

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
1998-0004-F[2]

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files

OA/ID Number: 29194
Folder ID Number: 29194-003

Folder Title:
Chief of Staff Discussion Items 1/1/90-5/19/90 [4]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	25	7	4

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Memo	From Chase Untermeyer to POTUS Re: Public Delegates for the 45th UN General Assembly (2 pp.)	4/16/90	(b)(6)	
01b. Letter	From Thomas Pickering to Chase Untermeyer Re: Public Delegates for the 45th UN General Assembly [FOIA RESTRICTIONS REDACTED] (2 pp.)	3/5/90	P-2, P-5, (b)(6)	
02. Letter	From Robert Holt to POTUS Re: Fundraising [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (1 pp.)	4/24/90	PRM	
03. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	4/27/90	P-2, P-5	
04. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	5/4/90	P-5	
05. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	5/7/90	P-5	
06a. Memo	From David Q. Bates to John Sununu Re: Attached Memo from Lynne Cheney re NEA (1 pp.)	4/30/90	P-5	
06b. Memo	From Lynne Cheney to David Q. Bates Re: Your Request in Reference to NEA (2 pp.)	4/21/90	P-5	

Page 1 of 2

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Pinksheet Number: KO0959
OA/ID Number: 29194-003
Date Closed: 1/7/2005
FOIA/Sys Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
07. Memo	From Sid Rogich to John Sununu Re: The Presidential Lecture Series (1 pp.)	5/4/90	P-5	
08. Memo	From Doug Wead to Dave Demarest Re: Movement Conservatives (4 pp.)	2/20/90	P-5	
09. Memo	From David Q. Bates to John Sununu Re: Cabinet Participation at the Houston Economic Summit (1 pp.)	4/10/90	P-5	
10. Memo	From John Sununu to POTUS Re: CNN and PBS Interview Requests (1 pp.)	5/14/90	P-5	

Page 2 of 2

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

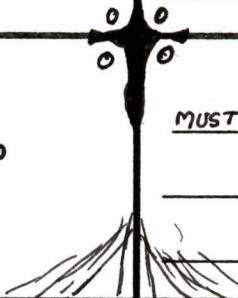
Pinksheet Number: KO0959
OA/ID Number: 29194-003
Date Closed: 1/7/2005
FOIA/Sys Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Monday, April 23, 1990

*Note: 9:30 AM JHS meet
w/ Amb. Sotirios-Greece*

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Monday and Tuesday Schedules TAB A		JHS/BOYDEN/V.P.
2. Authorized Transportation for the Chief of Protocol <i>- Joe Reed car</i> TAB B	✓	
3. David Broder's Piece from Sunday's Washington Post re: Earth Day TAB C	✓	BOYDEN SIT DOWN... GAME PLAN... → TALK TO COCHAM... / JBS / LOTT...
4. LITH. / MTG? 	MUST DO MTG... ✓	RICKERING GO/NO GO CARD TO EAGLEBURGER ALBENIA
5. SUPPLEMENTAL	✓	CALL PACKWOOD
6. BUDGET -	✓	

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: April 23, 1990 -- p.m.

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Personnel -- delegates for UN General Assembly TAB A		
2. Letter from Merle Thorpe TAB B		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	From Chase Untermeyer to POTUS Re: Public Delegates for the 45th UN General Assembly (2 pp.)	4/16/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Date Closed:	1/7/2005	OA/ID Number:	29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Letter	From Thomas Pickering to Chase Untermeyer Re: Public Delegates for the 45th UN General Assembly [FOIA RESTRICTIONS REDACTED] (2 pp.)	3/5/90	P-2, P-5 , (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
 1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed: 1/7/2005	OA/ID Number: 29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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



THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

March 5, 1990

Dear Chase:

Looking ahead to the next UN General Assembly, we are now getting our plans underway to prepare for the fall opening, and the public delegates will again play a key role. Barbara Franklin and Gary McDougal may have made the point to you, as they have to me, that beginning the nomination process sooner rather than later would be of great help to the nominees, as well as to the Mission.

With that in mind, I wanted to bring you up to date on my thinking and suggest the nomination process be started at this time.

Let me first recommend in the interest of continuity that one or two of the incumbent public delegates be renominated for a second, consecutive tour of service. Such carry-over is very helpful to bring the perspective of public delegates to bear on our own preparations as we get near to day one, especially with an eye on bringing the other new delegates smoothly on to the team.

Our two first-time delegates from the current UNGA, Barbara and Gary, have done terrific jobs as did our "veteran" delegate, Pearl Bailey, and I would be delighted to have either back. I commend them highly, if you decide to consider reappointments for the public delegate positions and one or two would be available.

Mr. Chase Untermeyer,
Assistant to the President
and Director of Presidential Personnel,
The White House,
Washington, DC 20500.

(b)(6)

I am sending copies of this letter to the Department for Secretary Baker (via Deputy Secretary Eagleburger and Assistant Secretary Bolton), so that he may comment or offer additional names directly to you for consideration.

Sincerely,


Thomas R. Pickering

~~US AIT Rep UNR~~
Rep UNR

Note - JHS meeting w/ Jake & Ann
9:30 AM JHS office

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Tuesday and Wednesday schedules TAB A	Sov. CHIEF STAFF DL 6/10-20/	<i>TIMING ON M.C. TO PRES. STAFF BUT</i>
2. Letter from Senator Dole re upcoming agenda TAB B	✓	
3. Notes from phone conversation yesterday TAB C	✓	
4. Bates situation		
5. JHS, Greenspan, Brady meet at 2:00 PM w/ POTUS		
6. Personnel matters FOLDERS ATTACHED		

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

April 18, 1990

The Honorable George Mitchell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear George:

I met with Dick Darman, Nick Brady, Bob Packwood and Pete Domenici this morning and in an effort to help move the schedule we were able to come to an agreement on the following issues.

1. Consideration of the CBI bill under an agreement providing for a limitation on amendments.
2. Immediate consideration of the Supplemental.

1. CBI

Senator Packwood is prepared to agree to have the CBI bill considered this week under a time agreement. He is also prepared to agree to a limit on amendments. He will offer up to three, all of which are trade related.

2. Supplemental Appropriations

The upcoming inauguration in Nicaragua makes timely consideration of the supplemental critical. It was our understanding given your comments at the meeting with the President on April 5, and your subsequent comments on the floor, that it would be scheduled as quickly as possible following our return from Easter.

On the 5th, you noted only two concerns: (1) that action on the authorization bill be completed and (2) that Senator Byrd agree to take up the bill in Committee and report it. Of course, we have completed the Authorization and it is my understanding that Senator Byrd is prepared to mark up the bill on Thursday or Friday.

I would hope we could complete action on this bill either this week or early next week.

Sincerely,

BOB DOLE

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

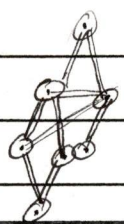
DATE: April 24, 1990 -- p.m.

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Scheduling proposals ATTACHED FOLDER)		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Wednesday, April 25, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Wednesday and Thursday schedules TAB A		DEA DIRECTOR CALL THORN.
2. Bobby Holt faxed letter ✓ TAB B	CALL THORN BURG. RE/DEA	
3. Schedule Proposals (GREEN FOLDER - FRONT POCKET)	✓	PHONE CALL  2:00
4. CBS Evening News Interview w/Sununu TAB C	✓	 MONROE DOCTRINE LUNCH ENVIRON. MOVIE
5. Draft Thematic Language on the Environment for the Houston Summit TAB D	✓ 	SEND TO KEVERIAN/LAW.
6. Budget Comm. Sasser		
7. Supplemental	✓	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-24-90

FOR: Gov. Sumner

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

☒ Action

☐ Your Comment

☐ Let's Talk

☐ FYI

Patty gave me this from
Bobby Holt. The POTUS
has not seen the FAX.
Do you want to take it in?

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY5805 N. LAMAR BLVD. • BOX 4087 • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78773-0001
512/465-2000JOE E. MILNER
DIRECTORJAMES M. WILSON
ASST. DIRECTORCOMMISSION
ROBERT B. HOLT
CHAIRMAN
CALVIN R. GUEST
ALBERT B. ALKEN
COMMISSIONERS

April 24, 1990

Geo -

Small brief on Clayton Williams. As you know, has 3rd strike of "foot in mouth" - the prostitute deal. When Lee ask me to come to D.C. on the day Williams and wife came to see you in Oval Office and had lunch with you (Lee didn't have a good day that day), the purpose of me being in town (at Lee's request) was to be with Lee and the Williamses anywhere and everywhere in White House - Williamses, Bushes, Holts all from Midland. Lee and I couldn't understand, even though it was an add-on lunch, my obvious absence. Neither did the Williamses. Sorry I was late to the Oval Office meeting, but no one told me of the time change, and I was upstairs visiting with Bar on leftover funds from '89 Inaugural.

The reason Lee wanted me there was to brief you on Clayton Williams and how close you might want to be (or not be) to him. I know Clayton wants you for a fundraiser in Texas in September. If things keep going like they are - (?) - he has big skeletons in closet. I'm very concerned at this crossing. You will be with him in Dallas on May 18th, and maybe have a better handle at that date. As I have told everyone there at RNC - BEWARE. Know Lee will be okay.

Hang in there.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1990

TO: DOC --John A. Knauss
Arthur Paterson
Treasury -- Sarah Paulson
NSC -- Eric Melby
EPA -- Timothy Atkeson
Victor Grey
Sandy Vogelgesang
DOE -- John Easton
CEA -- Howard Gruenspecht
OMB -- Norman Hartness
Lori Smith
White House -- Andy Card
C -- Jenny Sour
S/P -- Chris Dawson
OES -- Richard Smith
OES/EGC -- Dan Reifsnyder
OES/EGC -- Francis Li
EB/ODF -- Robert Downes
EB/ERF/ICD -- Wes Scholz
EB/ERF/ECC -- L Stuart Allan
OES/ENV -- Nick MacNeil
OES/ECH -- Chuck Cecil
IO -- Steve Blodgett
IO/T -- Judith Buncher
IO/UNP -- Ann Hollick
L/OES -- Sue Biniaz
AID/PCC/EA -- Bob Siegel
AID/PCC -- Jeff Schweitzer

FROM: E -- Frank Lemay *FL*

SUBJECT: Draft Thematic Language on the Environment for the
Houston Summit

Attached for your comment and clearance is the draft thematic language on the environment for the May Sherpa Meeting. If you have additions please note where deletions can be made.

I would appreciate your comments by COB on Friday April 20. I intend to have a final draft done by late Monday, April 23. If there are significant areas of interagency disagreement I plan on meeting with those involved to arrive at compromise language, not later than April 25. You can FAX your comments to me at 647-9763, or call me on 647-7688.

INTERAGENCY DISCUSSION DRAFT: APRIL 18, 1990
HOUSTON SUMMIT THEMATIC PAPER: THE ENVIRONMENT

We affirm that protection of the environment is the joint responsibility of all nations. We call on all nations to work together and take prudent steps to protect it for future generations. We recognize that sustainable development requires both economic growth and protection of the environment. We encourage changes in economic policies consistent with sustainable real economic growth. We recognize the need to strengthen our cooperation with developing countries in order to adequately address global environmental issues.

We take note that many scientific uncertainties remain with regard to possible climate change and the effects of environmental degradation, but that there is general agreement that some evidence of global climate change could become manifest in the next century, given the current rate of greenhouse gas emissions. We find that scientific understanding of climate change is inadequate and that economic and social indicators of the costs of environmental degradation are not yet fully developed. We find considerable uncertainty surrounds present estimates of the economic and social consequences of climate change and of possible significant mitigation action. We also note that environmental data bases are not sufficiently robust to form the basis for wide-ranging government action.

We therefore, reaffirm our commitment to improve the reliability of scientific prediction by committing ourselves to increased funding for basic research, impacts research and evaluation, and improved monitoring on a global scale. We believe that an internationally accepted research strategy should be the centerpiece of action.

We note that some reduction in the growth of greenhouse gases, from a current policy baseline, could be obtained through revision of existing policies that encourage energy efficiency, afforestation, and technical development. We therefore place a high priority on developing technical and economic information regarding such options. We agree to re-examine and gradually reform our, and assist other countries reform their, domestic policies to encourage the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.

With the exception of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), where a timetable has been agreed on in the Montreal Protocol, we feel it is premature to set specific targets or timetables to stabilize or reduce greenhouse gases. We recognize that precipitous adoption of targets in the near term may impede the conduct of a strong research program and the pursuit of new technologies that would make feasible more ambitious targets in the future.

-2-

We agree that the best current approach to global climate change is to undertake actions that are justified in their own right and have the added advantage of coping with greenhouse gases. In this regard, we commit ourselves to an approach which encourages use of new technologies as they become available, fosters greater conservation and management of resources, improves energy efficiency, and conserves the world's forests. We agree to work together, share fully environmental research and information, and actively pursue the serious scientific and economic research that is critical to any responsible approach to the climate change issue. While that process is under way we agree to focus immediately on steps which are justified on independent grounds and therefore are not subject to the scientific and economic uncertainties which we are working to reduce.

We agree that if the science of global climate change indicates that greenhouse gas emissions are the cause of warming of the earth's climate we will take prudent actions to stabilize, with the ultimate goal of reducing, those emissions. We will develop policies to achieve this goal that do not undermine stable economic growth. We recognize that policies designed to foster the eventual stabilization or reduction in the rate of growth of emissions of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric pollutants may entail significant costs. We concur that responses to climate change must be as specific and cost-effective as possible in order to ensure continuing support for such costs. We affirm that an approach to limiting greenhouse gases that encompasses all sources and sinks has significant advantages. To maximize efficiency and avoid disruptive and higher cost command and control strategies, we believe market mechanisms should be used wherever possible.

We support strongly the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on these issues. We endorse the efforts of the IPCC to assess the science of global climate change, the social and economic impacts of global climate change, and the potential response strategies to global climate change. We also look forward to the IPCC's analysis of the matters remanded to it by the Noordwijk Declaration.

We call for the continuation of the IPCC as a research and follow-up body beyond the submission of its first assessment report in the Fall of 1990. We strongly endorse the conclusion of a sound framework convention on climate change which could later be augmented with specific protocols as evidence concerning need, effectiveness, and social and economic consequences of possible actions becomes clearer. We call for continuing the IPCC as the principal forum for providing objective technical advice on potential global climate change during the negotiation of the framework convention and possible future protocols. We encourage the IPCC to work closely with existing international organizations with specific scientific, economic and environmental expertise. We endorse and encourage concerned governments to accept the offer of the Government of the United States to host the opening round of negotiations on the framework convention.

-3-

Because of its fundamental importance in shaping economic activity, macroeconomic policy must take full account of environmental factors. Environmental protection cannot be an afterthought, added after basic economic and development policy have been established. We recognize that techniques estimate the costs of environmental degradation are evolving and acknowledge the need to develop more sophisticated economic techniques in this area. We commend the OECD for its efforts to develop and provide environmental indicators and urge further work to this end. We will also support economic research, both inside and outside of OECD, that seeks to measure the social and economic consequences of environmental degradation and of mitigation policies that might be applied to alleviate environmental problems.

We recognize that on environmental issues, scientific knowledge and predictive capability provides the foundation for political action. Our nations, as world leaders in scientific capacity, can demonstrate leadership on this issue by committing to increased funding for basic research and improved monitoring on a global scale, including assistance to strengthen developing country participation in the global research effort. We note our commitment to work together and with other interested states to develop needed environmental data bases. Recognizing the role of satellites in global environmental monitoring, the Committee on Earth Observations Satellites, created as a result of a previous Summit meeting in 1982, should be strengthened to more effectively coordinate data management of earth observations from space. We also guarantee the free and open exchange of monitoring and other data related to the global change and other environmental issues between our nations and call on other nations to do the same. We call on all governments to respect the rights of individuals, groups and organizations concerned with environmental issues to express freely their views and to participate fully in public debate, research, and exchange of information without legal impediment.

These steps will help policy makers to find economically sound courses of action to mitigate environmental degradation while adequately addressing issues of social and economic costs. We believe that only on the basis of a sound scientific and economic consensus will democracies such as ours be able to sustain potentially costly future policies to control greenhouse gas emissions.

We commit ourselves to work to limit other threats to the global environment such as deforestation and land based sources of pollution and to protect the biodiversity of the planet. In this regard, we endorse effective implementation of the Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention, and its protocols which usefully supplement domestic efforts, the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, the London Dumping Convention, and the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes. We believe it important to work closely with LDCs to develop the institutional and technical capacity to implement such agreements effectively.

-4-

We also reaffirm our support of the Montreal Protocol, and specifically its call for the phase-out of all CFCs by the year 2000 and use of the Protocol's assessment and adjustment mechanisms to examine the safety of substitutes and specific uses where substitutes may not become available for economic or technical reasons in time for a year 2000 phaseout. For halons we support a phaseout by the year 2000 with exemptions for essential uses as identified and agreed by the parties. We also support extending controls to other ozone depleting substances on an appropriate agreed timeframe where safe substitutes are available. We agree to address appropriate financial and technical assistance to LDCs where needed to enable them to implement the Protocol.

We draw attention to the alarming pace of deterioration of ecologically vulnerable areas around the world. Loss of temperate and tropical forests, developmental pressures on wetlands, and destruction of biological diversity are symptomatic. We believe that this trend must be reversed as soon as possible. In this regard, we call for the strengthening and improvement of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) to place greater emphasis on protection and preservation measures, and we call for the continuing development and implementation of the action plan of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) with particular emphasis on sustainable forest management and improved market intelligence. Measures taken to obtain funds to support the TFAP and the project account of the ITTO are welcomed and should be continued. We call upon the multilateral development banks to ensure that forestry sector lending proceeds in accordance with TFAP. We also believe that standards should be adopted for evaluating development projects that may adversely affect tropical forests should also be adopted.

Biological resources, species and their habitats, are being lost at increasing rates. We agree to work in cooperation with governments, scientific organizations and NGOs throughout the world to initiate a series of immediate actions or expand projects already under way to protect biological diversity, develop protected areas, and implement more effective resource management systems outside protected areas to meet the needs of local populations in an environmentally sound manner. Concerted international action to halt the international trade in ivory is an example of the type of measures which have been taken to reduce threats to endangered species.

We agree to expand efforts to encourage the adoption of economic policies which support sustainable development. In this regard, we will work to facilitate voluntary debt-for-nature swaps as a means of expanding local funding for the protection and management of biologically diverse ecosystems. We stress the importance of the use of aid monies to fund specific biological diversity conservation projects. We recognize that wetlands perform important environmental

-54-

functions and if they are destroyed their disappearance could have adverse economic consequences. We believe we have a responsibility to work together on a national and international basis to stem the tide of wetlands destruction. We agree to adopt the wetlands standards developed by the US to evaluate all multilateral development bank projects affecting wetlands. We also agree to make a concerted effort to implement wetlands standards which are consistent with the criteria developed under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, and to encourage other governments to join the convention.

We will also begin to examine the concept of a Wetland Partner Program in order to protect the habitat of migrating wildfowl. We have agreed to establish national wetlands protection goals to achieve a no overall net loss of each nation's remaining wetlands base and to restore and create wetlands, wherever feasible, to increase the quality and quantity of each nation's wetlands resource base.

Although the magnitude and extent of ocean pollution are poorly understood, pollution from land based sources, such as fertilizer/pesticide run off, municipal and industrial point sources, atmospheric deposition and persistent plastics, pose a serious long term threat to the health of the oceans. Last year we condemned the use of the oceans as dumping grounds for polluting waste and recognized that there is a particular problem with the deterioration of coastal waters. We also called for a study of the state of the world's oceans. The UNEP Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) report on the health of the oceans, has provided significant information and should be augmented. We, therefore, call for additional yearly updates of the GESAMP report and the expansion of information on all aspects of the health of the oceans.

We also indicate our willingness to lead in creating an adequate, world-wide database on the open ocean. We endorse and support the International Mussel Watch (IMW) Program as an important global marine pollution monitoring strategy for determining the health of coastal waters. We recognize that many environmental problems are global in nature and that all nations including the developing countries (LDCs) should be involved in designing and implementing policy responses.

We again affirm our support for the effective integration of environmental lending into the regular lending programs of the multilateral developing banks (MDBs). We also strongly support efforts now under way to implement environmental impact assessment procedures within the MDBs and in bilateral aid programs and to develop environmental action plans for borrowing countries.

We support the United Nations programs on the environment and welcome the opportunity afforded by the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development to take stock of national and

-6-

international efforts and to plan further actions. We call for the creation of a UN sponsored Green Corps to assist developing countries in developing and implementing environmentally sound policies.

We agree to address three issues related to the developing countries as they proceed with environmental policy development. First, we will improve the use of development assistance to promote sound environmental policies and practices in conjunction with real economic growth and improving standards of living. Second, and as necessary, we will facilitate the transfer of needed environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. We recognize that commitments from developing countries to protect intellectual property rights will facilitate such transfers. Third, we will work together and in conjunction with multilateral agencies and bilaterally, to strengthen and focus financing arrangements to support environmental policy development and implementation including the transfer of technology to developing countries.

We note our support for sustainable development which we see as good planning and good management. We accept its as an evaluative approach, applicable to donors and recipients, which must be used in reaching sound decisions on the use of bilateral and multilateral assistance funds. In no way does our support of sustainable development undermine our right to negotiate conditions on the disbursements of economic assistance through our bilateral aid programs, nor should it restrict the multilateral development institutions from conducting a full review of factors bearing on the viability of any development project.

We will work to develop a collective strategy to facilitate technical assistance. We will examine concessional bilateral export financing of environmental technology, and methods of dealing with the incremental costs of technology transfer. We will investigate what role, if any, bilateral official creditors could play in fostering sound environmental policy through reschedulings.

We pledge to examine carefully alternatives that would help address various environmental issues more effectively in the World Bank and the regional development banks. The World Bank has proposed the establishment of a "Green Fund." Although, this proposal is still at a preliminary stage, we agree that future discussions should focus on the most effective use of existing resources and on voluntary contributions.

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, April 26, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Thursday and Friday schedules TAB A		
2. Michigan Supreme Court ruling re delegates Dismissed Dismissed the decision to reinstate Bush delegates to convention	✓	
3. Cartoon All Stars Drug Program ratings TAB B	DRAFT PILOS. ✓	LETTERS TO KEY POLKS RESPONSIBLE
4. Networks - ABC Jerusalem Res. (Inside cover)	✓	1 2 3 4 10
5.	REED 8 9 7	5 6
6.		

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	4/27/90	P-2 , P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By *JF* (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed: 1/7/2005	OA/ID Number: 29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Friday, April 27, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Friday, weekend and Monday schedules TAB A		
2. Schedule proposals 1. Ambassador Wilkey 2. Nixon library dedication TAB B	✓ AMBASSADOR WILKEY NICAL scribble	✓ BUCKY WATK. REPT.
3. David Rockefeller events 1. Tri-Rate 2. Chase Man. Bk. 3. Council of America	check out Don't know scribble	JHS POLIT- MEETING
4. <u>TODAY</u> JHS meeting with 1. Friedman ✓ 2. Judge Bonner ✓ 3. Ann. McLaughlin ✓	37 votes scribble	
5. 9:00 AM - atty. then. coming in	✓	Michael Boulton check out Bench
6. 301.	MEMO STATEMENT CAUS	

April 24, 1990

COPY

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU
FROM: SIG ROGICH *Sig*
REGARDING: CARTOON ALL STARS DRUG PROGRAM

You will find this very interesting.

According to network ratings, the Cartoon All Stars show was watched by approximately 30 million households -- an unprecedented number of viewers for the time slot (Saturday morning at 9:00 a.m.).

The anti-drug message by the President and Mrs. Bush was the only announcement in the show. ✓

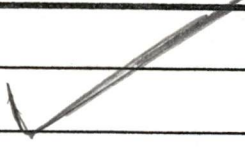
Additionally, our anti-drug promotional message aired during the week prior to the show 32 times on all networks. The cost for such a buy would be approximately \$3 million, and would reflect about 400 gross rating points.

By way of comparison, political buys during peak times in 1988 averaged approximately 1,000 gross rating points per week. Therefore, what we received from the networks is about one-half of that which was purchased weekly in October of 1988 -- a tremendous amount of air time for one message -- in this case, anti-drug.

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Monday, April 30, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Monday and Tuesday Schedules TAB A		
2. Polhill visit - Press coverage?	  RELEASE A PHOTO	 ?
3. Supplemental		
4. Gephardt at tomorrow meeting.		Ask Fred McNamee re Heflin @ Space?
5. IRANIAN -		
6.		ABE SOFAER - VISIT BUSH

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Monday, April 30 -- P.M.

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Letter from Chauncey Starr re: climate change TAB A		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Tuesday, May 1, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Tuesday and Wednesday Schedules TAB A		
2. Scheduling for the Economic Summit <i>3</i> INSIDE COVER	✓	
3. Armenian press release TAB B	✓	
4. National Medal of Science TAB C	<i>See Bromley</i>	
5. <i>Barman budget analysis & Sonny Montgomery call</i>	✓	
6. <i>Atwater - Siguera Remains in hospital</i>		



ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

1901 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. SUITE 503 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 • TEL (202) 775-1918

PRESS RELEASE

For immediate release
April 21, 1990

Contact: Seto Boyadjian
Tel: (202) 775-1918

BUSH STATEMENT ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Last night, while on a visit in Orlando, Florida, President George Bush issued a statement on the 75th anniversary of "the massacres" of Armenians and expressed his personal wish "to join with Armenians and all peoples in observing April 24, 1990 as a day of remembrance for more than a million Armenian people who were victims." He then called "upon all peoples to work to prevent future acts of inhumanity against mankind."

Avoiding the word genocide, the President described it as "the terrible massacres suffered [by Armenians] in 1915-1923 at the hands of the rulers of the Ottoman Empire" and depicted those massacred as "the victims of this crime against humanity." However, he made clear reference to his campaign statement by saying that "my comments of June 1988 represent the depth of my feeling for the Armenian people and the sufferings they have endured," thus indirectly reiterating his earlier recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

"The President's statement is a deeply-felt personal expression of sympathy addressed to the Armenian community worldwide on the day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide," stated ANCA Executive Director Seto Boyadjian. "The President's sincere words come in defiance of Turkish pressures to prevent official observance by the U.S. government of the 75th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide," he said.

"While Armenian-Americans regret that the President could not make an explicit declaration in this regard by directly characterizing the genocidal nature of the 'terrible massacres' of 1915-1923, yet we recognize that he has in fact identified these massacres as a 'crime against humanity' by stating the magnitude of the crime and identifying the authors as the rulers of the Ottoman Empire, and by reiterating his position on the basis of his 1988 statement affirming his stand on the Armenian Genocide," added Boyadjian.

Along with the tragedy of the genocide, President Bush also mentioned the tragedy that befell upon Armenians by the earthquake of 1988 in Soviet Armenia. In this regard, Boyadjian stated, "Needless to say, Armenian-Americans remember with gratitude the President's personal involvement in support of the recovery efforts for the earthquake and appreciate his continuing commitment to the people of Soviet Armenia in their effort to

Page 2: "Bush Statement..." - Press Release 4/21/90

maintain the integrity and the economic stability of their homeland."

In his statement, President Bush also paid tribute to the "special, enduring relationship" which the United States has had with the Armenian people and said that the more than one-million Armenian-American community continues "to make significant contributions to the betterment of our country."

#####

Note to editors: Following is the text of the Statement by the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

**Office of the Press Secretary
(Orlando, Florida)**

For Immediate Release

April 20, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Throughout this century, the United States has had a special, enduring relationship with the Armenian people.

Armenians around the world share with their friends in the United States a love of freedom, and as proud people they have a strong commitment to the preservation of their heritage and culture.

Their history, though marked by a number of tragedies, nonetheless reflects their faith and the strength and resilience of their tradition. Those tragedies include the Earthquake of 1988 and, most prominently, the terrible massacres suffered in 1915-1923 at the hands of the rulers of the Ottoman Empire.

The United States responded to the victims of this crime against humanity by leading international diplomatic and private relief efforts.

The Armenian-American community now numbers nearly one million people. Those who emigrated to the United States, and their descendants, continue to make significant contributions to the betterment of our country in many fields of endeavor.

On this seventy-fifth anniversary of the massacres, I wish to join with Armenians and all peoples in observing April 24, 1990 as a day of remembrance for the more than a million Armenian people who were victims. I call upon all peoples to work to prevent future acts of inhumanity against mankind, and my comments of June 1988 represent the depth of my feeling for the Armenian people and the sufferings they have endured.

• • •

ARMENIAN ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA

122 "C" STREET, N.W. • SUITE 350 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001 • (202) 393-3434

PRESS RELEASE ——— PRESS RELEASE ——— PRESS RELEASE ——— PRESS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
April 24, 1990

CONTACT: Carole Long

ASSEMBLY SAYS BUSH STATEMENT ON OCCASION OF APRIL 24 REJECTS TURKISH DENIAL CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON — Hirair Hovnanian, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Armenian Assembly of America, says President George Bush's statement last Friday on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide was a "clear and welcome rejection of the Republic of Turkey's global campaign of denial."

In a letter to the President released today, Hovnanian asked that Bush urge Turkey to "seize this moment to put its denial efforts to rest."

"Just days ago, East Germany finally apologized to the Jewish people for the crimes committed by Hitler; and in Moscow, the Soviet Union acknowledged the Katyn Forest Massacres" Hovnanian noted. "Ankara can hardly do less. Turkey must come to terms with its past by recognizing the genocide committed by the Ottoman Empire against the Armenian people."

In his statement released after 7 p.m. on April 20, the President remarked that the history of the Armenian people has been marked by a number of tragedies. "most prominently the terrible massacres suffered in 1915 to 1923 at the hands of the rulers of the Ottoman Empire."

"On this 75th anniversary of the massacres, I wish to join with Armenians and all people in observing April 24, 1990 as a day of remembrance for the more than one million Armenian people who were victims," Bush said in the statement. "I call upon all peoples to work to prevent future acts of inhumanity against mankind, and my comments of June 1988 represent the depth of my feeling for the Armenian people and the sufferings they have endured."

Hovnanian pointed out in his letter to the President that the Assembly regretted that his statement "avoided a direct reference to the word genocide."

"Our views on that matter are well known and need no elaboration," Hovnanian said. "But we take heart that you affirmed comments you made during the election campaign in which you characterized the intentional destruction of the Armenian people as genocide." According to White House sources, the reference to June 1988 reflected statements the President made during the campaign on the Armenian Genocide.

When Bush was campaigning for the presidency in Fresno, California in May of 1988, he met with local reporters. In response to a

reporter's questions. Bush, who was then vice president, quickly answered that there was a genocide, and "It's a matter that the Turks have been unwilling to face up to." In October, 1988, Bush responded to a questionnaire submitted by the Assembly to both presidential candidates and he stated that "the United States must acknowledge the attempted genocide of the Armenian people in the last years of the Ottoman Empire, based on the testimony of survivors, scholars, and indeed our own representatives at the time, if we are to insure that such horrors are not repeated."

In his letter to the President, Hovnanian also praised the efforts of several prominent Republican leaders, who have been urging the White House to reaffirm the history of the Armenian Genocide.

"We are aware of the extreme pressures generated from Ankara on this matter," Hovnanian said. "We applaud Senator Dole's leadership in illuminating the facts of the Armenian Genocide during the Senate debate on S.J. Res. 212." Over the past several months, California Governor George Deukmejian and Rep. Chip Pashayan (R-CA) have also been urging the White House to take a public stand on the issue.

####

ARMENIAN ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA

122 "C" STREET, N.W.

SUITE 350

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

(202) 393-3434

April 23, 1990

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

Dear Mr. President:

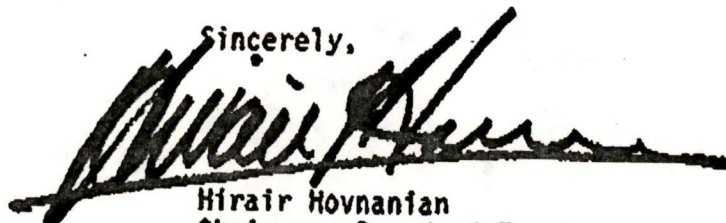
Your statement on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide serves as a clear and welcome rejection of the Republic of Turkey's global campaign of denial. By remembering this crime against humanity, you give meaning to your call for "all peoples to work to prevent future acts of inhumanity against mankind."

We regret, however, that your statement avoided a direct reference to the word genocide. Our views on that matter are well known and need no elaboration here. But we take heart that you affirmed comments you made during the election campaign in which you characterized the intentional destruction of the Armenian people as genocide. We welcome your statement that these represent "the depth of my feeling for the Armenian people and the sufferings they have endured."

We are aware of the extreme pressures generated from Ankara on this matter. We applaud Senator Dole's leadership in illuminating the facts of the Armenian Genocide during the Senate debate on SR 212, and your wish to join in observing April 24, 1990, "as a day of remembrance for the more than one million Armenian people who were victims."

We ask that you urge that Turkey seize this moment to put its denial efforts to rest. Just days ago, East Germany finally apologized to the Jewish people for the crimes committed by Hitler. And in Moscow, the Soviet Union acknowledged the Katyn Forest Massacres. Ankara can hardly do less. Turkey must come to terms with its past by recognizing the genocide committed by the Ottoman Empire against the Armenian people.

Sincerely,



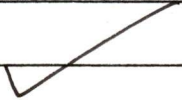
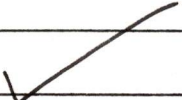
Hiran Hovnanian
Chairman, Board of Trustees

HH:mg

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: May 1, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Supplemental / Death Penalty abortion funding		
2. Hatch Act (inside cover)		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

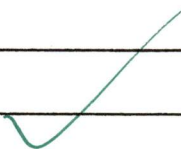
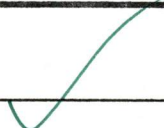
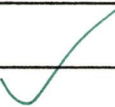
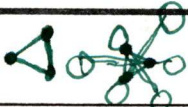
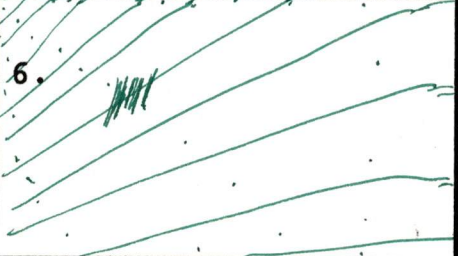
DATE: Thursday, May 1, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Thursday, Friday and Weekend Schedules TAB A		
2.	PHOTOGRS @ CAMP SEE VALDEZ	DAVID - NO SIG/ete *
3.	NO PRESS GATES/JHS @ LAUGEL	BE @ LAUGEL - SEGY -
4.	Howt/LAUGEL JP 43	Tm VALDEZ. + SOVIET -
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Wednesday, May 2, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Wednesday and Thursday schedules TAB A		
2. Boren meeting today 1:45 PM		
3. PRESS CONF. W./TH Thurs. AM + 1/2 hrs.	Thurs. Press Conference 	
4. BVD	 Thurs.  ★	
5.	 ★★	
6. 		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, May 3, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Thursday and Friday schedules TAB A		<i>Joyalez</i>
2. News coverage of Lee Atwater TAB B		
3. <i>Civil Rights Bill</i> <i>Porter report nine GOP Senators have signed up with Kennedy/Harkin - led by Sen Danforth</i>		<i>CALL FOR SUMMIT</i> <i>↓ POTL</i> <i>↓ MODERNIZING NUCLEAR ARM.</i> <i>SUP</i> <i>NOW IS TIME</i>
4.	<i>Marlin needs guidance</i> <i>Are we on for 10:00 AM</i> <i>press conf.</i>	<i>Yes</i>
5.		
6.		

Atwater's Future Up to Him, GOP Officials Say

By DONALD M. ROTHBERG

AP Political Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - Lee Atwater will be the one to decide if his health permits him to continue serving as Republican Party chairman, say GOP officials around the country.

Until Lee decides what he wants to do, I think we'll defer to Lee before we start speculating," said Frank Visco, the California Republican Party chairman. Visco dismissed rumors that Atwater would soon be replaced by Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, a close friend of President Bush.

Mosbacher's was one of several names circulating as possible replacements for Atwater. Others included Drew Lewis, a former Pennsylvania GOP chairman who served as transportation secretary during the Reagan administration, and Donald Hodel, twice a member of the Reagan Cabinet as energy and interior secretary.

Mary Matalin, chief of staff at the Republican National Committee, said Mosbacher called Atwater to denounce the report as untrue. The White House also said Bush had no intention of making the change.

Atwater has received radiation and chemotherapy treatments for a tumor on the right side of his brain.

Matalin said Atwater was in George Washington University Hospital, receiving treatment for a blood clot in his left leg.

Dr. Stuart Grossman, a neurosurgeon and oncologist at Johns Hopkins University school of medicine in Baltimore, said blood clots are not unusual for brain tumor patients.

"Something predisposes patients with brain tumors to develop clots in the legs," he said. "He didn't know why that is."

"Patients with clots are treated with a blood thinner and generally do quite well," he said.

Matalin said she and pollster Robert Teeter visited Atwater at the hospital Sunday and reviewed data on 1990 races.

"This was the best he's been," she said. According to Matalin, doctors plan to do another electronic scan of the tumor in the next couple of weeks to assess the effectiveness of the radiation and chemotherapy treatments.

"They're looking for no change," she said, an indication that the tumor has stopped growing.

"I was very startled to read that thing about Mosbacher," said Jennifer Dunn, the Washington state GOP chairman. "I called right away to find out what was going on. It turned out it was yet another rumor."

"I don't see any change and I can't imagine that George Bush would do that," said Anne Anstetter, the Pennsylvania chairman. The RNC meets in Chicago in July. What would otherwise be a routine meeting is certain to be watched closely for signs of whether Atwater will return at some point as a full-time national chairman.

"Lee's going to make that decision," said Michele Davis, executive director of the Republican Governors' Association. "The biggest concern is what's going to happen: is he going to be able to come back?" said Burton S. Kruglick, the Arizona GOP chairman. He said the July meeting was "when it's going to have to be decided one way or the other."

Party officials insisted that Atwater's illness has not disrupted the routine operations of the RNC in this election year. "We haven't noticed an impact because the programs were in place earlier in the year," said Kruglick.

"It's functioning really well," said Bruce Benson, the Colorado Republican chairman.

Missouri Gov. John Ashcroft, chairman of Republican Governors' Association, said, "We're going to raise two to three times as much money as has ever been raised before for Republican governors. Lee Atwater's a big part of getting that done."

"By March, if we don't have our act together on a state-by-state basis, there's no way we would have made that up," said Davis. "The train had already left the station."

AP-TV-05-03-90 0143EDT(+)

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, May 3, 1990 -- p.m.

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. POTUS call to Lee Atwater re tonight's speech (Patty has number)	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
2.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
3.	MINT JULIP - FARRISH / SUMNER _____ _____	SQUAN - _____ _____
4.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
5.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
6.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	5/4/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
 1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed: 1/7/2005	OA/ID Number: 29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

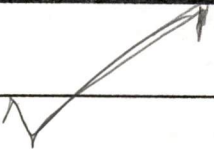
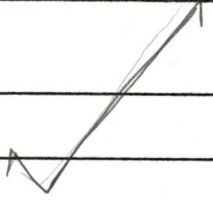
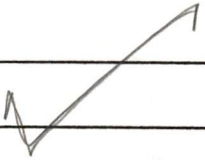
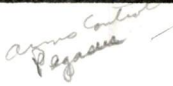
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Friday, May 4, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. REview Friday, weekend and Saturday schedules TAB A		
2. JHS to K-Derby w/ Brady + Dorman		
3. POTUS nets amtrak?		FIND OUT WHO MARK JOHNSON ex SAWYER/MILLER GROUP WAS WITH PROWSEKING
4. Employment data - inside cover		 PEGASUS
5.	collins shows CAN CLAYTON - STAY OFF SAM DONALDSON DRYDOCK 2WKS	 interact/2 notes/based on reorganizing \$66M
6. Congressional Hour -	DECISION ON SUPREME COURT	

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	5/7/90	P 2 5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
 1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed:	1/7/2005	OA/ID Number:	29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Monday, May 7, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Monday and Tuesday schedules TAB A		BUDGET GROUP
2. Lynne Cheney Letter TAB B		
3. POTUS Meeting Request with Neil Kinnock, British Labor Party Ldr. TAB C		JHS CAN POLICY MITCHELL TO
4. JHS in Costa Rica Monday & Tuesday		
5. <i>PARAN. BERGEN</i>	STATE BEAT ON <i>CHANGED CONSIDERABLY SINCE THEN</i> <i>DOING PROTOCOLS</i> <i>BI-LATS</i> 6 WEEKS...	<i>MONTEAL - ISOLATED IF NOT</i> <i>AND US. PAY ON OTHERS WANT</i> <i>PARTICIPATE ...</i>
6.		

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06a. Memo	From David Q. Bates to John Sununu Re: Attached Memo from Lynne Cheney re NEA (1 pp.)	4/30/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By  (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed: 1/7/2005	OA/ID Number: 29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES, JR. *[Handwritten signature]*

I think these are some good thoughts from Lynne Cheney. (NEH has the same authorizing legislation as NEA.) John Frohnmayer has approved the language in her proposed answer for the President, although I did not send him all of Lynne's memo. I thought you might want to share this with the President.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06b. Memo	From Lynne Cheney to David Q. Bates Re: Your Request in Reference to NEA (2 pp.)	4/21/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
 1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By *JF* (NLGB) on 11/19/09

Date Closed: 1/7/2005	OA/ID Number: 29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

THE CHAIRMAN

APRIL 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID Q. BATES, THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM:

LYNNE V. CHENEY *Lyne*

SUBJECT:

YOUR REQUEST IN REFERENCE TO NEA

If I were a reporter and wanted to ask an NEA question in the toughest way possible, here's how I'd do it. For the sake of briefing book decorum, you may want to leave the second sentence out.

Q: An exhibit of Mapplethorpe photographs funded by the National Endowment for the Arts recently caused a museum in Cincinnati to be indicted for criminal obscenity. The indictment handed down describes certain photographs in that federally-funded exhibit as follows: "A photograph depicting the forearm and hand of one person inserted into the anus of another, a photograph of a finger inserted into a penis, a photograph of a cylindrical object being inserted into an anus, a photograph of a man urinating into the mouth of another man, and a photograph of a man with a whip inserted in his anus." Mr. President, do you still oppose content restrictions on NEA's legislation?

A: Let me say once more that I am appalled that taxpayer money went to fund such an exhibit. Such a use of public funds is totally inappropriate, and John Frohnmayer, the new chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts,

MEMO TO DAVID BATES
PAGE 2

agrees with me completely on this. The best way to make sure that such projects are not funded in the future is to proceed with reforms that will make the process by which grants are awarded at the National Endowment for the Arts more rigorous. Chairman Frohnmayer has outlined certain reforms, and I know he's considering others. That's the best way to solve the problem.

David, I strongly recommend that the President avoid equating content restrictions with censorship. In the first place, it is very likely that there are going to be some restrictions in the reauthorization legislation that comes to his desk. Temperate and thoughtful congressmen, like Tom Coleman of Missouri, are saying so. Even more important, there is a difference between questions that deal with censorship (Should there be limits on what museums display?) and questions that deal with sponsorship (What should the federal government fund?) Saying that a museum has a right to hang Mapplethorpe or Serrano photographs is different from saying that they have a right to federal funds to help them do so.

Content restrictions should be opposed, not on grounds of censorship, but because there is a better way of dealing with the Mapplethorpe/Serrano/obscenity problem: i.e., reforming the grant-making process.

To your inquiry about funding of the Cincinnati exhibition: The Arts Endowment has stated that NEA did not fund it. Their funding, \$30,000, went to the Philadelphia Institute of Contemporary Art to put the Mapplethorpe exhibition together. NEA feels justified in saying they did not fund the Cincinnati venue of that exhibit since the Philadelphia Institute did not list Cincinnati among the places that the show might go. I find this reasoning somewhat shaky and will be unlikely myself, in the future, to say no federal funding is involved in Cincinnati.

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

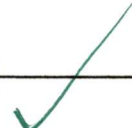
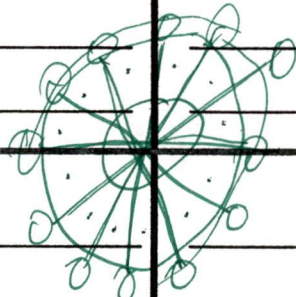
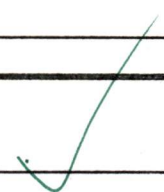
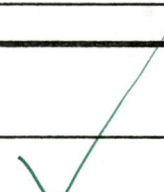
DATE: Tuesday, May 8, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Tuesday and Wednesday schedules TAB A		
2. John Krauss to POTUS 3:30 Today (Have DQB prepare talking pts.)		
3. Trude Feldman to Marlin		
4. OCS - POTUS wants to meet w/ in house people before Hill.		
5. CFTC/SEC Hatch Act - Simpson		
6. Civil Rights POTUS wants to see Boyden's memo again Ed Rogers		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Wednesday, May 9, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Wednesday and Thursday schedules TAB A		
2. Rogich memo re Presidential Lecture Series TAB B		
3. Letter from Jack Stein re Abba Eban dinner -- request that POTUS be honorary Tribute Chair TAB C	 	
4. Public Liaison events from past four months TAB D		
5. <i>Orlando Summit</i>		
6. <i>Parental leave</i>		

from Wed. and Thurs. books

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Memo	From Sid Rogich to John Sununu Re: The Presidential Lecture Series (1 pp.)	5/4/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
 1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By 9/2 (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed:	1/7/2005	OA/ID Number:	29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1990

ER

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU
FROM: SIG ROGICH
SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENTIAL LECTURE SERIES

The Presidential Lecture Series will be filmed by WXXI public television and will run nationwide on approximately 320 outlets. In addition, the PBS television network has the option of re-running the show up to ten times over two years.

PBS radio will receive the tape for distribution to 318 public radio stations throughout America.

In all of these the President is not only highlighted, but he is asked about his special feelings regarding Teddy Roosevelt. The interviewer then makes a positive comparison between the Bush and T.R. administrations. (I obtained the questions to be asked of the President in advance, per the agreement I made with WXXI.)

With re-runs, on both radio and television, this series is providing us with tremendous exposure.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ED ROGERS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: BOBBIE KILBERG, ^{BK} DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

SICHAN SIV, ^{JS} DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
PUBLIC LIAISON

LISA BATTAGLIA, SPECIAL ASSISTANT, PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: Public Liaison's Calendar of Events

Per your request, enclosed are copies of our briefing calendars for the past four months. As you know, we also distribute a weekly calendar which includes additional events not considered to be at the briefing level. In tallying, we have included the attendees from the events in our weekly calendar.

To the best of our knowledge, the following number of attendees that have passed through our office is as follows:

February		5,244
March		4,636
April		3,040
May		3,427 (partial)
TOTAL		13,307 13,307

Please take into account that April was slow due to Easter and Passover and the number for May is based only on our briefing calendar.

Additionally, we have included a letter which typifies comments we receive after our briefings.

cc: Dave Demarest

JACOB STEIN
20 JERUSALEM AVENUE
HICKSVILLE, NEW YORK 11801

April 24, 1990

TO: Governor John Sununu

FROM: Jack Stein *Jack*

On June 6th, there will be a Dinner Tribute honoring ABBA EBAN on his 75th birthday, as one of the outstanding statesmen of the 20th Century.

Margaret Thatcher, Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan all agreed to serve on the Tribute Committee.

I urge the President to add his name as a member of this Committee, especially since the President, like Mr. Eban served as an Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Eban is known personally to the President and the President, as Vice President has met with Mr. Eban.

As a final point, Mr. Eban is a powerful voice urging the Government of Israel to follow a course of negotiations for peace.

Please advise me whether this is doable.

While the President may not be able or wish to attend, it would be most positive if Secretary Baker would attend.

DWP

ok per JHS

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, May 10, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Thursday and Friday Schedules TAB A		
2. Thousand Points of Light Billboards TAB B	✓	
3. White House plan on Civil Rights Bill	✓	GERHARDT...
4. Supplemental - talk to Foley?	✓	BAKER - CHENEY - WESTON > PROS - SECURING TO
5. LEE + ↑ + ↑ +	✓	★
6.		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1990

PR

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

SIG ROGICH *S.R.*

SUBJECT:

THOUSAND POINTS OF LIGHT BILLBOARDS

By working with Kiwanis International we have incorporated the President's volunteer message on billboards throughout America as follows:

"Any definition of a successful life must
include serving others."

President George Bush
June 22, 1989

The billboard design includes a picture of the President and will be used nationwide. Total distribution, according to Kiwanis, is approximately 6,500 billboards, which includes virtually every market in America.

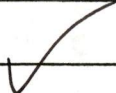
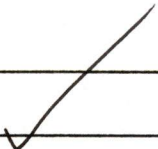
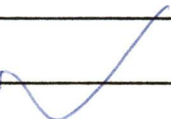
At an average cost of at least \$150.00 per billboard (not including the cost of paper itself) this represents a national outdoor media buy of about \$1 million.

For your information.

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Monday, May 14, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Monday and Tuesday Schedules TAB A		
2. Letter from David Mason (Heritage Foundation) re: China's MFN Status TAB B		POWER OF PURSE ---
3. Columbian News Report re: Cartagena Summit TAB C		
4. Letter from David Jacobson (ex-hostage held by the Islamic Jihad) re: financial support for AUB TAB D		MTG - DARMAN/BRADY - PRES/JHS HOW GOT STARTED
5. Memo from Doug Wead re: update on the Conservative Movement TAB E		DO WE MEET W/ PRES / (R.)'S BEFORE -
6. Orb. summit schedule		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Monday May 14/90

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. <u>Civil Pts meeting -</u> <u>Post Story - Art Fletch</u>		
2. <u>Camp. Finance Reform</u> <u>status</u>		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

April 24, 1990

Governor John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington DC

Per JHS, copy sent to General Scowcroft 5/7/90

POTUS
mon/book

orig in
AM book
5/14

Dear Governor Sununu:

We spoke briefly in t
Saturday. I am the ex
for seventeen months.
executive director of
Medical Center. It is
letter.

I truly believe that by providing financial support to AUB
we can secure the release of some hostages without
compromising our national policy and/or creating political
dangers for President Bush. My proposal is as follows:

1. Adnan Mroueh, M.D., Vice President Medical Affairs and
Dean School of Medicine at AUB would be the catalyst. He is
a Shi-ite Moslem, respected by all religious sects, who
happens to be a personal friend of Hezbollah's Shiek
Fadlallah and Imad Mughniyya. When I was held captive,
Islamic Jihad instructed me to write a letter to Dr. Mroueh
requesting that he serve as intermediary in negotiations
with Terry Waite. It was probably from Mroueh's house that
Waite was kidnapped after the doctor was called away for a
medical emergency.
2. Dr. Mroueh privately would be told of new financial
support for AUB conditioned on his ability to secure the
release of some or all of the hostages. This is support that
we will eventually provide for the reconstruction of Lebanon
anyway. I don't think it is realistic to expect anyone other
than AUB staff of Sutherland, Cicippio and Keenan to be
released by my proposal.
3. A.I.D. would restore the three million dollars cut from
this years grant to AUB. Dr. Mroueh would be told that this
is the demonstration of our good will. AUB has been severely
damaged in the recent fighting and restoration of funds is
the humanitarian thing to do and makes good political sense.
We would be helping our friends and not paying a ransom. We
would be improving our chances of influencing future leaders
of Lebanon.
4. We would then propose to Dr. Mroueh that A.I.D. would
provide additional funding for a one time only two year
program to educate two hundred nurses and fifty physician
assistants. The number of students required is not firm, but

is estimated to be maximum. This would cost an estimated three million dollars total for the two year program. Currently the AUB Medical Center is operating at only fifty percent capacity because of the shortage of nurses. Being reduced from 421 to 200 beds has had a negative impact on the entire medical education program and the public that it serves. This personally and professionally adversely affects Dr. Mroueh as the Dean of the School of Medicine. It is in his interest to support this proposal. The physician assistants and some of the nurses trained in this program would be used to staff clinics for the Shia refugees in the South Lebanon. They would be under control of AUB and not Hezbollah.

5. In return for the restoration of the three million dollar A.I.D. cut-back and the additional three million dollars for the special nursing program, Dr. Mroueh would have to convince Hezbollah to immediately release some hostages. His friendship with Fadlallah and Mughniyya makes this proposal worthy of discussion. This proposal should not compromise the integrity of AUB.

Dr. Mroueh will be attending the AUB Alumni Convention in Boston on May 25, 26, and 27, 1990 (Memorial Day weekend) at the Sheraton Hotel (Prudential Center). I want to stress that Dr. Mroueh is an honorable friend of the United States.

A plan could be developed that would not politically jeopardize the President. What I am suggesting is no more dangerous than what President Kennedy did after the Bay of Pigs.

Sincerely,

David Jacobsen
16211 Parkside Lane #146
Huntington Beach, California 92647

Telephone (714) 842-2707

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Memo	From Doug Wead to Dave Demarest Re: Movement Conservatives (4 pp.)	2/20/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
 1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JR (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed: 1/7/2005	OA/ID Number: 29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID F. DEMAREST, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DOUG WEAD 
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

RE: MOVEMENT CONSERVATIVES

This has been an extraordinary three weeks for the conservative movement. A number of things have happened which may finally offer us clues as to just where the movement may be headed in a post communist world.

My conclusion: the conservative movement is leaderless without a single direction, ripe for take-over. It is the President's to lose.

The President's invasion of Panama has had its effect. It has shown the President's critics that he is not afraid to take the military option and risk international criticism to achieve America's ends. This allows his policy vis-a-vis Russia to be seen for what it is: namely, a deliberately cautious and wise decision to let communism unravel without offering a provocation that would reverse the process. Most conservatives are now savvy enough to see that this is the priority; this is the best thing an "anti-communist" can do. The President's sustained support of a strong Pentagon budget underscores this intention.

Conservative Shake-Up

In recent months, a number of writers have referred to the shake-up of the conservative movement. This, they say, due to events in Eastern Europe and the loss of communism as a common enemy. This shake-up is thought to be aggravated by conflicting strategies of rival conservative organizations, as each struggles to retain financial support.

Actually, the events of '89 only accelerated a process that had begun many years before: the fall of economic conservatism and the rise of social activists.

The modern conservative movement has had three common denominators:

- 1) Economic conservatives.
- 2) Anti-communists.
- 3) Social conservatives.

Just as the political success of Lyndon Johnson was the high water mark of American liberalism, so the political success of Ronald Reagan represented fulfillment for economic conservatives. In both cases, some of these liberals and conservatives came away from the experience with the feeling that they had achieved what they wanted, and others with a degree of disillusionment and a new found appreciation for the limits of their own theories.

By 1984, economic conservatives were entirely spent. The Jack Kemp candidacy did not quite get off the ground.

Follow the Dollar Trail

The easiest way to track this shift is to follow the dollars. Economic conservatism began to lose its viability as a product as early as 1982, when some believe the Reagan revolution peaked. Richard Viguerie and other mailing list operators attempted to shift to the social causes and began talking amongst themselves about a Robertson or Devos third party Presidential bid. (Newsweek, May, 1982)

Most movement conservative leaders soon realized that if the shift were to continue to social issues they would lose dollars and control. Right to Life, Concerned Women of America, and a host of newly formed organizations understood this market better. The scramble was on. The giants, Heritage Foundation, etc., survived but even the Heritage survival involved a great diversification of activities and income. Today, Heritage allegedly receives European and outside sponsorship. Viguerie, allegedly, took on "Korean" sponsors.

Of all the conservative leaders, Paul Weyrich may have affected the best transition, establishing himself as the spokesman for social as well as economic conservatives.

The remaining organizations patched together an anti-communist raison d'etre. Typical was Howie Phillips, Brent Bozell and a host of others raising money for freedom fighters in Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan.

Then the summer of '89 hit. For all practical purposes the second triad of the conservative movement came undone. There was an even more intense battle for the few movement conservative dollars still out there.

'The Council For National Policy

All of these dynamics were at play at this years' Council for National Policy meeting in Phoenix, Arizona. In recent years this get-together has become the scene of a type of mating ritual where conservative scholars and their institutions court eccentric billionaire sponsors.

The conservatives get their money, the billionaire gets the enormous satisfaction of singly-handedly saving some little piece of the world.

(Richard Viguerie said to me, through his clenched smile, "This is shameless. I'm one of the few who can come here and relax. All my money comes from the mail. I don't need this." But his face was ignoring me. His eyes were locked on a billionaire standing over my shoulder and after his little aside he moved on quickly through the crowd.)

This year, economic and anti-communist conservatives were a depressed market. Howie Phillips warned about losing strategic minerals in South Africa and called for the firing of William Webster, "who lost Afghanistan". Foss talked about eminent gun control followed by anarchy in America. But no one was buying.

Devos, Prince, and Coors openly expressed disgust at hearing the same alarmist refrain, as if 1989 hadn't happened. They challenged members to be more "positive", to factor in Eastern Europe, and seize the victory that for so long they have fought. It was truly an astounding moment, with the financiers for once assuming intellectual control, telling conservative leaders that they were "negative" and "pessimists" and that they, the business people, would never have had such success in life had they assumed such attitudes. It was a revolution of sorts.

"Positive Anti-Communism"

As usual, Paul Weyrich seemed to be on the cutting edge of what was happening and properly anticipated where things should be going. His wares sold the best among movement conservatives offering access ("I just came from a meeting with John Sununu"), and properly discerning that the opportunities in Russia and Eastern Europe are more significant than the dangers in Nicaragua and Angola. He brought to the convention live trophies, authentic economic conservative Russians, who "Q and A"ed with the audience.

This new "pro-capitalism" anti-communism may be the way out for desperate movement conservative organizations but there are a few things to keep in mind. First, they might not be able to pull it off. Beyond the creativity of Feulner, Weyrich and others, there is a real negativism among conservatives. Not unlike other political movements, it has often been driven and financed by

fear. Some of these people will not be able to survive a transition to the positive.

Secondly, while anti-communism--the second triad of the conservative movement--is now threatened, social conservatism continues to expand and fill the vacuum. If one were to follow money at this last CNP convention, the social conservatives continued to pick up big bucks while the rest of the movement conservatives scrambled for scraps (Ed Prince dropped another \$400,000 on Zeoli even though he already gives \$800,000 a year).

And finally, if a new positive "pro-capitalism" anti-communism emerges among movement conservatives, then for the first time the movement's agenda will be substantially compatible with a sitting administration. The billionaires at CNP agree: America's priority must be her policy toward the Soviet Union, and not the side shows in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and elsewhere. They also openly agree that the President of the United States can do nothing better than stay alert, keep our defenses up, and do absolutely nothing to interfere with the unraveling with communism in Eastern Europe.

At last, there is some real integration here.

The Opportunity

The conservative movement is leaderless. Ollie North showed up at CNP expecting to be mobbed and stayed in his room when the response was not up to expectations. Ed Feulner only stopped by to give a one hour talk before going on to Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Quayle, the parents of the Vice-President, showed up to little enthusiasm.

When I spoke to the group Sunday morning, I emphasized the positive, ending with a repetitive refrain of "It's been a good year because..." Among other things, I mentioned some of the CNP members serving in government, Jack Kemp, etc. When I got to Governor Sununu's name, there was a standing ovation and when I ended with the words "It's been a good year because George Bush is the President of the United States and Michael Dukakis isn't," the place went wild.

There is an opportunity here for President Bush to capture the second triad of the conservative movement just as his predecessor President Reagan captured the first. The wealthy financiers of this movement have already seen what some of their myopic, subsidized scholars are only now catching. The President is on track.



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA

The United States and the Andean nations of Bolivia, Peru and Colombia have entered a new era of cooperation in the international war against illegal drug production, trafficking and consumption. Colombia was proud to serve as host of the recent Cartagena Summit meeting, where an agreement was reached for a coordinated effort in the drug war. This report summarizes our actions at Cartagena.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. G. ...', with a horizontal line drawn beneath it.

COLOMBIA NEWS REPORT

THE CARTAGENA SUMMIT



U.S., ANDEAN NATIONS SIGN BROAD AGREEMENTS ON DRUGS, TRADE AT CARTAGENA SUMMIT TALKS

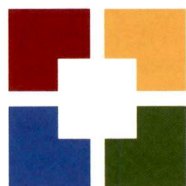
The presidents of Bolivia, Peru, the United States and Colombia signed a broad agreement at Cartagena in February to strengthen trade and economic ties and to increase international cooperation in the war against illegal drug production, trafficking and consumption.

President Virgilio Barco of Colombia, who served as host of the historic summit meeting, declared the conference had "opened a new era in the struggle against drugs," and underscored the need for the United States to adopt stronger commercial measures to strengthen the economics of the Andean region. President George Bush said the four nations had "committed ourselves to the first common, cooperative drug control strategy. We've, in fact, just formed the first anti-drug cartel."

At a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the Cartagena summit, the four presidents stressed the need to help Bolivian and Peruvian coca farmers find substitute crops and called upon European countries and Japan to help provide economic aid to drug-producing countries. In addition, President Bush pledged to find ways to

expand U.S. markets for Colombian exports and to encourage negotiations towards a new international coffee agreement. Last year's collapse of the international coffee agreement has already cost Colombian coffee farmers more than \$400 million in lost revenues.

The joint declaration signed by the four Presidents at Cartagena outlined areas of increased cooperation in the international fight against illegal drugs at every level of production, distribution and consumption. In addition, six bilateral agreements between the United States, Peru and Bolivia were also signed at the Cartagena meeting, calling for increased sharing of tax records and tighter control of U.S. chemical and arms exports. These agreements set the stage for more detailed discussions in the months ahead over specific aid and investment initiatives and to lay out areas of responsibility for each of the four summit participants.



CARTAGENA
1990

PHOTO: President Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia (left), President Virgilio Barco of Colombia, President George Bush of the United States and President Alan Garcia of Peru at the Cartagena summit meeting.

Welcoming Remarks of President Virgilio Barco February 15, 1990

Fellow Presidents, Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Over the centuries, this great city of Cartagena has witnessed many battles. Through them all, she has stood firm . . . her walls today still stand guard.

One hundred and fifty years ago, we rid this city of those who engaged in the trade of slavery. Surrounded by history, we meet today to confront a new criminal enterprise which seeks to enslave our people—an insidious, global network which feeds on the illegal trafficking of drugs.

Today, we face the stark realities imposed on us by this scourge. Here in Colombia, we are on the front line. For us, this is not a war of words. We remain firm in our conviction to defend the very essence of our democracy. We will persevere in spite of the great sacrifices we have had to bear. We will persevere in this struggle so that thousands of Colombians will not have died in vain.

Last year, I called for a hemispheric Presidential summit in order to coordinate an international offensive at the highest level. When I addressed the United Nations General Assembly last September, I proposed a special session on the issue of drugs.

This special session will take place next week with the attendance of high level delegations from the world community. This is a global problem, not just a problem of a few countries. Every day it becomes clearer and clearer that without international cooperation, this battle will be lost. We are fighting an international criminal class with enormous resources and a sophisticated multinational operation. From the drug producing areas of the Andes, through the processing and shipment, to the final distribution point in American and European cities, a single chain of criminal organizations, of many nationalities, seeks to corrupt our

Excerpt from the Delegation Report House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control Mission to Colombia, December 1989

"We found President Barco and his government firmly committed to continuing their crack-down against the cocaine cartels, despite an unprecedented campaign of terror and intimidation the cocaine bosses have unleashed against the government and people of Colombia.

The Colombians are enduring tremendous political, economic and personal sacrifices to fight back against the ruthless cocaine kingpins, who seek nothing less than control of the government. We were greatly inspired by their courage and spirit in the face of this powerful and deadly foe. Their efforts are a model for the entire world."



President Virgilio Barco greets summit participants following his opening remarks at the Cartagena meeting.

"The only law that the narco-terrorists
do not break is the law
of supply and demand."

President Virgilio Barco

youth and destroy our democracies for the sake of their illegal profits.

We must break this chain. We must provide viable economic alternatives for the campesinos who grow coca. We must dismantle the cartels and their ability to process and ship cocaine. We must stop the flow of chemicals from industrialized countries which are essential to the manufacture of cocaine, as well as the weapons which continue to fuel the violence. And we *must*—do everything in our power to stop the demand for these illicit narcotics. I have said many times that every tactic and every weapon pales in insignificance compared to the need to reduce demand.

The only law that the narco-terrorists do *not* break is the law of supply and demand.

We all have heavy burdens in this battle, and our nations must be joined together because we share a common objective. For Colombia, at a time of extraordinary costs, success depends not just on foreign aid, but in promoting fair trade and investment with the United States and the international community of nations.

Let me conclude by saying I appreciate very much your presence in Cartagena today. Civilized societies everywhere face no greater threat, and as nations, this is our greatest challenge. I know we can meet this challenge.

This summit is another step forward toward charting a common strategy.



A tax-exempt public policy research institute

May 8, 1990

The Honorable John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Governor Sununu:

President Bush faces a difficult decision on recommending extension or denial of most-favored-nation (MFN) status to the People's Republic of China by June 3, 1990.

Despite China's deplorable performance in improving human rights since Tianamen Square, suspension of MFN could do as much harm as good. The people of China (already once victimized by the communist regime), the economy of Hong Kong and the American consumer would all suffer from suspension. On the other hand, an MFN extension signaling business as usual could strengthen the hand of repression and represent an abdication of America's leadership in human rights and democracy.

The enclosed Backgrounder from the Heritage Foundation's Asian Studies Center explores this policy challenge and suggests one option -- that of linking MFN to Taiwan's membership in the GATT -- to combine a firm political message to Beijing with the economic interests of Chinese workers on Hong Kong, Taiwan and the mainland.

I hope this paper will be useful to you as you advise the President on this difficult decision.

Sincerely,

David M. Mason
Director-Executive Branch Liaison

Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., *President*
Herbert B. Berkowitz, *Vice President*
Peter E. S. Pover, *Vice President*

Phillip N. Truluck, *Executive Vice President*
M. D. B. Carlisle, *Vice President*
Terrence Scanlon, *Vice President and Treasurer*

Burton Yale Pines, *Senior Vice President*
Charles L. Heatherly, *Vice President*
Bernard Lomas, *Counselor*

Board of Trustees

David R. Brown, M.D.
Joseph Coors
Midge Decter
Edwin J. Feulner, Jr.
Joseph R. Keys

Hon. Shelby Cullom Davis, *Chairman*
Robert H. Kriebel, Ph.D., *Vice Chairman*
J. Frederic Rensch, *Secretary*
Lewis E. Lehrman

J. William Middendorf, II
Thomas A. Roe
Richard M. Scaife
Hon. William E. Simon
Jay Van Andel



Background

The Heritage Foundation • 214 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. • Washington, D.C. 20002 • (202) 546-4400 • Telex: 440235



104

May 8, 1990

WASHINGTON'S AGONIZING DECISION: TO EXTEND OR REVOKE CHINA'S MOST-FAVORED-NATION TRADE STATUS

INTRODUCTION

The calendar is bringing difficult new tests for Washington-Beijing relations. Perhaps the most challenging will be the need for George Bush to decide by June 3 whether to recommend that the People's Republic of China — or the PRC — continue to enjoy most-favored-nation (MFN) trading status. Such status gives a country the lowest available tariffs on its exports to the United States. Some 178 nations now enjoy MFN trading status with the U.S.

China has had its MFN status renewed every year since it was first granted in 1980. This year, the issue is certain to receive more scrutiny from American policy makers than ever before. The reason: Beijing's continuing political crackdown since last year's bloody suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations understandably upsets many in Washington.

Failure to Respond. Also upsetting has been the failure of Beijing to respond to America's well-crafted and patient overtures. Five months after George Bush dispatched a secret high-level delegation to Beijing, China's elderly leaders remain unrepentant and intransigent, determined only to bring their nation under heel. Indeed, while much of the world embraces democracy, mainland China heads in the opposite direction. Amnesty for last June's demonstrators is forgotten; dissident Fang Lizhi, still taking refuge in the American Embassy in Beijing, remains a constant target of Beijing's abuse; Hong Kong's freedom is newly threatened; and critics of Beijing's crackdown, particularly American congressmen, are denounced as "foreign

hostile forces." One Administration official told The Heritage Foundation: "It's difficult to apply any political muscle, much less strategic argument, on behalf of the relationship because the Chinese have not responded with any conciliatory or significant measures."

It is in this environment that Bush must decide whether to renew China's MFN trading status. If he were to oppose continued trade concessions for China, or if Congress were to disapprove his recommendation to renew China's MFN status, it certainly would send an unmistakable message of condemnation to Beijing. Indeed, there may be no other measure in the American arsenal of possible China sanctions that is as harsh. Denying MFN to China hurts Beijing because it would:

◆ ◆ **Dramatically raise duties on Chinese exports to America**, making China's goods more expensive for Americans and less competitive in the U.S. For example, tariffs on footwear will increase from 5.3 percent to 80 percent. The CIA estimates that overall China would lose at least \$3 billion a year in exports.¹

◆ ◆ **Cost South China's export industries up to two million jobs**. Over the past decade of economic reform, Southeast China's Guangdong and Fujian Provinces have benefitted enormously from China's so-called "open door" policies to the world. The area's sudden decline of fortunes resulting from America's denial of MFN, particularly the rise in unemployment, could create additional political problems for Beijing.

◆ ◆ **Reduce Beijing's access to much needed hard currency**. China's current international debt is estimated by the U.S. Commerce Department to be \$45 billion. If the U.S. denies China MFN status, it is unlikely that China will be able to boost its exports to service this international debt. This would add to China's economic squeeze and, perhaps, the elderly leadership's unpopularity. The loss of hard currency caused by denial of MFN status immediately will reduce China's ability to import products from abroad.

◆ ◆ **Isolate China internationally** by cutting off Beijing from a major market for its goods. After Japan, the U.S. is China's largest overseas trading partner.

If Bush seeks to punish China, then his decision on MFN is easy. What makes it hard is that the costs of denying MFN status to Beijing not only will be paid by China, but also by America.

What is left of the once balmy U.S.-China relations will be the first to suffer. Beijing clearly will be outraged if Washington opposes renewed trade concessions. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen warns that lifting MFN would cause a "major retrogression" in Chinese-U.S. relations. In retaliation, Beijing likely would impose further restrictions on U.S.-PRC academic and

¹ Lena Sun, "China's Trading Status with the U.S. Becomes Issue," *The Washington Post*, April 18, 1990, p. A32.

cultural exchanges and may even step up harassment or expulsions of American diplomats and journalists. The Chinese leadership also may cut off American access to top-secret listening posts on Chinese soil which intercept Soviet communications.

To these must be added other costs that the U.S. would bear if it denies MFN to China. Among them:

◆ ◆ **Increased price and reduced availability** of popular Chinese-made products to American consumers and importers. For instance, toys and games, which account for over 10 percent of America's total imports from China, would incur tariff hikes of up to 70 percent. Other favorite U.S. imports, like sweaters, would see tariffs increase from 6 percent to 60 percent.² These increased tariffs inevitably would translate into price hikes and would hit hardest low-income Americans who buy inexpensive China-made clothing and toys.

◆ ◆ **Loss of Chinese markets for U.S. exporters.** Beijing not only could retaliate by closing its markets to American exporters but likely would favor other foreign partners over the U.S. Beijing may turn to Moscow for airframes and engines and look to Canada or Argentina for agricultural imports, particularly cereals, which in 1989 made up 21.4 percent of America's exports to China.

◆ ◆ **Sapping the economic vitality of China's most dynamic region, the southeast,** by eliminating a key foreign market. It is estimated that over 13,000 enterprises employing 1.3 million workers in Guangdong Province process and assemble products for export to overseas markets, including the U.S. It is this region that has been pushing economic reforms and decentralization fastest and furthest and that has been most resistant to Beijing's hard line of the past year. In a sense, ironically, the most reform-minded part of China will be punished most if MFN is ended.

◆ ◆ **Enormous new problems for Hong Kong** at a time when the colony least can afford anything that undermines confidence in its future. According to the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Affairs Office in Washington, over 80 percent of Guangdong Province's export-related enterprises are directly related to Hong Kong business interests.

◆ ◆ **Increased Beijing dependence on arms sales for cash.** There is evidence that Beijing continues to sell weapons to the Middle East. Cutting off American markets to Chinese goods could force a desperate Beijing to look to the international weapons market for hard currency.

◆ ◆ **Isolating moderate elements within the Chinese leadership.** Significant evidence indicates that powerful underlying forces for reform and

² William Armbruster, "Shaky Ties with China may Cost U.S. Importers," *The Journal of Commerce*, April 17, 1990, p.1.

development continue to operate on the mainland. Denying China MFN could undercut those reformist trends.

Ending Special Treatment. One last option would be for the U.S. to renew China's MFN status but make clear to Beijing that Washington now intends to do business with China in a brutally honest way. Meaning: No more free hand-outs or special concessions. MFN for China will be renewed on its economic merits, but the days when Beijing was treated as something special — as the so-called “good communist” — are gone.

Specifically, for example, this could mean that while in the past, Washington bowed to Beijing's pressure to support its admission into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) before Taipei was admitted, now, Washington explicitly could combine renewal of China's MFN status with support for Taipei's bid to join the GATT. Economic merits alone, Washington policy makers could argue, would determine America's relations with Greater China. Taipei plays a role in the global economy far greater than its size and population. It is the world's thirteenth largest trading nation. Its \$73.4 billion in foreign exchange reserves is the globe's largest. GATT's effectiveness as the principal multilateral agreement covering international trade has been impaired by its exclusion of Taipei.

WHAT IS MFN

Although the expression “most-favored-nation” suggests that a country is accorded special trading privileges, the term in practice actually means something quite different. Specifically, a country that is granted MFN status by another country is entitled to all the trade benefits and concessions that the latter grants to any other country. Thus, MFN does not confer a special trading status; it simply treats all recipients of MFN equally. In fact, the term “nondiscriminatory” is often used as a synonym for MFN.³ This is how MFN works: if the U.S. has a 5 percent tariff on coffee imports, then that 5 percent tariff would apply equally to all coffee-exporting countries who have MFN status with America.

While the principle of most-favored-trading status was broadly extended in 1947 at the inception of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the principal multilateral agreement on world trade, Washington for over a decade had tendered MFN status to all its trading partners. MFN, American policy makers correctly figured, encouraged reciprocity in trade and helped eliminate or reduce international tariff barriers.

In mid-1951, however, Washington broke with the policy of according MFN status to all trading partners. The reason: the need to counter the mounting communist threat. In that year, Harry Truman signed into law Section 5 of the

3 Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, United States Code, Section 2431.

Trade Agreements Extension Act, which suspended MFN status to any country dominated by a communist system. Although the 1951 law left open some possibility of "discretionary restoration" of MFN status for "non-market economies," the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 subsequently made such "restoration" possible only by the enactment of specific congressional legislation. Even so, only a handful of countries are currently denied MFN by the U.S. Federal agencies do not even keep a list of nations that enjoy MFN. It is much easier to keep track of the sixteen nations that do not have MFN: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, East Germany, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, North Korea, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Vietnam.

THE JACKSON-VANIK AMENDMENT

The policy of denying MFN status to all communist countries was changed by the Trade Act of 1974. Specifically, Title 4 of the Act, known as the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, named after the late Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington and former Representative Charles A. Vanik of Ohio, both Democrats, states that MFN status can be restored to "non-market economies" if their countries permit substantially free emigration of their citizens.

The mechanics of granting MFN to communist countries thus has been rather simple. First, if the President at mid-year and at the end of the year reports to Congress that a "non-market economy" country is not violating the Jackson-Vanik amendment's "freedom-of-emigration" provision and if either House of Congress does not disapprove the President's report by a resolution, then MFN status can be extended or restored.⁴ To fulfill Jackson-Vanik emigration requirements a country must not:

- ◆ Deny its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate;
- ◆ Impose more than a nominal tax on visas and other required documents;
- ◆ Impose more than a nominal fee for emigration.⁵

Second, MFN status must be based on a bilateral trade agreement with the country in question. This trade agreement remains in force for three years, and is renewed automatically for an additional three-year period if the President determines that there has been a satisfactory bilateral trade balance and reciprocation of trade concessions. While exceptions to the rules have been made, such as with the 1982 denial of MFN to Poland and the 1987 denial of MFN to Romania on human rights grounds, granting MFN status to a country under the Jackson-Vanik amendment nonetheless largely is automatic as

4 If the President determines that the extension of the waiver authority will substantially promote emigration he may recommend to Congress that such authority be extended for twelve months.

5 19 United States Code, Section 2432 (a) 1,2 and 3.

long as both the President's freedom-of-emigration waiver and the bilateral trade agreement stay in effect.

MFN Benefits. Waiver of Jackson-Vanick immediately makes a country eligible for many U.S. credit and insurance programs such as those offered by the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). Moreover, reduced tariffs on exports to the U.S. enjoyed by nations with MFN translates into lower-priced and more competitive exports. MFN not only reduces the price of imports in the U.S. but usually increases mutual trade and results in increased economic cooperation. A U.S. International Trade Commission report released this January concludes that U.S. trade increased with China, Hungary, Poland, and Romania after MFN was granted. Notes the report:

... it is safe to conclude that trade turnover [exports plus imports] increases after the extension of MFN status. This is the result of both the improved commercial and political climate that led up to and followed the extension of MFN status and the trade increasing effects of lower tariffs.⁶

THE U.S., CHINA, AND MFN

The U.S. first moved to grant the People's Republic of China MFN status in October 1979 when Jimmy Carter transmitted to Congress a bilateral Sino-American Trade Agreement and a waiver of Jackson-Vanick amendment considerations. Both were approved by the Congress on January 24, 1980, and entered into force on February 1, 1980.

This U.S. trade agreement with China has been extended three times since 1980, most recently on February 1, 1989; the Jackson-Vanick waiver for emigration from China has been extended annually. Indeed, only three days before last year's Tiananmen Square Massacre, George Bush transmitted to Congress his recommendation for the annual extension of the Jackson-Vanick freedom-of-emigration waiver regarding China.

Measured Response. Although Congress discussed the suspension or termination of China's MFN treatment in the wake of last June's carnage in Beijing, Washington policy makers nonetheless decided to delay consideration of it. The thinking then was that other economic sanctions on China, such as suspending the U.S. Agency for International Development's \$20 million Trade and Development Program (TDP), better could express American condemnation of Beijing's brutality. This kind of sanction hurts the Chinese

6 "Survey Views on the Impact of Granting Most Favored Nation Status to the Soviet Union" Report to the Senate Committee on Finance, United States International Trade Commission, January 1990, Washington D.C., p. H-3.

leadership more than it does the average Chinese because TDP usually helps major Chinese government-sponsored projects. Moreover, if sanctions such as TDP suspension were imposed, the American businessman would not be caught in the two governments' crossfire.

Washington policy makers thus concluded that preserving the expanding Sino-American commercial relationship was important. Over the decade of economic reforms, China rapidly became an important U.S. trading partner. Even with the souring relations after last June, U.S. exports to China last year were valued at \$5.8 billion, while imports from China topped \$12 billion, a total trade increase of 30 percent over 1988 levels. Only two decades ago, grain and cotton were the major U.S. exports to China. Last year, however, in addition to American grain, China bought American power generating equipment, aircraft, chemicals, and machinery. The principal 1989 American imports from China: electronics, footwear, sporting goods, textiles, and toys.

This flourishing trade relationship benefits not only the U.S. and China, but the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong as well. Taking advantage of the colony's excellent packaging and shipping facilities, some two-thirds of China's exports to the U.S. are transported through Hong Kong. In addition, at least one-quarter of Hong Kong's re-export trade was produced by factories in China operated by Hong Kong-based companies.

EFFECTS OF MFN TERMINATION

If MFN to China expires, the tariffs and duties on 90 percent of Chinese exports would increase, some to rates ten times their current level. For example, the rate on stuffed toys would jump from 5.5 percent to 70 percent; on women's knit sweaters from 5 percent to 45 percent; and on audio tape players from 3.7 percent to 35 percent.

The jumps in tariff rates naturally would increase the prices of many Chinese products in American stores. Indeed, some goods may be priced completely out of the market by these high tariffs, a result that could force U.S. companies to switch to other foreign producers, a time-consuming and costly process. Toy companies like Mattel Incorporated and Kenner Products Incorporated, clothiers like Levi Strauss and Company, and department stores like K-Mart Corporation and The Limited, will be especially hard hit.

Prices Hikes and Shortages. Harder hit will be the American consumer. Saddled with high-priced Chinese goods, American importers inevitably will pass the extra expense on to the American shopper. Meaning: If MFN is denied to China, Americans should expect both price hikes and shortages of a wide array of Chinese-made products.

This contrasts with U.S. trade with the Soviet Union, against which the U.S. for decades has brandished the MFN weapon — although the Soviets may be given MFN at this month's superpower summit in Washington. Total U.S.-Soviet trade last year was \$5.03 billion: \$4.3 billion of American exports to the U.S.S.R. and only \$703 million of Soviet exports to the U.S. In contrast to

U.S. - CHINA TRADE

TOP TEN PRODUCTS IMPORTED FROM CHINA IN 1989

PRODUCT CATEGORY	AMOUNT IMPORTED IN \$ MILLIONS
Apparel	2,657.2
Toys, Games and Sporting Goods	1,725.4
Electronics	1,638.0
Footwear	721.0
Travel Goods	683.0
Crude Petroleum	504.1
Power generating machinery	330.9
Fish	297.1
Plastics	237.1
Iron and Steel	225.2
Total Imports	11,938.5

Source: Department of Commerce.

Heritage InfoChart

TOP TEN PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO CHINA IN 1989

PRODUCT CATEGORY	AMOUNT EXPORTED IN \$ MILLIONS
Power generating Machinery	1,844.5
Cereals	1,126.5
Aircraft	536.2
Fertilizer	487.4
Chemicals	347.0
Cotton yarn and fabric	280.4
Wood and wood pulp	269.4
Professional and scientific instruments	278.7
Iron and steel	267.7
Electrical machinery	243.9
Total Exports	5,837.40

Source: Department of Commerce.

Heritage InfoChart

China, which sells the U.S. mainly inexpensive textile goods and toys, Soviet sales are heavily weighted toward luxury items like caviar, furs, and high-priced vodka. Thus, while denial of MFN to the Soviet Union makes luxury goods more expensive for wealthy Americans, denial of MFN to China will penalize mainly working class Americans.

American business in China also would be hurt by tariff increases. Says Herbert Ryan, vice-president for investor relations at Dresser Industries, which exports \$100 million worth of mining equipment annually to the Chinese: "They tend to do business with their friends. It would be a disaster to penalize China at this point."⁷ Scorned in the American market, Chinese trade officials and plant managers not only may turn to other markets to sell their goods but also may give preferential domestic treatment to America's competitors in China, principally Japan and the European Community. Almost certainly, China will look elsewhere to make major government purchases, particularly for grain. Finally, the reduction in Chinese exports to the U.S. will reduce China's access to foreign exchange, and thus its ability to purchase imports, including American products.

Hong Kong Uncertainty. Washington policy makers should be acutely aware, moreover, that ending China's MFN status will affect significantly the 5.6 million citizens of Hong Kong. Says Peter Lo, Minister for Hong Kong's Washington Economic and Trade Affairs Office: "Virtually every sector of Hong Kong's commercial and financial community would be affected if China lost MFN."⁸ For one thing, of the \$8.5 billion of Chinese goods exported to the U.S. in 1988, \$5.5 billion worth, or 65 percent, was sent to Hong Kong first, and then re-exported to America. In 1989, Chinese re-exports through Hong Kong jumped to \$8.5 billion, or 71 percent. For another thing, recent figures suggest that at least 25 percent of Hong Kong's re-export trade came from Hong Kong-based companies with production facilities in China's Guangdong province.⁹

As Hong Kong's largest foreign market and one of its principal investors, U.S. interests lay in a politically assured and economically healthy Hong Kong. Uncertain about their future, 50,000 Hong Kong citizens leave the territory each year. Denying China MFN status may well speed the exodus.

CONCLUSION

George Bush and the Congress, by June 3, must wrestle with the complexities of whether to extend China's MFN status. A good case can be made for denying China this status; a good case can be made for extending it.

⁷ Armbruster, *op. cit.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Government Statistics from Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office, British Embassy, Washington, D.C., March 21, 1990.

Adding to the complexity of the decision is that it must be made in an highly charged political environment. Over the past year, virtually every unilateral American effort to prevent U.S.-China relations from getting worse has been answered by Beijing with recalcitrance and contempt. Conceded Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon in February at a hearing before the House Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs: "The general mood within the Administration is that the process of trying to rebuild confidence — a base of political support in both countries for this relationship — is going to be a tough and probably extended business. But it has to be reciprocal. One side cannot just rush ahead trying to say we want to improve relations without any response, without any action, on the part of the other side."

Washington's Challenge. Whether denying future trade concessions to Beijing will bring about a desired Chinese response is the issue at hand. Penalizing Beijing may be exactly what is needed to convince China's aged leaders that they had better relax repression.

Combining renewal of China's MFN status with American support for Taipei's membership in the GATT possibly could send the same message or even magnify the message by rewarding Taipei's steps towards democracy.

Such measures, however, may impair, even end, the wide array of U.S.-China contact that remains the best vehicle to encourage Beijing's cooperation. A senior Bush Administration official told The Heritage Foundation: "It may be too big a fly swatter for the size of the fly." Washington will be challenged to determine just this in the coming weeks.

Andrew B. Brick
Policy Analyst

with
Thomas J. Timmons,
Research Associate
and
Bryan T. Johnson,
Research Assistant

All Heritage Foundation papers are now available electronically to subscribers of the "NEXIS" on-line data retrieval service. The Heritage Foundation's Reports (HFRPTS) can be found in the OMNI, CURRNT, NWLTRS, and GVT group files of the NEXIS library and in the GOVT and OMNI group files of the GOVNEWS library.

PENDING LEGISLATION

- ◆ **HR 2611** (Gilman et al.) **Introduced:** June 13, 1989
Committees: Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means
Denies MFN status for Chinese exports and prohibits the use of U.S. funds for the negotiation, conclusion, or implementation of any commercial agreement with China. Provides for lifting of sanctions under specified conditions.

- ◆ **HR 2613** (Lantos et al.) **Introduced:** June 13, 1989
Committees: Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs
Denies MFN status to Chinese exports.

- ◆ **HJR 503** (Kostmayer) **Introduced:** March 6, 1990
Committees: Banking Finance and Urban Affairs, Foreign Affairs
Instructs the President to suspend, within the Coordinating Committee (COCOM), any liberalization of exports to China, and to oppose loans, grants and other assistance to China by either the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank.

- ◆ **S 1151** (Helms) **Introduced:** June 8, 1989
Committee: Foreign Relations
Denies MFN status for Chinese exports and prohibits the use of U.S. funds for the conclusion or support of any commercial agreement with China. Provides for lifting of sanctions under specified conditions.

- ◆ **S 1241** (Moynihan) **Introduced:** June 22, 1989
Committee: Finance
Requires the President to withdraw any portion of any trade agreement relating to MFN status of China, denies MFN status to China and prohibits granting of MFN status to China under Jackson-Vanik.

- ◆ **S 1278** (DeConcini) **Introduced:** June 23, 1989
Committee: Finance
Same as S 1241, above.

- ◆ **S 1242** (Cranston) **Introduced:** June 22, 1989
Committee: Finance
Same as S 1241, above, but provides for restoration of MFN under specified circumstances.

- ◆ **HR 1594** (Bentsen) **Introduced:** March 22, 1990
Committee: Finance
Contains provision to change congressional approval of Jackson-Vanik MFN status from a "concurrent resolution" to a "joint resolution," eliminating the possible unconstitutionality of current law, which has been interpreted as allowing a single branch of Congress to veto a presidential action.

Source: Vladimir N. Pregelj, *Most-Favored-Nation Status of the People's Republic of China*, Congressional Research Service, March 16, 1990, and from other sources.

**Comparison of MFN and Non-MFN Tariff Rates
on Selected Chinese Exports to the U.S.**

Product	MFN Rate (%)	Non-MFN Rate(%)
Apparel	3.7	90
Petroleum	3	45
Textiles and fabrics	14	113.5
Footwear	5.3	80
Metal manufactures	7.8	110
Vegetables and fruit	5	50
Fish and crustaceans	14	110
Iron and steel	4	45
Industrial machinery	6.5	67
Sound recording equipment	2.4	35
Furniture	14.5	90
Electrical machinery	13	77.5
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	free	40
Luggage and handbags	8.4	90
Office machines	4	45
Road vehicles	3.1	45
Textile fibers	1.8	93
Scientific instruments	17	110
Leather	8	50
Power generating machinery	10	90
Chemical materials	18	114.5
Paper	4.9	60
Live feed animals	free	20
Dairy products	free	35
Animal feed	3	20

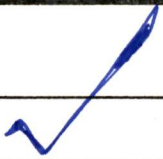
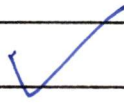
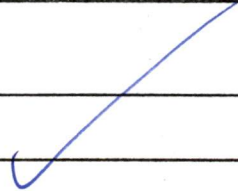
Source: Hong Kong Government.

Note: Many of these categories contain a number subcategories, each with a different U.S. tariff rate. The above list contains a single rate from each category, which does not necessarily apply to all exports within that category.

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

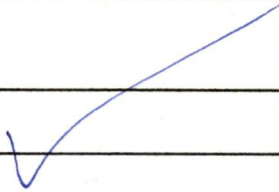
DATE: Tuesday, May 15, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Tuesday and Wednesday schedules TAB A		
2. Pete Wilson on AF I		
3. Attendance at today's budget meeting		
4. POTUS note to President Reagan		@ Noon!
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Tuesday, May 15, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Memo from Bates re Cabinet participation in ECONOMIC SUMMIT TAB A		
2. Scheduling proposals 1. Jacques Cousteau 2. Graf Lamgdsorff TAB B		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09. Memo	From David Q. Bates to John Sununu Re: Cabinet Participation at the Houston Economic Summit (1 pp.)	4/10/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
 1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)

By 9/ (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed:	1/7/2005	OA/ID Number:	29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU
BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES 

SUBJECT: Cabinet Participation at the Houston Economic Summit

Last year several Cabinet officers expressed an interest in attending the Paris Economic Summit. With the exception of Administrator Reilly, who participated in Summit-related discussions, in 1989 our official Cabinet-level representation was limited to Secretaries Baker and Brady.

Already Secretaries Yeutter and Mosbacher, Ambassador Hills, and Administrator Reilly have expressed interest in attending the Houston Summit. Secretary Skinner has informed the Summit staff that he may be in Houston on Transportation Department business. I have two questions:

1. Is it possible at this time to rule out participation by Cabinet members other than Baker and Brady?
2. If not, is it possible at this time to decide who should attend?

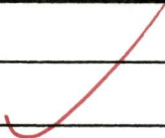
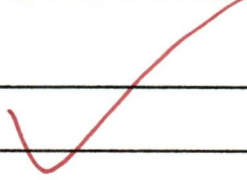
If we can rule out Cabinet members other than Baker and Brady -- or if we can settle on an expanded invitation list early -- it would be helpful soon to send a memo to the rest of the Cabinet. We could then give them early guidance on how to see that their views are included in pre-Summit deliberations and perhaps foreclose some uncertainty about Summit attendance.

Inclusive

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Wednesday, May 16, 1990

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Wednesday and Thursday schedules TAB A		
2. Pinkerton Memo re Fitness TAB B		
3. JHS conversation w/ Wilson		
4. JHS to Senate GOP lunch today		
5. Hatch Act		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, May 17, 1990

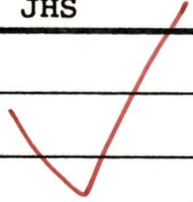
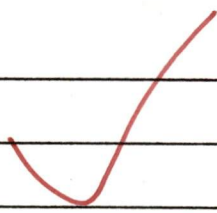
→ *Note: 9:15 AM meeting
in V.P. office w/ attorney
dinner group.*

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Thursday, Friday and Weekend Schedules TAB A		
2. Hatch Act	✓	
3. JHS/Darman Budget Negotiations on the Hill this afternoon	✓	
4. OCS - Calif dele. press for delay.	✓	
5. Danforth - Civil Rights Bill <i>Boydell is coming in before ceremony</i>	✓	
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, May 17, 1990 -- p.m.

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Memo for the President from Marlin re CNN & PBS interview requests TAB A		
2. Memo to the President from Sec. Skinner re Valdez oil spill update TAB B		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Memo	From John Sununu to POTUS Re: CNN and PBS Interview Requests (1 pp.)	5/14/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Discussion Items
1/1/90 - 5/19/90 [4]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By *JR* (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed: 1/7/2005	OA/ID Number: 29194-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: GOVERNOR SUNUNU
FROM: MARLIN FITZWATER
SUBJECT: CNN AND PBS INTERVIEW REQUESTS

This is to seek your approval for two interview requests: from CNN and PBS (David Frost).

CNN, Charlie Bierbauer, Chief White House Correspondent, has proposed a casual, informal interview at your home in Kennebunkport in August similar to the one done by David Frost last year. Charles would like a relaxed session of about 45 minutes, and perhaps an informal discussion at the horseshoe pit, or the tennis court, or on the boat. I think this would provide an excellent setting for a CNN interview.

Subsequent to the CNN request, David Frost asked for another interview just like last year. I mentioned the CNN proposal to him, and offered my feeling that PBS would receive certain benefits in viewership ratings if they altered the location from last year's interview. David agreed and has notified me that they would like to broadcast an interview on January 2, 1991, which would need to be taped a week or two prior to that time. In spite of your normal vacation plans, we believe an interview with a Christmas motif could easily be accommodated in late December.

These two proposals would mean that we have now done a major production for all the large commercial televisions networks, except CBS. These include ABC "Prime Time Live," NBC "Day in the Life," CNN in Kennebunkport, and PBS at Christmas.

If you approve these two proposals, we can begin the process of scheduling.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

May 11, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: JOHN H. SUNUNU
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

SUBJECT: EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL UPDATE

Recently I dispatched two members of my senior staff to Alaska to work with the Coast Guard Federal On-Scene Coordinator on the issues associated with this year's follow-on cleanup effort by Exxon in Prince William Sound. The attached report from them is an excellent distillation of the situation.

Exxon's cleanup effort will now begin in earnest. I intend to monitor the situation closely and anticipate reporting to you again in mid-July, unless significant issues develop before then.

Attachment

EXXON VALDEZ 1990 CLEANUP
STATUS REPORT - MAY 1, 1990

CLEANUP WORK BEGINS...

Cleanup crews "officially" began work May 1, 1990...Some cleanup "spot cleaning" began in mid-April. The improvement since the cleanup ended last year is significant...natural cleaning from winter storms and tidal action reduced the amount of subsurface oil about 70-80% and the amount of surface oil 50-60%. Still, a considerable amount of work remains to be done. The operational "climate" this year is generally one of cooperation, with joint operations being conducted for nearly all activities.

SURVEYS PRECEDE CLEANUP...

Prior to cleanup work, detailed surveys of each shoreline in the impacted areas are being conducted by teams comprised of Coast Guard or NOAA, Exxon, State of Alaska, and land manager representative, a geomorphologist and an intertidal biologist...Each survey gets a joint federal-state Exxon review and a recommendation for shoreline treatment is sent to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for his approval. Surveys began in mid-March and over 730 miles of shoreline have been surveyed as of April 30th. Lower priority areas where little oil is expected remain to be surveyed.

WHAT'S OUT THERE...

Surveys as of April 30th show:

Surface Oil

a. No oil	480 miles
b. lightly oiled	168 miles
c. Moderately oiled	75 miles
d. Heavily oiled	13 miles

Total	736 miles
-------	-----------

Subsurface oil

a. 4 to 12 inch penetration	8 miles
b. 1 to 2 feet penetration	7 miles
c. more that 2 feet penetration	1 mile

Total	16 miles
-------	----------

NOTE: Most areas are patchy or broken layers of oil...few areas have long stretches (1/2 mile or longer) of surface or subsurface oil.

"TREATMENT" EQUALS CLEANUP METHODS...

The word "treatment" is being used to describe the various methods of dealing with the oil. Some areas will require more than one method.

Methods include:

- Manual pick-up of tar balls, asphalt, oily debris.
- Tarmat removal.
- Spot washing with hand held washers.
- Tilling and raking (exposing oily sediment to elements for natural breakdown).
- Minor/major excavation.
- Bioremediation (adding fertilizer to speed growth of natural oil eating bacteria, see note below).
- Mechanical rock washing (being researched/developed, see note below).

Of these methods, "bioremediation" and mechanical rock washing are contentious issues.

Bioremediation - Exxon, the FOSC, and most agencies said early on they wanted bioremediation available as a treatment method. State of Alaska waited for additional scientific data on effects. State notified the Regional Response Team (RRT) May 1st of their approval for use of bioremediation. FOSC will not force bioremediation on the intertidal land managers who do not desire this method of treatment.

Rock washing - A joint Coast Guard, NOAA, State of Alaska and Exxon environmental benefit study of rock washing should be complete in June. Exxon expects to have a rock washing system in operation by July 1st. If the technology is approved, equipment will have to be built.

THE "DO NOTHING" OPTION...

There are areas where all parties agree to do no treatment. This is because the area is environmentally sensitive and cleanup work would do more harm than good...there are also sites not as sensitive, but with so little oil that intrusion of a cleanup crew is not desirable.

OIL ON SHORE, NOT IN WATER...

Virtually all cleanup work will be on the shoreline. We have had, and expect, oil "sheens" in the water as temperatures rise and some weathered oil and mousse softens. Sheens will be controlled with sorbent booms...we don't expect heavy oil floating in the water and there should be no need for skimmers. All cleanup work sites will be monitored by Coast Guard, State of Alaska and land managers.

LAND MANAGERS' CONCERNS HEARD...

Land and resource managers have had input at all levels of planning, including input before surveys are done, during surveys, at the review level, and prior to the FOSC's final decision on treatment. Additional survey work is being considered for Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula areas after officials there expressed concern that not enough sites were surveyed.

FISHERIES...

Successful herring opening held without oil-related problems. Bile samples from Prince William Sound pollock show recent petroleum hydrocarbon exposure; however, there were no detectable levels in the tissue (muscle) samples (consumable portion of the fish). A few reports of "oiled fish" and "oiled gear" have proven to be false, or not involving EXXON VALDEZ oil. Since February, NOAA, State of Alaska, and Exxon have been sampling shellfish, some finfish, and marine mammals areas where people engage in subsistence fishing and hunting...no results yet available.

WILDLIFE...

No reports of "new" oiled wildlife...carcasses from earlier "oil killed" and "natural causes" deaths being found. FOSC directed Exxon to ensure an oiled wildlife reporting and veterinary treatment system is in place.

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL AREAS...

Some areas impacted by the spill are sensitive historical and archeological sites. Information about these sites must be protected and they must be considered when making treatment decisions.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC INTEREST...

There has been moderate interest from national media in cleanup planning and the resumption of cleanup operations...occasional calls or visits from foreign press.

Alaskan media, in particular Anchorage, more keenly interested.

EXXON'S OVERALL PLAN REVIEWED...

Exxon's overall summer cleanup program was submitted to FOSC on April 27th. Copies were sent to various agencies/organizations for comments. A sufficient number of shorelines have been surveyed, reviewed and approved by the FOSC for Exxon to begin cleanup work before May 9th. Exxon's basic plan depicts eight mobile squads working from boats...two squads dedicated to bioremediation treatment, the remaining six for manual cleanup. This will involve an estimated 1100 people, 48 vessels, and 34 aircraft. FOSC review to be complete by May 9th.

FUTURE PLANS...

Will conduct cleanup until weather precludes further operations -- around mid-September. During cleanup process, must continuously avoid seal pupping, eagle nesting, spawning, fishing areas, etc. Primary concern for the cleanup is to do everything possible to ensure commercial fishing, subsistence, and recreational areas are not impacted. Throughout entire cleanup process, will make every attempt to use least intrusive cleanup method possible to minimize negative affects to the environment.

UPCOMING EVENTS OR ISSUES OF NOTE...

National Transportation Safety Board will release results of their investigation into the cause of the EXXON VALDEZ accident in late June or early July.

The Coast Guard will formally take administrative action against Captain Joseph Hazelwood's license for his conduct during the EXXON VALDEZ grounding. A hearing has been set for May 22, 1990, to be held in Long Beach, California.

Comprehensive Oil Spill Legislation pends in Congress. Contentious issues include ratification of the 1984 International Protocols for liability and compensation, requirements for double bottoms or double hulls on tank vessels, and use of "the fund."

Report from the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of EPA to the President on "Oil Spill Contingency Planning National Status" at OMB awaiting clearance before being transmitted to the White House.