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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PRO13-08

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1/

Name of Correspondent: Phil Brady

☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) (B) (C)

Subject: Responses to Questions Submitted by
RESPONSE Magazine

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	Cue	ORIGINATOR	920204		C	920205
	Quat 14	Referral Note: A	920204		C	920205
	Quat 10	Referral Note: 2/5/92 SSR Memo to Kaufman	920204		C	920204
		Referral Note:				
			1/1/			1/1/
		Referral Note:				
			1/1/			1/1/
		Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Nelson please give comments to
Stene's office by COB today. Thanks - JS

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

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PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____ C2
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____ C2

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn** - Presidential Correspondence
 - n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - George Herbert Walker Bush
 - n - 2 - George Bush
 - n - 3 - George
- CLn** - First Lady's Correspondence
 - n - 1 - Barbara Bush
 - n - 2 - Barbara
 - n - 3 - Bar
 - n - 4 - Mrs. Barbara Bush
- CBn** - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
 - n - 1 - Barbara & George Bush
 - n - 2 - Barbara & George

MEDIA CODES:

- B** - Box/package
- C** - Copy
- D** - Official document
- G** - Message
- H** - Handcarried
- L** - Letter
- M** - Mailgram
- O** - Memo
- P** - Photo
- R** - Report
- S** - Sealed
- T** - Telegram
- V** - Telephone
- X** - Miscellaneous
- Y** - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD C. KAUFMAN

FROM: STEPHEN G. RADEMAKER *SK*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Responses to Questions Submitted by Response Magazine

Pursuant to Phil Brady's request, Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced matter and has no objection, subject to the changes indicated.

Attachment

cc: Phillip D. Brady

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/4/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TODAY, 2/4/92 COB

SUBJECT: RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY RESPONSE MAGAZINE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	CALIO	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	ROGICH	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☐	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
CARD	☒	☐	MOORE	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	KAUFMAN	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Ron Kaufman, Rm. 130, x2135, no later than COB, TODAY, TUES. FEB. 4, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

President Bush's Responses to
Questions Submitted by Response Magazine

Due on February 4, 1992

52 FEB 4 All: 07

1. How do you define a "hate crime"?

Characteristics such as
President Bush's Answer: Hate crimes are acts of violence motivated by ~~issues of~~ race or religion. There is no room in America for anti-Semitism, bigotry, intolerance, racism, or discrimination in any form or in any place. ~~My administration has supported the enactment of hate crimes legislation in order to rid our country of the poison of prejudice, bias and discrimination, and I will see that the law is vigorously enforced.~~ (Source: Presidential statements of June 16, 1991, Mar. 18, 1991, Jan. 28, 1991, Feb. 4, 1991, Oct. 1, 1990 and Apr. 30, 1990.)

have
and signed into law
2. What should be the role of Federal agencies (i.e. law enforcement, education) in combating hate in America?

the
President Bush's Answer: Bigotry and hate, regrettably, still do exist. But fortunately we have laws on the books to help deter the crimes they inspire. At my direction, Attorney General ~~William Barr~~ has made the prosecution of crimes motivated by hate and bigotry a high priority.

Bigotry often stems from ignorance and thus providing our young people with a first-class education is an important way of combatting bigotry and the hate crimes that it can breed. I am committed to seeing that every young person in America has the opportunity to receive a first-class education, and last year I proposed a major overhaul of our educational system. My America 2000 program will give parents greater say in the schools their children attend, teachers more flexibility and offer incentives to local communities to develop innovative methods for learning.

(Sources: Presidential statements of Mar. 4, 1991, June 10, 1991, and June 24, 1991.)

3. Do you endorse current Federal laws on civil rights?

both the Americans with Disabilities Act and
President Bush's Answer: I am a strong supporter of the civil rights laws and ~~last November~~ was pleased to sign into law the Civil Rights Act of 1991. ~~That law strengthens the protections against employment discrimination while at the same time it contains provisions to ensure that employers do not adopt hiring quotas. The 1991 Civil Rights Act is,~~ however, only the first step towards a new era of harmony and shared purpose. The American dream rests on the vision of life, liberty and the pursuit of

These laws are,

happiness and in the shared ideals of decency, fairness, faith, hard work and generosity. The elimination of discrimination in the workplace is a vital element of the American dream, but it is not enough. I believe in an America that is free of racism and bigotry. This Administration's agenda for the next American century, whether it be guaranteeing equal protection under the law, promoting excellence in education, or creating jobs, will ensure for generations to come that America remains the beacon of opportunity in the world. (Source: Presidential statement of Nov. 25, 1991.)

4. Do you support continued funding for the U.S. Department of Justice's Nazi War Crimes Unit?

President Bush's Answer: Yes, and every year my budget has contained funding for the unit. This Justice Department office is charged with investigating allegations against those who took part in, assisted, incited or encouraged persecution of innocent people based on race, religion or national origin, or political belief in collaboration with the Nazi regimes of Europe from 1933 to 1945. The office's job is to determine if allegations levelled against an individual in the U.S. are well founded and if the individual entered the United States or obtained United States citizenship illegally or fraudulently.

This Administration's support for the Nazi War Crimes Unit underscores our commitment to a final accounting for the precious lives of those who perished. It represents America's eternal vigilance for justice, peace and human rights throughout the world and reflects the twin pledges of Simon Wiesenthal -- "Never forget" and "Never Again." (Source: Presidential statement of June 16, 1991.)

5. Are you satisfied with the current U.S. immigration policy? If not, how would you modify it?

President Bush's Answer: When I took office, our immigration laws were in desperate need of overhaul. Passed in the early fifties, they no longer reflected America's needs or interests. Thus, I was particularly pleased to sign into law the Immigration Act of 1990, the first major reform of our immigration laws in a quarter-century. Working with the Congress, my administration crafted a law that will serve America's interests for years into the future. Besides streamlining immigration proceedings, the new law increases the number of immigrants permitted each year and gives special attention to scientists, engineers and other highly skilled individuals. (Source: Presidential statement of Feb. 18, 1991.)

6. Do you envision any scenario in which you would order U.S. troops into overseas actions?

President Bush's Answer: God willing, none. Sending U.S. men and women into combat in Panama and Iraq were the most difficult decisions I have ever been asked to make, and I pray that neither I nor any of my successors will ever have to face such a decision again. One reason that they may not have to is because of our successes in Panama and Iraq. Thanks to the bravery and professionalism of our troops in these two actions, the dictators of this world know that America will stand up for its interests and that it will not be pushed around. We have twice sent that message loudly, clearly and unmistakably, and I believe that this is the best insurance we as a nation can have against again having to ask our men and women in uniform to risk their lives in support of America's vital interests. (Source: Answer approved for the Florida Times-Union.)

7. Should the U.S. take further steps to topple Saddam Hussein?

President Bush's Answer: While other candidates are free to say what they want about matters such as this, as President I cannot. Any comment on whether the United States should take further steps to separate Saddam from power, even if only to confirm or deny rumors in the press, would be speculative and foolhardy and could be misinterpreted.

That said, it is no secret that I would like to see Saddam Hussein removed from power. The objective of the United Nations resolutions, however, was to kick Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. Operation Desert Storm accomplished that objective and more. It gave the despot a lesson that he received loud and clear. Saddam Hussein will not scorn the will of the world. Iraq must never again threaten its neighbors.

There is now growing dissent in Iraq. Iraqis are tired of this man. They are fed up with the diversion of needed food and medicine to the Republican Guard and Saddam's cronies from Tikrit. We will continue to keep the pressure on until a new leadership in Iraq stands ready to live in peace with its neighbors. (Sources: Presidential statements of Dec. 2, 1991 and Oct. 21, 1991.)

8. Should the U.S. drastically cut its military budget?

President Bush's Answer: Two years ago I began planning cuts in military spending that reflected the changes of the new era. Now, with America's victory over communism in the cold war, that process can be accelerated. In my State of the Union Address, I proposed a \$50 billion reduction in defense spending over the next five years. By 1997, we will have cut defense spending by 30% since I took office. (Source: State of the Union)

9. What specific proposals would you make to curb the transfer of technologies and weapons of mass destruction from the U.S. and her allies to regimes like those of Saddam Hussein?

President Bush's Answer:

10. Do you support a substantial increase in American humanitarian aid to the peoples of the former Soviet Union?

President Bush's Answer: At my direction Secretary of State James A. Baker convened a conference of the Western nations in Washington, D.C. in late January to discuss how the world community could work together to meet the immediate needs of the peoples of the former Soviet Union. On behalf of the United States I pledged to provide a little over \$600 million in food aid and other assistance. I want to see the republics of the former Soviet Union make the transition from highly militarized societies with thousands of nuclear weapons and millions of men under arms to peaceful democratic states. The aid that we and the other nations of the West are providing to the people in the republics is designed to further this goal.

11. What role would human rights play within your foreign policy agenda?

President Bush's Answer: Human rights is a fundamental part of my administration's foreign policy. Simon Wiesenthal once said that "Freedom is not a gift from heaven. One must fight for it everyday." The freedom that we enjoy carries this profound responsibility. The victims of human rights abuses call to us daily from around the world. We must not close our hearts. We must not fail to act. This Administration has been acting for years to promote freedom in what was the Soviet Union, including the freedoms of religion and emigration. As a result of our actions, Jews in the ~~Commonwealth of Republics~~ ^{former Soviet Union} can now study Hebrew. Jews who choose to leave can do so. Hundreds of thousands have made aliyah to Israel. Similarly, in Ethiopia, our timely actions delivered Ethiopian Jews from harm's way to a new life in Israel. (Source: Presidential statement of June 24, 1991.)

12. What changes would you make in the strategic relationship between the U.S. and Israel?

President Bush's Answer: Our shared values of freedom, democracy, morality, respect, tolerance, individual rights and liberty unite America and Israel in a special kinship. Our countries have forged unbreakable bonds through shared ideals, shared struggles, and shared commitments. We stand for Israel's survival. It is this Administration's challenge to make Israel truly secure. We have learned the difficult lesson that neither geography nor military strength can guarantee security for Israel. Israel and her neighbors will only know true and lasting security when they achieve genuine reconciliation. That is the goal behind the peace process that this Administration has initiated. We think that the

best way to guarantee Israel's security is through a just and lasting peace. (Source: Presidential statement of June 24, 1991.)

13. Do you support the establishment of a Palestinian State?

President Bush's Answer: My view is that a Palestinian State is not the answer. At the same time, I recognize that there will not be peace in the Middle East until the issue of where the Palestinians have a right to be is resolved. This Administration has launched a process designed to bring comprehensive, just and lasting peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors, including the Palestinians. We believe that such a peace should be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of territory for peace. (Sources: Presidential statements of Mar. 18, 1991 and July 22, 1991.)