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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:	29196
Folder ID Number:	29196-002

Folder Title:
Daily Agenda 4/1/91-6/30/91 [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	25	7	6

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	From Clayton Yeutter to John Sununu Re: Fundraising Events for the RNC [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (1 pp.)	5/2/91	PRM	
02. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	5/14/91	P-5	
03. Memo	From Dave Demarest to John Sununu Re: Cuban Independence Day Event (1 pp.)	5/9/91	P-5	
04. Memo	From Cathy Hutchinson to John Sununu Re: Arizona Special Election [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (1 pp.)	5/9/91	PRM	
05. Memo	From Ronald C. Kauffman to POTUS Re: Senator Seymour Fundraiser [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (2 pp.)	5/9/91	PRM	
06. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff [FOIA RESTRICTIONS REDACTED] (1 pp.)	5/16/91	P-5, (b)(6)	
07. Memo	From Louis Sullivan to John Sununu Re: HHS Staff Participation in International Conference on AIDS (2 pp.)	5/16/91	P-5	

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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: Daily Agenda
4/1/91 - 6/30/91 [2]

Pinksheet Number: KO0970
OA/ID Number: 29196-002
Date Closed: 1/8/2005
FOIA/Sys Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
08. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	5/20/91	P-5	
09. Paper	Taiwan GATT Accession (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
10. Memo	From Roger Porter to POTUS Re: Health Policy Initiatives (4 pp.)	5/21/91	P-5	

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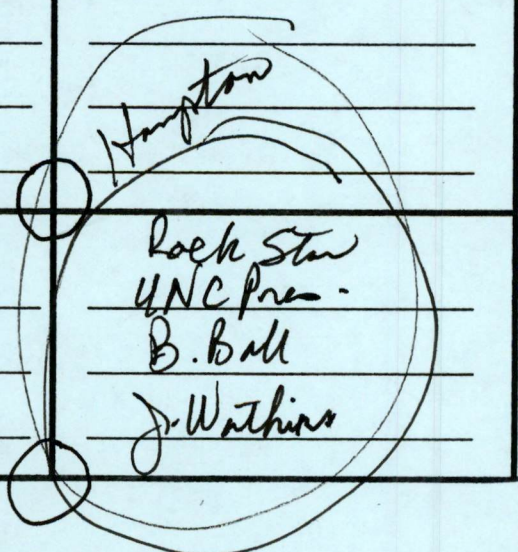
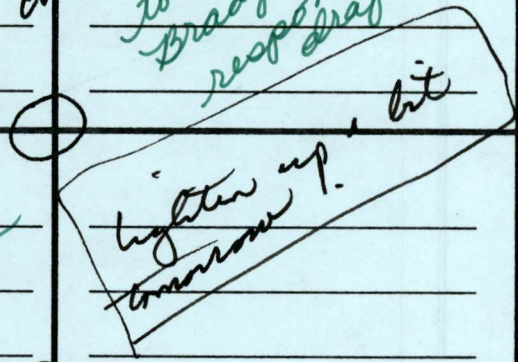
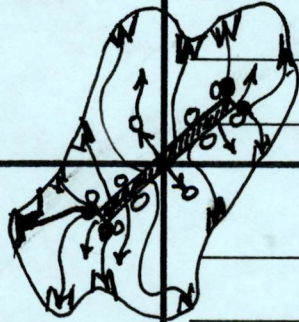
DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Monday, May 6, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS
1. Review Monday and Tuesday schedules	
2. Memo from Clayton Yeutter regarding future agenda TAB A	✓ JHS will talk to Yeutter
3. Letter to the President from Jesse Jackson TAB B	T.V. letter But close to "In all fairness no change" to Phil for Brady for response draft
4. President's meeting with Bishops	cancelled lighten up! bit
5. Koch letter re: Lars-Erik Nelson TAB C	Reading
6.	Hampton Rochester UNC Pres. B. Ball J. Watkins

Bishops with
President
Must be
Call Law





Republican
National
Committee

Clayton Yeutter
Chairman

AC/ER

May 2, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO: JOHN SUNUNU
CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER

John, as a follow-up to our luncheon conversation with the President on Monday, here are the events we'd like to get on the agenda if at all possible. These would be \$1,000 plate affairs. With the President as the drawing card, our hope would be to net about \$400,000 at each one. That should keep us solvent for 1991, and I'd hope we wouldn't need any such events in 1992 except in the context of the Presidential campaign.

Proposed cities and dates are as follows:

1. Houston - September 16. This is the National Finance Leadership Conference, a 1-1/2 day event. We propose an evening speech on the final day, with a drop by at a Team 100 reception and Eagles reception prior to the dinner.
2. New York - September 23-27. Lunch or dinner on any of these days, photos with leaders of the event.
3. Los Angeles - Week of October 14. Dinner event any time that week, along with photo ops.
4. Miami - Week of October 21. Dinner event any time that week, along with photo ops.

We can spread out the final two events a bit if that would be helpful. Though we'd like to do one of the above events this spring, preparation time is just too short. I'd rather wait until fall and do them correctly if the President's schedule can handle them.

If you need a location option, it would probably be Dallas. If you need a timing option, it would probably be late June if we could get a Presidential commitment in just a few days.

Many thanks.

cc: Ron Kaufman

National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.

*to Phil Brady
for response
draft*
President George Bush
Page 1

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson

President and Founder

May 1, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I trust this letter finds you well. Thank you very much for receiving me at the White House Tuesday, March 26. I found our meeting to be very positive. I hope you agree.

I wanted to follow up on our conversation regarding statehood for the District of Columbia with a substantive letter and a moral appeal.

I believe our case is strong and irrefutable. If the statehood petition for the District of Columbia is considered on its merits and the substantive arguments, DC statehood cannot be denied.

The case for DC statehood can be summarized in ten words. It is morally right, rationally sound, economically feasible, legally possible and constitutionally permitted. Let me expand upon each premise:

1) DC statehood is morally right. The American Revolution was ultimately declared citing the principle, "taxation without representation is tyranny." There are over 610,000 taxpaying American citizens in the District of Columbia that have no federal voting representation in Congress. We have enough people, pay enough taxes; and, in the times of war, bleed and die enough. DC residents have fought and died in every war since the War for Independence. During the Vietnam War, DC had more casualties than ten states, and more killed per capita than 47 states.

The District of Columbia had more total reservists in the Persian Gulf than 19 states (including Puerto Rico), and more per capita than all but four--Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and West Virginia (see attached). We believe that these honorable young men and women should return home to enjoy the same right of self-determination that they risked their lives for during Operation Desert Storm to restore the Kuwaiti

monarchy. We also believe that since they assumed the obligation to serve their country in the military and fought for their country in a time of war, they should return home with the same democratic rights and privileges as all other Americans who served their country in a similar way.

Mr. President, you have been an avid and unwavering supporter of Puerto Rican statehood. Your letter to members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on February 28, the same day you declared a cease-fire in the Middle East, profoundly stated that, "If we do not act now to resolve this question (Puerto Rico's status), it will call into question whether we truly believe in self-determination for 3.6 million of our fellow citizens." You reminded the committee members that young men and women from Puerto Rico were fighting in the Persian Gulf. I applaud your convictions and the democratic principles you expound in your support for self-determination for the residents of Puerto Rico.

The New World Order that you envision must be based upon sound principles that are applied consistently everywhere, certainly beginning at home. I support the principle of self-determination in Kuwait, Puerto Rico and D.C. After considering the case for DC Statehood, I hope that you will revisit your prior reluctance to accept the District of Columbia's petition for admission to the Union.

2) DC statehood is rationally sound. While the U.S. Constitution does not define specific conditions for statehood, Congress, over the years, has developed certain standards and procedures for the admission of new states. Historically, statehood has been granted when three criteria were met: (1) the people, through some democratic process, express their desire to become a state (DC passed a referendum); (2) the people accept the republican form of government required by the Constitution and practiced in the United States; and (3) there are sufficient people and economic resources to support a state. The District of Columbia passes all three of the traditional tests for statehood.

3) DC statehood is economically feasible. DC residents pay over a billion dollars annually in federal taxes--more total federal taxes than eight states. The per capita tax payment for DC is \$500 above the national average--a payment higher than 49 states.

One misconception which has been traditionally embraced by

statehood opponents is that the federal government pays most of the District's operating costs. In reality, the opposite is true. The federal government does not subsidize us. We subsidize the federal government and the adjoining states. You will find as you read this letter that we pay more, and, in fact, a disproportionate share of federal income taxes. In reality, we are cheated out of billions of dollars by the federal government, Maryland and Virginia.

Can we afford statehood? You strongly favor statehood for Puerto Rico. The per capita income in Puerto Rico is \$5,000, for the nation, \$16,000, and for the District \$21,000. It is estimated by some experts that adding Puerto Rico to the Union on an "Equal Footing" with all other states will cost the federal government an additional \$17 billion. I support their choice, their right to self-determination. If their financial status is no barrier to your supporting statehood for them, then certainly the District's positive financial resources should only bolster our case for admission to the Union.

The District has been exploited economically. "Financing the Nation's Capital," also known as the (Alice) Rivlin Report, was a study commissioned to analyze and make recommendations relative to the financial crisis facing the nation's capital. Its findings of just how unfairly Congress and its neighboring states have treated the District are revealing.

The Congress has imposed special costs on the District because it is the nation's capital. While restricting the District's ability to raise revenues to meet those costs, Congress has failed to provide adequate compensation through a fair federal payment.

Approximately fifty percent of the District's real estate is exempt from taxation because it belongs to the federal government, diplomatic missions or other tax-exempt organizations. In addition, while we understand and support the limitation on the height of buildings in the District (restricted to 90 feet), in purely economic terms, it reduces the income we can collect from property taxes. Furthermore, approximately half of all sales in the District are to the federal government or other tax-exempt organizations, producing no revenue to the District government.

Most importantly, the District is prohibited by law from taxing incomes of non-residents at their source, which results in 60 PERCENT of all income earned in the District

being exempt from District taxes. Estimated cost to the District? \$1.2 billion. No state has such restrictions. In fact, people who work in New York, but live in New Jersey, pay taxes where they work (at the source of the income earned) and get a tax adjustment where they live. All states have the same right. Congress has prohibited the District government from negotiating a similar reciprocal taxing agreement with Maryland and Virginia.

The federal government has also imposed three other major financial obligations on the District. First, the federal government established pension plans for police officers and fire fighters (1916), teachers (1920) and judges (1970). The federal government's "pay-as-you-go" plan, however, was inadequate for workers FUTURE security. When limited self-rule was granted in 1974, Congress assumed only 25 percent of the costs, while imposing on the District 75 percent of the liability they created. This clearly represented an unfair District/Federal formula. By the year 2004, it is estimated that this unfunded pension liability will have grown to \$8 billion.

Second, upon granting the District Home Rule, the federal government forced the District to assume a \$378 million accumulated operating deficit that Congress, not the District, created.

Third, the federal government transferred St. Elizabeths Hospital to the District government in 1985, and authorized \$31.5 million (with no provision for inflation) for certain capital improvements to meet safety standards. The federal government never appropriated the funds, and now the same work is estimated to cost \$88 million.

Finally, the federal payment--a payment partially in lieu of taxes, but primarily for services rendered to the federal government, not welfare or a special subsidy--has steadily declined as a percentage of the District's budget since Home Rule. It has declined from 25 percent to 13 percent of the District's current \$3.6 billion budget. The federal payment has been frozen at \$430.5 million since 1985. Taxes FOREGONE increased over 50 percent from 1985 to 1990, to \$1.8 billion, while the federal payment remained constant.

The \$100 million that Congress granted to Mayor Dixon reflects well on her lobbying efforts, but does not reflect well on what Congress owes the District. Yesterday a House committee voted in favor of legislation which would, for the

first time, establish a funding formula upon which to base the federal payment. This will remove the arbitrary nature of the payment and help stabilize the budget process in the District. The percentage, however, may not totally reflect fairness in terms of compensation for services rendered and taxes foregone because of the federal presence. This is, however, a step in the right direction.

4) DC statehood is legally possible. Statehood for the District does not require a constitutional amendment and ratification by the states. It only requires a simple majority vote in the House and Senate and the President's signature. Every other state admission has been accomplished through congressional legislation. DC does not require, and should not be made, an exception. No entity applying for admission to the Union has ever been turned down by Congress. Again, since we meet all of the historic criteria, we should not be the first.

5) DC statehood is constitutionally permitted. The District of Columbia is the federal seat of government required by the Constitution. Our legislative proposal (H.R. 51) for creating the state of New Columbia out of newly-structured non-federal parts of the current District, means that New Columbia and the federal seat of government would constitutionally coexist and live harmoniously together.

In summary, let me raise and answer the basic constitutional questions involved.

DOES ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, CLAUSE 17 OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION PROHIBIT CONGRESS, THROUGH LEGISLATION, FROM FORMING A NEW STATE FROM PART OF THE LAND THAT CURRENTLY COMPRISES THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA? No.

This "District Clause" grants Congress exclusive legislative authority over the federal seat of government [DC], which is not to exceed 10 miles square (i.e., 100 square miles). No minimum size is required.

Thus, if Congress has "exclusive legislative authority" over the District, it can dispose of some land in order to create the state of New Columbia, while preserving the federal seat of government. Congress reduced the original size of the District in 1846 by returning to Virginia the land originally given by them. The current "federal seat of government" is comprised of land contributed by Maryland.

The constitutionally-required "federal seat of government" would be preserved by maintaining the District of Columbia in the form of a "National Capital Service Area." It would be comprised of key federal buildings and agencies (e.g., White House, Congress, Supreme Court, Mall, Monuments, etc.) and allow the federal government to conduct its functions in safety and security--the original purpose of creating the "federal seat." The Constitution, therefore, does not force a choice between "seathood" and "statehood."

DOES DC STATEHOOD REQUIRE A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT? No.

DC statehood requires a simple majority vote in the House and Senate and the President's signature. Since the original 13 states, it is the way ALL territories have become states.

The Constitution does not define specific conditions for the admission of new states. But DC meets the three traditional statehood tests imposed by Congress: (1) the people, through some democratic process, express their desire to become a state (DC voted for statehood in a 1980 referendum); (2) acceptance of a republican form of government; and (3) enough people and economic wealth to support a state.

An amendment is not required to terminate Congress' control over the District because once New Columbia is admitted to the Union, Congress permanently relinquishes its power to legislate over it. Congress retains its jurisdiction over the federal seat of government as mandated by the Constitution.

IS MARYLAND'S CONSENT REQUIRED BEFORE CONGRESS CAN ADMIT NEW COLUMBIA INTO THE UNION? No.

Maryland's formal consent is not a constitutional prerequisite to statehood. Article IV, section 3, clause 1 of the Constitution, requiring consent of affected states to admission of a new state, does not apply in this case because Maryland no longer has power over the land that it ceded to the federal government 200 years ago.

Maryland's consent is not required because Maryland, in its 1791 cession of land to the federal government, expressed its clear intent to "forever cede and relinquish . . . in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction. . ." the land to the federal government.

If so intended, state law required that Maryland explicitly

state that it expected the land to be returned after the federal government finished using it. The language used by Maryland in its cession of the land to create DC stated just the opposite. Maryland's clear intent was to permanently and unconditionally relinquish its sovereignty over the territory.

DOES GRANTING STATEHOOD TO NEW COLUMBIA REQUIRE THE REPEAL OF THE TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH GRANTED DISTRICT RESIDENTS REPRESENTATION IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE AND THUS THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES? No.

The 23rd Amendment will not serve to bar DC statehood. The Amendment granted participation in the electoral college to the residents of the federal seat of government. Once admitted to the Union, the lands constituting the state of New Columbia would no longer be a part of the federal seat of government, thus, the 23rd Amendment would not apply.

The purpose of the 23rd Amendment -- to give DC residents the right to vote in presidential elections -- would be fulfilled. Residents still living in DC, the federal seat of government, would vote in New Columbia, just as citizens of all other federal enclaves (e.g., federal military bases) vote in the elections of those respective states.

Congress could enact clarifying legislation granting federal enclave residents the right to vote in New Columbia, just as it did when it provided for Americans overseas to participate in state elections at home.

The admission of New Columbia may render the 23rd Amendment moot. This result is neither unprecedented nor unconstitutional. Rather, the Amendment would join other obsolete yet unrepealed provisions of the Constitution. For example, Article I, section 9, limiting the tax imposed on imported slaves to \$10, remains on the books.

Thus, Mr. President, if DC statehood is moral, rational, economically feasible, legal and constitutional, why not support it?

The form and structure of our relationship to Congress is similar and comparable to that of Soweto and Pretoria, South Africa. In Soweto, the people can vote for a Mayor and City Council, who then appoint a police and fire chief; and they administer some funds from Pretoria. The people of Soweto, however, cannot vote on policy in Pretoria.

In DC, we elect our own Mayor and District Council, who appoint a police and fire chief; and we administer some funds from Congress. However, we cannot vote on policy in Congress. The Senate in South Africa looks just like the United States Senate. It does not reflect or represent all of the people.

In your administration, you advocate the laudable goal of empowerment. Your education and housing programs are built on the premise of empowering parents and tenants. There could be no clearer case for empowerment, than of empowering the 610,000 politically-disenfranchised citizens of the nation's capital.

Of the 115 nations in the world with elected legislatures, including Moscow and Beijing, we stand alone in denying the capital city's residents the right to participate and be represented in their national legislative body.

Last year, Congressmen Ralph Regula and Stan Parris introduced two different pieces of legislation. Both, in their own way, would have had the effect of politically retroceding the citizens of the District of Columbia to Maryland. It is true that both of their solutions would have eliminated the moral wrong and undemocratic practice of inflicting "taxation without representation" upon District residents. In a democracy, however, "taxation without representation" is one, not the only or primary, issue involved.

Inherent in democracy is the right of self-determination, subject only to extenuating circumstances or other prohibitive factors--factors which do not exist in the District. People living in a democracy have the right to be governed "with the consent of the governed." DC and Maryland residents overwhelmingly rejected both of these proposals.

Congress does not have a moral or democratic right to impose a solution upon the District against the will of the people. In a democracy, the means and ends must be consistent. Statehood is the choice of the people in the District of Columbia.

Finally, Mr. President, one of the most important ideas in our democratic form of government is the concept of "checks and balances." Yet, in DC, we have none. In the Dred Scott case of 1857, the issue was race, and the Court said blacks

had no rights which a white was bound to respect. In DC, in 1991, the issue is representation, and our national legislative and executive branches say DC citizens have no rights which they must respect.

This formula runs counter to the democratic foundations and traditions of this great country. We appeal to you, Mr. President, to help fix this crack in the Liberty Bell. We appeal to you, in your quest to establish a New World Order, to stand for sound principles such as self-determination, representation and democracy at home as well as in foreign lands.

We appeal to you to expand democracy in the cradle and capital of democracy, Washington, DC, to include all of the American people. If you do so, you will go down in history as a great president, as a president who acted on principle, and practiced those principles by applying them at home as well as abroad.

Mr. President, this is our plight and our plea. We hope you will reconsider our just case. Thank you for hearing our appeal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jesse L. Jackson", followed by a horizontal line.

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson

Enclosures

National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.

RESERVISTS AS OF 1-28-91

		STATE	TOTAL	RANK	%	RANK	CALLED	RANK	PER/CAP	RANK
1	24	Mississippi	21,622	24	1.90	24	7,541	5	34.88	1
2	18	Louisiana	31,042	11	2.73	11	9,070	2	29.22	2
3	10	Georgia	31,517	10	2.77	10	8,772	3	27.83	3
4	50	West Virginia	10,112	36	0.89	36	2,605	25	25.76	4
5	49	Washington, DC	8,460	39	0.74	39	1,754	33	20.73	5
6	4	Arkansas	17,997	26	1.58	26	3,709	16	20.61	6
7	33	North Carolina	26,191	18	2.30	18	5,213	10	19.90	7
8	43	Tennessee	29,547	14	2.60	14	5,797	8	19.62	8
9	41	South Carolina	26,249	17	2.31	17	5,104	11	19.44	9
10	8	Delaware	6,685	43	0.59	43	1,245	37	18.63	10
11	1	Alabama	36,885	8	3.24	8	6,524	7	17.69	11
12	45	Utah	14,392	33	1.27	32	2,397	27	16.66	12
13	39	Puerto Rico	16,133	30	1.42	30	2,632	24	16.31	13
14	3	Arizona	14,486	31	1.27	31	2,307	28	15.93	14
15	9	Florida	38,256	7	3.36	6	5,541	9	14.48	15
16	53	TOTALS	1,137,642				158,133		13.90	16
17	36	Oklahoma	19,979	25	1.76	25	2,743	21	13.73	17
18	44	Texas	62,915	2	5.53	2	8,571	4	13.62	18
19	42	South Dakota	6,124	47	0.54	47	830	40	13.55	19
20	27	Nebraska	10,047	37	0.88	37	1,305	36	12.99	20
21	6	Colorado	14,423	32	1.18	34	1,739	35	12.96	21
22	32	New York	56,009	3	0.49	48	7,205	6	12.86	22
23	17	Kentucky	16,938	28	1.49	28	2,149	30	12.69	23
24	51	Wisconsin	24,002	22	2.11	22	3,006	20	12.52	24
25	29	New Hampshire	4,990	49	0.44	50	615	44	12.32	25
26	22	Michigan	30,727	13	2.70	13	3,725	15	12.12	26
27	35	Ohio	40,454	5	3.56	4	4,900	13	12.11	27
28	5	California	84,882	1	7.46	1	10,261	1	12.09	28
29	28	Nevada	3,876	51	3.35	7	460	47	11.87	29
30	34	North Dakota	6,575	44	0.58	44	761	41	11.57	30
31	15	Iowa	16,323	29	1.43	29	1,867	32	11.44	31
32	21	Massachusetts	27,627	16	2.43	16	3,037	19	10.99	32
33	47	Virginia	32,081	9	2.82	9	3,485	17	10.86	33
34	20	Maryland	25,076	20	2.20	20	2,724	22	10.86	34
35	30	New Jersey	23,730	23	2.09	23	2,548	26	10.74	35
36	25	Missouri	30,856	12	2.71	12	3,291	18	10.67	36
37	48	Washington	25,613	19	2.25	19	2,668	23	10.42	37
38	16	Kansas	17,163	27	1.51	27	1,750	34	10.20	38
39	19	Maine	7,295	41	0.64	41	737	42	10.10	39
40	13	Illinois	40,379	6	3.55	5	3,898	14	9.65	40
41	38	Pennsylvania	53,195	4	4.68	3	5,016	12	9.43	41
42	31	New Mexico	7,888	40	0.69	40	717	43	9.09	42
43	26	Montana	6,147	46	0.54	46	492	46	8.00	43
44	7	Connecticut	10,476	35	0.92	35	831	39	7.93	44
45	14	Indiana	28,497	15	2.50	15	2,253	29	7.91	45
46	23	Minnesota	24,780	21	2.18	21	1,944	31	7.85	46
47	40	Rhode Island	6,781	42	0.60	42	499	45	7.36	47
48	46	Vermont	4,926	50	0.26	52	341	48	6.92	48
49	37	Oregon	13,860	34	1.22	33	896	38	6.46	49
50	52	Wyoming	3,033	52	0.27	51	189	50	6.23	50
51	12	Idaho	6,417	45	0.56	45	225	49	3.51	51
52	11	Hawaii	9,831	38	0.86	38	154	51	1.57	52
53	2	Alaska	5,154	48	0.45	49	72	52	1.40	53

ABORTION POLITICS HARMING POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAMS

For the past decade, the nation's population assistance programs -- once a bold and pioneering effort -- have been battered by the ideological battle over abortion and left drifting by Bush Administration indifference, a new report said.

"As it moves into the demographically critical decade of the 1990s, the program is in danger of losing its way," said the report, "U.S. Population Assistance: Issues for the 1990s," issued Sunday by the Population Crisis Committee....

"The Bush Administration has done little to restore priority to U.S. population efforts," it said.... It said the Agency for International Development should "support a broader spectrum of fertility control methods and programs, including safe abortion services and related research and training." (David Anderson, UPI)

JACKSON URGES BUSH TO DROP STATEHOOD OPPOSITION

Jess Jackson intensified his campaign for District statehood, comparing D.C. residents to blacks in Soweto as he urged President Bush to end his opposition and back the movement.

Jackson...said in a letter to Bush released Sunday that creating a state of "New Columbia" from non-federal property in Washington was "morally right, rationally sound, economically feasible and constitutionally permitted."...

"The form and structure of our relationship to Congress is similar and comparable to that of Soweto and Pretoria, South Africa," Jackson said.... "The Senate in South Africa looks just like the United States Senate. It does not reflect or represent all of the people." (Steve Geimann, UPI)

LIBERALS CHALLENGED TO CHANGE

DES MOINES -- Liberal Democrats, meeting here for a day of self-examination, heard two presidential hopefuls say their party has to change if it wants to win the White House.

Democrats should promise "no more regressive tax hikes on the middle class," said Gov. Douglas Wilder. "Washington needs to be protecting the middle class..., not threatening it."

Until Democrats nominate "someone more consonant with the American people," he said, "there will not be a Democrat in the White House in 1992, 1996 or beyond."

Paul Tsongas...said Democrats must show "we can run the economy." (David Yepsen, USA Today, 3A)

**ARKANSAS GOVERNOR SOUNDS LIKE
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AT DEMOCRATIC MEETING**

CLEVELAND -- The more Arkansas Gov. Clinton recited his prescription for curing the string of Democratic defeats in presidential elections, the more he sounded like a politician seeking to become the standard-bearer in 1992....

Clinton told Arkansas voters last fall that he would complete his four-year term, but his pledge appears to be fading, and Sunday he transmitted the signals of a politician testing the waters....

Asked whether he would run, Clinton said: "I'm not running. If I change that position, I'll have to change it with my employers at home, the voters in Arkansas." (Michael Frisby, Boston Globe)

-more-

SOFTENING OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILL MAY GIVE IT CHANCE OVER VETO

House Democratic leaders, faced with eroding support for their civil rights bill, are planning to soften the measure in hopes of reviving its prospects against another Presidential veto.

The leaders are considering attaching three amendments to somewhat dilute the bill when it reaches the House floor later this month, sources familiar with their private discussions said Friday. The changes would include a monetary limit on punitive damages...and language designed to head off President Bush's argument the bill would lead to racial quotas in hiring....

"I think [the bill] will pass, but not enough to override a veto," said Rep. Hyde. (AP, Washington Times, A3)

**HOT-LINE IDEA ON GUN SALES CALLED COSTLY
'Hundreds Of Millions' To Automate Records**

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated it would cost the federal government and the states "hundreds of millions of dollars" to create automated criminal records that gun store owners could reach by calling a proposed hot line to check instantaneously the backgrounds of weapons purchasers.

The hot line would also cost the government \$5 million to \$10 million a year to operate, according to the CBO.

The NRA and its congressional supporters are promoting the hot-line idea -- in legislation introduced by Rep. Staggers -- as a substitute to the "Brady bill." (Washington Post, A18)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "NRA Gunning For Lawmakers To Stop Bradys," by John Bennett, Scripps Howard, appears in The Washington Times, A3.

"Lawmaker Lobbied At Home," by Richard Wolf, appears in USA Today, page 3A.

HILL MAY REOPEN SAILORS' '44 CASES

A congressional resolution has been introduced that would force the U.S. to reopen court-martial convictions of 50 black sailors who in 1944 refused to load munitions onto victory ships in San Francisco....

Rep. George Miller has long argued that the trials occurred in a racially discriminatory climate but now asserts that new evidence justifies at least a review of the facts.

(George Raine, San Francisco Examiner, Washington Times, A5)

ADMINISTRATION, MANUFACTURER LOBBY HARD TO SAVE PROGRAM

Lawmakers are being inundated by telephone calls and swamped with letters as the White House, the Pentagon and the Northrop Corp. lobby to save the expensive B-2 Stealth budget cutters.

In advance of key votes this week in the House Armed Services Committee, President Bush has telephoned several Republicans on the panel while his national security adviser has contacted some Democrats, say congressional sources.

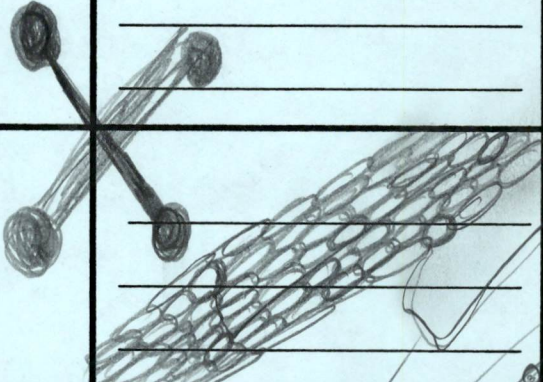
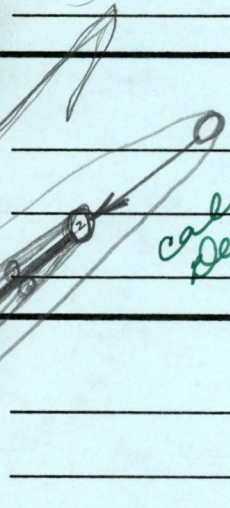
The Administration also has made clear that Bush would veto the \$291 billion defense bill if certain conditions are not met, said one source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

(Donna Cassata, AP)

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Tuesday, May 7, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Tuesday and Wednesday		
2. National Victory Celebration TAB A		 <i>called Derwinski</i>
3. Brady / Stoggers status status		
4. Johnston - CAFE at 32 - Rumor		
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Wednesday, May 7, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Wednesday and Thursday		
2. Bill Timmons request TAB A	<i>See Chase</i> <i>✓</i>	<i>SPEECHES IN-</i>
3.- Brady/Stoggers note this PM - Gore/Downing tax bill	<i>✓</i> <i>✓</i>	
4.- Supplemental - Dorman to pay cap on entitlements	<i>✓</i> <i>✓</i>	
5.	<i>✓</i> <i>✓</i>	
6.		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/8
10⁵⁵ A

JHS—

New Senator from
Pennsylvania will
be

HARRIS WOFFORD (D)
PA Secretary of
Labor & Industry

To be announced today.

Tracy

HARRIS WOFFORD

Harris Wofford was sworn in on March 23, 1987, as Pennsylvania's 29th Secretary of Labor and Industry.

Wofford is a lawyer who has served as Special Assistant to President Kennedy, as a founder of the Peace Corps, and as President of two academic institutions. He is the author of the 1980 book, Of Kennedy and Kings.

Just prior to joining the Casey Administration, Wofford was Democratic State Chairman. Previously he was counsel with the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, and President of the Bryn Mawr College (1970-78) and of the State University of New York's College at Old Westbury (1966-70).

In 1948, Wofford received a B.A. degree from the University of Chicago. He later earned J.D. and LL.B. degrees from the Howard University and Yale University Law Schools.

Wofford served in the Kennedy White House as Special Assistant to the President and chairman of the Subcabinet Group on Civil Rights. While on the White House staff, he helped Sargent Shriver form the Peace Corps, and later served as the Corps' Special Representative to Africa and subsequently as its Associate Director.

During the Eisenhower Administration, Wofford was counsel to the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

As Associate Professor of law at the University of Notre Dame Law School and a lecturer at Howard University Law School, Wofford taught labor/management relations and corporate law.

Wofford has been President of The International League for Human Rights, a member of the governing council of the Wilderness Society, and a member of the board of the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia. A trustee of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, he has served as secretary of the Philadelphia Martin Luther King, Jr. Association for Nonviolence.

He holds honorary degrees from Tufts and Wake Forest Universities and King's College, and also has received the Philadelphia Martin Luther King Association's Drum Major Award for Social Justice, the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanities Award, and the Howard University Alumni Award for Distinguished Postgraduate Achievement.

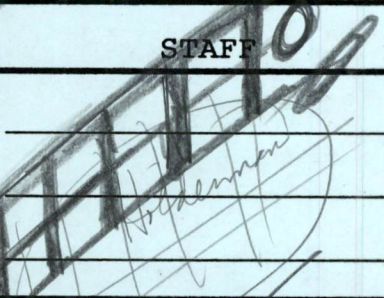
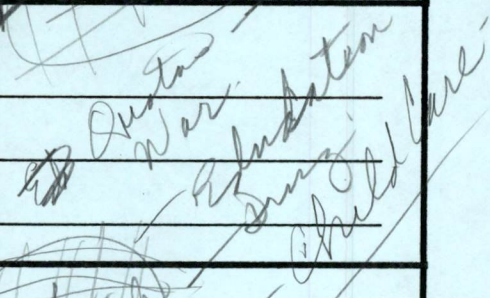
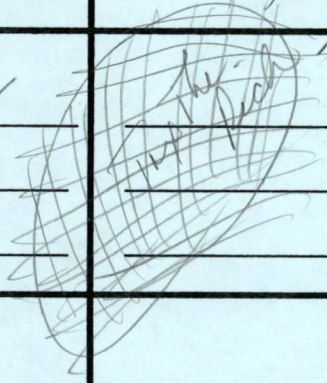
The author of numerous articles, Wofford has written four books, including Of Kennedy and Kings: Making Sense of the Sixties. He and his wife, Clare, co-authored India Afire.

He resides in Bryn Mawr with Clare, who is managing director for the University of Pennsylvania's 250th Anniversary Celebration. They have three children: Susanne, Daniel, and David, and one grandson, Gabriel Lezra.

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: P.M. -- May 8, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. JHS addressing South Carolina commencement tomorrow (via military aircraft)		
2. Heinz replacement TAB A		
3. Note from McCollum re: Thornburgh position TAB B		
4.		
5.		
6.		

MATERIALS FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT

May 7, 1991

ACTION

1. Condolence letter for Pat Saiki on the loss of her husband
2. H.R. 598 -- Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Personnel Act of 1991
3. Small Business Week Proclamation
4. Letters to George A. Carver, Jr. and Governor Michael Sullivan
5. Letters to Cameron Clark and Paul Womack
6. Thank You for Service Letters to Edwin Feulner and Matthew Guglielmo
7. Letter to Ed Miller and Janet Castiel re Harlem Gateway Kiwanis

CLASSIFIED

1. U.S. Port Security Program

INFORMATION

1. May 1991 edition of Hispanic Business magazine from Dorrance Smith
2. Articles from the weekend Houston papers on the Presidential Library from P. Brady
3. Fitzwater memo attaching material re October 1980
4. Block schedule

REMARKS

1. Small Business Week Remarks
2. President Koivisto of Finland Departure Statement

SCHEDULE

1. And accompanying briefing papers



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

BILL MCCOLLUM
FIFTH DISTRICT
FLORIDA

May 7, 1991

Dear John:

I suspect the issue has already been settled, but in case it has not, I wanted to let you know that if Dick Thornburgh does leave to run for the Heinz Senate seat, and if you believe that I could best serve the President as his replacement, I would be very interested.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill".

Bill McCollum

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



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

BILL MCCOLLUM
FIFTH DISTRICT
FLORIDA

May 7, 1991

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", written over a horizontal line.

Bill McCollum

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	5/14/91	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: Daily Agenda
 4/1/91 - 6/30/91 [2]

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

Date Closed:	1/8/2005	OA/ID Number:	29196-002
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: Tuesday, May 14, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Tuesday and Wednesday		LAB. - ✓ JACK BARKS ✓ Donner - ... AGASSI ✓
2. Inouye request for 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbour	Kathy Super for long-range ✓ will talk	HOWE
TAB A		
3. Woodward Book	✓	Get HISPANIC ORG. TO RESP TO GERH
TAB B		
4. Chase/Coverdell	✓	
5. Demarest Communications Calendar		BASEBALL EASE OUT
TAB C		
6. Recommended Phone Call to Senator Mitchell	THINKING ABOUT IT Done feedback to McClure	
BACK COVER		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: PAGE TWO -- Tuesday, May 14, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. PBS Special on the Bicentennial of the White House TAB D	 	
2. Letter from Ed Koch TAB E	 	
3. Cuban Independence Day TAB F	<i>to Demarest</i> 	
4. Arizona Special Election TAB G	 	
5. Mrs. Quayle's request for military aircraft TAB H	 	
6. Meeting today with Henry Kissinger (2:30)	 	

SEE PAGE THREE **

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: PAGE THREE -- Tuesday, May 14, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Fundraiser for Seymour June 14 - Tab "I"	<i>to Ed</i> <i>A. full date</i>	
2. Fast Track - Committee today - 2 floor on 22ND.	✓	
3. CPI & Retail Sales today	✓	
4. Dephardt crit. of POTUS re Fast Track / Roll Call ad	✓	
5.		
6.		

May 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU

FROM SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seenSUBJECT: PRESIDENT BUSH AND THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR

SUMMARY

Participation by President Bush in a program of activities commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor could serve both to give recognition to the sacrifices made by American men and women in the military and to initiate a new era of Japanese-American friendship and cooperation in world affairs. President Bush, as a hero of the Second World War and as the principal architect of the New World Order, could, in a bold and dramatic stroke, put to rest any lingering animosities from World War II and set the course for the United States in the Pacific for the next century. President Bush and Prime Minister Kaifu of Japan could meet on the deck of the U.S.S. MISSOURI, where Japan surrendered 45 years ago, and jointly commit their nations to a broad and inspiring statement of common objectives of peace, friendship, and economic development, to be known as the Pearl Harbor Declaration.

BACKGROUND

On December 7, 1991, the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and other U.S. military installations in Hawaii will be marked by a series of commemorative ceremonies presently being organized by the Department of Interior and the Department of Defense, with the Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Command (CINCPAC) acting as the "Operating Agent" for the Department of Defense.

Planning for a number of events has begun, with some plans well underway, while others are still in the preliminary stage. A significant issue which has come up in the planning is how best to minimize any friction with the citizens and Government of Japan, as well Japanese-Americans who would rightly be offended, if events were seen to have an anti-Japanese character. Some have suggested that the emissaries of the Japanese Government might be invited to wreath laying ceremonies aboard the Arizona Memorial.

I do not share this point of view, because I regard the wreath laying ceremonies as a uniquely American event. These ceremonies, and the attendant memorial address are timed to coincide with the precise anniversary of the time of the actual attack and mark the loss of American lives in that tragedy. To my recollection (and I have participated in annual services each

year since 1959), no foreign government has ever been invited to participate in these memorial services. Something, however, ought to be done to allow our Japanese allies an opportunity to express their remorse for the actions of the military dictatorship which seized control of Japan in the 1930s and also to our Government to indicate our readiness to renew and reinvigorate U.S.-Japan friendship. There follows what I hope will be useful suggestions to achieve these ends.

I. On the morning of December 7, the U.S. Navy will sponsor a commemorative ceremony on the USS ARIZONA Memorial. Included in the ceremony will be wreath presentations by veterans groups and civic organizations affiliated with the military, a salute by a military honor guard, a "missing man" flyover of F-15 aircraft, and the silent passing of a U.S. Navy warship. I understand that the President has been invited to give the memorial address.

As one who has participated frequently in these memorial observances, I strongly urge the President to accept the invitation. The quiet dignity of the ceremonies, the solemnity of the occasion, brings a swelling of national pride in the heart of each participant. The tribute paid by our active military forces to their fallen comrades moves all who witness these events to an appreciation of the courage and determination which allowed our country to rise from the flames and destruction of that morning in 1941 to become the most powerful and just military power on earth.

But, I most respectfully submit, this occasion should be reserved to our people. Quite apart from the impracticality of attempting to assemble a large number of people on the USS ARIZONA Memorial, it is a memorial service wherein we honor our dead. In my judgement, it would not be fitting to share that solemn occasion with any others.

II. As you may know, plans are underway to have the battleship USS MISSOURI participate in the commemorative ceremonies as her final mission before she is retired from the fleet. After the early morning ceremonies are concluded, and after a suitable interval during which the President can refresh himself, it might be possible to have a brief but extraordinarily significant ceremony on the deck of the USS MISSOURI.

I personally believe it would be highly appropriate for the President to invite Prime Minister Kaifu of Japan to join him on the MISSOURI. This historic battleship was, as I am sure you know, the ship on which Japan signed the instruments of surrender at the conclusion of World War II. On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the onset of war between the United States and Japan, the USS MISSOURI could serve as the venue for a new signing ceremony; one which would mark, not the end of war, but the beginning of a new partnership between Japan and the United States -- a relationship of equals, dedicated to common endeavors in peace, friendship, and economic development.

In his remarks, the President could note that, "Forty-five years ago, the senior representative of the United States Government and the senior representative of the Government of Japan met on this deck as victor and as vanquished. Today, as President, as the senior representative of the United States Government, I am pleased and honored to stand with Prime Minister Kaifu, the senior representative of our friend and ally, Japan, and to join with him in a common declaration of the renewed determination of our two peoples to work together for peace, friendship, and economic development. The declaration which we sign today, which shall be known as the "Pearl Harbor Declaration," marks the beginning of a new era in the relationship between our two countries. This will be an era of true partnership, a relationship of equals committed to a common endeavor for the betterment of all mankind."

I believe that this declaration will have considerable appeal to the Government of Japan. Clearly, the Japanese would like to participate in the commemorative ceremonies. The event which I have sketched out would provide such an opportunity, with dignity and mutual respect, and would be in keeping with the desire of our people to work with Japan to secure a better future. I further believe that the significance of the Pearl Harbor Declaration would resound throughout Asia and the Pacific and provide the cornerstone for a new, multifaceted approach by the United States to our Pacific neighbors.

III. Finally, because of the constraints on the number of people who could attend either the memorial services or the ceremonies on the USS MISSOURI, perhaps the President would consider making a few brief remarks at an outdoor location, such as the Aloha Stadium. The stadium is contiguous to the Pearl Harbor Navy Installation and would require little in the way of special transportation or security arrangements. It is large and can seat several thousand people.

This would be a fine occasion for the President to recognize the contributions of the men and women of our military services who have gone into harms way to defend America. Elements of the 1st Marine Division from Kaneohe, among the first to deploy to Saudi Arabia and the first to be in combat at Khafji, would be joined by members of the 442 nd Regimental Combat Team, which was the most highly decorated unit in World War II. Hundreds, even thousands of active duty and retired military personnel -- veterans of the Gulf War, of Vietnam and Korea, and of World War II would fill the stadium and give the President a warm welcome. Indeed, the President may choose to make a major policy address before this, most friendly audience.

I believe that these three events would receive broad coverage by U.S. and foreign television and print media. The President will be accorded an opportunity to speak and be seen on a stage of historic proportions. The Pearl Harbor commemorative

ceremonies will be a most appropriate lead event in a worldwide series marking the 50th Anniversary of World War II. The participation of the President in the ceremonies at Pearl Harbor will be seen and will be remembered by millions of people. I stand ready to help the President make these events a fitting and proper memorial of our past and a grand celebration of our future.

BOOKS/BY ROBERT WILSON

Woodward's sympathetic 'Commanders'

The Commanders
By Bob Woodward
Simon & Schuster
398 pp., \$24.95

Bob Woodward's new book, *The Commanders*, about the military decision-making process in the Bush administration, especially as it led up to the Panama invasion and the gulf war, probably makes memoirs of those events by Colin Powell and Dick Cheney unnecessary. Both the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the secretary of defense appear to be principal sources for the book (Woodward doesn't specify who told him what), and Woodward rewards them for their accessibility by hewing closely to their line.

Powell, especially, can do no wrong in Woodward's eyes. He is almost certainly the "one important source" whom Woodward says in a prefatory note he interviewed 40 times. Thus, we see Powell coolly saving the day when Philippine President Corazon Aquino's palace is bombed by rebels at a time



By Lisa Berg

WOODWARD: 'The Commanders' examines military and civilian leaders who make defense policy in the Bush administration.

when President Bush and other top aides were on their way to Malta for a summit with Mi-

khail Gorbachev. Or we see Powell wisely second-guessing the president's handling of pub-

lic statements related to the Persian Gulf buildup, and criticizing many of his closest White House advisers.

It's not that Woodward explicitly canonizes Powell; it's simply that so much is told from Powell's point of view that that is the effect. Powell is undoubtedly a more worthy subject for this treatment than was CIA director William J. Casey, Woodward's protagonist in his most recent book, *VEIL*. There Woodward's sympathy seemed at odds with the deeds he reported Casey as perpetrating.

Here it simply makes one wonder whether anybody has another side to the stories Woodward tells. He has a whole chapter, for instance, on Cheney's firing of Gen. Michael J. Dugan, the Air Force chief of staff who rattled his saber at a time when the administration was trying to play it cool with Saddam Hussein. You'd think that Woodward, who says he interviewed more than 400 people for the book, would have spoken to Dugan. But he didn't. Thus Cheney and

Powell's version of events simply stands, including someone's assertion that "No one in the Air Force had said 'that damn Cheney' about the firing." In fact, many in the Air Force were upset with Cheney for the way he handled it.

This incident is not a central subject of Woodward's book, but *The Commanders* finally is about the relation between the civilian politicians who control the military and the military leaders who both advise them and carry out their policies. On this level, the book seems to me both valuable and believable. Few if any other reporters but Woodward could have gotten this close to the decision-makers, could have persuaded or intimidated them into giving him their thoughts as the process unfolded.

Still, it's hard not to think of *The Commanders* as more evidence of one of the Pentagon's greatest accomplishments in the gulf war: an extraordinary ability to get their side of the story out, with the help of a press all too willing to swallow just what it was being fed.

April 29 though August 16 = 80 work dates
Summary of events from proposed calendar

DOMESTIC ISSUE DAYS:

6 - EDUCATION

"New Generation of Schools" - 5/17
"Accountable Schools" - 5/22
Goals Panel - 6/3
Business Roundtable 1 year challenge anniversary - 6/11
"Ask George Bush" high school - 6/17
Presidential Scholars - 6/18
"Nation of Students" - 7/23

6 - CRIME / DRUGS

Drug treatment site 5/16
Drugs in workplace event 5/23
State AGs 6/25
Fraternal Order of Police 8/12

4 - FAST TRACK / TRADE

Fast Track briefing Room 450 5/1
Agriculture briefing 5/2
Small Business Week 5/7
Exports event 5/24

3 - TURNOVER

Transportation event/Gov. Schaefer 8/2
NCSL annual meeting 8/13

3 - ENERGY

SERI Lab dedication 6/24
Oil production 7/30
Electric Battery Consortium 8/6

3 - ENVIRONMENT / CONSERVATION

Recycling event 6/24
75TH Anniversary National Parks 6/15
Mount Rushmore 4th of July
Wetlands 7/30
Great Lakes Conference 8/6

3 - DISABILITY ISSUES

National Industries for the Blind 7/25
ADA anniversary event 7/26
Disabled American Veterans Convention 7/29

3 - TRANSPORTATION

Gov. Schaefer MD-68 8/2

2 - FITNESS / HEALTH

Great American Workout 5/1

2 - SMALL BUSINESS

Fast Track-Small Business 5/7
National Federation of Independent Business 6/4

2 - HISPANICS

Cuban event 5/19

2 - ASIAN

Asian Heritage Proclamation South Lawn 5/21
Asian Heritage Rally 6/14

1 - SPACE

Tour of Huntsville facilities 7/23

1 - HOUSING

St. Louis 5/3

1 - CHILD CARE

Southern Baptist Convention 6/6

1 - Infant Mortality

Chicago 5/13

TOTAL DOMESTIC = 39

Foreign Policy days:

- 5 - Middle East
- 1 - Veterans / Desert Storm
June 8 Celebration
- 5 - Economic Summit
- 5 - Soviet Summit
- 10 - State visits et al.

Subtotal = 26

General

- 5 - Commencement addresses (broad themes foreign and domestic)
- 3 - Miscellaneous, i.e. GB Press Conferences, new issues
Regional Reporters PC (5-8)

Subtotal = 8

Grand total = ~~34~~ 73

cc. Dorrance Smith
Marlin Fitzwater
Sig Rogich
Kathy Super

MAY 1991

As of 5/1/91

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 FAST-TRACK/ TRADE Great American Workout	2 FAST-TRACK Agriculture	3 HOUSING Missouri	4 COMMENCEMENT Michigan University Michigan
5	6 FOREIGN POLICY Shevardnadze	7 FAST-TRACK Small Business	8 Reg. Press Conference	9 FOREIGN POLICY Perez de Cuellar	10 COMMENCEMENT Princeton University New Jersey	11
12 Mother's Day COMMENCEMENT Hampton University Virginia	13 CHILDREN INFANT MORTALITY Chicago, IL	14 FOREIGN POLICY Queen	15 FOREIGN POLICY Queen	16 CRIME/DRUGS Treatment Site DC	17 EDUCATION New Generation of Schools Site Minneapolis, MN	18
19 Armed Forces Day FOREIGN POLICY Cuban Miami, FL	20 FOREIGN POLICY Kohl	21 TRANSPORTATION FOREIGN POLICY Asians South Lawn Proc. Signing ASH TO DC	22 EDUCATION Accountable Schools Site Orangeburg, SC Chattanooga, TN	23 CRIME/DRUGS Workplace Site DC	24 FAST-TRACK/ TRADE Exports Event Boston	25
26	27 Memorial Day Observed	28	29 COMMENCEMENT Air Force Academy Colorado Spr. CO	30 Memorial Day	31	

JUNE 1991

As of 5/1/91

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 COMMENCEMENT Army
2	3 EDUCATION Goals Panel DC	4 SMALL BUSINESS NFIB DC	5	6 CHILDREN/ CHILDCARE So. Baptist Convention Atlanta, GA	7	8 FOREIGN POLICY Desert Storm Parade DC
9	10	11 EDUCATION 1 year Anniversary Business Roundtable	12	13	14 Flag Day COMMENCEMENT Cal Tech FOREIGN POLICY Asians Rally/ Orange CA LA, CA	15 ENVIRONMENT/ CONSERVATION 75th Anniv. National Parks Yosemite, CA
16 Father's Day FOREIGN POLICY Wiesenthal Speech California	17 EDUCATION High School Ask George Bush California	18 EDUCATION Presidential Scholars	19 FOREIGN POLICY Brazil	20 FOREIGN POLICY South Africa	21	22
23	24 ENERGY/ ENVIRONMENT Seri-Labs Recycling Denver, CO Seattle, WA	25 CRIME/DRUGS State AG's EDUCATION Gov. Gardner 21st Century Schools Seattle, WA	26	27	28	29
30						

JULY 1991

As of

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4 Independence Day FOREIGN POLICY Mt. Rushmore South Dakota	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 FOREIGN POLICY	15	16	17	18	19	20
ECONOMIC SUMMIT TRIP						
21	22	23 SPACE/EDUCATION Huntsville Tour Nation of Students AL	24	25 DISABILITY ISSUES Awards Ceremony Nat'l. Industry for the blind	26 DISABILITY ISSUES ADA Anniversary DC	27
28	29 DISABILITY ISSUES D.A.V. Convention New Orleans, LA	30 ENERGY/ ENVIRONMENT Oil Production Wetlands New Orleans, LA	31			

AUGUST 1991

As of 5/1/91

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 TURNOVER PA Legislature OH (?) PA/OH	2 TRANSPORTATION/ TURNOVER MD-68 w/Schaefer Western MD	3
4	5	6 ENERGY/ ENVIRONMENT Battery Consortium Great Lks. Conference Detroit, MI	7	8	9	10
11	12 CRIME/DRUGS FOP Convention Pittsburg, PA	13 TURNOVER NCSL Annual Mtg. Orlando, FL	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	From Dave Demarest to John Sununu Re: Cuban Independence Day Event (1 pp.)	5/9/91	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: Daily Agenda
 4/1/91 - 6/30/91 [2]

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

Date Closed:	1/8/2005	OA/ID Number:	29196-002
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)]

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 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]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To: Governor Sununu

From: David Demarest

Date: May 9, 1991

Re: The Cuban Independence Day Event

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen and shared
with POTUS

As you know, the Honorable Helmut Kohl will be unable to attend the Cuban Independence Day event with the President. Per our discussion, I would like to offer three options regarding the event:

- NO
- 1) POTUS flies down to Miami for the event and comes back the same day.
 - 2) POTUS flies down to do the event and spends the night with Jeb and the family.
 - 3) POTUS does not do the event.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

THROUGH: RONALD C. KAUFMAN *RC*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR POLITICAL
AFFAIRS

DAVID M. CARNEY
SPECIAL ASSISTANT AND DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

FROM: CATHY HUTCHINSON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF
POLITICAL AFFAIRS *CH*

SUBJECT: ARIZONA SPECIAL ELECTION

Governor Symington announced yesterday that the primary will be held August 13, 1991 and the general will be held September 24, 1991 for the special election to fill retiring Congressman Mo Udall's second district seat.

This district is approximately 61% Democrat and more than one third hispanic. Approximately one half of this seat is located in Phoenix and the other half is located in Tucson. It will be very difficult for a Republican to win this seat given the demographic make-up of the district. Republicans best chance to pick up this seat would be to have a very strong hispanic candidate.

At the present time Democrats Mayor Tom Volgy and Maricopa County Supervisor Ed Pastor have announced their intentions to run for the seat. Former Evan Mecham aide Al Rodriguez is the only Republican who has announced at this time.

Democrat Ed Pastor is hispanic and a very viable candidate who has the ability to raise a substantial amount of money. If he wins the Democrat primary it will be very difficult for the Republican candidate to win the special election.

Most GOP officials think that Al Rodriguez is not a strong candidate for the Republicans. Senator McCain and Congressmen Rhodes, Stump, and Kyl who have all urged hispanic Phoenix Chief of Police Ruben Ortega to run in the special election. He is very popular among the hispanics and a very viable candidate. At this point he has stated that he is not interested in running for the seat.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAY 13 AM 8:22

May 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN *RC*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR POLITICAL
AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: SENATOR SEYMOUR FUNDRAISER

I. REQUEST

For you to participate in political fundraiser for U.S. Senator John Seymour in California on June 14, 1991.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Seymour has requested your participation in a political fundraiser on his behalf in California. A majority of the key political players in California (Governor Wilson, Lod Cook, Bob White, Jack Flanigan, Steve Merksamer, Ken Khachigan, Stu Spencer, Karl Samuelian, etc.) believe that we will have to do an event for Seymour being that he is an incumbent U.S. Senator and they also agree that delaying this fundraiser would have far reaching political consequences for both you and the Senator. This event will not only greatly impact Seymour's ability to hold onto this seat, but it is of importance to you politically in 1992.

Bob Teeter, Charlie Black, Craig Fuller, and Dick Darman agree with those in California that participating in a fundraiser at this time is the right decision. In addition, all concur that it is important for us to give Senator Seymour a prompt decision.

While the Dannemeyer candidacy will be visible, all the key players believe it will not be successful, and the time to do an event is now rather than later when some of his forces may be more vocal. In fact, if Seymour receives strong support early, a Dannemeyer challenge may never completely materialize.

SENATOR SEYMOUR FUNDRAISER
PAGE TWO

BACKGROUND CONTINUED

You are currently scheduled to be in California on June 14 for the Cal Tech commencement speech and remain there until Sunday, June 16 for the Simon Wiesenthal Dinner honoring Arnold Schwarzenegger.

The Seymour finance committee has scheduled an event in LA for the night of June 14th. Absolutely no commitment was made to the committee that you would participate in this event. However, Seymour's finance committee has made it very clear that they would like your participation.

III. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you participate in a fundraiser for U.S. Senator John Seymour on June 14, 1991 in California.

IV. DECISION

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL BATEMAN
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR MANAGEMENT
AND DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF
ADMINISTRATION

FROM: KARL JACKSON *KJ*
ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Request for Use of Military Aircraft

On May 19-21, the Vice President and Mrs. Quayle will travel to Tokyo, Japan as part of a week long visit to several Asian countries. In conjunction with this official trip Mrs. Quayle will participate in a side trip while in Japan and requests military helicopter support for transportation to this location.

On behalf of Mrs. Quayle's office, I request military transportation for Mrs. Quayle to visit Yokosuka Naval Base, where she will visit the Naval Hospital and have a working lunch with sailors who participated in Operation Desert Storm. Mrs. Quayle will also be visiting Kamakura at the invitation of the Japanese government.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions, please contact me at extension 4213.

Attachment

cc: Andy Card



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL BATEMAN
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF
ADMINISTRATION

FROM: KARL JACKSON *KJS*
ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Request for Use of Military Aircraft

This memorandum serves as a request for military transportation for an official visit by Marilyn Quayle to Bangladesh. After an official visit to Tokyo, May 19-21, with the Vice President, Mrs. Quayle would like to visit the cyclone-affected areas of Bangladesh.

On behalf of Mrs. Quayle's office, I request military transportation for Mrs. Quayle for the aforementioned trip, tentatively scheduled for May 21-24. This would include transportation from Tokyo to Bangladesh and Bangladesh to Andrews AFB, including all travel within Bangladesh (see attached draft schedule.)

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions, please contact me at extension 4213.

GET FEMA DATA

cc. Andrew Card

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Wednesday, May 15, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review of Wednesday and Thursday schedules		
2. XXXX Hill press coverage at lunch	<i>CATCHER - BYR</i> <i>DUCK IN WASHINGTON</i> <i>DEPORT</i>	<i>Impg</i> <i>Pres</i> <i>Pres</i>
3. JHS meeting w/ Wallop & Johnston	<i>Star</i> <i>Star</i> <i>Star</i>	<i>Star</i> <i>Star</i> <i>Star</i>
4. 392 HHS people to AIDS Conf.	<i>Star</i> <i>Star</i> <i>Star</i>	<i>Pres</i> <i>WANTS</i> <i>PAPER.</i>
5.	<i>Vision to Marie</i>	
6.		

1
2
3
4
5

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff [FOIA RESTRICTIONS REDACTED] (1 pp.)	5/16/91	P5 , (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: Daily Agenda
4/1/91 - 6/30/91 [2]

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(Document Follows)
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

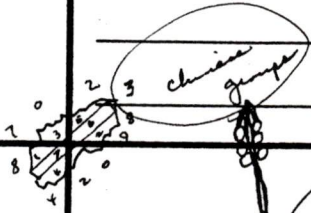
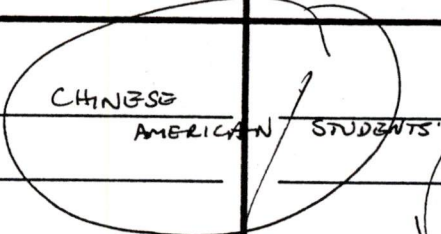
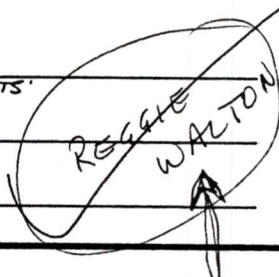
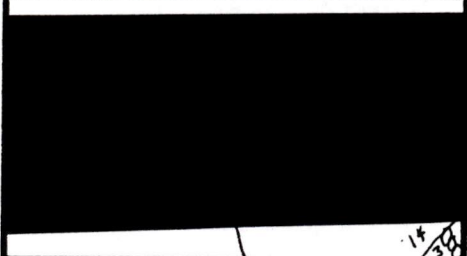
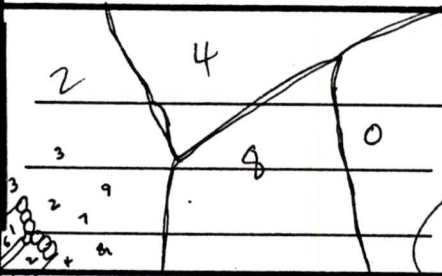
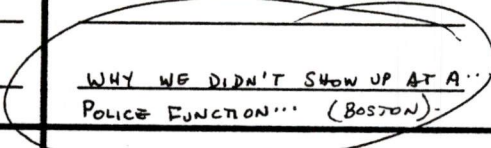
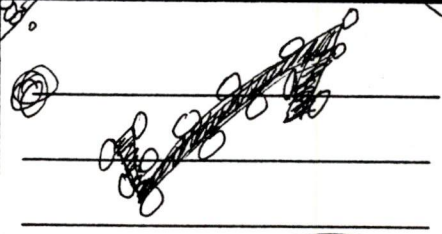
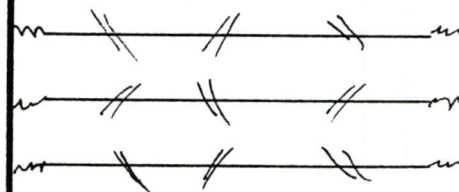
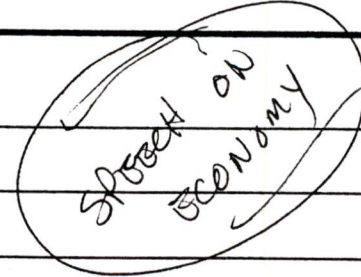
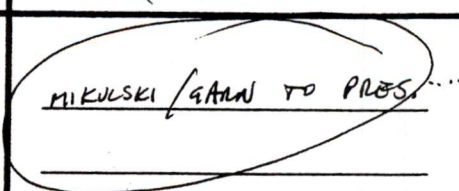
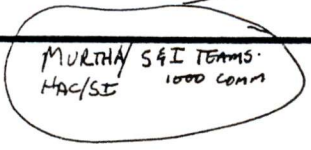
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, May 16, 1991

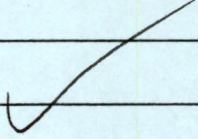
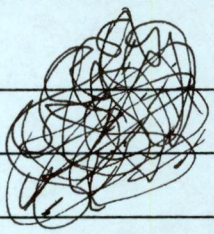
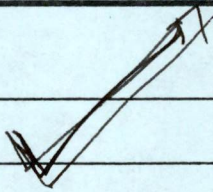
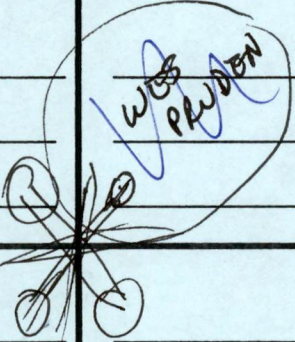
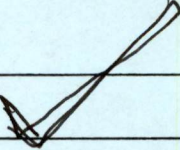
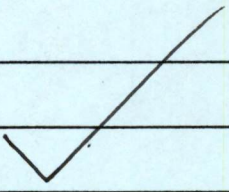
SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Thursday and Friday		OP ED. ✓ HERITAGE
2. Phone Call to Al Shanker TAB A		
		
4. Johnston/CAFE note		
5. Space Station/ NASA BILL GREEN...		
6. 		

(b)(6)

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Friday, May 17, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Friday, Weekend, and Monday		Kohl Dinner -
2. Trude Feldman -- Two items to raise with with President TAB A		Civil Rights FACT sheet SUPPORT A BILL THAT
3. HHS participation in AIDS Conference in Italy TAB B		
4. Meeting request for Mikulski and Garn TAB C		
5. Legal limits re: Yeutter		
6. Kemp		Branched No.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Memo	From Louis Sullivan to John Sununu Re: HHS Staff Participation in International Conference on AIDS (2 pp.)	5/16/91	P-3	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda Files
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THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

MAY 16 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU:

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with information concerning Department of Health and Human Service staff participation in the VIIth International Conference on AIDS to be held in Florence, Italy, June 16-21, 1991. This event is the single most important scientific meeting in the world dealing with AIDS.

As you know, May 15, 1991, the Washington Times ran an article about the Department employees participation in this conference. To our knowledge, there has been no other coverage of this matter and our Office of Public Affairs has received no further inquiries concerning it.

By way of background, there is a long tradition in research conferences that review and exchange information on scientific developments. This tradition of scientific conferences has greatly facilitated the timely exchange of scientific data and the cross fertilization of essential knowledge which, in turn, has lead to rapid advances in treatment and prevention strategies for numerous diseases. The pattern of comprehensive annual conferences on HIV/AIDS has been a conscious and significant departure from the traditional pattern of scientific conferences, (ie; numerous conferences scattered throughout the year that focus on specialized aspects of a particular subject). It was believed, and subsequently proved to be true, that an annual, concentrated gathering of HIV researchers and specialists representing the full range of the HIV/AIDS challenge would more significantly accelerate knowledge about treatment and prevention of this particularly insidious scourge.

The first conference in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1985 was organized by the Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control. Since then, the conferences have been organized under the auspices of the World Health Organization and the International AIDS Society. The conference organizers have stipulated that the site of the annual conference would alternate between the United States and other countries. In addition to Atlanta, the conference has been held in Paris (1986), Washington, D.C. (1987), Stockholm (1988), Montreal (1989), and San Francisco (1990). The VIIIth International Conference is scheduled to be held in Boston in 1992.

Because of the special nature and significance of this conference, I approved a total of 392 scientists, disease control specialists and policy level personnel from the Public Health Service to participate. The United States delegation represents five percent of 8,000 delegates from around the world who share our concern about this international health problem. The 392

Governor John Sununu - Page Two

participants represent a significant reduction from the more than 500 originally requested by the Public Health Service, whose attendance, otherwise not only would have been appropriate but important to our AIDS strategy. After a careful review against specific criteria designed to ensure that only essential personnel would participate, I approved 392 participants, a 30 percent reduction from the number initially requested.

The United States delegation is scheduled to present one-half of all the scientific papers at the conference. Moreover, 263 of the 392 participants will either chair a session or discussion group, present a paper, or participate in a poster session on the latest scientific achievements. The remaining representatives will be conducting Departmental business with a variety of AIDS scientific and educational organizations scheduled to coincide with this conference to take advantage of the concentration of experts at that time and place.

In light of apparent concerns about the number of participants, I will again examine the list to see if further reductions can be made without diminishing the success of the conference in advancing science and medicine in this important area. I will notify you of the results as soon as my review is completed.

I hope this information is helpful. I would be pleased to discuss this matter with you at your convenience.


Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Monday, May 20, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Monday and Tuesday Schedules		
2. JHS to St Louis		
3. Fast Track note on Thurs.		PORTER → PROB. SPECIFICS ON WHAT DOING ETC
4.		ROGERS → BLODGE
5.		
6.		

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Agenda	From Ed Rogers Discussion Items for the Chief of Staff (1 pp.)	5/20/91	P-5	

Collection:

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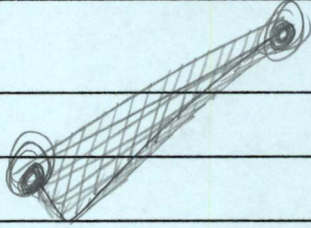
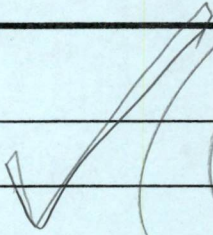
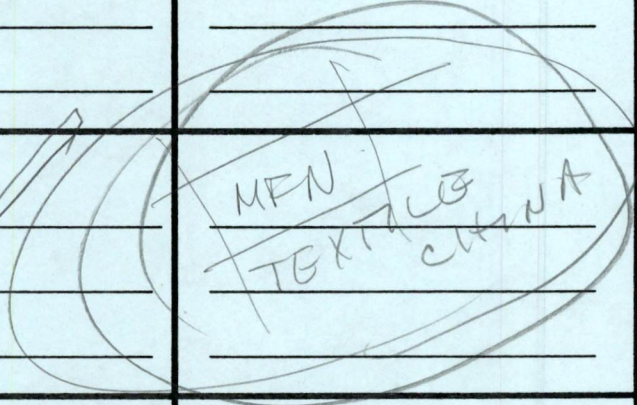
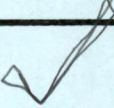
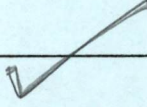
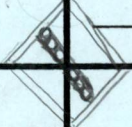
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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

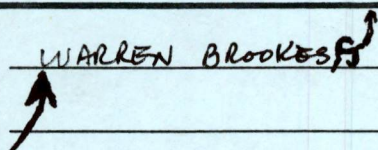
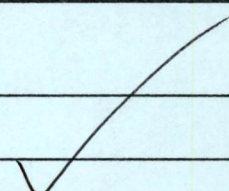
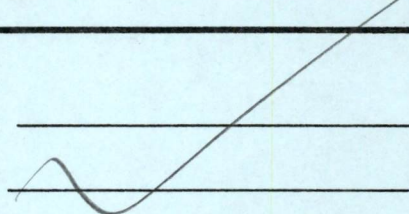
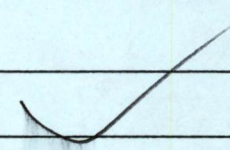
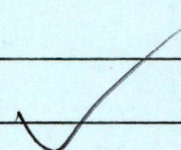
DATE: Tuesday, May 20, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Tuesday and Wednesday		
2. Tiananmen Square Anniversary is June 3		
3. Judge Walton outd. (Don. Smith is doing a good job)		
4. Johnston CAFE / ANWAR • Civil Rte ✓	  	
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Wednesday, May 22, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Wednesday and Thursday		WARREN BROOKES 
2. Recommended phone calls for the PRESIDENT ORANGE FOLDER		FROENMEYER
3. Letter from NFIB TAB A		
4. Mitch McConnell letter TAB B		
5. Taiwan GATT Accession TAB C		
6. Health Policy Initiatives TAB D		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE:

5-22-91

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Demo prize conf tomorrow re tapes		
2. Thornburgh decide this weekend.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

SUBJECT: Taiwan GATT Accession

U.S. support for Taiwan GATT accession could improve prospects for China MFN extension and achieve a significant trade policy objective.

BACKGROUND

Taiwan, our 5th largest trading partner, applied to join the GATT in January 1990. Taiwan sought to downplay political sovereignty issues by requesting contracting party (CP) status not as a country but as a "customs territory." Taiwan has stated that it will assume developed economy GATT obligations, a concession of great commercial and trade policy significance to us.

The PRC opposes Taiwan's application, insisting that its own GATT accession be completed first and that Taiwan can join only with China's permission. China's accession negotiations have stalled, however, as Chinese economic and trade reforms have regressed since the Tiananmen incident. The USG strongly supports eventual Taiwan membership on economic grounds, but to date has not pressed for action because of PRC sensitivities. Other CPs will not act without a clear signal from the United States.

Taiwan GATT accession has strong support in both the House and the Senate. Since Taiwan's application, written expression of support has been received from 84 Congressman and 51 Senators, including 32 Senators who recently co-sponsored the attached resolution calling for action on Taiwan's request.

PROCESS FOR GATT ACCESSION

To move forward on Taiwan's request, the GATT Council must establish a Working Party to conduct accession negotiations. This step is taken by consensus. Chinese "clients" in the Council could try to block approval, and would have to be argued down. If the U.S. and other friendly CPs support the application in Council, there is a good chance that opposition could be overcome and a Working Party established. Final GATT action on the application is by two-thirds vote, something China's supporters probably couldn't block.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON TAIWAN ACCESSION

In February, the Swedish GATT Ambassador (and current GATT Council Chairman), raised the Taiwan issue informally with 12 developed country Ambassadors. For the first time, the EC, Canada, Australia, and the others were willing to press for "delinking" the Taiwan and PRC accession issues, and for moving forward on Taiwan's request. France has on its own begun to press for similar action. To avoid Chinese retaliation, all agreed that united action was essential. The Council Chairman appears willing to facilitate the request procedurally during Council debate, but like the other countries present, wants clear support from the United States before committing himself.

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Taiwan adopted in January, 1991, a 6-year, \$300 - \$400 billion economic development plan to upgrade its infrastructure. This plan could provide major commercial opportunities for U.S. firms. There have been indications that Taiwan will use the plan's procurement projects to further its international political objectives. For example, shortly after the French indicated their support for Taiwan's GATT application, Taiwan indicated that a French company was the front runner for a nuclear power plant tender.

REASONS FOR MOVING NOW

The next few weeks and months may offer our best opportunity to move forward in concert with our allies on Taiwan's GATT application.

- o Supporting Taiwan accession now could increase congressional support for China MFN extension.
- o Extending MFN for China at the same time as we move on Taiwan accession could blunt the expected negative PRC reaction to the Taiwan decision.
- o Other major GATT partners are prepared now to join in this effort.
- o We have now the advantage of a favorable Council Chairman, who steps down in November.
- o A favorable signal to Taiwan now would give Taiwan an incentive to award U.S. businesses a significant portion of procurements under Taiwan's economic development plan, countering European initiatives to gain the inside track.

102D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 116

To express the sense of the Senate in support of Taiwan's membership
in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 25, 1991

Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BOREN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GORTON, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. DOLE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DODD, Mr. RUDMAN, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. GORE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. COATS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. MACK, and Mr. DURENBERGER) submitted the following resolution; which was Referred to the Committee on Finance

RESOLUTION

To express the sense of the Senate in support of Taiwan's membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Whereas on January 1, 1990, the Government of Taiwan formally requested the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to initiate the procedure necessary for its accession to the GATT;

Whereas the Government of Taiwan has applied for membership in the GATT as a separate customs territory under GATT Article XXXIII under the name "The Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu", to ensure that its application includes only those areas

where the Government of Taiwan currently possesses full autonomy in the conduct of its external commercial relations;

Whereas Taiwan is a significant participant in the global economy, being the thirteenth largest trading entity and maintaining the second largest foreign exchange reserves in the world, and is one of the last major market-based economies that is noticeably absent from the GATT;

Whereas the United States and Taiwan maintain an important bilateral trading relationship, with Taiwan being the sixth largest trading partner of the United States and the United States being the second largest exporter to Taiwan;

Whereas Taiwan has made substantial progress in its economic development, and has taken steps to open up its economy, including lowering its average tariff rates, reducing its barriers to foreign investment, and increasing its protection of intellectual property rights;

Whereas the United States supports additional action by Taiwan to provide full open market access to United States goods and services and to ensure that United States intellectual property rights are fully enforced, and Taiwan's continued progress in these and other areas is mutually beneficial to the United States and Taiwan;

Whereas the GATT is the premier multilateral body for regulating trade worldwide, and the United States and 100 other contracting parties of the GATT are in the final stages of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which is the most ambitious effort ever undertaken by the GATT to expand, strengthen, and revitalize multilateral trade rules and principles;

Whereas the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round will establish multilateral and enforceable disciplines in key areas affecting bilateral trade between the United States and Taiwan, including the areas of services, intellectual property rights, and agriculture;

Whereas Taiwan currently adheres to the guiding principles of the GATT on a de facto basis, is expressly committed to assuming greater international economic responsibility by its willingness to accede to the GATT as a developed economy, and has indicated its desire to join formally with other GATT contracting parties in implementing the final results of the Uruguay Round; and

Whereas Taiwan's membership in the GATT will foster the further liberalization of Taiwan's economy along GATT lines, will serve as an exemplary model for other developing countries, will allow key United States-Taiwan trade issues to be addressed in the multilateral context, and will contribute to the overall strengthening of GATT rules of trade and of the GATT as an institution: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

2 (1) the accession of Taiwan to the GATT is in
3 the best economic interest of the United States and
4 of the world trading system as a whole and should
5 be achieved in an expeditious manner; and

6 (2) the Government of the United States should
7 fully support Taiwan's accession to the GATT by re-
8 questing that the GATT Secretariat place Taiwan's
9 accession request on the agenda of the next GATT

- 1 Council meeting, by seeking the formation of a
- 2 GATT Working Party, and by taking any additional
- 3 steps deemed necessary to assure Taiwan's prompt
- 4 membership in the GATT.

O

Democracy

In a society used to orderliness, such as that of the Republic of China on Taiwan, the onrush of democracy can be exhilarating to some, unsettling to others. But, like a strong incoming tide, its momentum cannot be stopped.

Democratization is anything but silent. Acrimonious debates in the legislature, noisy demonstrations in the streets, and the evolution of a vocal and highly critical press have all become familiar fixtures in Taiwan.

True, this yeasty process can go to extremes now and then. Occasionally fists have accompanied strong voices in the debates between the ruling Nationalist (Kuomintang or KMT) Party and the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in legislative bodies, and some street demonstrations have briefly turned ugly. Bear in mind, though, that we have much less experience implementing the freedoms and responsibilities of democratic life than Americans do. It takes practice to learn the art of compromise and to strike the right balances in party politics, legislative debate, and response to pressure groups.

We are in the process of learning this art, and there is plenty of opportunity to gain practical experience in it. On April 30, President Lee Teng-hui announced the end of the "Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion." For more than 40 years it has restricted constitutional development in the R.O.C. Although the R.O.C. govern-

ment must remain wary of Peking's actions, the door is now open to establishing better relations across the Taiwan Straits. The process is now underway, and we hope it will stimulate the people of the China mainland to aspire to democratic ways of life, too.

On May 1, the "Temporary Provisions," appended to the constitution since 1948, were lifted. These had given the president extraordinary powers to deal with the Communist threat. As a result, constitutional reform is now a major agenda item for the government and the people of the R.O.C. One major reform is the retirement, scheduled at year's end, of all the senior legislators who had been elected on the mainland in 1948 and whose positions were frozen because of the "Temporary Provisions." Thus, the way will open for a new generation of leaders.

Other reforms may clarify the roles of the president and the premier and bring stronger local self-government through expanded direct elections.

These issues are at the center of animated debates in the governing bodies, the media, homes, offices, and on the streets. It's democracy in action. While it involves some uncertainties, we know it is the right course. When the leaders in Peking see how well it works for us, they will finally realize it is also the right course for the China mainland. They should, for the strength of its tide will make it the wave of the future.



**TODAY'S
TAIWAN**
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Memo	From Roger Porter to POTUS Re: Health Policy Initiatives (4 pp.)	5/21/91	P5	

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: Daily Agenda
4/1/91 - 6/30/91 [2]

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

Date Closed:	1/8/2005	OA/ID Number:	29196-002
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]
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Information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Health Policy Initiatives

Health policy is a large and complicated issue. Much public attention is focussed on the quest for a comprehensive approach to dealing with access, cost, and quality. These are the principal elements of the review you ask Secretary Sullivan to lead in your 1990 State of the Union Address.

But the attention on a "comprehensive" approach should not obscure the significant initiatives that your Administration has advanced during the past two and a half years. These initiatives are consistent with four principal themes.

1. Targeting assistance to those most in need.

In the last three decades, government funding for health care services has increased dramatically. These resources have increasingly subsidized services for the non-poor.

As in child care and other areas, we have emphasized targeting health care assistance to those who need it most.

Consistent with this theme you have:

- Proposed requiring states to provide Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and infants under age one in families with incomes up to 130 percent of the poverty level.

The Congress responded to this proposal by requiring that Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women and infants under age one be set at a minimum of 133 percent of poverty. In addition, the Congress established a year-by-year expansion of Medicaid to guarantee that by the year 2000 all children (up to age 18) with family incomes at or below the poverty level will be eligible for Medicaid.

- Proposed increasing Medicare premiums by high-income recipients. Your FY 1992 budget proposed reducing Medicare Part B subsidies for individuals with incomes above \$125,000 (and couples with incomes

above \$150,000), requiring them to pay a Part B premium equal to 75 percent of total costs.

- Signed into law, as part of the child care tax credit, a supplement of up to \$500 to encourage low-income working families to purchase insurance for their children.

2. Promoting health through prevention.

This year's State of the Union proposed "an aggressive program of new prevention initiatives -- for infants, for children, for adults, and for the elderly -- to promote a healthier America."

Secretary Sullivan has forcefully advocated prevention, urging Americans to make healthy lifestyle choices and to foster a culture of character, or an ethic of personal responsibility.

Consistent with this theme you have:

- Proposed a comprehensive initiative to promote infant health, entitled "Healthy Start." The initiative includes:
 - more prenatal care and nutrition services for low-income pregnant women;
 - targeting services and programs to at least 10 communities with exceptionally high infant mortality rates;
 - and increasing public awareness of the impact of parental behavior upon infant health.

The FY 1992 Budget increases funds for infant health by nine percent, from \$7.3 billion to \$8.0 billion.

- Demonstrated your commitment to immunization as an important preventive strategy. You proposed an additional \$40 million in FY 1992 for federal immunization programs, bringing total funding to \$258 million, an increase of 19 percent over 1991 levels.

Of this spending, \$35 million will be targeted to increasing immunizations of preschool children in low-income minority populations. In addition, three pilot demonstration projects are now being funded to

test "one stop shopping" for the children of low-income families needing immunizations.

- Proposed a 412 percent increase in funds to support lead poisoning prevention, from \$8 million to \$41 million.
- Recommended increasing funds for breast and cervical cancer prevention by 52 percent, from \$269 million to \$410 million. These funds will be used to pay for mammograms and pap smears for needy women, expand public education efforts on the detection and control of these cancers, and provide breast and cervical cancer screening for eligible Medicare beneficiaries.
- Proposed an eight percent increase for smoking-cessation programs and research, from \$90 million to \$97 million. Funds will be used to expand information campaigns and assist states in developing tobacco education programs.
- Responded to increasing public concern about the scourge of drugs by proposing an 11 percent increase in funds to curb drug use in America, for a total of \$11.7 billion in FY 1992. More than \$1.5 billion will fund drug-related prevention efforts.

3. Constraining health care costs.

The last three decades have witnessed an explosion in the resources we devote to health care. While national health care spending equalled only five percent of GNP in 1960, it accounts for over 12 percent today.

Responding to growing national concern about the enormous growth in health care costs, in your 1991 State of the Union address you stated, "I am committed to bring the staggering costs of health care under control."

Consistent with this theme you have:

- Supported the reform of Medicare payments to physicians in the 1989 Budget Reconciliation Act. Beginning in 1992, Medicare will pay doctors based on a relative value scale. Total payments will be constrained, with future payments reduced if total payments exceed the budgeted level.
- Proposed medical malpractice reforms designed to reduce health care costs and increase availability of quality health care. This initiative provides

incentives to states to reform their tort systems as well as to improve the quality of health care.

4. Supporting biomedical research.

Throughout this century, federally supported research has helped dramatically expand the range of what medicine can do. Your continued commitment to biomedical and behavioral research supports an effort to produce similar advances in medical technology for the next century.

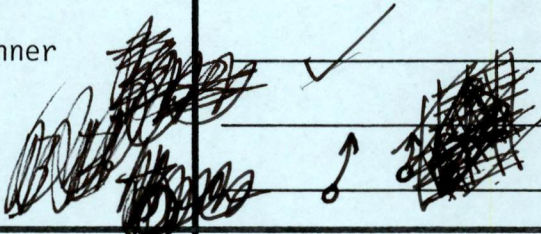
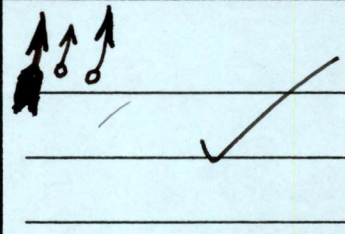
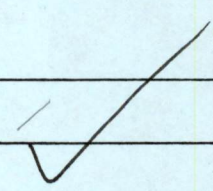
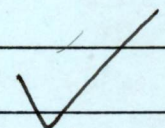
Consistent with this theme you have:

- Proposed increasing funding for biomedical and behavioral research and development by six percent, for a total of \$9.8 billion in 1992.
- Recommended increased funding for the National Center for Human Genome Research, one of the most promising research efforts supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Your FY 1992 budget request includes an increase of \$23 million, bringing to \$110 million NIH's support for this effort.
- Proposed increasing funding for AIDS research by five percent in 1992, to \$1.2 billion.
- Supported efforts to broaden the knowledge base of Alzheimer's Disease, by requesting \$209 million in research funds in 1992.
- Proposed to increase by 53 percent resources to develop medications that treat mental health and substance abuse disorders.

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, May 23, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Thursday through Monday		
2. UN Security Council Personnel Action TAB A	See Brent...	
3. Weintraub Dinner TAB B		
4. Note from Ede to POTUS TAB C		
5. Last track note in House could be before 2:45 PM		
6. Demo press conf.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE:

5-23-91

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. <i>Whitten phone call</i>		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Thursday, May 23, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. POTUS Calls to: Rostenkowski Archer <i>J. Kolbe</i> Michel <i>B. Richardson</i> Gingrich <i>S. Gibbons</i>	<i>Re: Fast Track Vote</i> <i>led bipartisan efforts outside the "normal channels"</i>	<i>POTUS talked all</i>
2. Alternative Perspectives on Global Warming TAB A		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ED ROGERS

DATE: Friday, May 24, 1991

SUBJECT	JHS	STAFF
1. Review Schedules for Friday through Wednesday	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
2. President's June 12th South Lawn Speech TAB A	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
3. - Demo action plans - Senate / East Track at 9:00 AM	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
4.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
5.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
6.	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____