We must change. The only question is what form shall this change take place? Shall we revert back to failed policies of change of the past of bigger government, more government regulations, more government spending, more government control over our lives and more taxes; or should we continue on a proven path of change which depends upon less government, more individual freedom, more competition and more stimulus for

growth? The answer is clear that we need a continuation of a growth agenda and not a return to a big government agenda.

In order for our economy to grow at a rate fast enough to offer sufficient opportunity and to continue to best international competition, there are a number of changes we must yet make in our country to give us individually and as a people the very best chance of success. The sum of these changes is the President's growth agenda. They include:

1. Budget reform
2. Health care reform
3. Education reform
4. Trade expansion
5. Legal reform
6. Welfare reform
7. Tax reform
8. Regulatory reform
9. Government reform
10. Anti-crime/drug abuse
11. Financial sector reform
12. National Energy Strategy
13. Expansion of research and development

This twelve-point growth agenda will assure America's economic greatness well into the next century. We must under-

stand that there is no one or a few simple steps which can be taken to quickly assure our economic greatness. There are no easy answers, but a number of substantive changes which will solve a complex problem. Each of the items of the agenda discussed below will have a significant impact on America's economic future, but only when all of them are taken together can we be assured of absolute success. These are the changes which must be accomplished in the next four years. Others may well appear as time goes on as our economy is not a static thing, but one constantly changing and evolving. We can with continued committed leadership accomplish this agenda which is the Number One priority of a second Bush Administration.

GROWTH CHANGES

1. BUDGET REFORM

PROBLEM: Obviously government spending over and above that absolutely necessary draws needed funds from the private sector into the public sector. Deficit spending compounds the problem of excessive government spending as the amount of credit required by the government forces up real interest rates to a point where the cost of money is so expensive that an economy can not expand, or if it does, it is carrying an expense not born by international competitors. The

1992 federal budget is \$1/4 trillion. The deficit is expected to be \$333.5 billion. Federal spending is 23.6% of our GDP. All three of these figures are too high and must be controlled. There does not now exist sufficient tools for the President to be able to control spending. The only power he now has at his is the veto. That power alone is insufficient. Perhaps the greatest threat to a growing economy is excessive government spending and large federal deficits.

SOLUTION: There are three needed solutions to remedy this situation. No one of the three will solve the problem, but together with existing veto power and term limitations should provide a meaningful solution which will balance the budget, begin the long road of retiring the federal debt and check unnecessary spending in the future.

First, there needs to be a balanced budget amendment added to the Constitution which will require a balanced budget within a certain number of years. Second, a line item veto power must be given to the President to allow him to veto a particular expenditure or program within a much larger piece of legislation, similar to the power that forty-three governors now have at the state level. Third, a cap on mandatory spending is

essential the President obtained from Congress in 1990 for discretionary spending. This would prevent the Congress or the programs from spending money over and above that cap level. The cap would be set with allowance for growth in proportion to the number of new clients of the particular program and inflation.

STATUS: The Balanced Budget Amendment was defeated in the House of Representatives by twelve votes in 1992. It must be reconsidered as soon as possible. The line item veto was defeated in the Senate in 1992 and must also be reconsidered. The cap on mandatory spending has been proposed by the President and should be considered by Congress as soon as possible.

2. HEALTH CARE REFORM

PROBLEM: *The problem of health care in this country is not one of quality, as we have the finest in the world. The problem is two-fold - too many citizens are without coverage and the increasing cost. Both of these problems contribute to a hindrance to a growing economy. Today _____ percent of Americans are not covered by health insurance. Many Americans who are covered can not afford to leave one source of employment for perhaps a better opportunity for fear of not*

being able to transport their coverage to the new job and running the risk of losing their health insurance.

In addition, the cost of health care has grown at a rate faster than that of inflation for some time now. It is growing at the annual rate for the last decade of approximately _____ percent, while inflation has been on the average _____ percent. Also, as a percent of our gross national product, the cost of health care is steadily climbing from _____ of GNP in 19__ to _____ percent of GNP for 1991. The rising cost is causing many businesses to drop or forego health care for employees. Those businesses which are providing it for employees find that the increasing cost has a direct impact on consumer cost, wages, as well as international competitiveness. For example, the average American automobile has \$600 of its cost due and owing to health care of auto workers. For our quality of life as well as future economic strength, we must solve these two problems involving health care.

SOLUTION: The solution is not to create a government health care system which will almost certainly substantially increase taxes and result in lesser quality care.

Federal legislation is needed to insure the transportability of health care benefits as a worker moves from one job to another. In addition, legislation is needed to create a voucher system to insure that Americans who do not now have health insurance coverage can afford to do so. Lastly, a system needs to be created through legislation that would allow small market reforms to bring down the cost of health care.

STATUS: The Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1992 was transmitted by the President to Congress on July 2, 1992. There has been no action taken by the Congress. It is opposed by those who prefer a government-run health care system paid for by a new substantial payroll tax.

3. **EDUCATION REFORM**

PROBLEM: *The American education system has served America's students well in the past, but must now be revolutionized to break the mold of the past in order to properly meet the challenges of the future. Our students and workers must be better educated than even before to qualify for the jobs of the future and be more effective than workers in competing economics.*

The American time-honored principle of competition should be applied to education to foster across the board improvement, an apprenticeship program is needed for students to acquire meaningful skills with quality training, job training for those out of school needs to be improved as occupations change, and there needs to be a new funding mechanism to provide the wherewithal to any American to be able to finance any form of education at any time during life. Substantial changes need to be made in the American education system to insure that every citizen receives the training at any point to offer them the possibility of taking full advantage of any and every opportunity. The most far-reaching education agenda ever touching every facet of education in the United States has been proposed consisting of five separate parts (American 2000, Jobs Training 2000, Apprenticeship 2000, Lifetime Credit Line, and the GI Bill for Children).

SOLUTION: The America 2000 program creates federal support for a school choice program and a demonstration project in each Congressional District in the country of a new American school. This is to provide funding for a "break the mold" new education school format to be tried and tested and then to develop new schools.

The Freedom of Choice is to allow American parents to determine the appropriate public, private or parochial school for their children. This will not only create new schools, but will create the badly needed competition between schools in the United States to offer the finest form of education.

The Jobs Training Act 2000 proposes to replace the fragmented and inefficient panoply of current federal job training programs with one new coordinated, market-driven system that would allow a worker to go to one place to determine all of the possible programs available to him or her. The Apprenticeship 2000 program would allow a high school student to begin working in a qualified apprenticeship program while going to high school to be able to learn a meaningful skill which, upon graduation, will likely result in gainful employment.

The Lifelong credit line is designed to offer every single member of a household up to \$25,000 over a lifetime loan for any educational purpose at any type of educational institution. This is to provide the finances to attend a private trade school, a particular institute of some sort, as well as other educational institutions charging a tuition. This will be avail-

able throughout the lifetime of the individual citizen in order to assist in changing careers or mastering new skills necessary for new opportunities.

Lastly, the GI Bill for Children has been proposed to create a \$1,000 voucher for students to be able to use at any elementary or secondary school of their choice whether public, private or parochial. This creates the funding to make choice a reality for all Americans. This opens up opportunities for financially disadvantaged students which now are not possible.

STATUS: The America 2000 Excellence in Education Act was transmitted by the President to Congress on May 22, 1991, and has not yet been enacted by Congress. The choice provision is opposed by the education unions.

The Jobs Training 2000 Act was transmitted by the President to Congress on April 28, 1992, and has not been enacted by the Congress.

The National Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992 was transmitted by the President on Congress on May 13, 1992, and has not been enacted by the Congress.

The Lifelong Learning Act of 1992 was transmitted by the President on May 14, 1992, and has not been enacted by Congress.

The State and Local GI Bills for Children was transmitted by the President to Congress on June 25, 1992, and has not been enacted by Congress. It is opposed by the education unions.

4. **TRADE EXPANSION**

PROBLEM: *No economy can achieve its potential under the false flag of protectionism. The United States is the largest exporter of goods and services in the world. In the past several years, growth in exports has been the one bright spot in our economy. Free and fair trade offers the best opportunity to create the most jobs in the future. Where trade barriers are eliminated, the United States obtains a direct benefit. It is necessary, however, to successfully negotiate internationally to eliminate discriminatory subsidies by other governments for their exports, remove barriers to the importation of American goods and services, and to protect American intellectual property rights. These negotiations are ongoing worldwide, regionally*

and bilaterally. An aggressive program of continued negotiations is essential in order to expand our exports and, therefore, sustain economic growth.

SOLUTION: Globally, the Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations is currently underway. These negotiations need to be concluded to reduce subsidies and barriers. Regionally, the North American Free Trade Agreement has been successfully negotiated. It must now be implemented to open up free trade between Canada, the United States and Mexico. The implementation of this agreement will create a substantial number of jobs in the United States, as well as help relieve the illegal immigration problem of Mexicans into the United States. Bilaterally, there are a number of problems which can be addressed with individual countries to improve trade relations.

STATUS: GATT negotiations are currently underway and could be concluded by the end of 1992. NAFTA negotiations have been completed and is now awaiting Congressional approval.

5. **LEGAL REFORM**

PROBLEM: This country simply has far too many lawsuits. This results in a tremendous cost to our economy which, in turn, causes a higher overhead to our businesses than those of foreign competitors. This results in higher prices to American consumers, fewer jobs and fewer exports. For example, American corporations spend a higher percent of their budgets on legal costs than corporations anywhere in the world. In addition, the rate of lawsuits in this country has grown from _____ in _____ to _____ in 1992, or a _____ percent increase. In health care, for example, it is believed that \$20 billion a year is spent by the health care system not to improve the care of patients, but to conduct tests which have no therapeutic or diagnostic value, but only to serve as protection from potential lawsuits.

SOLUTION: Legislation is needed at the federal level to reduce cost and delays in the civil justice system, to deter litigation which lacks merit by requiring for many private cases in federal court that the losing party reimburse the winning party for attorneys' fees, and to propose caps on certain possible awards, such as in medical malpractice. The result of these changes will save the economy a substantial sum of money which can

be utilized in higher wages, new investment in businesses and investment in new technologies.

STATUS: The Access to Justice Act of 1992 was transmitted by the President to Congress on February 4, 1992. There has been no action on the legislation. It is strongly opposed by trial lawyers.

6. **WELFARE REFORM**

PROBLEM: Too many Americans find it necessary to avail themselves of welfare at the state and federal levels. Too many of those remain on the welfare rolls and do not become productive citizens. In addition, welfare is a tremendous cost to the American taxpayer. The movement of people from welfare rolls to into productive jobs increases the productivity of our economy, increases taxes being paid by formerly unemployed recipients, and reduces the tax burden upon the economy to support these programs. Making our citizens more productive and reducing the cost of a government program both cause our economy to become more competitive and stronger.

SOLUTION: The states should be encouraged to experiment with ways to reform the welfare programs of the country. Almost all such experimentation and reform will require a waiver of applicable federal laws. The federal government should not only encourage requests for waivers, but should move very expeditiously to approve them.

STATUS: Six states have submitted waivers to the federal government since _____ (Wisconsin, California, New Jersey, _____ and _____), which have all been approved.

7. **TAX REFORM**

PROBLEM: *It is obvious that an oppressive tax system can thwart growth in an economy. The tax system should be amended to encourage production and growth.*

SOLUTION: The capital gains should be reduced from its present level of _____ to 15% in order to encourage the investment into capital which increases growth and productivity. There needs to be a new investment tax allowance to encourage the recovery of revenue spent for investment on equipment. In addition, a simplified

and liberalized treatment of depreciation under the alternative minimum tax is necessary in order to more fairly allow producers to recover costs incurred in the production of income. Further, to encourage home ownership and the construction of homes, there should be a new \$5,000 tax credit for first-time home buyers. Individual Retirement Account withdrawals should also be altered to allow withdrawal from them to buy a home for the first time without paying a penalty. Lastly, the research and development tax credit currently in law needs to be extended permanently.

STATUS: Legislation was transmitted by the President to the Congress on _____ and has yet to become law.

8. **REGULATORY REFORM**

PROBLEM: *Excessive government regulations can have a very adverse impact on growth of the economy. Even necessary regulations can be obstructive or have a greater impact than absolutely necessary in an unfortunate way upon commerce. It has become obvious that the normal regulatory process of the government is producing an excessive number of regulations and that*

many needed regulations are going too far in their impact on the economy.

SOLUTION: A regulatory moratorium is in place and must be continued until proper control has been exerted and a new process is developed for reviewing regulations. The Council on Competitiveness, headed by the Vice President, should continue its valuable work in reviewing regulations and continue to be funded by the Congress.

STATUS: A moratorium is in place, the Council on Competitiveness continues its work, although the Congress has withdrawn all its funding for fiscal year 1993.

9. GOVERNMENT REFORM

PROBLEM: *Government can not and should not try to ensure economic growth as that would entail the picking of winners and losers at which the government is not adept. Government needs to do two things to help the economy achieve expansion. First, it needs to get out of the way and not be a bureaucratic burden. It needs to be efficient and not be involved unless absolutely necessary. Second, we must reduce the cost of*

government wherever possible to, in turn, reduce taxes upon the economy which funds could be better spent in wages and investment. Both the Executive Branch and Legislative Branch of government have grown over the years more than necessary and both need to be paired back. In addition, the country does not need the service of professional politicians, but citizen public servants. People who come to Washington to serve for a limited time will make courageous decisions in the best interest of the country as opposed to career politicians who are concerned about their political future.

SOLUTION: The number of Cabinet departments has grown to the present level of fourteen and the number of federal agencies has grown to an additional forty-seven. The departments should be reduced from fourteen to eight and the forty-seven agencies down to five. In addition, Congressional staff has grown from 22,000 in 1960 to 38,000 in 1992, or a 72% increase. Personal staff of Members of Congress has increased from 5,804 in 1967 to 12,100 in 1992, or a 108% increase. In order to reduce the cost of the Congress and to increase its efficiency, personal staff to Members of Congress should be cut in half or roughly back to the level in 1967, and committee staff should be cut by

half the amount of their increase since 1970. In addition, there should be term limits placed on Members of Congress as currently exist for the President. Members of the House should be limited to no more than six two-year terms and members of the Senate to no more than two six-year terms.

STATUS: Legislation is being crafted.

10. ANTI-CRIME/DRUG ABUSE

PROBLEM: *Crime and drug abuse are certainly a social ill of gigantic proportions, but they are also an unnecessary drain upon the economy, costing resources which could be going into an expanding economy and creating a governmental and societal problem resulting in our being less competitive. The problem is a growing one involving both supply and demand for drugs. Fifty percent of all crime is caused by illegal use of drugs. A tougher crime bill is needed at the federal level. A 1988 study shows that 51% of all the violent offenders in 36 states and the District of Columbia were back on the streets within two years after conviction and 76% were out within four years. Offenders sent to prison*

need to be imprisoned longer to keep them off the streets and to serve as a deterrent.

SOLUTION: New federal legislation needs to be passed dealing more effectively with violent crime. Additional federal law enforcement officials and U.S. Attorneys to apprehend and try them as well as additional prison facilities are needed to deal repeat violent offenders and drug traffickers.

STATUS: The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 was transmitted by the President to the Congress on March 11, 1991, and still has not been passed. The President has proposed a substantial increase in FBI agents, BATF agents, DEA agents, marshals, U.S. attorneys and regional federal prisons. The proposals will be sent to Congress as part of the Fiscal Year 1993 budget proposal.

11. FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORM

PROBLEM: Available capital is an absolute essential to growth in an economy. One of the sources of that capital, relied on very heavily by small, new and expanding businesses, are financial institutions. These institutions have had difficult times in recent years in part due to laws

and regulations preventing them from adjusting to changing markets. Banks should be able to expand nationally as can other businesses in order to be more efficient and better serve markets. In addition, banks ought to be able to engage in an expanded line of financial services currently prohibited by archaic laws in order to be more competitive. Further, there are a number of rules and regulations imposed upon banks which are regulatory overkill and cause them to be less efficient, increasing the cost of money to borrowers and, thus, the cost of capital to an expanding economy.

SOLUTION: Legislation needs to be passed at the federal level permitting banks to expand nationally either by merging with, or acquiring out-of-state institutions or by opening branches in other states. This legislation should also authorize banks to engage in an expanded line of federal services. In addition, legislation should be passed which repeals or delays a number of provisions in existing law which impose unnecessary numerous micro-management and regulatory expenses on banks.

STATUS: The Financial Institution Safety and Consumer Choice Act of 1991 was sent to Congress and a form was passed

by the Congress which, however, did not enact those proposals necessary in order to allow banks to compete more effectively by expanding into other states and new lines of financial services. These provisions should be reconsidered and passed by the Congress.

The Credit Availability and Regulatory Relief Act of 1992, which removes many of the micro-management and over-regulatory burdens was transmitted to the Congress by the President June 24, 1992, and has not been acted upon.

12. NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

PROBLEM: *To be able to grow and to be competitive, the economy must have access to sufficient supplies of energy, reasonably priced, with due regard to the environment. Today, the United States economy consumes 40% of its energy in the form of petroleum, of which 42% is being imported. Imports are steadily growing. The cost of imported oil now constitutes half of our trade deficit. In addition, there are concerns about sufficient electricity supply in certain areas of the country in the coming decades.*

SOLUTION: A National Energy Strategy is needed to analyze all forms of energy and determine what incentives are needed and what barriers should be removed to ensure their availability to consumers. That strategy will encompass actions taken administratively by the federal government, legislatively by Congress and actions to be taken by the states. Such a strategy will be a continuing area for action for many years into the future and will encompass many facets, rather than a few simple acts with any dramatic effect.

STATUS: The first edition of the National Energy Strategy was announced by the Administration in February, 1991, after a year and a half's effort. Executive Branch implementation has been underway since then. Congressional legislation has passed both Houses of Congress and an acceptable conference report will hopefully be sent to the President for signing before the end of the year. The second edition of the National Energy Strategy is due in 1993.

13. EXPANSION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PROBLEM: *To have a growing economy and best overseas competition, we must continually invest in both basic and*

applied research. From that research comes all technology and new cutting-edge good and services, well as more efficient production methods for existing ones. This translates into more and better jobs. Unfortunately, the United States does not invest as much as a percent of our GNP in research and development as do two of our major competitors; for example, Japan and Germany. A failure to invest in research will result in lost markets and jobs in the future.

SOLUTION: The research and development tax credit currently in the law requires extending on a too regular basis, which does not allow for long-term planning and reliance. Therefore, that tax credit should be made permanent. In addition, the federal budget must continue to expand its support for basic research in its own federal laboratories, as well as in joint ventures with private industry and universities. Further, the results of that research must be transferred from those laboratories into the private sector in order to create new technologies and jobs.

STATUS: Legislation was transmitted to the Congress by the President to make the R&D tax credit permanent on _____ and has yet to become law.

The budget forwarded to the Congress by the President for Fiscal Year 1993 requests an investment of over \$76 billion for research and development, a record sum, and an increase of nearly \$2 billion over that currently being spent in 1992. The President is supporting, among many others, two of the world's largest science projects, the Superconducting Super Collider and the Space Station, as examples of significant commitment to research and development. In addition, the Administration has created the National Technology Initiative through which American business and industry are interrelating with federal laboratories to establish Cooperative Research and Development Agreements to both move technology from federal laboratories into the private sector and to facilitate joint research projects.

Congress must be pressed to support these budget requests and projects financially or to maintain a first-line commitment to research and development.

CONCLUSION

This is the President's growth agenda, plan or program for creating jobs in this country for the remainder of this decade

and well into the next century. This is an ambitious, integrated and comprehensive program to complete in a second term. As you can see from looking at the status of each of these thirteen particular growth changes, work on all of them is well underway, however, and all that is necessary is continued strong leadership with a commitment to their success. The cumulative effect of these thirteen changes are billions of dollars in savings to the economy and the creation of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of new jobs. When this agenda is studied closely, one can easily conclude that the President indeed focused on the major changes which must be accomplished in order to continue to keep the faith of this generation to the next for a better quality of life.

GEORGE BUSH

Burke
"Personal"
ABC

Document Originally
- Attached to
Following Page



THE PRESIDENT

COPY

P E R S O N A L E

August 15, 1992

Dear Dan,

Last night Bar, 3 grandkids and I went to see the Keys play Durham's Bulls. Peter Kirk was our host. He spoke glowingly of you, telling me in the process he was on the Committee to select expansion teams. He was high on what you're planning for Portland. He also mentioned the plans for New Haven and Yale Field.

I pass this along just FYI. Go Minor League!!!!

Great seeing you and Bunny up there in Maine. I'm up here working on the Houston speech, ready to take on Clinton-Congress (linking 'em together)-- it will be fun.

All Best,

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - GEORGE BUSH HANDWRITING

MATERIALS FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT
August 15, 1992
(to Camp David)

ACTION

1. Condolence letter to Dan Rostenkowski re his sister's death. *not sent*
2. Recommended phone call to participants attending the final walk through for the Republican National Convention at the Houston Astrodome.

CLASSIFIED

1. Cabinet Correspondence from Holiday -- note from the Secretary of Labor, letter from Edward Madigan, Carla Hills Memo on China Trade Negotiations

INFORMATION

1. Horner memo re Jake Simmons per the President's request; a memo re Rock Schnabel; a memo re Jerry Jennings -- FEMA Deputy
2. Draft Statement re International Broadcasting.
3. NSC package re NAFTA and Uruguay Round.

REMARKS

1. Convention Welcome Rally
2. Houston Gala

SCHEDULE

1. And accompanying briefing papers

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: 8-15-92 TIME: 9 35
Incoming/outgoing

WITH: Don Rostenkowski

SUBJECT: attached

sick 3 months ago
back last
hospital 1 1/2 months

"still in the white house"
"family values is the key"

FOLLOW UP: None - very friendly

for CHOP

CK

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Rosty:

Barbara and I were deeply saddened to learn of your loss. The days ahead will not be easy, but maybe it will help a little bit to know that your many friends here at the White House are thinking of you.

All of the Bushes send our sincere condolences to you and your family.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Dan Rostenkowski
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

02 AUG 14 P4:35

August 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NICHOLAS E. CALIO *NEC*
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: Marcia Rostenkowski

Earlier this morning, Chairman Dan Rostenkowski's sister, Marcia Rostenkowski, died of cancer. The wake will be held on Sunday from 3:00pm to 9:00pm. Funeral services will be Monday at 10:00am at Saint Stanialaus Kostka Church. He can be reached at 312-276-3055. If you would prefer to write a note, the address is Dan Rostenkowski, 1372 West Evergreen, Chicago, IL 60622

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Handwritten Notes	Re: Secure Presidential Phone Call Camp David with Brent Scowcroft [originally closed as 01a]. (1 pp.)	8/18/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Saturday, August 15, 1992 [1]

Date Closed: 9/30/2019

OA/ID Number: 90707-002

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

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02. Handwritten Notes	The President to Brent Scowcroft [originally closed as 01b]. (1 pp.)	8/15/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

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Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: 8-15-92 TIME: _____
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Sam

SUBJECT: Ethanol attached

talk on 1 panel
was in

FOLLOW UP: Sam met principals
in Houston.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 13, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: W. HENSON MOORE
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Growth Agenda Statement

I believe strongly that we need to pull into one concise document your economic agenda to show the American people that you do, in fact, have a plan. I have been talking and thinking about this for months, but in the last week I have tried to draft one myself. Attached is the first draft of such an effort. Much more work needs to be done to it to add pertinent facts and to staff the information which is in this document. I would not have submitted it to you in the first draft form, but with the impending personnel changes, it may not be possible for me to work upon it further.

The interesting thing about this document is that it proves you have, in fact, already identified all of the problems facing this country which have an impact upon jobs and the quality of life of the American people. More importantly, you have already begun work on each of those particular actions which make up the whole of the plan. You are far ahead of Clinton as his economic plan is vague and certainly not begun. Your's is specific, already spelled out in existing legislation and is well on its way. All you need is a second term to complete this growth agenda.

Good luck - we need you!

cc: Mr. Skinner

Handwritten notes:
Henson,
good paper -
see attached
EB
8-15-92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

AUG 14 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Carla A. Hills *CAH*
SUBJECT: China Trade Negotiations

CAH
8-15-92

The next round of Chinese market access negotiations, based on our Section 301 investigation, will be held August 19-21 in Beijing. I have told the Chinese Ambassador that failure to reach agreement in August would result in the immediate publication of a list of products on which we may take trade action (i.e., increase tariffs). Following the October 10 termination date for the Section 301 investigation, we would make the decision whether actually to retaliate.

All agencies have agreed that the list would cover \$3.9 billion of Chinese exports to the United States. The public will have 30 days to comment about the possible negative impact. The interagency group has also decided that, should retaliation be necessary on October 10, the maximum amount would be \$1.3 billion of Chinese exports.

The \$3.9 billion figure was selected (1) to be large enough to have a significant impact on the Chinese to stimulate them to negotiate more seriously and (2) to demonstrate to the Congress that we are serious in our negotiations with China.

DECLASSIFIED
PER NSC WAIVER, #2021-02
By MC NARA, Date 7/16/21

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURE

**Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David**



DATE: 8-15-92 TIME: 4⁴⁰
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Adm J Howe

SUBJECT: attached

he talked to Steven Wall
no big problem here
little trouble with "A"
p. 2.

FOLLOW UP: to talk to Brent
tomorrow

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Cable	Cabinet Office to The White House, Re: 151740Z. (2 pp.)	8/15/92	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Saturday, August 15, 1992 [1]

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GEORGE BUSH

Phone

calls

FILE

no action

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: 8-15 TIME: 8⁰⁵
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Nick Brady

SUBJECT: Sent TB a FAX

Can't go ahead on VAT,
Long type tax

They'd accuse me of
tax increase

FOLLOW UP: _____

Telecopy

To: The President

Telecopy # (301) 271-1369

From: Nicholas F. Brady

Telecopy # (202) 622-0000

Telephone # (202) 622-0190

Number of pages to follow six

Date 8/14/92

August 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO: JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: Nicholas F. Brady *NFB*

Attached is the Steeper poll on the tax reform option. My observations are the following:

- (1) There are a significant number of advantages in the plan that are accepted by the public; i.e. with a well executed sales program we could mount a successful offense.
- (2) Even though these positive features are granted by the public, there is a lack of intensity in their support for the concept.
- (3) One negative in particular--the fact that this could be portrayed as a hidden tax--is very powerful. There may be some others (not polled) as well.
- (4) Based on the polling questions which are not overly optimistic, the poll produces a more positive reaction than I expected.
- (5) The thing that jumps out at you, particularly in light of the electorate's right course/wrong course feelings, is the public's desire for an initiative with specifics. The fact that they would accept a tax initiative from the President is striking.
- (6) Responses to the tax pledge question indicate that we would have to deal with that question clearly from the outset.

In summary the poll confirms what we all feel: some plan, any plan, from the President produces a positive result. While the tax reform option represents a very risky initiative, the poll demonstrates that it is a viable option. The decision still goes back to 1) How far are we behind? and 2) What are our other options.

If we are not yet ready to pull the trigger but want to keep the option alive, we could consider the following approach for the President's speech.

"Bill Clinton has said he plans to increase taxes, increase spending and increase the deficit. His plan will shackle small business and cost 2,600,000 jobs.

"I couldn't disagree more. We should stop tinkering at the margin. We should get about the business of fundamental tax reform to meet the challenges of the 21st century. We should transform the tax system to create more jobs, increase our competitiveness, simplify the tax law and reduce the tax burden on the middle class.

"This is the charge I will take to Congress. I am convinced we can achieve these goals while reducing the deficit and forcing government to live within its means."

cc: The President
Richard G. Darman
Robert Teeter

ATTITUDES TOWARD TAX SYSTEM

Some people think the tax system in this country needs major changes because it is too complicated, is unfair to middle income voters, and it discourages savings and investment. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion of federal taxes?

Agree 90%
 Disagree 8
 Depends [VOL] 1
 Don't know 1
 Refused --

Here are some goals for changing our tax system. For each one, please tell me how important you think it is on a zero to ten scale with ten meaning **EXTREMELY IMPORTANT** and zero meaning **NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT**. You can use any number from zero to ten, the higher the number, the more important you think the goal is.

	Imp. 8-10	Net Neut 5	Imp. 0-4	Mean
Simplify the system so that most American taxpayers could file their taxes by telephone or on a single page.	73%	11	15	7.5
Simplify the system so that most small businesses could file on a two-page form.	74%	14	8	7.7
Have no taxes on savings and investment income, including interest income, dividends, and capital gains.	60%	19	18	6.7
Change the system so American business can compete better against Japan and Germany.	84%	8	6	8.4
Reduce income tax rates so that middle income families would pay \$1,000 to \$2,000 LESS in taxes each year.	78%	11	10	8.0
Increase the personal exemption to help families raising children.	86%	8	5	8.4
Change the system to encourage more savings and business investment to create more jobs.	94%	4	2	9.0
Change the system so that people with ILLEGAL incomes pay more taxes than they do now.	81%	8	7	8.5

ATTITUDE TOWARD NEW TAX

In order to accomplish these goals and not increase the budget deficit, the government would have to pass new tax in order to make up for the lost revenue from these changes. Here are some things that may result from this new tax. For each one, please tell me if you would be very willing, somewhat willing, somewhat unwilling, or not at all willing to accept it in order to accomplish all the goals you thought were important.

Very
Gmt Gmt
Will. Unwill.
Will. Unwill.
Not
Will. Unwill.
Collapse
Will. Unwill.

The new tax would be on the sale of goods between businesses that would be passed on to the consumer and raise prices about five percent on all consumer goods other than food, medicine, and utilities.

The new tax would be like having a national sales tax.

The new tax would be hidden from most people, and voters would have to keep close attention to stop the government from taking it each time it had a budget crunch.

The new tax would fall more heavily on people who tend to spend more than they make each year.

15%	48	15	20	64%	35
16%	50	10	21	66%	32
13%	15	13	55	28%	68
20%	28	17	28	48%	45

Do you think if all the goals were accomplished and the new tax was passed, these changes would help or hurt the national economy?

Help	69%
About the same (VOL)	3
Hurt	16
Don't know	9
Refused/NA	5
Demands (Vol)	2

Do you think if all the goals were accomplished and the new tax was passed, these changes would help or hurt you financially?

Help	47%
About the same (VOL)	11
Hurt	36
Don't know	5
Refused/NA	1
Demands (Vol)	2

Overall, considering the implications of the new tax and the goals that could be accomplished with it including considerable tax simplification, greater business investment, lower income tax rates, and others you thought were important, would you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose this overall change to our tax system?

Strongly favor	27%
Somewhat favor	50
Somewhat oppose	11
Strongly oppose	8
Don't know	4
Refused/NA	—

Collapsed	
Favor	77%
Oppose	19

ATTITUDE TOWARD POSSIBLE AVERAGES FOR IDENTIFICATION

Suppose George Bush is considering making these changes. He is in things he might do about it. For each one, please tell me if your opinion of him would be much more favorable, somewhat more favorable, somewhat less favorable, or much less favorable if he did it.

Bush Smart No Bush Smart
more more D.H. less less
fav. fav. fav. fav.

Collapsed
fav. unfav.

He announced he wanted to accomplish all the goals you rated in his second term and would look for ways to accomplish them without committing to a specific proposal at this time.

10% 42 8 18 19 52% 37

He announced he wanted to accomplish all the goals you rated in his second term plus the new tax we discussed, but that he would seek public reaction and help in working out the details.

25% 44 5 11 14 69% 25

He announced he wanted to accomplish all the goals you rated in his second term plus the new tax we discussed, and was going to take the lead in pushing for the passage of the whole program through Congress in the next 100 days of the new term.

32% 35 6 10 15 67% 25

If George Bush proposed all these changes and they did not result in a net tax increase, do you think he would or would not be breaking his "no new taxes" pledge again?
Would break his pledge 42%
Would not break his pledge 48
Don't know 10
Refused/NA 4

8-13-72

Draft II

File

Recession/Congress

Will we be out of the woods by November?

No. Recoveries don't work that way. Like an injury or an illness, an economic recovery takes time. This one has been especially stubborn -- partly because of a lot of separate adjustments and restructurings going on at the same time, partly because of difficult economic conditions worldwide, but also partly because of crass, cold politics. I must reluctantly say what I know to be true: that the Democratic leadership of this Congress cynically chose to keep the pain level high in an election year rather than pass the measures I urged to speed recovery.

I know this to be true, they know it, it's time the American people knew it.

But despite this Congress, the recovery is progressing. And at the same time we're establishing a firm base for a vigorous, sustained surge of economic growth and new job creation beginning next year and continuing through the 1990s.

Accept 2nd Draft

8/16/92

Thank you. Thank you very much.

I accept your nomination.

It accept it with pride, purpose and determination.

I am proud to have at my side an outstanding V.P. Dan Quayle. He has undergone the most unfair press bashing I have ever seen. His judgment is good, his vision of a strong and prosperous America is our vision and together we will take on the Clinton-Gore ticket, we will take on these can, and with your help they will, be four of the best Democrats who control this Congress tax - spend congress and we will win - not for ourselves but for the American people
Never before has this nation had the combination of strength and opportunity that we have today.

ad The long, hard, twilight struggle of the cold war is over. *mution RR*
~~And we won~~ I salute Presidents Nixon, Ford, & Reagan all of whom ~~it~~ showed that peace through strength was essential. Now we've won the Cold War
Never has any victory meant so much for the future of all humanity.

Because of this victory, today we do live in a new world.

and because we've made friends out of long time

Because of this victory, every child in America can finally

go to bed at night free of the fear of nuclear annihilation.

Let the other side keep talking "cheap" - this is real change, historic change, and we're Americans

Because of this victory, we can focus now, as we all so earnestly want to do, on the truly noble and uplifting work

of expanding peace and prosperity at home and abroad.

~~long last can enlist in this great enterprise the resources~~

~~and attention that were so urgently demanded by half a~~

~~century of having to wage hot war and cold war.~~

I'm very proud that we won this victory, in the end, without

firing a shot. We won with careful diplomacy, probing the

reach of the possible, never grandstanding, always closely

mindful of both the force and fragility of the surge toward

freedom in the Soviet empire. Decades of American strength,

sacrifice and determination made that victory possible. In

the end, patience and persistence combined made it peaceful.

This triumph is not ours alone. This is freedom's triumph,

won by the blood, sweat and determination of brave people

everywhere. *Those who fought in Korea, Great American*

the symbol to early decades and the credit from the great heroes of present times.

But it means that the one nation made up of people from all

nations -- the one nation conceived in liberty and dedicated

to the proposition that all persons are created equal --

--3--

that nation, our nation, stands proud and strong as the unquestioned leader of the free world and the whole world.

~~In this new world, it's important that we understand that~~
 Peace and prosperity are now one. The new world economy is one world economy. Our markets are global markets.

Advancing technology and expanding trade are leveling borders and quite literally opening a world of new

opportunities. *This is no time for protection*

no qualification from those who want it both ways
This is the time for free trade & free trade

Nothing illustrates the change more dramatically than the ~~way we now help our former enemies learn the ways of a free society and a free market system, while they help us~~
Don't listen to those on the other side who
take protection. I will fight to bring NAFTA

We know that free & fair trade
 maintain peace in the world's trouble spots. By helping

means more American jobs - My opponent
says on the one hand I'm for it but on the

other I'm against it. Well when you're President
 our American products. By winning their partnership in

peace, we lower our cost of defense while making all nations

you can't ~~lose~~ *your bets like this. You have to take*
 more secure.

a clear position and you can't waffle about the
 special interests. I stand for opening markets

Tonight I want to talk with you plainly about where we are
 abroad, for fewer trade barriers for *I know*
 today as a land and a people.

The American worker can do more, not produce
any worker anywhere in the world

~~And about the 1990s - a decade that can shape mankind's~~

future as none before has ever done.

The 90s will be a time of extraordinary challenge -- of breathtaking change at home and abroad -- and of

opportunities for America that will truly stretch the imagination, if we sieze those opportunities at the right time and in the right way.

That "if" will depend on the choice you make less than 10 weeks from now. No choice in your lifetimes will be as significant or far-reaching as your choice in this first national election since the cold war ended.

It's your responsibility to choose the leader of the Western world at one of the most critical junctures in its history. And it's your responsibility to choose between two dramatically opposing views of America's nature, its future and what it will take to get us there.

myth out
That's why we need plain talk and searching thought -- plain talk by each candidate for president and by all the candidates for Congress, and searching thought by every individual voter. The nation's future and your childrens' future are both at stake.

First, let me speak about where we are and what we face.

Then I'll define for you what I see as some of the key differences between my approaches, my values and my principles and those that guide the other party. I'll

--5--

explain where I believe we should be going and how we should get there, and why.

Then you decide.

First, let's look at where we are.

At home we're recovering from a difficult, stubborn recession.

~~We went into the recession not all at once but region by region, sector by sector, and it's clear that recovering the same way.~~ Some parts of the country are doing well. Others are still hurting badly. Some industries are once again flourishing. Others are still struggling.

I know the hurt that a lot of people feel: the worker who's given 20 good years to the same company and now wonders if his job will be there tomorrow, the parents who sacrificed for years to educate their children and now find the kids can't get jobs that use that education -- these and so many others.

I wish I could say that all traces of the recession will be gone by November. I cannot. They will not. I can say the recovery would be a lot farther along today if the leadership of this Congress had not blocked the economic

obstructionist liberal

--6--

stimulation package I urged in my State of the Union message in January -- that package would already have created 500,000 new jobs. But despite Congress, we are recovering.

We've had (five) straight quarters of economic growth. That growth is still too slow. Unemployment is still too high, But the job market is growing stronger. The question now is not whether we complete the recovery, but how quickly. Even on that score the signs are looking up.

The issue at stake in this election, however, is whether we handle our present troubles in a way that promotes vigorous and sustained economic growth in the long-term future.

Lighten

^{is}
~~We now have a~~ Solid groundwork in place for precisely that sort of growth. ~~We are in position, better than anyone else~~ in the world, to capitalize on the sweeping changes taking place in the global market-place. We've already cleaned up the horrendous financial messes that posed an imminent threat to our economic security just four years ago -- failed savings and loans, unstable banks, a monumental Third World debt crisis. Our industries have largely done the painful restructuring that was needed to make them world-class competitors once again. The world is turning our way. In the battle between planned economies and market economies, market economies have won -- and they've won because they work.

*Our industries have been restructured
 Exports are booming
 We are the #1 nation in productivity - that means
 our workers are #1 in the world*

The knock-America crowd who paint apocalyptic pictures of American industrial decline shout that we've lost the industrial race to the Germans and Japanese. That's not only untrue. It stands truth on its head.

The facts are these, and it's important that the American people know them.

The United States today -- listen carefully -- is the world's number one nation in productivity -- 10 per cent ahead of Germany, 30 per cent ahead of Japan. That means our workers are the number one workers in the world.

Our economy is the strongest economy in the world. [Our total output is twice that of Japan, four times Germany's, and greater than the entire European Community's combined.] Right here in the U.S. we produce one quarter of output of the entire world.

In spite of the fact that many are listing here we do have
Our people have the highest standard of living in the world.

Our industry has the strongest science and technology base in the world.

Our farmers are the most productive farmers in the world --
(2) per cent of our people feed the other (98) per cent,

--8--

with an abundance left over to sell to the rest of the world.

We're the world's number one exporter, and America's exports are growing at a rate four times greater than the average of the other industrial countries. American firms sell twice as much overseas as they did just five years ago. Now with the new North American Free Trade Agreement those exports will climb dramatically faster. Those increasing exports translate directly into new jobs for American workers.

not that much

Our inflation rate is the lowest it's been in a quarter century, and interest rates are the lowest they've been in two decades.

For all the pain we've had in the last two years, the plain fact is that we're still in better economic shape today than any other major industrial power in the world.

complex
complex
this
can
be
done

You probably didn't know this but we could you
when all we hear from the CG is that the economists in Congress
So when I talk about the opportunities ahead in the 1990s, and from
one of those is the solid prospect of an enormous surge of the world
economic growth, rising prosperity and new jobs here in processes
America as our own recession ends, as it will, as the & falling
distressed global economy revives, as it will, as we heads on
continue to bring trade barriers down, as we will, and as TV is ha
those many nations now developing market economies come on- bad things
stream as producers, consumers and traders. ever

~~That prospect is now a virtual certainty unless we short-sightedly throw it away.~~

What we make of the 1990s depends absolutely on the choices we make in this election.

Here's what we stand for (Zachary went)

That's because the differences are stark and fundamental.

These are differences in values, priorities and philosophy. They're also differences in our approach to the political process. You can see them clearly by looking at the two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue.

What America suffers from today is not too few new ideas, but too many wrong ideas. Those wrong ideas have taken stubborn root in the U.S. Congress. And the entrenched Democratic leadership of Congress and my opponent are the Tweedledum and Tweedledee of this election.

One party -- the Democratic party -- has controlled the U.S. House of Representatives for the last 38 years -- nearly two full generations. In that time we've had eight presidents, but one permanent House. The same Democratic party has controlled the Senate for all but six of those years. They've surrounded themselves with perks and privileges, they've entrenched themselves behind a wall of incumbent-

*put at
end*

protection schemes that would make Fidel Castro blush, they've expanded their staffs ____-fold and increased their own legislative budgets ____-fold, they've high-handedly exempted themselves from the laws they impose on everyone else and they've thumbed their noses at any government reform that might threaten the comfort, the power or the permanence of their own private little empire on the Potomac.

And this house gridlocked on lawns today plans on econ. recovery, health care, house, crime, every and many more issues
 There's been a lot of talk this year about "gridlock" in Washington. Believe me, I know about that gridlock.

For four long years I have gone the extra mile in trying to work with the majority leadership of this Congress. I have requested, cajoled and compromised. They have ignored, delayed and obstructed my policies for providing more jobs, better health care, better education for children, and the eradication of the plague of crime and drugs that infests our great cities.

well this he seen us too much blame

I have a worse problem blocked in Congress

For the whole twelve years of the Reagan and Bush administrations together, we have fought the Democratic leadership of Congress to set America free -- free from their orgy of taxation, regulation, manipulation and litigation that still causes strangulation.

to

--11--

I have had enough. The American people have had enough of this Congress.

We need a new Congress.

That's one part of the choice before you this November.

Remember: Congress levies every dime of taxes, appropriates every dime of spending, and tells the president how to spend every dime. Congressmen who won't balance their own budgets can't be trusted to balance the federal budget. And this Congress has shown time and again that it lacks the political will to discipline its own spending by itself.

✓ So use your vote to give us a Congress that will approve a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

Give us a Congress that will approve the line item veto.

Give us a Congress that will put the people first by setting term limits for itself. Harry Truman wanted term limits for Congress. We have term limits for presidents. What's right for the presidency is right for Congress.

And give us a Congress that understands the need to junk the ways that have failed and get on with ways that work.

--12--

This year offers a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to get a really new Congress, one willing at last to join a reform-minded administration in a real reform of government.

Between redistricting, scandals, frustration and public revulsion, unprecedented numbers of incumbents have dropped out or already been beaten in primaries. There will be more new members of the House this year than any time since 1946, and maybe more than ever.

A lot of people flocked to the banner of Ross Perot this year because they wanted change, they wanted reform, they wanted to shake up Washington. I want change, I want reform, I want to shake up Washington -- and that's why I ask you tonight for a Congress that will stop blocking reform and standing in the way of change. *That means more Republicans.*

At that other convention last month in New York, my opponent did his level best to keep his own party's leaders in Congress out of sight. By the hidden hand of the convention organizers those leaders were magically transformed into a sort of invisible government, stuffed away in a basement storeroom somewhere in the hope that for those four days in the spotlight no one would notice.

That transparent attempt at deception showed how embarrassed our opponents were by their own Congress. But it was as

--13--

phony as my opponent's economic plan, with its \$200 billion of new taxes that he says will come only from the "rich." Buy that, and you'll win a place on the sucker list of every snake-oil salesman in town.

For a member of Congress, hiding from the television cameras is the ultimate sacrifice. That sacrifice only showed how desperate the Democratic leadership of Congress is to get its hands on the White House too, so it won't have anyone standing in the way of its own tax-and-spend agenda and its own self-perpetuation.

I will have to give our opponents credit for one thing. For weeks now they've warned you to watch out, that we were going to denounce them as just another gang of tax-and-spend liberals. And sure enough -- now you can see it. That's one thing we both were right about.

It's said that you can tell a lot about a person by the company he keeps. When I look at the people around my opponent I see all the familiar liberal pundits, the tear-America-down crowd and the whole assortment of left-wing pressure groups. I see the ambulance-chasing trial lawyers' lobby, the anti-reform teachers' union, the self-serving government employees' unions, the trade protectionists, and every hungry feeder at the public trough. I see the same Congressional leaders who have blocked every government

*nothing
but it*

--14--

2
✓ reform for the past four years, who forced through the 1990 tax increase and (were only stopped by the threat of my veto from forcing through)/(tried to force through) more than (20) other tax increases.

The choices in this election are fundamental, because they go directly to the fundamental questions of what we ask of government, what we expect of it, and what we reserve to the people themselves.

America was born in rebellion against an overreaching government. From the start, our message to the world has been one of freedom. We've prospered by setting free the energy and the ingenuity of individual people.

Tighten
Our opponents in this election put their trust first in government. We put our trust first in people. We reject the welfare state. We reject the role of government as a nagging national nanny.

We expect people to live responsibly, and to take responsibility. We expect government to be accountable to the people, not the other way around.

That means we tax as little as we can, and leave each wage-earner as much as we can.

It means we fight to turn back the tide of needless, officious, harassing regulation that drains the life out of small business all across America.

2 It means we try to hold government back from interfering where it has no business.

It means we strive to instill at every level of government this simple but clear understanding: that government exists to serve the citizen, not the other way round. That everyone who deals with any government agency, at whatever level, has a right to be treated with courtesy and consideration, and that we'll judge every agency by the quality of service it provides and the efficiency with which it provides it.

It also means that we do all in our power to protect and expand the individual rights of every citizen.

That's why, with the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act, we moved forcefully to bring (40) million disabled Americans into the economic and social mainstream, not as wards of the state but as productive individuals contributing to the best of their abilities.

That's why we reject bigotry, we abhor anti-semitism, we strongly defend the civil rights of every individual

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✓ citizen, but reject absolutely the alien notion of quotas for groups of citizens, quotas that would divide us into categories rather than uniting us as a people.

There's another fundamental issue that divides us, that goes to the heart of how we pursue prosperity.

We are determined to return America to an agenda of real economic growth. Growth to create jobs, growth to provide economic security for all, growth to produce a greater abundance for all.

Growth -- accelerated growth -- must be the keystone of the new American prosperity.

In a growth economy, some people will do better than others. That's good. That's called incentive. Our opponents distrust profits. When they see them, they try to tax them away.

Our opponents give lip service to growth -- but they not only count their golden eggs before they're laid, they kill the only goose that can lay them.

They talk about jobs -- but keep throwing sand in the engines of job creation.

Instead of deregulating, they propose whole mountains of new burdens heaped on the backs of struggling employers.

Between their tax increases, these new federal mandates and their reckless additional slashing of defense, what they've already put forward would cost more than two and a half million jobs.

Their new business taxes and new mandates alone would cost American businesses -- that's America's job producers -- in just the next year more than half the total profits they earned in all of last year.

And they call this a plan for prosperity?

I do have a plan for prosperity -- a new american agenda, one that will make us safe and strong at home and abroad. This agenda will be my number one priority for my second term.

This is not an agenda of new bureaucracies, new controls, new taxes and new requirements, enforced by new armies of federal second-guessers. Quite the opposite.

This agenda builds directly on the solid foundation of proven experience. It taps into the roots of what built America to begin with, and made it the strongest and freest country in the world. It's sensible, serious, and it's not

--18--

a collection of new tax-and-spend programs. Again, quite the opposite. And, a new Congress willing, it will happen, and it will work.

The central reality of the 1990s is that the world is changing economically as fast as it is politically.

In this new world, the key to our own domestic economy, insuring our prosperity and that of our children, will be our continued ability to compete successfully in the rapidly emerging global economy.

To do this, we need to make some basic changes here at home.

The good news is that what it takes to maintain and extend our leadership abroad is precisely what it takes to build prosperity at home, to strengthen our economy, improve our communities, preserve our values, prepare the next generation and better the conditions of our people's lives.

My agenda for change starts at the heart of the problem: the federal government itself.

In America today, government is the problem.

Every day we read in the papers about a General Motors or an IBM restructuring the meet the competition, to strip away

layers of bureaucracy and make itself leaner, more efficient, more effective, to raise quality and lower costs.

The one big institution in America that has resisted that kind of restructuring is the Federal government.

Why? It has no competition. It's a self-satisfied monopoly. And the body that writes its laws -- Congress -- likes things as they are.

So we have to provide the discipline.

✓ We need the line item veto. We need the balanced budget amendment. We also need enforceable caps on the growth of Federal spending.

On every one of these, the present Congress has blocked the action I have asked.

And now as it winds down to its unproductive close, it's going to be sending me its regular spending bills -- with no serious proposals for change.

I will not accept business as usual.

✓ We already are cutting defense, as severely as prudence allows. Now I will use my veto to impose a freeze on overall domestic appropriations.

✓ e are already cutting defense. Now I will use my veto to impose a freeze on overall domestic appropriations. I will veto any individual spending bill that is higher than I requested in my budget.

This will help for the short term. But for the longer term we need more. Bureaucracy feeds on bureaucracy and compounds the problems of spending, waste, resistance to reform, and gridlock.

reforms ✓ Therefore, I will cut out whole layers of waste in the bureaucracy. I will ask the Congressinal reformers in the new Congress to cut in half the bloated personal staffs of the current Congress. I will ask the new Congress to cut the number of Cabinet departments in half. Then, we should pass the amendment to limit Congressional terms -- the same way a president's term is limited. This, at last, will do what the American people want: cut government and end the deadlock.

Together, we can do one more thing. I propose that every individual taxpayer should be able to make a choice -- to check a box on his or her tax return, and set aside up to 10

--21--

percent of the tax payment. This set-aside amount would be designated and used for only one purpose: to reduce the federal debt. And to be sure that the government didn't just turn around and buy more debt with the other hand, I would require that for every tax dollar that people choose to set aside to reduce debt, the spending ceilings would be lowered by an equivalent amount -- so that both debt and spending would be cut.

If the Congress won't choose to reduce spending and debt, we should let the people do the job.

Now let's talk about taxes.

Four years ago I overestimated my ability to wrestle the present Congress to the ground and block its determination to tax more so that ^{it} ~~to~~ could spend more. When I pledged "no new taxes" I thought I could deliver, and for a long while afterward I still thought I could deliver. But I underestimated the determination and the strength of the pro-tax Congressional forces. *to won on putting real caps on spending?* They won over.

But that's the past. The question now is the future. And for the future, which would you trust more to get taxes back down again -- the one fought to keep them down, and lost, ^{on budget} or the ones who fought to raise them, and won ~~the war~~.

--22--

Already the Democratic ticket has proposed the largest tax increase in history. They have also proposed a "pay-or-play" health plan that would impose on most small businesses a 7 to 9 percent increase in the payroll tax. That's just what they've proposed for openers. *my plan*

The choice is clear: They want to raise taxes. We do not.

But beyond simply resisting Democratic tax-raising that would destroy jobs, we have a more positive challenge:

When we get a Congress we can work with -- a Congress serious about change, a Congress that will not extort a tax increase -- here's the direction in which we should go:

-- We should reduce the current income tax rates across-the-board -- not raise taxes.

-- We should increase the personal exemption -- to help defray the costs of raising a family.

✓ -- We should simplify the tax system -- especially for the now desperately overburdened small business people, who are the ones that create more than three out of every four new jobs in America, when we let them. We should restrain, ✓ small business payroll taxes, not raise them as our opponents would.

-- And yes, we should reduce the capital gains tax -- now the most punitive capital gains tax in the whole industrialized world -- and cut the cost of capital for job-creating investment, in order to increase jobs, not destroy them.

[INSERT Bob Zoellick domestic reform block]

And there's another element essential to our strategy of economic growth that's also crucial to rebuilding our sense of community.

I'm talking now about the need to come to grips at last with America's poisonous addiction to suing one another. The deluge of damage suits is driving doctors out of medicine, it's driving Little League coaches off the playing field, it's driving small businesses all across the country out of business, it's raising extravagantly the cost of everything in America, and it's got to be curtailed.

I'm determined to wage a full-fledged campaign in the new Congress to win reform of the laws under which this torrent of lawsuits is brought -- and if this means war with the American Trial Lawyers Association and its kept clique in the Congress, then so be it.

When I look at the people around my opponent, I see a lot of the people who've fought us at every turn on the basic battleground of values -- human values, social values, family values and community values.

I happen to believe very deeply in the worth of each individual human being, born or unborn. I also believe very deeply in the importance of the family in transmitting values, nurturing values, and making its members whole by making them loved and cherished.

I believe strongly in the importance of community -- people helping people, caring, joining together as they share their hopes and build their dreams. That's why my Points of Light programs mean so much to me -- that, and because I know in my heart that they reflect the best and most enduring in the American spirit.

And I believe very strongly that the single most important key to meaningful social progress in America is one that has to come not from government but from family, friends, teachers and community: instilling firmly in the next generation a set of standards. What kinds of behavior are acceptable and what are not acceptable. What their obligations are to their family, friends and neighbors. What is moral and immoral, right and wrong, constructive and destructive.

These are the fundamentals on which a free society rests.

In the last couple of decades there's been a revolution against standards. It's been chic to sneer at standards. But this won't last. It can't last. People need to know what's right and wrong. Children want to know what's right and wrong.

Standards do have a place in school, just as I believe voluntary prayer has a place in school. If the right standards are not taught, the wrong standards will be learned. It's as simple as that.

Because we are a free nation, we have to be doubly vigilant in guarding the values on which freedom rests. We can't be fully free in our own communities, and wonder where the next bullet or knife is coming from. We can't be free when our neighbors are enslaved by the scourge of drugs. We can only win that freedom by inducing others to share our values -- values of mutual respect, consideration, decency and honor.

It's that basic. But it was on those basics that our country was founded, and from those basics that it grew.

Ours is a spiritual nation. We must never forget that. The spirit of freedom gave us birth, the spirit of giving made

✓ us whole, the spirit of justice gave us meaning, and the spirit of God sustains us. I do not believe anyone could succeed as president who did not believe in God and commune with Him in prayer.

We're also a nation built on an ethic of work. Solid, hard work, not just for economic reward but as a social and spiritual good in itself. We fulfill ourselves in work, in service, not in what we get from the community but what we give to the community.

That's where the real satisfaction lies, and that need to do and to serve, to create and to leave something solid behind for future generations, that need is rooted deep in the human soul.

We always have lived for the future. We always must.

We are a global power. We must remain a global power. We must conduct ourselves as a global power. The world is changing. It's a complex, difficult place. What works in one part of it doesn't necessarily work in another. We have to balance force with diplomacy and realism with idealism.

The last four years have seen the most profound, the most dramatic, and the most profoundly hopeful, changes in the world in all of the 20th century. We didn't achieve those

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by ourselves. We played an important role. But if we had slipped, if we had over-reached or over-reacted at the wrong times, we could have set history back by decades or even generations. I for one am very proud of the caution and deliberation we exercised, and I think history will judge that on balance the results vindicated that cautious but deliberate approach.

The perils of the decade ahead are different in both kind and degree from those of the cold war now ended. But they do require vigilance, preparedness, steadiness and strength. Even as the nations of the former Soviet Union dismantle their nuclear stockpiles, third world tyrants are scrambling the develop or acquire their own. The continuing tragedies in Bosnia and Somalia remind us vividly that human nature is not all benign -- and though the cold war is over, the the work of securing the peace is not yet done.

After leading the greatest military force ever assembled to victory in World War II, President Eisenhower used to comment that plans are useless, but planning is essential. What he meant was this: Conditions change. We must be always ready to adapt to changing circumstances, sometimes at a moment's notice. But it takes meticulous preparation to know how to adapt. That's a product of experience, diligence, understanding and planning -- not just producing

a press release with nine points, but examining the alternative consequences of dozens of possible strategies.

When I made the decision to send our troops into war in the Persian Gulf, I remembered vividly the day ^{in 1944} when my roommate on the aircraft carrier Jim Wykes flew off on his very first combat mission, and never came back.

I will never, never, lightly commit America's sons and daughters to the slaughter of war. But I also know that freedom must be defended, sometimes in faraway places.

That's why, when World War II broke out, I enlisted at the age of 18.)

It's always been one of the prides and one of the glories of America that we act not for ourselves alone, but for all mankind. ~~(That may sound self-serving. But it's true)~~ And we should be eternally proud of what America's flag means not only to ourselves but to people everywhere on earth who cherish freedom. We should be proud that it's recognized everywhere as a symbol of the dreams, the aspirations and the achievements that are America, that millions of Americans have fought and died to protect, and that have been and remain the finest, truest, highest hope of mankind on earth.

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When I took the oath of office four years ago, I made a private vow that with God's help, I would do everything within my power to be true to the hope that that flag represents. I repeat that vow to you tonight.

Thank you, and may God bless each and every one of you.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *BS*

SUBJECT: Libyan Search for Intermediaries

UN Resolutions 731 and 748 call on Libya to meet certain demands regarding cessation of terrorist activities and turning over suspects and information regarding the bombings of Pan Am 103 and UTA 772. To date, they have failed to satisfy these demands, seeking instead to engage the United States, the U.K. and France in negotiations leading towards normalization of relations. In so doing, they are seeking out private citizens, journalists and former elected officials who might provide an entree to the White House. Some of these people may have private interests in improving relations with Libya. Others are simply well-intentioned persons who are willing to use their personal and professional contacts with White House staff to deliver messages from the Libyans.

The Administration strongly discourages these private initiatives. The official, and only acceptable, channel for U.S. communications with the Libyan Government is through the Belgian Embassy which represents U.S. interests in Tripoli. The UN Secretary General also has a specific mandate to make any special arrangements required for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 731 and 748. As long as people continue to act as intermediaries, the Libyans may believe that our demands are negotiable, and indeed, may also believe that some of these private channels are officially sanctioned and likely to be productive. These factors act as disincentives for them to comply with the UN Resolutions and obscure our simple, straightforward policy based on these Resolutions.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 15, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	8:07 AM	8:14	Secretary Nicholas F. Brady Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-3105	Tlkd-ok 8:08 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:20 AM		Mr. Digger Phelps Residence, Bethesda, Maryland 301-657-4798	Tlkd with Major Wissler 8:22 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:07 AM	10:19	Mr. Steven D. Provost Office, Washington, D.C. 456-1125	No Answer-keep trying 9:08 AM Tlkd-ok 10:07 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:10 AM	10:24	Secretary Samuel K. Skinner Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2287	Tlkd-ok 10:19 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:31 AM	9:34	Congressman Dan Rostenkowski Residence, Chicago, Illinois 312-276-3055	Tlkd-ok 9:32 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:39 AM	10:01	Mr. Robert M. Teeter Residence, Washington, D.C. 347-2200	Tlkd-ok 9:40 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	11:06 AM		Senator Robert J. Dole Office, Washington, D.C. 224-6521	WCL 11:07 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		General Brent Scowcroft Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2260	Tlkd-ok 12:23 PM
INC	12:22 PM	12:25		
OUT	AM		Mrs. Barbara P. Bush Aspen Lodge, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1612	Tlkd-ok 12:25 PM
INC	12:25 PM	12:26		
OUT	AM		Secretary Samuel K. Skinner Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2287	Tlkd-ok 1:01 PM
INC	12:51 PM	1:05		
OUT	AM		LTC Paula K. Trivette Sycamore Cabin, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1736	Tlkd-ok 12:59 PM
INC	12:59 PM	1:00		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 15, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
QWT	AM		Admiral Jonathan T. Howe Office, Washington, D.C.	Tlkd-ok 4:35 PM
INC	4:34 PM	4:39	Secure Voice x7434	
OUT	AM		Mrs. Barbara P. Bush Aspen Lodge, Camp David, Maryland	Tlkd-ok 6:17 PM
INC	6:17 PM	6:18	Camp David Signal 4-1617	
OUT	AM		Mr. Ray Price Red Oak Cabin, Camp David, Maryland	Tlkd-ok 6:18 PM
INC	6:18 PM	6:19	Camp David Signal 4-1720	
QWT	AM		Mr. Willard Hemingway Residence, Greenwich, Connecticut	Tlkd-ok 6:20 PM
INC	6:19 PM	6:25	203-869-8141	
OUT	AM		Senator Phil Gramm Residence, Houston, Texas	PRESUS Cancel 6:56 PM
INC	6:50 PM		713-939-9841	
QWT	AM		Mr. Robert M. Teeter Office, Washington, D.C.	Tlkd-ok 7:05 PM
INC	7:01 PM	7:19	336-7090	
OUT	AM		Senator Phil Gramm Rice University, Houston, Texas	Tlkd-ok 7:20 PM
INC	7:09 PM	7:22	713-285-5101	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
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OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Camp David, Maryland

DATE 15 August 1992

TIME

MOVEMENTS

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Camp David, MD

DATE August 15, 1992

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 15, 1992

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QMX	AM		Admiral Jonathan T. Howe Office, Washington, D.C.	Tlkd-ok 4:35 PM
INC	4:34 PM	4:39	Secure Voice x7434	
OUT	AM		Mrs. Barbara P. Bush Aspen Lodge, Camp David, Maryland	Tlkd-ok 6:17 PM
INC	6:17 PM	6:18	Camp David Signal 4-1617	
OUT	AM		Mr. Ray Price Red Oak Cabin, Camp David, Maryland	Tlkd-ok 6:18 PM
INC	6:18 PM	6:19	Camp David Signal 4-1720	
QMX	AM		Mr. Willard Hemingway Residence, Greenwich, Connecticut	Tlkd-ok 6:20 PM
INC	6:19 PM	6:25	203-869-8141	
OUT	AM		Senator Phil Gramm Residence, Houston, Texas	PRESUS Cancel 6:56 PM
INC	6:50 PM		713-939-9841	
OUT	AM		Mr. Robert M. Teeter Office, Washington, D.C.	Tlkd-ok 7:05 PM
INC	7:01 PM	7:19	336-7090	
OUT	AM		Senator Phil Gramm Rice University, Houston, Texas	Tlkd-ok 7:20 PM
INC	7:09 PM	7:22	713-285-5101	
OUT	AM			
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INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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OUT	9:10 AM	10:24	Secretary Samuel K. Skinner Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2287	Tlkd-ok 10:19 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:31 AM	9:34	Congressman Dan Rostenkowski Residence, Chicago, Illinois 312-276-3055	Tlkd-ok 9:32 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:39 AM	10:01	Mr. Robert M. Teeter Residence, Washington, D.C. 347-2200	Tlkd-ok 9:40 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	11:06 AM		Senator Robert J. Dole Office, Washington, D.C. 224-6521	WCL 11:07 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		General Brent Scowcroft Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2260	Tlkd-ok 12:23 PM
INC	12:22 PM	12:25		
OUT	AM		Mrs. Barbara P. Bush Aspen Lodge, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1612	Tlkd-ok 12:25 PM
INC	12:25 PM	12:26		
OUT	AM		Secretary Samuel K. Skinner Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2287	Tlkd-ok 1:01 PM
INC	12:51 PM	1:05		
OUT	AM		LTC Paula K. Trivette Sycamore Cabin, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1736	Tlkd-ok 12:59 PM
INC	12:59 PM	1:00		

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Camp David, Maryland

DATE 15 August 1992

TIME

MOVEMENTS

[illegible]



THE PRESIDENT

August 15, 1992

Dear Peter,

Once again we are in your debt. That was a very relaxing evening last night at Grove Field. You are right, there is something about minor league ball that is down to earth, family, and wonderful.

Thanks for your hospitality. These "drop ins" can really put a strain on people, I know, so please thanks all who helped make us feel so at home.

Most Sincerely,

George Bush

daily



FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Peter M. Kirk
Chairman
Maryland Baseball
14504 Greenview Drive, Suite 207
Laurel, MD 20708-3202

daily

(Self-Typed)

TO: DAN BURKE
OF A B C
MARK ENVELOP
PERSONAL



P e r s o n a l

THE PRESIDENT

August 15, 1992

Dear Dan,

Last night Bar, 3 grandkids and I went to see the Keys play Durham's Bulls. Peter Kirk was our host. He spoke glowingly of you, telling me in the process he was on the Committee to select expansion teams. He was high on what you're planning for Portland. He also mentioned the plans for New Haven and Yale Field.

I pass this along just FYI. Go Minor League!!!!

Great seeing you and Bunny up there in Maine. I'm up here working on the Houston speech, ready to take on Clinton-Congress (linking 'em together)-- it will be fun.

All Best,

cc: Marlin Fitzwater

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Daniel B. Burke
President and Chief Executive Officer
Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.
21st Floor
77 West 66th Street
New York, NY 10023-6298

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *BS*
SUBJECT: Libyan Search for Intermediaries

UN Resolutions 731 and 748 call on Libya to meet certain demands regarding cessation of terrorist activities and turning over suspects and information regarding the bombings of Pan Am 103 and UTA 772. To date, they have failed to satisfy these demands, seeking instead to engage the United States, the U.K. and France in negotiations leading towards normalization of relations. In so doing, they are seeking out private citizens, journalists and former elected officials who might provide an entree to the White House. Some of these people may have private interests in improving relations with Libya. Others are simply well-intentioned persons who are willing to use their personal and professional contacts with White House staff to deliver messages from the Libyans.

The Administration strongly discourages these private initiatives. The official, and only acceptable, channel for U.S. communications with the Libyan Government is through the Belgian Embassy which represents U.S. interests in Tripoli. The UN Secretary General also has a specific mandate to make any special arrangements required for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 731 and 748. As long as people continue to act as intermediaries, the Libyans may believe that our demands are negotiable, and indeed, may also believe that some of these private channels are officially sanctioned and likely to be productive. These factors act as disincentives for them to comply with the UN Resolutions and obscure our simple, straightforward policy based on these Resolutions.

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