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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

February 14, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES R. Wray *JRW*

SUBJECT: REACTION FROM THE FEBRUARY 13TH SPEECH
IN MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

I thought you might be interested in seeing some of the comments received in this office to your Manchester speech.

File

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES WRAY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

FROM: BRUCE STEBBINS *BS*
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: REACTION FROM THE PRESIDENT'S FEBRUARY 13TH
SPEECH IN MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following people were contacted for their reaction to the President's speech in Manchester, New Hampshire on February 13, 1989:

HUGH GREGG (former Governor; 1980 George Bush for President State Chairman; New Hampshire GOP National Committeeman):

Good speech; No negative comments; no one was disappointed that speech may not have contained any meat; New Hampshire people love George Bush; Hope he comes back again soon.

ELSIE VARTANIAN (former State GOP Chairwoman and current National Committeewoman):

The event was very well organized.

WILLIAM CAHILL (former New Hampshire Executive Councilor and Bush supporter):

No negative reaction; I talked with a man who was a Republican and became a Democrat and he said he thought the speech was very uplifting. The press was positive.

PHIL HASTINGS: (Acting Executive Director of the New Hampshire Republican State Committee):

It was a very well received speech and people are overall pleased that George Bush has not forgotten about New Hampshire and all his supporters here.

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE "FREEDOM FIGHTERS":

STEVE EDWARDS (Staffer to Governor Judd Gregg and 1988 George Bush for President Ward Chairman in Concord, NH), RICHARD STROME (Head of New Hampshire Emergency Management Office and longtime Bush supporter), WILL ABBOTT (New Hampshire Political Director for the George Bush for President campaign):

Good speech; very well-received; a "Homerun"; very good event; good to see him back in New Hampshire; excellent.

Attachments



The Union Leader

There is nothing as powerful as truth. DENISE WEBSTER



NEW HAMPSHIRE'S
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MANCHESTER, N.H., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1989

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Bush Returns, Thanks NH



FORMER Gov. John Sununu, now White House chief of staff, yesterday gave his boss, President George Bush, a hand upon his arrival at Center of New Hampshire in Manchester.
(AP)

02/14/1989 11:13 *** FAX *** 02501888 P.07

By JOHN DISTASO
Union Leader Staff

About 1,400 Granite State business and political leaders let a grateful President of the United States know yesterday the state that for eight years had called itself "Reagan Country" was "Bush Country" now.

The reception was expectedly warm and enthusiastic for George Herbert Walker Bush, who returned to New Hampshire three days short of the first anniversary of the first-in-the-nation primary victory that revitalized his slumping campaign and sent him on his way to the White House.

The President In Manchester

Related Stories, Photos, Pages 4, 5, 10

At the President's side for a budget message at the Center of New Hampshire convention center in downtown Manchester were White House Chief of Staff John Sununu, First Lady Barbara Bush, and nearly all of New Hampshire's top Republicans.

Bush was introduced by another long-time supporter, Gov. Judd Gregg. In a 25-minute speech, he wove sentimental reflections of campaigning in New Hampshire into a made-for-television-news defense of the \$1.16 trillion budget proposal he unveiled to a joint session of Congress last Thursday night.

It was Bush's first domestic appearance outside of Washington, D.C., since his Jan. 20 inauguration and the first Granite State Presidential visit since Ronald Reagan invoked the state "Live Free or Die" motto in a pitch for tax reform on Sept. 18, 1985.

The mostly Republican, mostly business audience provided a friendly atmosphere for

BUSH

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• Bush Gazing: Long Wait, Brief Glimpse

By NANCY WEST
Union Leader Staff

The small crowd shivered in the cold under icy blue skies. They waited and waited, then blinked — and President George Bush and the new first lady were gone.

"There he is," a chorus of onlookers shouted as the limousine carrying Bush and his wife, Barbara, rounded the corner in front of the Center of New Hampshire in Manchester.

It was a flash of smiles and waving hands from behind darkened limousine windows, too quick for some to commit to memory.

The Bushes looked like a happy family nestled in the back seat, said Barbara Beliveau of Manchester, one who was quick enough to capture the moment.

It was Bush's first visit since his inauguration to the largest city in the state he credits with helping to pave his road to the White House.

"I got a glimpse ... It was worth the wait," Beliveau said, her feet chilled from standing on ice for two hours in front of Veterans' Memorial Park.

Others, more nostalgic, talked of the days of warm handshakes when the Bush family and other Presidential contenders pressed palms and swapped stories with everyday New Hampshire people before the primary election.

Yesterday, everyday folks were relegated to the sidewalk across the street, a football field away, a reminder of the power of the President and the need for heightened security.

At 8:30 a.m., the crowd was sparse, with only about 50 people waiting for the President to arrive. Half of those people were Lyndon LaRouche supporters carrying banners such as one that read "Pres. Bush Live Free or Die. Free LaRouche."

Lewis duPont Smith, a LaRouche supporter who lost his bid for the second congressional seat, was pleased that half of the early crowd supported LaRouche.

Many people avoided the LaRouche supporters as they handed out literature. A few

OUTSIDE

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OUTSIDE*(Continued from Page One)*

argued with them then hurried away.

By 9:30, the numbers waiting on Elm Street swelled to almost 200 people, surely not a capacity crowd for the 41st President of the United States, but not bad either in a state where political leaders become familiar sights during the primary campaigns.

Farmers, homemakers and factory workers came to catch a glimpse. Police on the roof of the bank across the street, the Secret Service and the traffic on Elm Street provided the only distraction.

Lynn Dolloff, 31, a Chester dairy farmer, brought her two children and their cousins.

"I wanted to give him our support. Anybody that can step into that job in this day and age deserves a lot of credit. It's good for the children and I'm hoping he'll give our industry more support," Dolloff said.

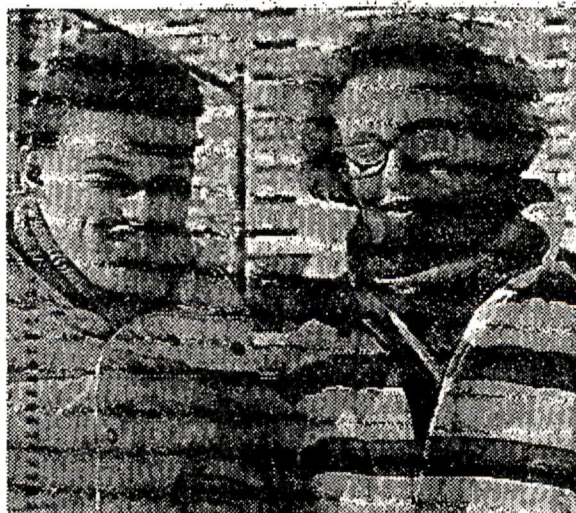
Alice Palazzolo of Bedford slept through the Bush visit, snug in her snowsuit, safe in her father's arms.

"She goes where I go and I felt like seeing the President," said her father, Rich Palazzolo, 30, a chemical technician.

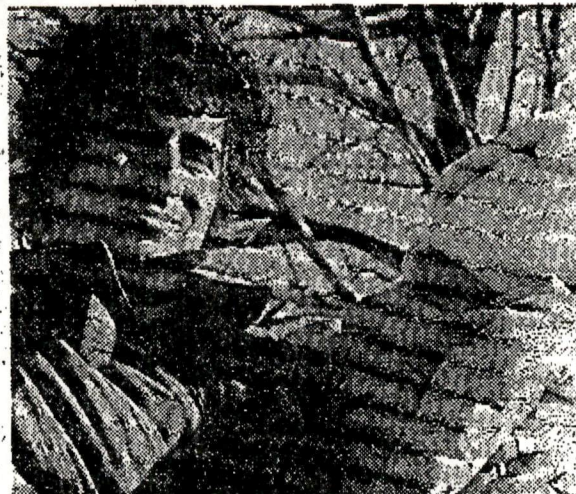
Alice, 5 months old, probably won't remember the visit to tell her grandchildren, but her dad will.

Palazzolo moved four years ago from New York to Bedford.

"We didn't have as much political participation in New York as we have here," Palazzolo



EXCHANGE STUDENTS Volker Stauder, left, of Germany and Erik Hoorweg of Holland skipped classes for their "once in a lifetime" chance to see the President of the United States. *(Staff Photo by Nancy West)*



PRESIDENTIAL NAP — Alice Palazzolo, 5 months, needed a little rest while waiting for President Bush yesterday in front of the Center of New Hampshire in Manchester. Alice's father, Rich Palazzolo of Bedford, promised to tell her about the Bush visit.

(Staff Photo by Nancy West)

lo said.

A group of St. Anselm College students carried their own banner supporting the President.

"He's the President and we're just showing our patriotic spirit," said Cherie Cahillane, 20, a junior majoring in biology.

Robert Chabot, 64, a retired plumber from Manchester, stood on a brick wall trying to get a better view. "I like his ideas. Let's give him a shot," said Chabot.

Some people went home disappointed when they didn't see Bush enter the Center of New Hampshire and the crowd dropped to less than 100.

"I didn't get to see a thing. I wouldn't have minded except I kept the kids out of school," said Susan Jean of Manchester.

Her daughters, Anna, 9, Katie, 6, and cousins Erica Johnson, 4, and Kristina Johnson, 2, went home without having caught their glimpse.

"This is the only chance I would have had to meet a President. Since when do they come to Manchester?" asked Anna.

Two exchange students took the day off from school to take home a story of seeing the President of the United States.

Erik Hoorweg, 18, of Holland and Volker Stauder, 19, of Germany, agreed it was a once-in-a-lifetime chance.

"I won't ever forget it," Hoorweg said.

BUSH*(Continued from Page One)***Bush.**

Hosted by the Business and Industry Association of New Hampshire, which spent \$25,000 on the event and had 40 volunteers on hand, the crowd heard a speech delivered in typical Bush style. It was an easy-listening, straightforward message mixing Reagan-style fiscal conservatism with the familiar new compassion Bush wants as his trademark.

Bush arrived in the Queen City after spending the weekend at his Kennebunkport, Maine, home. The Presidential helicopter, Marine One, touched down at 8:45 a.m. in a remote section of Manchester Airport. The President was driven downtown and he strode onto the convention center stage to a standing ovation and strains of "Hail to the Chief" performed by an Air Force band.

"I'm sorry if I'm late. I had trouble parking the 18-wheeler," Bush, obviously feeling at home, quipped in reference to a campaign ploy he had used — at Sununu's suggestion — in the final days of the 1988 primary campaign.

After the speech, the President and his entourage were swept quickly back to the airport to a waiting Air Force One, which took off for Washington at 10:20 a.m.

About 75 people who braved an early morning chill across a barricaded Elm Street from the Center were rewarded with a fleeting glimpse of the President. A handful of hecklers, followers of political extremist Lyndon LaRouche, were in the crowd.

Other than a brief altercation between authorities and a man who, during the return trip, ran toward the motorcade from the median strip of Route 101, the visit was without incident.

Bush's speech was interrupted 10 times by applause. He said it was "no coincidence that my very first stop" on his budget-selling road show was New Hampshire.

Sununu, the former three-term New Hampshire governor who co-chaired Bush's campaign and was rewarded by being named Chief of Staff, "had his way," Bush said, "and here we are."

Bush, after finishing third in the Iowa caucuses, won the New Hampshire Primary on Feb. 16, 1988 with 38 percent of the vote. Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., who had won in Iowa and had appeared to be ahead in New Hampshire, finished with 28 percent. Bush went on to sweep the "Super Tuesday" primaries, secure the Republican nomination and score a decisive victory over Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis last November.

"Let me repeat those four little words that I said on election night," Bush said yesterday. "Thank you, New Hampshire."

He said his message hasn't changed since last year. "Sensible ideas work," he said. "And we can do the job without new taxes."

Bush, acknowledging that he follows a "great President," said, "We are headed in the right direction. And I mean to keep us headed in the right direction."

He said his budget "represents a commitment

to meet our national priorities and at the same time keeps faith with our promise to the American people of no new taxes. There are some areas in which we would all like to spend more, but we can not until we get our fiscal house in order and bring the deficit down," the President said.

"In the next fiscal year," Bush said, "under current law with no changes or new taxes, revenues will grow by over \$80 billion. That's an increase of nearly eight and one-half percent. That should be enough to finance our priorities and bring the deficit down."

Bush did not mention his plan to hold the line on defense spending and to cut the capital gains tax.

He called for more funds for research, a permanent tax credit for research and development, continued regulatory reform, a multi-faceted effort to improve education and a stepped-up war on drugs.

Bush also called for protection of the "most vulnerable" — infants, pregnant women, impoverished children and the elderly. He called the plight of the homeless and the mentally ill a "national shame," but made it clear in conservative fashion that "government cannot do everything" and the best government is that which is controlled locally.

There was only the slightest hint from Bush that his budget might be in trouble already on Capitol Hill.

Democratic lawmakers have begun attacking it for lacking specifics on spending cuts. But instead of bashing them — a favorite pastime of Ronald Reagan — Bush repeated his wish for negotiations, "to work day and night — if that's what it takes — to meet budget targets — and produce a budget on time."

In that regard, he praised New Hampshire junior U.S. Sen. Warren Rudman, co-sponsor of the landmark deficit-cutting Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation.

Rudman, however, who flew back to Washington on Air Force One, told reporters a tax increase of some form may be needed next year. "No promise is forever," said Rudman, who predicted "a good three months of heavy slugging" on the budget.

Welcomed by Gregg for his "regular February visit," Bush wasted no time lavishing praise on what has become, politically speaking at least, perhaps his favorite state.

"A year ago at about this time I came to New Hampshire under quite different circumstances," said Bush. "I had just lost in Iowa. I was up at 6:50 a.m. my first morning here, holding my coffee in one hand and shaking the hands of some of the guys at the factory with the other."

"The columnists had begun to write my political obituary."

But he said that thanks to Sununu, Gregg and his father, former Gov. Hugh Gregg, "I knew we were strong here."

"Some said I wanted to come back now and have a drink with the boys at the Alpine Club," said Bush. "What a night that was!"

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A Friendly Audience for the New President To Test Budget Message

By JOHN DISTASO
Union Leader Staff

It was the perfect political play.

For George Bush, it went off without a hitch. His speech in downtown Manchester yesterday looked good on television and got off to an upbeat start the selling of a budget to Congress.

And for local political leaders, it was an unexpectedly early move into the national spotlight.

The President was in New Hampshire — again. And New Hampshire politicians, as they always do when Presidents or would-be Presidents are in town, loved it.

Behind President Bush at the Center of New Hampshire podium yesterday morning were silhouettes of the map of New Hampshire. In the heart of each was a round sign, proclaiming, "New Taxes." Through each round sign was a thick, bright red line, signifying: "NO!"

It was vintage New Hampshire. George Bush had returned to say thank you. John Sununu, the former governor and his new chief of staff, beamed as only he can when the new President said that Sununu had "had his way," and brought him here.

And Gov. Judd Gregg, who, along with his father, former Gov. Hugh Gregg, has been a Bush supporter since 1979, got his first taste of what it's like to be the biggest fish in a small but important political sea.

When Bush's first stop on his budget road show was over,

The President In Manchester



Judd Gregg called it an "excellent" event, and he took the occasion to set the stage for his own budget message, to be delivered to a joint session of the Legislature today.

Both he and Bush, said Gregg, believe that "within present revenues, we can do what we need to do. But you don't go out and create new taxes on people."

For the elder Gregg, the return of Bush as President was especially sweet.

"George Bush is a very real gentleman," he said, "and he remembers full well 1979," when the two campaigned across New Hampshire — town by town — in the former governor's infamous "beat up old station wagon."

"George Bush will never forget it," Hugh Gregg said. "He has the kind of a character that will always be remembering New Hampshire, and of course, I'm very appreciative."

The former governor said it will help Bush sell his budget "to

have started with a friendly audience, and obviously, there is no friendlier audience in the United States than right here in New Hampshire. It will presumably give him the impetus he needs to go all the way in the other states."

"It was very nice of him to come back," said State Senate President William Barlett, R-Kingston. "Very often people in political life forget where they came from. It was relaxed. He said, 'Thanks again,' and he didn't say much more than that. And that was fine."

Said House Republican Leader Vincent Palumbo, R-Kingston: "The cornerstone of his new budget proposal is that he feels that \$80 billion in increased revenue can fund the needs as long as Congress will go along with level funding of most of the other programs. His laundry list of new initiatives was not very long or very expensive. He feels that increases will not only fund the needs — as we do here in New Hampshire — but it will also go a long way to bite into the budget deficit."

Concord lawyer and political consultant Thomas Rath said the Bush visit "was clearly an affirmation of this state's place in the political firmament. He remembers what got him there and that's the mark of a good politician, to come back and say 'Thank you.'"

Rath said the Bush administration "wanted to start off with a friendly audience to see how

the budget message played. Obviously, now, they're going to fine tune this act."

"But he is setting the agenda, and Congress is going to have to respond to the priorities he has set," he said.

A Democrat in attendance found forboding words in Bush's speech. Former Executive Councilor Lou D'Allesandro of Manchester noted that the President deviated from his prepared text and spoke of the importance of keeping government concentrated on the local level. "What he indicated to me was that we're going to pay for that," said D'Allesandro. "And in New Hampshire, we pay for those things with our property taxes."

But U.S. Rep. Robert Smith, R-N.H., said Bush recognized that local and state officials require help from the federal government with expensive social and environmental problems. Overall, Smith said, Bush "is taking a broad brush and saying, 'These are my priorities. We're going to balance the budget. We're going to do it without new taxes. And where you disagree with me, fine. Let's argue and compromise. But let's get to the bottom line.'"

"So far," said unsuccessful 1988 Democratic congressional candidate Joseph Keefe, "George Bush has done a good job." He credited him with trying to "bridge a chasm" between the White House and Congress which has existed, he said, for the past 20 years.

UNION LEADER/2/14/89

Businessmen Like What They Hear

By TOM FAHEY
Union Leader Staff

President Bush apparently picked the right crowd for his budget kickoff speech judging by reaction from a sampling of the 1,400 who heard him yesterday.

Positive, strong, balanced and uplifting were some of the words used to describe Bush's stated approach toward mending the federal deficit.

The speech, outlining what Bush called his "realistic plan" that will require "tough choices," lasted 15 minutes and was interrupted by applause 10 times.

Milton Machinist, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Amoskeag Bankshares Inc., said Bush sounded, "very positive and strong."

"It set a nice, positive note and ... (his budget) will create more opportunities for growth and development," he said.

William Cahill, executive president of J.D. Cahill in Hampton and a former executive councilor, said the Bush speech was consistent with what the President has been saying right along.

"It was a continuation of his inauguration speech in New Orleans and his budget message to Congress — you can address the budget deficit and still have an immediate impact on jobs, the economy and the trade deficit," said Cahill.

"And he is approaching it in a conciliatory manner ... He's saying, 'We can make it happen together,' rather than being confrontational."

Numerica Savings Bank president James Dickerson said he thought the speech, while "not Earth-shattering or revolutionary, did underscore his priorities, which are to get our house in order."

He said Bush's goals of meeting essential social, educational and military needs without raising taxes, are "ambitious but achievable."

"So much of what he says is common sense," he said of Bush's stated aims. "He's cutting through the rhetoric and red tape and at the same time meeting important needs."

Dean Kamen, Manchester entrepreneur who, among other things, founded the Science Enrichment Encounters (SEE) Center, was pleased with Bush's promise to fund science, technology and research.

"I think if he really puts the money in on a long-term basis for R&D (research and development), the country will return and take the lead ... I think he may do it," said Kamen.

John Crosier, BIA president, said he thinks he speaks for the membership when he says, "We applaud the President's remarkable balance in the trade-off of some increases in spending with the need for restraint."

Mark Stebbins, a Manchester commercial real estate developer, said the increase in the prime lending rate last week is "a typical reaction to a new policy by a new President."

He predicted the economy will remain steady as the Bush Administration settles in during the coming year. With the return to normalcy will come a drop in interest rates, he said.

Louis D'Allesandro, a Democrat and former executive councilor from Manchester, said the speech was, "a fine speech, an uplifting speech that made you feel awfully good to be from New Hampshire and to be an American."

He said the crowd's overall enthusiasm for Bush may have kept it from hearing the other side of the restrained spending message. Responsibility for spending in some areas will fall more heavily on the local governments, which will have to tax more highly to meet demand. In New Hampshire, D'Allesandro said, that means higher property taxes.

While Cahill admitted Bush picked a very receptive audience, he said, "There were a lot of Democrats here, too. A lot of legislators and a lot of BIA members are Democrats as well. But the President is setting up programs in Washington, D.C. in such a way that it makes people feel confident."

William Gingrich, chairman of the BIA, admitted that for the first year, the budget will be tight — "perched on a pinhead ... But four years is a long time, I would hope that in that time we'd get to where things are a little more comfortable."

***"It set a nice,
positive note and
... (his budget)
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development."***

Milton Machinist

We'd get to where things are a little more comfortable.

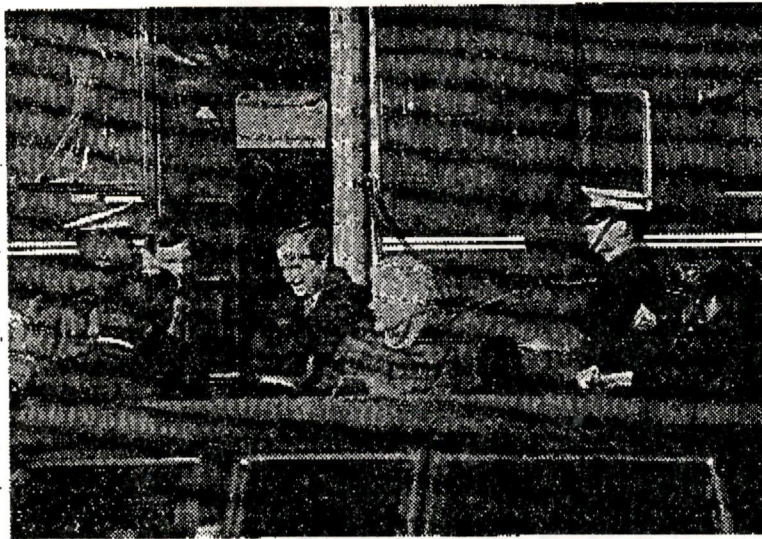
"So much of what he says is common sense. He's cutting through the rhetoric and red tape and at the same time meeting important needs."

**James Dickerson
Numerica Savings Bank President**

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THE UN



PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH and First Lady Barbara Bush are greeted at Manchester Airport by Gov. Judd Gregg (to the left of Bush), and other officials.

(Staff photo by Glenn Wallace)

Airport Alive With Activity As President Comes to Town

By **GLENN WALLACE**
Union Leader Staff

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH and First Lady Barbara Bush caught only a glimpse of Manchester Airport yesterday before being whisked to and from the President's speaking engagement at the Center of New Hampshire.

But Bush and future Presidents may not see the airport at all in years to come unless the runway at the airport is extended. The plane currently designated as Air Force One, a Boeing 707 jetliner, is scheduled to be replaced by a Boeing 747 in the near future. A heavily-loaded 747 jumbo jet may not be able to land at Manchester because of the length of the runway, according to an airport official.

Three helicopters brought the Presidential entourage to Manchester yesterday from Pease Air Force Base. The President's helicopter, Marine One, landed at an isolated portion of the airport in front of the airport crash-fire facility off Kelly Road. White House Chief of Staff John Sununu also rode in Marine One. Sununu exited the helicopter through a rear door upon arrival. The other two helicopters carried White House staffers, military aides and members of the White House press corps.

Local media, support personnel, police and Secret Service security teams waited for the President outside in the chilly morning air. Security precautions included police canine units searching wooded areas around the facility, a police sniper perched high in an aerial ladder, and patrol cars guarding access points.

Everyone entering the area was searched: Even Manchester Mayor Emile Beaulieu had to "assume the position" as a Secret Service agent waved a hand-held metal detector over the Mayor's clothing. Pauline Beaulieu, the Mayor's wife, had to open her purse for security men to inspect.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush were greeted on arrival by Mayor and Mrs. Beaulieu and Gov. Judd Gregg and his wife, Kathy. But the welcome lasted only a minute or two, as the group climbed into two limousines and headed toward Brown Avenue, escorted by state police cars, Manchester police cruisers and Secret Service

vans.

The President lingered only a moment upon returning to the airport less than two hours later to board Air Force One, the Presidential jetliner, for the trip back to Washington, D.C. The jet had flown in from Pease air base shortly after the President's helicopter arrived.

The question of whether Bush will be able to land in New Hampshire so close to Manchester again may depend upon how much luggage he and the First Lady take along with them.

Manchester Airport manager Richard Rooney said the changeover to a 747 may rule out Presidential landings at the airport if the plane is too heavily loaded.

"They (747s) can land here, if they have a light-enough load," Rooney said.

Rooney said he was not aware of any of the jumbo jets using Manchester Airport at the present time.

"I suppose the Air Force would probably decide whether or not Air Force One would land there," Rooney said.

Rooney said an extension of the existing runway is not included in the airport master plan, and airport expansion proposals currently under discussion by city officials.

It Was a Day many Will Remember

By TOM FAHEY
Union Leader Staff

NEW HAMPSHIRE likes to think it has been jaded by its constant bath in the spotlight of Presidential politics.

But the buzzing excitement that filled the Center of New Hampshire convention hall early yesterday morning laid that myth to rest. The President of the United States was coming, and tickets to the event were the hottest thing in town.

At 7:30 a.m. — nearly two hours before President George Bush arrived — empty buses lined the street beside the Center. A line of state leaders from business and politics snaked from the hall entrance through the hotel lobby and into the shopping mall.

"There are more people in that mall than they've ever seen," joked one attorney. "The shops should have opened early today."

Fire Prevention Bureau chief Joseph Kane estimated that 1,500 people, including more than 100 from the news media, comprised the standing-room-only crowd.

Ian Wilson, spokesman for the Business and Industry Association, was glad there was standing room.

"We didn't know until 10 minutes before the doors closed whether we were allowed to have standing room," he said.

The President In Manchester



One who stood just to watch the crowd file in was Thomas Schweiger, president of the Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He was clearly having one of the times of his life.

"All weekend on radio and TV, the whole country was hearing that President George Bush was coming to Manchester, New Hampshire. It's great to hear that dateline. You don't buy that. And keeping the city's name out there puts a certain aura around the whole area," he said. "It's the value of plain old pride."

How about the speech: the economics and efforts to control the federal deficit?

"That's important, sure, but it's not the key thing," Schweiger said.

Mayor Emile Beaulieu provided the obligatory key to the city, and noted proudly that Secret Service personnel said

the city's preparations were top notch.

"It was one of the best cities they'd ever worked with," the mayor said. "The police and fire departments are to be commended."

Beaulieu recalled the last time he'd been with George Bush was at a July 1988 campaign stop at Granite State Machine Co. on the city's West Side. "He was still vice president then," Beaulieu said.

Events like that — the factory gates, the coffee klatches — got George Bush to the White House and that brought him back to New Hampshire yesterday.

With him was John Sununu, who helped turn things around for Bush in the 1988 primary and who was rewarded for his efforts with the job of White House Chief of Staff.

The former governor was warmly received by the New Hampshire crowd, which must have felt it strange to see Sununu on a stage without giving a speech.

Sununu told a reporter he wasn't able to ski while on his short visit home. He instead spent the time finalizing the purchase of a new home in Washington.

Also on the stage were U.S. Reps. Robert Smith and Charles Douglas and U.S. Sen. Warren Rudman, whom the President inadvertently elevated to "senior Senator" in his remarks.

Senior Sen. Gordon Humphrey was unable to attend.

Gov. Judd Gregg, introducing the President, painted the picture of Bush 10 years ago, as a true grassroots campaigner.

Travelling the state in an old blue station wagon, Gregg said, Bush stopped in Colebrook to press flesh at a testimonial to a local veterinarian. The guest speaker that night was not Bush — then a former CIA director, congressman and ambassador. It was the local artificial inseminator.

Bush lost the nomination the next year to Ronald Reagan and he played a quiet second fiddle for eight years.

Times have changed.

Yesterday, former and present governors and members of Congress filled the stage around him. Bank presidents, state senators and legislators filled the audience. They stood applauding to welcome him and then to bid him farewell as he stepped to the side of the stage and waved.

"Let me repeat those four little words," he'd said a few minutes earlier, "Thank you, New Hampshire."

After the hall had cleared, John Crosier, BIA president, said he was amazed at how smoothly things went and at how difficult it was to arrange.

"It was one of the most complicated logistical exercises I've ever been involved in," he said, "and we couldn't have asked for a better performance."

UNION LEADER/2/14/89



STUDENTS FOR BUSH — St. Anselm College students got up early and skipped classes yesterday to make sure they didn't miss President George Bush.

(Staff photo by Nancy West)

Bush Security Screen Showed Only One Blip

By NANCY WEST
Union Leader Staff

President George Bush's visit to Manchester went off without a hitch yesterday — except for the tense moment when a middle-aged mystery man raced across a highway median strip toward the President's motorcade.

Bush arrived at Manchester Airport by helicopter from Maine on schedule at 8:45 a.m., then traveled a "secret" route to the Center of New Hampshire downtown.

State Police Cpl. Thomas Wolkowski flew with the Army National Guard helicopter checking rooftops and overpasses. Interstate 293 and Route 101 were briefly closed as the 20-vehicle motorcade with Bush's shiny, new Lincoln near the front, made its way first downtown and then back to the airport.

Just as the first state police cruiser passed Jordan Marsh on the return trip, the figure of a man appeared running toward the motorcade on the closed section of Route 101.

"I observed a middle-aged man in a business suit in the high speed lane. I notified a trooper who sped ahead of the motorcade and got out and secured him and made sure he stayed put," said Lt. David McCarthy of the state police.

McCarthy said the trooper "quickly investigated" and found the man was unarmed.

"The man was sitting in his car, saw the motorcade and was just an over-enthusiastic onlooker who decided he wanted to get a better look at the President," McCarthy said.

It caused police a moment of turmoil, a reminder of the stakes involved in guarding the 41st President of the United States.

"It caused us a little concern," McCarthy said.

responsible for planning the transportation for visiting Presidents in conjunction with the Secret Service, yesterday released the travel route.

The President's motorcade left the airport, drove north on Brown Avenue to Route 101 west, then north onto the Everett Turnpike.

They used the Granite Street ramp to Canal Street to Pleasant Street where the President entered through the side door of the Center of New Hampshire at 9:03 a.m. At 9:55 a.m., he was on his way to Washington, D.C., in Air Force One.

Pleasant Street was closed and onlookers kept a minimum of 500 feet away, across the street from the hotel on Elm Street.

Troopers patrolled every overpass in the five miles between the center and the airport and closed off all the exits.

For security reasons, McCarthy declined to say how many police were involved in the operation.

One official said at least 20 troopers and 75 Manchester police officers were involved, not counting the many Secret Service and government officials who travel with the President.

"The cooperation with the U.S. Secret Service and Manchester police made for a smooth operation," McCarthy said.

State police Sgt. Robert Soloway praised Manchester police for their commitment in closing down all the city streets so the motorcade could pass easily.

Although the route was kept secret until the last minute, when people saw streets being closed off, businesses emptied and workers stood on the sidewalks hoping to catch a glimpse of President Bush and his wife, Barbara.

McCarthy said.

McCarthy said troopers quickly determined the man was not dangerous. He was not detained, McCarthy said.

Gov. and Mrs. Judd Gregg, Manchester Mayor Emile Beaulieu and Commissioner of Safety Richard Flynn met the President and first lady at the airport, where the main runway was closed for 15 minutes.

McCarthy, who drove the lead car in the motorcade and is

Barbara.

Even some schools along the way emptied out, with the Presidential limousine slowing down so he could wave at the children.

McCarthy said the only demonstrators were supporters of Lyndon LaRouche in front of the Center of New Hampshire, chanting for freedom for LaRouche.

There were no major incidents, McCarthy said.

UNION LEADER EDITORIALS/2/14/89

Why Wasn't NH Told?

Hundreds of New Hampshire land buyers may have been misled by a major land developer, but the state Attorney General's office didn't even bother to tell consumers that it was investigating the matter.

If they can prove that they were misled by the Patten Corporation, the buyers may be able to recover their money. But how will New Hampshire consumers recover their shaken faith in the AG's office?

Our sister newspaper, the New Hampshire Sunday News, wrote about Patten and its controversial sales practices last summer. (The Loeb newspapers, by the way, have insisted that Patten land be listed as such and not as "for sale by owner," which was one of the complaints against the company.)

But when the Sunday News asked about complaints, Assistant Attorney General Donald Feith reported there were no complaints on file and he gave no indication that Patten's practices were questionable.

Feith now says that he knew at the time that consumers were having problems with Patten. Moreover, Feith now says, "We were investigating them at the time."

So why were consumers not warned?

"I am not going to deviate from our longstanding policy of not disclosing information about investigations," answered Feith.

That's nonsense. It may also not be completely accurate. A source familiar with the five-state investigation told the Sunday News that New Hampshire wasn't even aware it had a problem until the other states asked it to study the issue.

Although the "no-disclosure" attitude has been rampant in the Attorney General's office in recent years, it thankfully has not been uniformly applied.

Indeed, there have been several occasions where the AG's Consumer Protection Division has cooperated with the Loeb newspapers, among others, in letting the public know of questionable business operations — while they were being investigated.

Openness in dealing with the public it serves ought to be the standard for government, particularly for the office that is called upon to enforce our right to know and consumer protection laws.

We hope Gov. Gregg's nominee for Attorney General, John Arnold, subscribes to that standard and will help folks like Feith learn to keep that faith.

Snow Sweets

It is Valentine's Day, a time for sweets for the sweet and something for the little kids, too.

Gov. Judd Gregg and former Gov. John Sununu seemed to be celebrating a day early. Together on the Presidential platform in Manchester yesterday, the two evidenced none of the rancor that had seemed to be brewing between them.

That's good. A Republican "family feud" makes for good news copy but it does little for the images of two New Hampshire conservatives with tough jobs ahead of them.

As for Gregg, who celebrates his birthday today as well as Valentine's Day, we hope he gets the present we know he wants: SNOW! SNOW! SNOW!

DUSTON 3100 41101

Bush's 'thank-you' trip to New Hampshire

He defends his no-tax plan and harks back to a skin-saving primary

Other photo, Page 1

By John W. Mashek
and John Aloysius Farrell
Globe Staff

MANCHESTER, N.H. — In what amounted to a sentimental "thank you" to the Republicans in New Hampshire for restoring his presidential candidacy last year, President Bush defended his legislative program and budget yesterday by calling it "a commitment to meet our national priorities" without new taxes.

A large and receptive audience gave Bush and his wife, Barbara, an extended standing ovation after he kept a promise to come back early as president to the state that "picked me off that canvas" last February.

"Let me repeat those four little words that I said on election night, 'Thank you, New Hampshire,'" Bush told the cheering crowd.

One year ago, New Hampshire saved Bush's political skin when he came back from a miserable third-place finish in Iowa to trounce his rivals and go on to win the GOP nomination and the presidency. A vital leader in that cause, former Gov. John H. Sununu, who is now Bush's chief of staff, beamed during Bush's speech.

In a state with no state income or sales taxes, Bush repeated his "no new tax" slogan several times. He said that government revenues would grow by \$80 billion in the next fiscal year without taxes, leaving enough money to finance his program and cut the deficit. The Democratic majority in Congress challenges Bush's economic projections.

"There are some areas in which we would all like to spend more, but we cannot until we get our fiscal house in order and bring the deficit down," Bush said to more cheers. Critics of the Bush program have charged that several of his initiatives are merely token gestures that do not have sufficient funding.

Bush praised the budget-cutting work of Sen. Warren Rudman of New Hampshire, who was also



AP photo
President Bush acknowledges applause as he arrives for the meeting of Republicans yesterday in Manchester, N.H. Standing with him are House Speaker Douglas Scamman (left); the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, and Rep. Bob Smith.

seated on the platform, for his part in passing the Gramm-Rudman law. In the primary last year, Rudman backed Bush's main foe, Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, the GOP Senate leader.

Bush, who will seek public support for his program in a number of speeches across the country, ticked off items he called an "important competitiveness package." They included improved education, an expanded war on drugs, protecting the environment and more money for the homeless.

In conservative New Hampshire, Bush played down the role of the government as the solution

to social problems, saying: "Government has a role. Government has got to do its part. But government cannot do everything."

One critic of the president's performance was J. Joseph Grandmaison, the chairman of the New Hampshire Democratic Party, who said, as the crowd dispersed, that "if Bush believes that with that uninspirational message he is going to cause the country to come behind what is an unfair tax policy, then he's wrong."

Grandmaison said that Bush's plan to cut the tax on capital gains, which Democrats have called a "tax break for the

wealthy," was a "distasteful" affront to the American middle class.

But given the friendly audience of Republican politicians and conservative businessmen, such views were rare.

Nostalgia was the mood of the day. The president was welcomed on "his regular February visit" by Republican Gov. Judd Gregg, who recalled how, in 1979, Bush had first campaigned for the White House in a beat-up blue station wagon, as a "self-proclaimed amateur," known as "George Who?"

Gregg recalled one stop that Bush and Bush made in the North Country, at a small-town gathering in a dairy community, where the voters were gathered at a testimonial for the local veterinarian "and the MO was the local artificial inseminator."

Bush joined the joking. Referring to a stunt he pulled with a truck in the frenzied final week of the 1988 primary, the president confessed that he was late arriving because "I had a little trouble parking the 18-wheeler."

The president also offered several facetious explanations for his trip. "I thought we were heading south," he said, "but John Sununu, the new chief of staff, had his way and here we are."

Then Bush said, "Some said I just wanted to come by and drink with the boys at the Alpine Club again."

After Bush left, Gregg said that the president and Barbara Bush had reminisced about their years in New Hampshire as they drove into Manchester, and that Bush had spoken warmly of his campaign appearance at the club, a hangout in a blue-collar neighborhood on Manchester's west side.

Several groups of old friends and allies, politicians and business leaders were treated to short, personal audiences with Bush.

After his return to Washington, Bush attended the swearing in of Jack Kemp as secretary of housing and urban development. Kemp, a former New York congressman, was another Bush opponent last year.

CONCORD

Concord, New Hampshire

181st Year, No. 036



MONITOR

30 Pages — 35¢

Monday, February 13, 1989

Bush Makes Quick Visit

Speech Repeats No Tax Pledge

By JAY MERWIN
Monitor Staff Writer

MANCHESTER — President George Bush started a national tour to promote his budget proposal this morning in the friendliest place he could think of: New Hampshire, which had salvaged his campaign for the presidential nomination last year and sped him to victory.

He repeated the limited spending priorities of his budget message to Congress a week ago in the political slogans required for communicating with New Hampshire voters.

Bush said his budget plan would meet the vari-

ous national priorities — and at the same time, keep faith with his promise on the tax front: No new taxes.

"There are some areas where we would all like to spend more," he said, and later reiterated his interest in helping the poor, the homeless and the disadvantaged, "but we cannot until we get our fiscal house in order and bring the deficit down."

As if to emphasize this point, Bush spoke from against a backdrop of blue placards in the shape of New Hampshire, each emblazoned with a prohibitive slash through the words, "New Taxes."

His platform was at the Center of New Hampshire Holiday Inn in Manchester, before a packed auditorium of politicians and members of the Business and Industry Association, which sponsored the event.

Bush remembered the less auspicious circumstances of a year ago, after coming in a poor third in the Iowa caucuses, when "the columnists had begun to write my political obituary" in New Hampshire.

He acknowledged his debt to the many in the room who had worked for him, particularly the man who was governor then and the man who succeeded him.

"Gov. Sununu was at my side, and Judd Gregg and his father Hugh," Bush said. And he remembered the shift in campaign strategy from aloof vice president to awkward populist, driving semis around a truck stop and hoisting beers with the guys at the Alpine Club.

"Sorry if I'm late," he said, "a little trouble parking the 18-wheeler."

Despite the hometown touches, those who had known Bush and worked for him in New Hampshire, as far back as his unsuccessful 1980 campaign, were kept at a distance because of security.

The candidate who had changed his shirt in David Currier's car on the way to the 1980 Hopkinton Fair was now at an unbridgeable distance on the podium. Currier, now a state senator from Henn-

See BUSH — Page A-6



Bush looked back on his primary win and talked up his bud-

BUSH

Continued From Page A-1

ker, said he was now one of the many "peons" waiting his turn to get in.

"I'm sure this is cramping his style, really," Currier said beforehand, as a band played with the martial flourish of a Fourth of July parade.

Briefly Bush returned to his old vice presidential style, paying homage to the man who beat him in New Hampshire in 1980, Ronald Reagan. In those days, "Our economy was stagnant," he said. "Inflation and interest rates were climbing. Our workers were out of jobs. And America's respect around the world was on the wane."

Under Reagan, he said, each of these sags in pride and performance had been shored and strengthened. "America is once again proud and prosperous."

And, as was the case in the recent campaign, Bush promised to extend the streak. "We are headed in the right direction, and I mean to keep us headed in the right direction."

His plan, as he had told Congress, was to seek consensus in Congress on a slight reordering of Reagan's priorities and the spending of about \$80 billion in anticipated new revenue. "That should be enough to finance our priorities and bring the deficit down without taxes."

Bush said the nation would have to invest in technology and education to remain competitive in a world economy. He said that would mean more money for research and tax credits for private research and development.

His thrust in education appeared to be drug prevention. "The kids of America will not become the broken debris of a failed war on drugs," he said. "A drug-free America has to be the foundation of a healthy, stronger America."

On the environment, Bush called for "a new attitude, a new commitment to preserving our planet."

The poor and the vulnerable, particularly the homeless, would also need protection, he said, "government cannot stand on the sidelines,



Bush acknowledges applause led by Sununu (left) and Rep. Smith.

not in the face of this national shame."

But Bush emphasized that state and local governments, neighborhoods and individuals must pull much of the weight in such initiatives. "Government must do its part, but government cannot do everything."

Bush stopped in Manchester this morning after a weekend with his wife, Barbara, at their home in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Bush flew by military helicopter from Maine to Manchester airport and a motorcade took him to the ho-

tel. He spoke to a full house of more than 1,200 people, including Gov. Judd Gregg, members of the state's congressional delegation and the state Legislature. He was interrupted 10 times by applause.

The visit was brief. Bush, along with former governor John Sununu, now his chief of staff, flew out of Manchester on Air Force One for Washington, ending about a 90-minute visit shortly after 10 a.m.

(Associated Press writer Norma Love contributed to this report.)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	From Clayton Yeutter to John Sununu Re: Interagency structure for handling trade policy issues (2 pp.)	12/19/88	B5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Group A Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Has Seen (Sununu) [1989] [2]

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 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-002
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)]

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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2 -

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20508

20 DEC 1988

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

December 19, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN SUNUNU

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER
CARLA A. HILLS

CH
C.H.

Per your request enclosed is the language from the Omnibus Trade Bill relating to the interagency structure for handling trade policy issues. As you will see, it calls for the USTR to be chairperson. Though one can certainly argue that the President has the constitutional right to organize the Executive Branch as he sees fit, it would be worthwhile to consider seriously the merits of avoiding a confrontation with the Congress on an issue such as this.

The Members of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees have very strong feelings on this issue. To the best of Clayton's recollection, this language was endorsed unanimously by all Members on both committees. Carla has repeatedly encountered inquiry on this issue as she has made her visits on the Hill. In point of fact the Constitution gives Congress powers "to regulate Commerce with foreign nations, among the Several States..." Hence, Members believe that they have a constitutional right to legislate how trade policy is to be made, even to create an independent regulatory body, such as the Federal Trade Commission, to deal with trade. We believe this approach would be disastrous.

For many years the interagency sub-cabinet group dealing with trade policy (the Trade Policy Review Group, or TPRG) has been chaired by a Deputy USTR. Clayton performed that role in the Ford Administration, and his two deputies have divided the role in recent years. So it is only when decisions come to the Cabinet level that a different format has been followed.

In the second Reagan term both domestic and international economic policy decisions have gone before the Economic Policy Council (the EPC) with President Reagan as Chairman. In his absence, the Secretary of the Treasury has served as Chairman Pro Tem. That is what has troubled the Congressional committees. They simply do not want Cabinet level trade policy debates to be chaired by anyone other than the USTR. The Congress would concede the impropriety of having the USTR chair discussions of international monetary policy, but they believe it is just as improper to have the Secretary of the Treasury chair discussions of trade policy.

They also know that well over half the EPC agenda is typically devoted to trade issues.

It seems to us that the logical way to handle the matter is to rotate the EPC chairmanship depending on the agenda. There are issues other than trade and finance which come to the EPC, but they are relatively few in number. Therefore, one possibility would be to have the USTR chair the trade issues, and the Secretary of the Treasury chair all others. For USTR to serve as chair on trade issues is also consistent with the "honest broker" function of USTR. Such a structure underscores the USTR's role to listen to all Cabinet views.

The other alternative, which we believe to be less desirable, is to have a separate Cabinet-level interagency organization for trade and call it the Trade Policy Committee (the TPC). It would deal only with trade policy; all other economic policy matters would go before the EPC as they do now. The danger historically experienced with this sort of bifurcation is that too often the two groups simultaneously consider overlapping issues without achieving the sort of broad consensus Cabinet-level councils are intended to achieve.

A similar issue arises with respect to Cabinet representation at the Economic Summits. In the Reagan Administration only the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury have joined the President for such summits, along with top White House staff. That causes a flap with the same Members on Capitol Hill every year, most particularly when trade issues beyond the general jurisdiction of those officials are on the agenda. Congress remembers that during the Carter Administration Bob Strauss attended summit meetings and rotated into one of the chairs when the issue concerned trade. Also, some of the other countries bring more than two ministers, and then rotate them in and out of the discussion as appropriate. You will wish to establish a Bush Administration modus operandi on this before the 1989 summit.

If any further background on all of this would be helpful, John, just let us know.

Enclosure

"(b) The Trade Remedy Assistance Office, in coordination with each agency responsible for administering a trade law, shall provide technical and legal assistance and advice to eligible small businesses to enable them—

"(1) to prepare and file petitions and applications (other than those which, in the opinion of the Office, are frivolous); and

"(2) to seek to obtain the remedies and benefits available under the trade laws, including any administrative review or administrative appeal thereunder."

Subpart C—Interagency Trade Organization

SEC. 1621. FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 242 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1872) is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended to read as follows:

"(a)(1) The President shall establish an interagency organization.

"(2) The functions of the organization are—

"(A) to assist, and make recommendations to, the President in carrying out the functions vested in him by the trade laws and to advise the United States Trade Representative (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Trade Representative') in carrying out the functions set forth in section 141 of the Trade Act of 1974;

"(B) to assist the President, and advise the Trade Representative, with respect to the development and implementation of the international trade policy objectives of the United States; and

"(C) to advise the President and the Trade Representative with respect to the relationship between the international trade policy objectives of the United States and other major policy areas which may significantly affect the overall international trade policy and trade competitiveness of the United States.

"(3) The interagency organization shall be composed of the following:

"(A) The Trade Representative, who shall be chairperson.

"(B) The Secretary of Commerce.

"(C) The Secretary of State.

"(D) The Secretary of the Treasury.

"(E) The Secretary of Agriculture.

"(F) The Secretary of Labor.

The Trade Representative may invite representatives from other agencies, as appropriate, to attend particular meetings if subject matters of specific functional interest to such agencies are under consideration. It shall meet at such times and with respect to such matters as the President or the Chairman shall direct."

(2) Subsection (b) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"In carrying out its functions under this subsection, the organization shall take into account the advice of the congressional advisers and private sector advisory committees, as well as that of any committee or other body established to advise the department, agency, or office which a member of the organization heads."

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the interagency organization established under subsection (a) should be the

principal interagency forum within the executive branch on international trade policy matters.

PART 2—ADVICE AND CONSULTATION REGARDING TRADE POLICY, NEGOTIATIONS, AND AGREEMENTS

SEC. 1631. INFORMATION AND ADVICE FROM PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS RELATING TO TRADE POLICY AND AGREEMENTS.

Section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 135. INFORMATION AND ADVICE FROM PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1) The President shall seek information and advice from representative elements of the private sector and the non-Federal governmental sector with respect to—

"(A) negotiating objectives and bargaining positions before entering into a trade agreement under this title or section 1102 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988;

"(B) the operation of any trade agreement once entered into; and

"(C) other matters arising in connection with the development, implementation, and administration of the trade policy of the United States, including those matters referred to in Reorganization Plan Number 3 of 1979 and Executive Order Numbered 12188, and the priorities for actions thereunder.

To the maximum extent feasible, such information and advice on negotiating objectives shall be sought and considered before the commencement of negotiations.

"(2) The President shall consult with representative elements of the private sector and the non-Federal governmental sector on the overall current trade policy of the United States. The consultations shall include, but are not limited to, the following elements of such policy:

"(A) The principal multilateral and bilateral trade negotiating objectives and the progress being made toward their achievement.

"(B) The implementation, operation, and effectiveness of recently concluded multilateral and bilateral trade agreements and resolution of trade disputes.

"(C) The actions taken under the trade laws of the United States and the effectiveness of such actions in achieving trade policy objectives.

"(D) Important developments in other areas of trade for which there must be developed a proper policy response.

"(3) The President shall take the advice received through consultation under paragraph (2) into account in determining the importance which should be placed on each major objective and negotiating position that should be adopted in order to achieve the overall trade policy of the United States.

"(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR TRADE POLICY AND NEGOTIATIONS.—

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	From John Schall to David Bates Re: Adoption (1 pp.)	6/16/89	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Group A Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Has Seen (Sununu) [1989] [2]

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 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

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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

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1989

T. Governor
Sumner
Andy Card
LVI
WJH
6/17

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID BATES

FROM: JOHN SCHALL JAS

SUBJECT: Adoption

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen JUN 21 1989

The Children and Family Policy Working Group met today to continue consideration of adoption initiatives that could be packaged together for the DPC.

The package will be put together by the first week in July. It will be a collection of relatively small initiatives throughout Federal agencies. The theme is one of the Federal government as a model employer which supports adoption. There would probably be no need for a substantive debate in the DPC, just a 30 minute status report and presentation.

The package may include an option to propose legislation for the Federal government to reimburse Federal employees (civilian or military) for certain costs associated with adopting a special needs child. Total cost would probably be only about \$1 million. OMB has raised no objection. Congress enacted a similar one-year program for the Department of Defense that has been operating only for a few months.

Part of this package will likely propose some media event involving the President. The First Lady's office has agreed to do an adoption video which will also be used for public service announcements. Disney Studios is interested in producing the video. A media event with adoptive families could combine unveiling the video, and announcing these initiatives.

The Treasury adoption tax deduction bill will probably be announced earlier, maybe next week. According to White House Legislative Affairs, Senator Coats wants to introduce it.

cc: Michael Jackson

THE CHIEF OF STAFF
has seen

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1989

I.H.T.

*

OPINION

Greenhouse Solution: Solar Energy From Satellites

By Gerard K. O'Neill

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The problem is, by now, widely known: The world faces a potential catastrophe, which will give little warning before it strikes. It is the irreversible damage to our biosphere from the greenhouse effect.

Every year more than 5,000 megatons of carbon dioxide, nearly all from the burning of fossil fuels, escape into the atmosphere. That is far more than can be absorbed by the growth of trees and other plants. In the past 30 years, the burning of fossil fuels has raised the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by 10 percent.

A temperate climate depends on outward radiation of excess heat through the atmosphere. But carbon dioxide traps heat. On Venus the greenhouse effect has gone wild; a carbon dioxide atmosphere keeps the surface temperature above 800 degrees Fahrenheit (427 centigrade), hot enough to melt lead.

There is a solution to the problem if nations act cooperatively, as they have proved they can do if disaster is the alternative.

Reducing our energy usage is not an option, because the production of goods and services is dependent on maintaining an adequate energy supply. The least developed industrial nations use only one-hundredth as much energy per capita as the most developed, but suffer a living standard a hundred times lower in consequence. Therefore we could not reduce energy use without condemning the majority of the world to unending poverty.

Maintaining the present rate of energy

growth in developing countries would require generating more than five times the energy in 2039 that we generate now. Obtaining it from fossil fuels would raise the global temperature drastically, flood coastal areas and reduce already acutely scarce supplies of fresh water.

A worldwide program, over perhaps a 50-year period, is needed to convert to clean, renewable sources of energy. Energy used at

Materials for the power satellites — metals, silicon and oxygen — can come from the moon, whose gravitational grip is less than a twentieth of the earth's.

fixed sites — for industries and homes — can be electric, generated without burning fossil fuels. It is harder to wean transportation, which consumes 25 percent of all the energy we use, from gasoline and diesel fuel. But fuels like methane, propane and butane can be synthesized using recycled carbon dioxide to put energy into portable form. This becomes practical when central-station electric costs are reduced substantially.

In viewing the alternatives for generating energy without the burning of fossil fuels, we must understand the magnitude of future needs. If nuclear power were to provide all the energy the world needs by the year 2039, there would have to be 63,000 nuclear reactors in operation. The examples of Three Mile Island and Chernobyl will not be forgotten quickly and thus make such an alternative unacceptable to many people.

Ground-based solar power cannot be generated in the quantity needed without paying much of the world with solar cells. That would further raise the earth's temperature by increasing the heat that the ground absorbs.

Obtaining power from the temperature difference between surface and deep waters in the tropical oceans would change the global climate profoundly by altering the heat balance at the ocean's surface.

So a fully acceptable system for generating energy must add little to the earth's heat load, burn no fossil fuels and avoid nuclear fission or fusion. There is only one method that satisfies all these conditions — the conversion of solar energy to electric power in high orbit, where sunlight is intense and continuous.

Twenty years of study and experiments confirm that power in high orbit can be sent efficiently to earth as low-density radio waves. Antennas in fenced-off regions can transform the radio waves to ordinary electricity. Since more than 90 percent of the radio-wave energy

is converted to electricity, almost no waste heat need be released to the environment. No fuels are required, fossil or nuclear.

A decade of study and experimentation by government agencies and private foundations confirms that satellite solar power is environmentally benign. It can compete economically with coal-fired and nuclear power plants if we can avoid having to haul materials out of the earth's strong gravity. Materials for the power satellites — metals, silicon and oxygen — can come from the moon, whose gravitational grip is less than a twentieth of the earth's. Those materials are the most abundant elements of the lunar surface and can be mined using known space technology.

The Soviet Union and Japan are particularly aggressive now in working toward satellite solar power. A commercial multinational program, modeled on the successful Intelsat and Inmarsat consortia that provide satellite communications, would earn revenues of \$250 billion a year, satisfying today's needs for new electric generators. To meet all the energy needs of 2039, the market would be more than \$6 trillion a year annually (in today's dollars), larger than America's present GNP. The United States cannot afford to be left out of a commercial program with so huge an export market.

Above all, we who live in the biosphere cannot let it die.

The writer is professor emeritus of physics at Princeton University. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

January 11, 1989

TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

FROM: Governor Sununu

FYI.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	From James Fletcher to POTUS-Elect Re: Nominees for NASA administrator position (2 pp.)	1/9/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Group A Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Has Seen (Sununu) [1989] [2]

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-002
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]
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	From Katie Winkeljohn to John Sununu Re: National Right to Life Rally (1 pp.)	1/10/89	P 5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Group A Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Has Seen (Sununu) [1989] [2]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By gf (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
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AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

January 10, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: KATIE WINKELJOHN *sk*

SUBJECT: National Right to Life Rally

Each year, right-to-life organizations meet in Washington, D.C. for the March for Life rally. Marchers meet on the Ellipse and proceed to the Supreme Court. This year the event will take place Monday, January 23.

President Reagan has participated in this event in two ways - a phone call and a meeting with right-to-life leaders.

should handle
1. Phone Call - To start the rally, at approximately 12:00 noon, the President places a phone call from the Oval Office to Nellie Gray on the Ellipse. A 3-4 minute message is given to the crowd. Public Liaison has been the project office for the event, with WHCA coordinating the hook-up and Correspondence coordinating the message.

Note: in the past, the White House has had a problem with Ms. Gray pinning the President down on the phone with specific questions after he has given his message. This may be prevented by holding the meeting with leaders in the morning before the phone address to the rally.

*not w
V.P.*
2. Meeting with Leaders - A small group of right-to-life leaders come to the Cabinet or the Roosevelt Room to discuss key issues and "gripes" with the Secretary of HHS, Chief of Staff, and the head of Policy Development. In 1981, this group numbered 6-7 people, and in 1987, 14 people. This meeting continues for 15 minutes before the President enters. He has, in the past, met with them for 10 minutes.

and Sam + HHS
These leaders usually proceed from this meeting to a press conference on the mall.

Card. Lane of President
As an aside, President Reagan has, for the past 5-6 years, signed the "Sanctity of Human Life Proclamation" on January 22 in connection with the march. The President-elect may want to consider continuing this tradition to start out on the right foot with the Evangelical community.

Please let me know if you need additional information.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

file

January 9, 1989

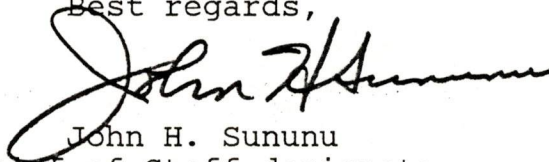
Dear Mr. Hobbs:

The President-elect and I support the activities of the Inter-agency Low Income Opportunity Advisory Board. During the transition between Administrations, it would be helpful if you would plan to continue as Chairman of the Board and to process the proposals that States have before the Board within the normal time frames that have been pledged to the Governors. The Board should also continue its coordinating function to ensure that the Executive Branch is implementing the Family Support Act of 1988 as expeditiously as possible.

Please encourage the White House Office, the Office of Policy Development, the Office of Management and Budget, and all Departments directly involved in supporting the Board to continue providing the support necessary to meet the objectives. Finally, the Governors should know that they can expect continuity throughout the transition in the processing of their demonstration proposals.

After the transition, we will be reviewing how best to provide strong support to the States and to maintain the existing welfare reform momentum. Accordingly, I would appreciate receiving, by March 1, 1989, the Board's recommendations regarding future direction and organization. Please let me know if I can do anything to assist you.

Best regards,



John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff-designate
to the President-elect

Honorable Charles D. Hobbs
Assistant to the President
Chairman, Interagency Low Income
Opportunity Advisory Board
The White House

December 30, 1988

Dear Mr. Hobbs:

The President-elect and I support the activities of the Interagency Low Income Opportunity Advisory Board. During the transition between Administrations, it would be helpful if you would plan to continue as Chairman of the Board and to process the proposals that States have before the Board within the normal time frames that have been pledged to the Governors. The Board should also continue its coordinating function to ensure that the Executive Branch is implementing the Family Support Act of 1988 as expeditiously as possible.

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Best regards,

John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff Designate to the President-Elect

Mr. Charles D. Hobbs
Assistant to the President
Chairman, Interagency Low Income
Opportunity Advisory Board
The White House



Office

file

ATTACHED SENT BY FAX TO GENERAL PRICE
(603/225-1247), per the Governor's
instruction.

lc
1/24

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

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

Dear John:

I am happy to report that we have been able to arrange for Assistant Attorney General John Bolton to argue Perpich v. U.S. Department of Defense on February 16, as your former Adjutant General requested (letter attached). As you may know, John successfully argued the similar case in the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, Dukakis v. U.S. Department of Defense, 859 F.2d 1066 (1st Cir. 1988).

Please convey to General Price that we are determined to prevail in Perpich, as we did in Dukakis, and that I am personally following our work in this case.

One other matter. I am sorry that Ginny and I will be unable to attend the dinner in your honor on Monday, January 16. We will be representing the Administration at the ceremony honoring Dr. King in Atlanta and will not return to Washington until the 17th.

Sincerely,

Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable G. V. Montgomery



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

17 JAN 1989

January 13, 1989

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

Dear John:

I am happy to report that we have been able to arrange for Assistant Attorney General John Bolton to argue Perpich v. U.S. Department of Defense on February 16, as your former Adjutant General requested (letter attached). As you may know, John successfully argued the similar case in the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, Dukakis v. U.S. Department of Defense, 859 F.2d 1066 (1st Cir. 1988).

Please convey to General Price that we are determined to prevail in Perpich, as we did in Dukakis, and that I am personally following our work in this case.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dick", is written over the word "Sincerely,".

Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General



State of New Hampshire
Office of the Adjutant General
State Military Reservation
Concord, 03301-5353

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

January 5, 1989

Honorable John H. Sununu
Governor of New Hampshire
State House
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Governor Sununu:

Representative Sonny Montgomery is very upset because Attorney John Bolton, who successfully argued the appeal case in Massachusetts, is not going to be made available on February 16, 1989 to argue the appeal before the full 8th Circuit Court of Appeals.

I have heard from several sources that the lady attorney who did argue the first appeal (3 judges), and we lost, did a horrible job and it is of paramount importance that we have the "first team" represent the Justice Department.

The reason given to Representative Montgomery that Attorney Bolton cannot argue the appeal is because he has a speaking engagement.

Could you, or would you, help with Attorney General Thornburgh?

Sincerely,

Lloyd M. Price
Major General, NHNG
The Adjutant General

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

TO: Patty Presock

FROM: Gordon Zacks

DATE: February 13, 1989

SUBJECT: Report/Observations Trip to Israel
February 1-7, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

Dear Patty,

I will call you to arrange a telephone meeting with the President after he has had a chance to review this.

Kindest regards,

Gordon Zacks/p

Gordon Zacks

Attachments

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: President George Bush
FROM: Gordon Zacks
DATE: February 8, 1989

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING,
PER E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.3 (C)

SUBJECT: Report/Observations Trip to Israel
February 1-7, 1989

OBJECTIVE: To Assess Possibilities/Problems
for Advancing Peace Process

I. CONCLUSIONS:

Prospects for progress in the peace process are low
at this time.

- 1) PLO/US dialogue has had a profound negative affect on Israel's readiness to make new territorial concessions for peace.
- 2) Israeli Leadership - sees little likelihood of Jordan as a negotiating partner but would welcome opportunity to do so.
- 3) Israel will not negotiate with the PLO - part of coalition contract. Labor and Likud united on this.
- 4) NO alternative - non-PLO leadership has emerged on West Bank/Gaza except rejectionist Islamic fundamentalist leadership (HAMAS).
- 5) No sign of Intifada disappearing from fatigue.
- 6) No acceptable military solution to Intifada.
- 7) Israeli government opposed to Independent Palestinian State.
- 8) Israeli government totally and irrevocably opposed to "Rights of Palestinians to return" to areas inside the green line.
- 9) Intifada having serious impact on the spirit and quality of life in Israel.
 - Politically dividing Israel between
 - . Harsh and repressive
 - . Let's make a deal
- 10) Movement toward the center is occurring in Likud.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY U.S.

Confidence building activities to reassure Israel that in spite of U.S./PLO dialogue the U.S. is unshakeable in its commitment to Israel's security and vitality for both - strategic reasons and because of a shared commitment to freedom, democracy and human decency. Such actions might include:

- 1) Reassurance that we will NOT pressure Israel into dialogue with the PLO.
- 2) Reassurance on Foreign Aid.
- 3) Reassurance on commitment to maintaining Israel's qualitative edge.
- 4) Reassurance on continuation of strategic cooperation.
- 5) Reassurance that the consultation process will continue.
- 6) Reassurance that we:
 - a) Oppose Independent Palestinian State
 - b) Oppose an imposed settlement - favor direct negotiations only
 - c) Support a united Jerusalem
 - d) Favor international conference only as mechanism for bringing about direct talks - no approval/veto authority
- 7) Meet with President Hertzog when in Japan.
- 8) Celebrate ten year anniversary of Camp David in March 1989.
- 9) Launch new effort to repeal "Zionism is Racism" resolution in U.N.
- 10) Help in finding negotiating partner:
 - A) Syria
 - B) Jordan
 - C) Palestinians
 - a) Probe with PLO the readiness of PLO to accept free-democratic elections in West Bank/Gaza.

- b) Push PLO to define terror to include threats and assassinations of Palestinians who cooperate with Israel - e.g. Mayor Elias Freij.
- c) Press Soviets to open diplomatic relations with Israel and to encourage PLO to agree to elections and to item b) above.

11).

CAUTION - DO NOT get ahead of the readiness of the players to enter the process - be a catalyst; encourage, support BUT DO NOT initiate ahead of the Israeli's or Palestinians. Until real evidence of readiness to go forward - DO NOT put prestige of President of the US on the line.

III. CONSENSUS:

- 1) Israel must control West Bank militarily - some variation of Allon Plan.
- 2) Jerusalem must remain united - as capital of Israel under Israeli sovereignty.
 - . some form of religious control over Holy sites
- 3) Some form of interim transition confidence building stage is necessary.
- 4) Some Palestinian entity must be established. It must be de-militarized - it must be confederated with Jordan, Israel or both.
- 5) Movement from transition to permanent will be slow and driven by confidence building events.
- 6) No Independent Palestinian State.
- 7) No return of Palestinians to Israel.
- 8) Status quo is not acceptable.
- 9) Only direct negotiations can be successful.
- 10) There will not be a peace process without the active involvement of the U.S.
- 11) Failure to advance peace process and resolve Palestinian/Israel problem increases likelihood of war before end of this century and the next war will be more brutal and costly than any that went before.

IV. ADDENDUM:

Prime Minister Shamir
President Hertzog
Foreign Minister Arens
Defense Minister Rabin
Finance/Vice Prime Minister Peres
Head of MOSAD
Minister of Science & Industry Ezer Weitzman
Deputy Foreign Minister Natinyahu
Director General UJA in Israel Naphtalie Lavie
Former Ambassador to Great Britain Yehuda Avner
David Hartman - Philosopher/Author/Commentator
Natan Sharansky
Colonel Raanan Gissen - Deputy Spokesman for IDF
Aharon Barnea - Correspondent/News Commentator
Dr. Meron BenVeniste - Director West Bank Data
Base Project
Yossi Bellin - Labor M.K.
Mohammed Nasser - West Bank Palestinian Leader
Ben Elisiar - M.K. Chairman - Knesset Defense
& Foreign Affairs
Ambassador Bill Brown

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING,
PER E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.3 (C)

Bush

File Israel

Observations Trip to Israel
, 1989

possibilities/Problems
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Mohammed Nasser - West Bank Palestinian Leader
Ben Elisiar - M.K. Chairman - Knesset Defense
& Foreign Affairs
Ambassador Bill Brown

THE CHIEF of STAFF

has seen

JUN 24 1989

Flag

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the legislatures of the several States to prohibit desecration of the Flag of the United States or the flags of the several States and to provide for the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),

That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution if ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years of its submission to the States:

Article --

"Section 1. The Flag of the United States of America and the flags of the several States represent the dreams and hopes of all Americans; They stand in honor of all those who have fought and those who have given their lives to guarantee our constitutional, representative democracy; They are a symbol of truth and justice, freedom and peace, strength and compassion; liberty and community, voluntary service and equality of opportunity; They are inviolable.

"Section 2. This Constitution does not forbid the United States or any State from making or enforcing any law because such law penalizes the burning, trampling, mutilating, degrading or desecration in any way of the Flag of the United States of America or the flag of any State, within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Section 3. This Constitution does not forbid the United States or any State from making and enforcing any law because such law permits or authorizes the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance.

"Section 4. The Pledge of Allegiance shall be given by coming to attention, facing the Flag with the right hand placed over the heart or for those in uniform rendering the appropriate military salute, and reciting as follows: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

"Section 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the Several States, as provided in Article V of this Constitution, within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Speaker:

For over two hundred years the Flag of the United States has represented the heart and soul of America. Wednesday, in a case called Texas v. Johnson, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the free speech clause in the First Amendment of the Constitution gives citizens the right to burn or otherwise desecrate the Flag of the United States.

In just over a week we will be celebrating the Independence of our great nation. As we approach the Fourth of July, I cannot sit idly by when institutions such as the Flag are desecrated. I was proud to see that the United States Senate acted quickly to pass a resolution by the resounding margin of 97-3, expressing "profound disappointment" with the Court's opinion. In the House of Representatives, several constitutional amendments have been or are about to be offered to make flag burning illegal.

The Senate resolution pledged to "seek ways to restore sanctions against such reprehensible conduct." Mr. President, by this letter, I transmit to the Congress a constitutional amendment to remedy this problem. If ratified, it would become the twenty-seventh amendment to the Constitution. I ask that the House move quickly to act on this proposed amendment. The amendment strikes a balance, establishing a narrow power for the States to protect two of our venerated institutions, the Flag and the Pledge of Allegiance, without unduly limiting the rights of free speech and belief. These institutions symbolize our freedoms, they do not detract from them; and, as such, deserve to be treated with the respect owing institutions for which our citizens have often sacrificed their lives.

As Justice Stevens stated so eloquently in his dissenting opinion:

The ideas of liberty and equality have been an irresistible force in motivating leaders like Patrick Henry, Susan B. Anthony, and Abraham Lincoln, schoolteachers like Nathan Hale and Booker T. Washington, the Philippine Scouts who fought at Bataan, and the soldiers who scaled the bluff at Omaha Beach. If those ideas are worth fighting for -- and our history demonstrates that they are -- it cannot be true that the flag that uniquely symbolizes their power is not itself worthy of protection from unnecessary desecration.

I seek the assistance of the Congress and the legislatures of the several States to restore Old Glory to her position of prominence in representing the American ideal.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Thomas Foley
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

For over two hundred years the Flag of the United States has represented the heart and soul of America. Wednesday, in a case called Texas v. Johnson, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the free speech clause in the First Amendment of the Constitution gives citizens the right to burn or otherwise desecrate the Flag of the United States.

In just over a week we will be celebrating the Independence of our great nation. As we approach the Fourth of July, I cannot sit idly by when institutions such as the Flag are desecrated. I was proud to see that the United States Senate acted quickly to pass a resolution by the resounding margin of 97-3, expressing "profound disappointment" with the Court's opinion. In the House of Representatives, several constitutional amendments have been or are about to be offered to make flag burning illegal.

The Senate resolution pledged to "seek ways to restore sanctions against such reprehensible conduct." Mr. President, by this letter, I transmit to the Congress a constitutional amendment to remedy this problem. If ratified, it would become the twenty-seventh amendment to the Constitution. I ask that the Senate move quickly to act on this proposed amendment. The amendment strikes a balance, establishing a narrow power for the States to protect two of our venerated institutions, the Flag and the Pledge of Allegiance, without unduly limiting the rights of free speech and belief. These institutions symbolize our freedoms, they do not detract from them; and, as such, deserve to be treated with the respect owing institutions for which our citizens have often sacrificed their lives.

As Justice Stevens stated so eloquently in his dissenting opinion:

The ideas of liberty and equality have been an irresistible force in motivating leaders like Patrick Henry, Susan B. Anthony, and Abraham Lincoln, schoolteachers like Nathan Hale and Booker T. Washington, the Philippine Scouts who fought at Bataan, and the soldiers who scaled the bluff at Omaha Beach. If those ideas are worth fighting for -- and our history demonstrates that they are -- it cannot be true that the flag that uniquely symbolizes their power is not itself worthy of protection from unnecessary desecration.

I seek the assistance of the Congress and the legislatures of the several States to restore Old Glory to her position of prominence in representing the American ideal.

Sincerely,

The Honorable J. Danforth Quayle
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 26, 1989

MEMORANDUM FROM THE CHIEF OF STAFF

TO: Honorable William Reilly
Administrator-designate
Environmental Protection Agency

Bill, for your information.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Institute of Government and Public Affairs

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN CAMPUS

1201 West Nevada Street
Urbana, Illinois 61801
(217) 333-3340

January 10, 1989

CHICAGO CAMPUS

921 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607
(312) 996-6188

(Item requested Dec. 28 by Gov. Sununu)

TO: Gov. John H. Sununu

FROM: Boyd Keenan, Professor of Political Science
Robert F. Rich, Director

RE: Request for symposium conclusions

BK

RR

To aid in recalling our correspondence, I (Keenan) have attached your letter in which you asked me to "send...symposium conclusions directly" to you. Also attached is a copy of my original letter to you and accompanying materials (retyped with corrections).

I have asked Prof. Robert F. Rich, as director of IGPA, to join me in this memorandum. Major symposium conclusions follow:

1. Neither EPA nor any other federal agency has yet been issued an environmental research mandate by either the Congress or the Executive Branch.
2. Lack of a lead environmental research agency may preclude effective U.S. global leadership in ecological sciences.
3. Strengthening of inter-agency environmental coordination and inter-governmental research is critically needed.
4. Of all research challenges facing the new administration the required 1990 final National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) report (for submission to Congress) is the most significant.

Note to Gov. Sununu

Importance of the fourth conclusion derives from the reality that NAPAP's first eight-plus years (since creation by Congress) illustrate more graphically than any other research program the critical weaknesses identified by the first three conclusions.

Failure to reverse NAPAP's position of ignoring policy considerations (particularly regional "Balkanization") in reporting its research findings could result in serious embarrassment to the administration in 1990.

(continued)

Opportunity for New Administration

Yet, the upcoming 1990 deadline for NAPAP's final report represents a major opportunity for the new administration. As discussed in materials already supplied you, the complex character of NAPAP's 12-agency task force--plus turf-related tensions-- has thus far foiled serious attention to policy matters. This condition has contributed to criticism of NAPAP by both Canadian and American sources.

Intergovernmental Relations Dimensions

Congressional debates surrounding reauthorization of the Clean Air Act will center on acid precipitation. But there has been little effort by NAPAP leadership to relate its research to these debates.

The White House must take initiative in bringing together NAPAP leadership and those most active in designing clean air amendments. Because of regional balkanization, an independent policy broker is likely to be required.

Five-University Consortium

As noted in earlier materials, the Institute of Government and Public Affairs (IGPA) has been consulted on such matters by EPA administrators and other federal officials since 1976. Anticipated need for continental acid rain integration capability by the decade's end prompted IGPA in 1984 to recommend to university presidents creation of a five-campus "Memorandum of Understanding." (The institutions are strategically located across the continent.)

Through this document, IGPA provided leadership in formation of Continental Acid Precipitation Exploration (CAPE). Institutions in CAPE (also sponsors of the national symposium) are Cornell University, two campuses of the University of California (Davis and Riverside) and both University of Illinois campuses (Chicago and Urbana). Many of the nation's most prominent scientists and policy analysts stand ready in CAPE to assist in integration.

Integrating NAPAP Findings & Clean Air Act Discussions

IGPA leadership would be pleased to offer its recommendations on how staff support might be developed for an integration of the continent's most credible acid precipitation research findings (from government, industry, and academia). As a public policy institute, our own objective is to integrate acid precipitation findings in a manner which would be of most assistance to the White House as it seeks to: (1) prepare for the 1990 NAPAP final report; and (2) strengthen the Clean Air Act.

Encl: Copy of Gov. Sununu's Dec. 28 Letter



JOHN H. SUNUNU
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE HOUSE · CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03301

December 28, 1988

Professor Boyd Keenan
University of Illinois
Department of Political Science
Box 4348
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Dear Boyd:

Send your symposium conclusions directly
to me. Thank you for taking the time to
write.

I really do appreciate the information
you provided and your expression of interest.
I will forward both to the folks in the
transition team.

Keep up the good work!

Regards,

John H. Sununu
GOVERNOR

JHS:jlif

Bill
Send Riley I Ld - EPA
EPA



GENERAL COUNSEL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

December 20, 1988

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY BRADY

THROUGH: DEPUTY SECRETARY MCPHERSON ✓
FROM: MARK SULLIVAN III *MS*
SUBJECT: Talking Points for Today's Meeting on
Interagency Coordination

I. SUMMARY:

Attached are talking points for the meeting on interagency coordination that is scheduled for 6 p.m., Tuesday, December 20.

II. DISCUSSION:

The talking points emphasize that the proposed Executive order implementing the 1988 Trade Act should be amended to reaffirm the status of the Economic Policy Council as the primary advisory body on economic issues. If this approach is not feasible, our fall-back position is that the Executive order, at a minimum, should incorporate commitments to interagency coordination on specific issues.

Attachments

Tab A	Proposed Executive Order Implementing Trade Act
Tab B	Proposed Treasury Comments to OMB
Tab C	1985 Presidential Statement and Fact Sheet on EPC
Tab D	Copy of Your December 15 Letter and Memo to Vice President Bush

Cleared by Dallara

JS 12/20

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Paper	Talking Points for Conversation on Interagency Coordination (2 pp.)	n.d.	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Group A Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Has Seen (Sununu) [1989] [2]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JS (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 29200-002
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

TALKING POINTS FOR CONVERSATION ON INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

- In the 1988 Trade Act, Congress attempted to change the interagency decision-making process on trade matters:
 - by generally excluding OMB, CEA, DOD and others from the decision-making process, and
 - by placing more decision-making authority directly with USTR rather than the President.
- The executive branch has to look at the Executive order in this context.
- It is important that we not allow the legislative branch to dictate the structure of executive branch decision-making.
- Moreover, as I outlined in my recent memo to President-elect Bush, it is important that he reaffirm the EPC's status as the primary advisory body on economic issues.
- Therefore, one could argue that the Executive order should be amended to reaffirm the EPC's status to avoid silence being taken as acquiescence in Congress' approach.

-- However, I understand that this may not be the time, nor the Executive order the proper vehicle, for the President-elect to reaffirm the EPC, and that such a reaffirmation could cause unnecessary friction with Congress. If so, the Executive order could remain silent as to the EPC so long as:

(1) the Executive order includes the minimum changes necessary to ensure adequate interagency review on those issues having broad economic or foreign policy implications; and

(2) we make sure that we have a clear internal understanding that the EPC process will continue.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

DEC 15 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR DESIGNATED AGENCY HEADS

FROM: Alan Charles Raul *AKR*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Executive Order Implementing the Omnibus
Trade Act

Attached is a revised proposed Executive order entitled "Implementing the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 and Related International Trade Matters."

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, it was prepared and is being submitted by this office. The proposed order has been extensively revised from the one previously submitted for your review and comment in an effort to reflect, reconcile, or resolve agency comments and requests. Changes from the previous draft are indicated by underlining for additions and carets for deletions.

On behalf of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have concerning this proposal. Please ask your staff to communicate your comments to me or Mac Reed (Phone: 395-5600, FAX: 395-7294) by no later than close of business, Friday, December 16, 1988.

Thank you.

Attachments: Distribution List
Draft Proposed Executive Order

Distribution List

Honorable George P. Shultz
Secretary of State

Honorable Ann McLaughlin
Secretary of Labor

Honorable Nicholas F. Brady
Secretary of the Treasury

Honorable Beryl W. Sprinkel
Chairman, CEA

Honorable C. William Verity
Secretary of Commerce

Honorable William J. Maroni
Executive Secretary
Economic Policy Council

Honorable Clayton Yeutter
United States Trade Representative

Honorable Frank Carlucci
Secretary of Defense

Honorable Richard E. Lyng
Secretary of Agriculture

Honorable Dick Thornburgh
United States Attorney General

Honorable Donald Paul Hodel
Secretary of the Interior

Honorable John S. Herrington
Secretary of Energy

Honorable Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr.
Counsel to the President

Honorable William H. Webster
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Honorable John A. Bohn, Jr.
Chairman, Export-Import Bank
of the United States

Honorable William Von Raab
Commissioner
United States Customs Service

Honorable Paul Schott Stevens
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

Honorable Craig Nalin
Chairman
Overseas Private Investment Corporation

12/15/88

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

IMPLEMENTING THE OMNIBUS TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS
ACT OF 1988 AND RELATED
INTERNATIONAL TRADE MATTERS

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law No. 100-418, 102 Stat. 1107) ("Omnibus Trade Act"), the Tariff Act of 1930 (Chapter 497, 46 Stat. 590, June 17, 1930), as amended ("Tariff Act"), the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law No. 100-456) ("Defense Authorization Act"), section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and, in general, to ensure that the international trade, national security, and foreign policy of the United States shall be conducted and administered in a coordinated manner under the direction of the President, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I - TRADE, CUSTOMS, AND TARIFF LAWS

Section 1-101. Accession of State Trading Regimes to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The functions vested in the President by sections 1106(a), (b) and (d) of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding the accession of state trading regimes to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

Sec. 1-201. Wine Barriers. The functions vested in the President by section 1125 of the Omnibus Trade Act,

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regarding the updated report on barriers to wine trade, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

> Sec. 1-301. Steel Imports. The functions vested in the President by section 805 (d), (1), (2) of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (19 U.S.C. 2253, note), as amended by section 1322 of the Omnibus Trade Act, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

Sec. 1-401. Telecommunications Trade. The functions vested in the President by sections 1375 and 1376(e) of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding certain telecommunications negotiations and reports thereon to Congressional Committees, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

Sec. 1-501. Uniform Fee on Imports. The functions vested in the President by section 1428 of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding negotiations to obtain authority under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to impose a small uniform fee on imports, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

PART II - EXPORT ENHANCEMENT

Sec. 2-101. Countertrade and Barter.

(1) Establishment. There is established an interagency group on countertrade, which shall be composed of the Secretaries of State, Defense, Treasury, Labor, Agriculture, and Energy, the Attorney General, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the United States Trade Representative and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or their respective representatives. The Secretary of Commerce or his representative shall be the Chairman of the interagency group.

> (2) Functions. The interagency group shall carry out the functions and duties set out in section 2205(a) of the

Omnibus Trade Act.

Sec. 2-201. Sanctions Against Toshiba and Kongsberg.

(1) Procurement Sanctions. (A) Departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the United States Government shall not for the three-year period beginning on the date this Order takes effect, contract with and procure products and services, except as provided in the Omnibus Trade Act, from Toshiba Machine Company, Kongsberg Trading Company, Toshiba Corporation, Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk, or any other foreign person found by the President to have knowingly facilitated the diversion of advanced milling machinery by Toshiba Machine Company and Kongsberg Trading Company to the Soviet Union.

(B) The prohibition contained in paragraph 1(A) of this section shall not apply to:

(i) Products provided under contracts or other binding agreements entered into before June 30, 1987;

(ii) Spare parts;

(iii) Component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production;

(iv) Routine servicing and maintenance of products;

(v) Information and technology; and

(vi) Defense articles provided for in section 2443(c)(1) of the Omnibus Trade Act.

(C) Exceptions under section 2443(c)(2) for procurement and contracting purposes shall be made by the head of the involved department, agency or instrumentality. Any exceptions for purchases from Toshiba Machine Company and Kongsberg Trading Company must be made in accordance with Treasury regulations issued pursuant to paragraph 2(C) hereof, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget.

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(D) Guidelines for administering the procurement and contracting sanctions required by the Omnibus Trade Act shall be promulgated by the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget.

(2) Import Sanctions. (A) Except as provided by this Order and any rules, regulations, definitions or directives which may be issued pursuant thereto, the importation into the United States, including its territories and possessions, of products produced by Toshiba Machine Company or Kongsberg Trading Company, or any other foreign person found by the President to have knowingly facilitated the diversion of advanced milling machinery by Toshiba Machine Company or Kongsberg Trading Company to the Soviet Union, is prohibited for the three-year period beginning on the date this Order takes effect.

(B) The prohibition contained in paragraph 2(A) of this section shall not apply to:

(i) Products provided under contracts or other binding agreements entered into before June 30, 1987;

(ii) Spare parts;

(iii) Component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production;

(iv) Routine servicing and maintenance of products;

(v) Information and technology; and

(vi) Defense articles provided for in section 2443(c)(1) of the Omnibus Trade Act.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to take such action, including the promulgation of rules, regulations, definitions and directives, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of paragraphs 2(A), 2(B), and 2(C) of this section. Any such rules, regulations, definitions, and directives shall be consistent with the guidelines promulgated by the Administrator, Office of Federal

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Procurement Policy, pursuant to paragraph 1(D) of this section. The Secretary of the Treasury may enter into Memoranda of Understanding concerning any of these functions with other officers and agencies of the Federal Government.

(3) Future Violations. Regulations implementing the provisions of section 2444 of the Omnibus Trade Act, concerning mandatory sanctions for future violations of regulations issued by a country pursuant to the agreement of the group known as the Coordinating Committee, shall be prepared and issued by the Department of Defense. Such regulations shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the guidelines promulgated pursuant to paragraph 1(D) of this section.

(4) Annual Report. The annual report required by section 2445, concerning estimated increases in defense expenditures arising from illegal technology transfers shall be prepared and submitted by the Secretary of Defense.

PART III - FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES AMENDMENTS;
INVESTMENT; AND TECHNOLOGY

Sec. 3-101. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Amendments.

The functions conferred upon the President by section 5003(d)(1) ("International Agreement") of the Omnibus Trade Act are delegated to the Secretary of State, who in performing such functions shall act in consultation with the Attorney General, the United States Trade Representative, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 3-201. Authority to Review Certain Mergers, Acquisitions, and Takeovers. (1) Executive Order No. 11858, as amended, regarding the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (the "Committee") is further amended as follows:

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(A) By adding new sections 7 and 8 as follows:

"Sec. 7. (1) Investigations. (a) The Committee is designated to receive notices and other information, to determine whether investigations should be undertaken, and to make investigations, pursuant to Section 721(a) of the Defense Production Act. (b) If the Committee determines that an investigation should be undertaken, such investigation shall commence no later than 30 days after receipt by the Committee of written notification of the proposed or pending merger, acquisition, or takeover. Such investigation shall be completed no later than 45 days after such determination. (c) If one or more Committee members differ with a Committee decision not to undertake an investigation, the Chairman shall submit a report to the President setting forth the differing views and presenting the issues for his decision within 25 days after receipt by the Committee of written notification of the proposed or pending merger, acquisition, or takeover. (d) A unanimous decision by the Committee not to undertake an investigation with regard to a notice shall conclude action under this section on such notice. The Chairman shall advise the President of said decision.

"(2) Report to the President. Upon completion or termination of any investigation, the Committee shall report to the President and present a recommendation. Any such report shall include information relevant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of Section 721(d) of the Defense Production Act. If the Committee is unable to reach a unanimous recommendation, the Chairman shall submit a report to the President setting forth the differing views and presenting the issues for his decision.

"Sec. 8. The Chairman of the Committee, in consultation with other members of the Committee, is hereby

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delegated the authority to issue regulations to implement Section 721 of the Defense Production Act."

(B) By deleting, from the second sentence in Section 1(a), the text beginning with "a representative" and ending with "by each of."

(C) By deleting, from the third sentence in Section 1(a), the phrase "representative of the."

(D) By deleting "and" at the end of subparagraph (3) of Section 1(b), by substituting ";and" for the period at the end of subparagraph (4) of that Section, and by adding a new subparagraph (5) as follows: "(5) coordinate the views of the Executive Branch and discharge the responsibilities with respect to Section 721 (a) and (e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2151 et seq.) ("Defense Production Act")."

(E) By adding the following sentence at the end of Section 5: "Information or documentary material filed pursuant to Section 1(b)(5) or Section 7 of this Order shall be treated in accordance with paragraph (b) of Section 721 of the Defense Production Act."

(F) By inserting in Section 1(a) the following additional Committee members: "(7) The Attorney General.", "(8) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget." and "(9) The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs."

(G) The Interim Presidential Directive to the Secretary of the Treasury of October 26, 1988, is hereby revoked and any notices received or investigations pending as of the date this Order takes effect shall be referred to the Chairman of the Committee for action consistent with this Order.

Sec. 3-201. Reporting Requirement on Semiconductors, Fiber Optics and Superconducting Materials. (1) The

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Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall prepare for the President to submit to the Congress with the Fiscal Year 1990 budget a report describing policies and budget proposals regarding:

(A) Federal research in semiconductors and semiconductor manufacturing technology, including a discussion of the respective roles of the various Federal departments and agencies in such research;

(B) Federal research and acquisition policies for fiber optics and optical-electronic technologies generally;

(C) Superconducting materials, including descriptions of research priorities, the scientific and technical barriers to commercialization which such research is designed to overcome, steps taken to ensure coordination among Federal agencies conducting research on superconducting materials, and steps taken to consult with private United States industry to ensure that no unnecessary duplication of research exists and that all important scientific and technical barriers to the commercialization of superconducting materials will be addressed; and

(D) Federal research to assist United States industry to develop and apply advanced manufacturing technologies for the production of durable and nondurable goods.

(2) The Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of State, the United States Trade Representative, and other Federal agencies deemed appropriate by the Secretary of Commerce shall provide the information described in section 5141 of the Omnibus Trade Act concerning their Fiscal Year 1989 program and proposed Fiscal Year 1990 program to the

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Secretary of Commerce in sufficient time to permit preparation of the report.

(3) The Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Secretary of Commerce, in sufficient time to permit preparation of the report, a summary of the Federal base program and Fiscal Year 1990 budget initiatives in each of the technical areas of the report.

(4) The Office of Science and Technology Policy ("OSTP") shall provide the Secretary of Commerce with appropriate policy guidance in the technical areas of the report including a summary of the criteria used to select research projects within an agency and among agencies, and the results of any studies conducted by OSTP, or by others if OSTP deems them to be relevant, which analyze the influence of the Federal research programs in the technical areas of the report.

Sec. 3-401. A National Commission on Superconductivity. (1) Establishment. There is established a National Commission on Superconductivity ("Commission"). The Commission shall consider major policy issues regarding United States applications of recent research advances in superconductors, including research and development priorities, the development of which will assure United States leadership in the development and application of superconducting technologies.

(2) Membership. The membership of the Commission shall be not more than 24 individuals appointed by the President and include representatives of:

(A) The National Critical Materials Council, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy, the Department of Justice, the Department of

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Commerce (including the National Institute of Standards and Technology), the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Defense, and the Office of Management and Budget.

(B) Organizations whose membership is comprised of physicists, engineers, chemical scientists, or material scientists, and

(C) Industries, universities, and national laboratories engaged in superconductivity research.

(3) Chairman. A representative of the private sector shall be designated as Chairman of the Commission.

(4) Coordination. The National Critical Materials Council shall be the coordinating body of Commission and shall provide staff support for the Commission.

(5) Report. By February 23, 1989, the Commission shall submit a report to the President and the Congress with recommendations regarding methods of enhancing the research, development, and implementation of improved superconductor technologies in all major applications.

(6) Scope of Review. In preparing the report required by subsection (5), the Commission shall consider addressing, but need not limit its review to:

(A) The state of United States competitiveness in the development of improved superconductors;

(B) Methods to improve and coordinate the collection and dissemination of research data relating to superconductivity;

(C) Methods to improve and coordinate funding of research and development of improved superconductors;

(D) Methods to improve and coordinate the development of viable commercial and military applications of improved superconductors;

(E) Foreign government activities designed to promote

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research, development, and commercial application of improved superconductors;

(F) The need to provide increased Federal funding of research and development of improved superconductors;

(G) The impact on the United States national security if the United States must rely on foreign producers of superconductors;

(H) The benefit, if any, of granting private companies partial exemptions from United States antitrust laws to allow them to coordinate research, development, and products containing improved superconductors;

(I) Options for providing income tax incentives for encouraging research development, and production in the United States of products containing improved superconductors; and

(J) Methods to strengthen domestic patent and trademark laws to ensure that qualified superconductivity discoveries receive the fullest protection from infringement.

(7) Termination. The Commission shall disband within a year of the date of this Order. Thereafter the National Critical Materials Council may review and update the report required by subsection (5) and make further recommendations as it deems appropriate.

Sec. 3-501. Metric Usage. (1) (A) The Secretary of Commerce shall develop procedures and techniques to assist industry, especially small business, as it voluntarily converts to the metric system of measurement and to increase understanding of the metric system of measurement through educational information and guidance and in Government publications;

(B) The Secretary of Commerce shall work with the Federal Interagency Committee on Metric Policy.

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(2) The Secretary of Commerce shall be responsible for ensuring the successful implementation of section 5164(c) of the Omnibus Trade Act. The Secretary shall utilize the Interagency Committee on Metric Policy to oversee the establishment of Federal agency metric usage guidelines and provide necessary Government-wide coordination and assistance.

(3) The Secretary of Commerce is further authorized to seek the assistance of Federal, State and local agencies and the private sector to ensure the implementation of section 5146(c) of the Omnibus Trade Act. Maximum use should be made of existing governmental, trade, professional and metric system coordinating groups to coordinate planned Federal transition to use of metric units.

PART IV - EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR
AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS

Sec. 4-101. Buy American Act of 1988.

(1) The functions vested in the President by section 7002 of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding section 4(d) of Title III of the Buy American Act of 1933, as amended (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d) are delegated to the Secretary of Defense.

(2) The functions vested in the President by section 7003 of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding the annual report required by subsection (d) of section 305 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 2515), are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

PART V - MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 5-101. Executive Oversight. Where this or other orders make delegations, or where statutory authority to execute the laws of the United States is specifically assigned to subordinate officials, such delegations and assignments shall be subject to the Executive oversight and direction of the President.

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Sec. 5-102. Subordinate Officials. Where this or other orders do not specifically delegate or assign responsibility for implementing provisions in the Omnibus Trade Act, the subordinate officials specified in such Act, or if none is specified, the official under whose responsibility a matter would normally come, is authorized to take such actions as are necessary and proper to carry out such provisions.

Sec. 5-103. Regulatory Review. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1(a)(2) of Executive Order No. 12291 of February 17, 1981, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, with regard to regulations, rules, or agency statements of general applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the procedure or practice requirements of an agency relative to the administration of the Export Administration Act, determine whether such regulations, rules, or agency statements are exempted from review under that Order, pursuant to the provisions of section 8(b) thereof.

This section
will remain
(see the in-
sec. 2.2.1
and transfer

Sec. 5-201. Offsets. The negotiating functions of the President under section 825 (c) of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (P.L. 100-456, approved on September 29, 1988) are hereby jointly delegated to the Secretary of Defense and the United States Trade Representative. These functions shall be coordinated with the Secretary of State and conducted in consultation with the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor and the Treasury.

Sec. 5-202. Reporting Functions. The reporting functions of the President under section 825 (d) of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal year 1989 (P.L. 100-456, approved on September 29, 1988) are delegated to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The

14

Director may further delegate to the heads of executive departments and agencies responsibility for preparing particular sections of such reports. The heads of executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Director with such information as may be necessary for the effective performance of these functions.

Sec. 5-301. International Trade Commission Report.

The functions vested in the President by section 332(g) of the Tariff Act regarding reports by the International Trade Commission to the President, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

Sec. 5-401. Reciprocal Meat Inspection Requirement.

The functions vested in the President by subsection h(4) of Section 20 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 620), as amended by section 4604 of the Omnibus Trade Act, are delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 5-501. Effective date. This Order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on _____.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Memo	From Mark Sullivan to Alan Charles Raul Re: Executive Order Implementing the Omnibus Trade Act (9 pp.)	n.d.	B 5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Group A Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Has Seen (Sununu) [1989] [2]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By 9/1 (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:	
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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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)]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

GENERAL COUNSEL

MEMORANDUM FOR ALAN CHARLES RAUL
GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FROM: MARK SULLIVAN III

SUBJECT: Executive Order Implementing the Omnibus Trade Act

Pending the outcome of scheduled discussions among our principals concerning other issues relating to the draft Executive order, this memorandum and attachments convey comments from the Department of the Treasury on the revised draft transmitted to designated agency heads on December 15, 1988, and entitled, "Implementing the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 and Related International Trade Matters." The attached comments are listed according to the numerical order of relevant sections in the draft Executive order.

We will let you know as soon as possible if Treasury intends to convey any further comments in writing.

Attachments

Section 1-101. Accession of State Trading Regimes to GATT. We propose that the E.O. explicitly state that any USTR decision to withhold GATT concessions from countries with burdensome state trading regimes be taken after consultations with appropriate executive agencies. We do not oppose the delegation of authority from the President to the USTR as long as executive agencies are systematically consulted on the broad international economic implications of the decision.

Section 1-301. Steel Imports. We propose that the E.O. explicitly state that any USTR decision to expand the coverage of our bilateral steel arrangements (quotas) as permitted under the 1988 Trade Act be taken only after consultations with appropriate executive agencies. We do not oppose the delegation of this authority from the President to the USTR as long as executive agencies are systematically consulted on the broad international economic implications of the decision.

Section 2-101. Countertrade and Barter

The Treasury would like to associate itself with the following position, which we understand has been proposed by the Department of Commerce:

We propose that this interagency committee absorb the responsibility of establishing an offset policy under Section 825 of the Defense Authorization Act (Sec. 2505 Offset policy). Since the interagency committee is tasked with broad policy development responsibilities, and includes representatives from all relevant agencies, it should be delegated all offset policy responsibilities. Moreover, although this provision indicates that the new interagency group on countertrade will be chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, we believe that the Secretary of Commerce should be included in the list of members as well.

Section 2-201 Sanctions Against Toshiba and Kongsberg

Section 2-201(2)(A), on page 4 of the draft Executive order, would prohibit the importation into the United States of products produced by Toshiba Machine Company or Kongsberg Trading Company for the three-year period beginning on the date the Order takes effect. New language has been added to make the same sanctions apply to any other foreign person found by the President to have knowingly facilitated the diversion of advanced milling machinery by Toshiba Machine Company or Kongsberg Trading Company to the Soviet Union. We assume that it is a drafting oversight to have such a future finding effective from the date of this Executive order. In the absence of any apparent need for the new language, we recommend that it be deleted. The same comment also would apply to the procurement sanctions in paragraph (1)(A).

Paragraph (2)(C), on page 4, would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to take such action, including the promulgation of rules, definitions and directives, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the import sanction provisions. A new sentence has been added after the first sentence of paragraph 2(C) as follows: "Any such rules, regulations, definitions, and directives shall be consistent with the guidelines promulgated by the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, pursuant to paragraph 1(D) of this section." We agree in principle that the import regulations and procurement guidelines should be consistent and have been working closely with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and the procurement agencies to ensure that the regulations and guidelines are as consistent as possible. However, we strongly object to the newly inserted sentence which would appear to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt the policy guidance of the Director, Office of Federal Procurement Policy. To assure the orderly administration of the customs laws, the Secretary of the Treasury must have the policy responsibility to issue necessary regulations to implement laws pertaining to the importation of merchandise. We note that no similar provision was added, with regard to the sentence authorizing the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to promulgate procurement guidelines in paragraph (1)(C), to direct that the guidelines shall be consistent with the Treasury regulations.

New paragraph (3) of section 2-201, on page 5, would authorize the Department of Defense to issue regulations implementing the provisions of section 2444 of the Omnibus Trade Act for future violations. As a technical matter if future violations are to be covered by this Executive order, there would also be a need for the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate import regulations and for OMB to promulgate procurement guidelines with respect to such future violations. We also believe that the intent of the paragraph may be to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make the determinations now vested in the President rather than to issue regulations.

Section 3-201. Authority to Review Certain Mergers, Acquisitions, and Takeovers.

A. We believe that the last sentence of subsection 7(1)(d), requiring that the President be advised of a unanimous Committee decision not to undertake an investigation, establishes a need-less paperwork burden for both CFIUS and the President, while serving no useful purpose. We would suggest it be deleted.

B. Subsection 7(2), as now worded, requires both a report and a recommendation to the President in all cases where investigations are undertaken, including cases where the Committee members agree unanimously that no action by the President is warranted. Treasury believes it preferable that neither a report nor a recommendation be sent to the President under such circumstances, and we have provided language below that would accomplish this change. At the very least, we would recommend that only a report and not a recommendation be made for transactions that no Committee member believes warrants action by the President. This would avoid a 15-day delay for non-controversial transactions. Our proposed revision:

(2) Upon completion or termination of any investigation, the Committee shall, except in cases where all Committee members agree that no action by the President is warranted, report to the President and present a recommendation. A unanimous decision by the Committee that no action by the President is warranted shall conclude action under this section, and the party (parties) involved in the transaction shall be so advised. In all other cases, any report to the President shall include information relevant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of Section 721(d) of the Defense Production Act. If the Committee is unable to reach a unanimous recommendation, the Chairman shall submit a report to the President setting forth the differing views and presenting the issues for his decision.

Section 3-301. Reporting Requirements on Semiconductors, Fiber Optics and Superconducting Materials.

Treasury objects to the language in the chapeau of subsection (1) limiting interagency consultation on the Commerce Department report on policies and budget proposals to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The language should be amended to include all interested agencies, including Treasury, since the report includes economic policies covering a broader range of agencies than those presently listed in the paragraph.

Section 5-201. Offsets

The Treasury would like to associate itself with the following position, which we understand has been proposed by the Department of Commerce:

The negotiating functions governed by this section of the Executive Order should be linked with the policy-making functions given to the Commerce-chaired interagency group on countertrade and offsets established by Section 2-101. Also, the "Establishment of Offset Policy" requirements of Section 825 of the Defense Authorization Act should be linked with the broader functions of the interagency group on countertrade and offsets. We therefore propose that the final sentence of Section 5-201 of the Executive Order be amended to read as follows:

"These functions shall be coordinated with the Secretary of Commerce, as Chairman of the Committee on Countertrade to be established under Section 2-101 of this Order; and with the Secretaries of State, Labor, and the Treasury."

Section 5-401. Reciprocal Meat Inspection Requirement. The Department of Treasury opposes the proposal to delegate from the President to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to prohibit meat imports from countries that apply standards to meat "not related to public health concerns about the end-product quality that can be substantiated by reliable analytical methods." The decision to impose new import restrictions in these circumstances has broad international economic implications. The authority should remain with the President, as specified in the 1988 Trade Act.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Santa Barbara, California)

For Immediate Release

April 11, 1985

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I am announcing the creation of two cabinet-level bodies -- the Economic Policy Council and the Domestic Policy Council -- to assist me in the formulation and execution of domestic and economic policy. I will chair both Councils. These two Councils will replace the seven existing Cabinet Councils and the Senior Interagency Group-International Economic Policy. The new entities will streamline policy development and decision making. Together with the National Security Council, they will serve as the primary channels for advising me on policy matters.

The Economic Policy Council will be composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, the Director of Office of Management and Budget, the United States Trade Representative and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. It will provide advice to me concerning all aspects of national and international economic policy. The heads of the national security community departments and agencies and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs will participate in Council meetings whenever international policy or budget matters are discussed. In my absence, the Secretary of the Treasury will serve as Chairman Pro-Tempore.

The Domestic Policy Council will be composed of the Attorney General, the Secretaries of the Interior, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy and Education, and the Director of Office of Management and Budget. It will provide advice to me on domestic and social policy. In my absence the Attorney General will serve as Chairman Pro Tempore.

The heads of non-member departments and agencies will be invited to participate in either Council's deliberations whenever matters affecting their organizations are on the agenda. The Vice President and Chief of Staff will serve as ex-officio members of both Councils.

The new, streamlined decision making process enhances my commitment to cabinet government. It will provide for added accountability and efficiency in formulating and implementing policy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Santa Barbara, California)

For Immediate Release

April 11, 1985

FACT SHEET

Economic Policy Council
Domestic Policy Council

In order to provide better policy coordination, formulation and implementation, the President today announced the creation of two new cabinet-level councils, the Economic Policy Council and the Domestic Policy Council, to advise him on economic and domestic policy issues.

The Economic Policy Council will consider those policy issues that are primarily economic in nature; the Domestic Policy Council will consider those policy issues that are not primarily economic in nature.

These new councils build on the President's commitment to cabinet government and to the inclusion of department and agency heads in the Administration's decision-making process.

General Features

The streamlined, consolidated system will help clarify responsibility and enhance accountability for formulating and implementing economic and domestic policy.

- o The two new councils will replace the following:
 - Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade
 - Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs
 - Cabinet Council on Food and Agriculture
 - Cabinet Council on Human Resources
 - Cabinet Council on Legal Policy
 - Cabinet Council on Management and Administration
 - Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment
 - Senior Interagency Group on International Economic Policy
- o The Economic Policy Council, the Domestic Policy Council and the National Security Council will serve as the primary channels for advising the President on policy.
- o The Vice President and the Chief of Staff will serve as ex-officio members of both the Economic and Domestic Policy Councils.
- o Executive department and agency heads who are not members of a council will be invited to attend the Council's meetings when issues involving their department or agency are under consideration.

-more-

Economic Policy Council

The increasing interrelatedness of the U.S. and international economies illustrates the importance of establishing a process that will examine economic issues in a comprehensive integrated way. The Economic Policy Council will provide the President with a single entity to advise him on domestic and international economic policy.

Membership

The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
Director, Office of Management and Budget
The United States Trade Representative
Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors

Heads of the national security community departments and agencies and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs will participate in council meetings when international policy or budget matters are discussed.

Chairmanship

The President will chair meetings of the Economic Policy Council. In his absence, the Secretary of the Treasury, who will serve as Chairman Pro Tempore, will preside at meetings of the Council.

Responsibilities

The Council will have the responsibility for advising the President on all aspects of national and international economic policy, and for overseeing the coordination and implementation of the Administration's economic policies.

Staff

The staff of the Council shall be headed by an Executive Secretary who will report to the Chief of Staff through the Cabinet Secretary.

Like the current cabinet councils, the Economic Policy Council will rely heavily on interagency subcabinet level Working Groups. This will enable it to utilize fully the expertise and resources of the departments and agencies, and to provide a structure through which departmental initiatives can be considered fully.

Domestic Policy Council

The Domestic Policy Council will provide the President with a single entity to advise him on domestic and social policy. By focusing decision making and advice through a single channel for domestic policy issues, this will enhance the prospects for developing such policies in a comprehensive and integrated way.

Membership

The Attorney General
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Health and Human Services
The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
The Secretary of Transportation
The Secretary of Energy
The Secretary of Education
Director, Office of Management and Budget

Chairmanship

The President will chair meetings of the Domestic Policy Council. In his absence, the Attorney General, who will serve as Chairman Pro Tempore, will preside at meetings of the Council.

Responsibilities

The Council will have responsibility for advising the President on all aspects of domestic policy issues, and for overseeing the coordination and implementation of the Administration's domestic policies.

Staff

The staff of the Council shall be headed by an Executive Secretary who will report to the Chief of Staff through the Cabinet Secretary.

Like the current cabinet councils, the Domestic Policy Council will rely heavily on interagency subcabinet level Working Groups. This will enable it to fully utilize the expertise and resources of the departments and agencies, and to provide a structure through which departmental initiatives can be considered fully.

Overall Coordination

The White House Chief of Staff will have responsibility for ensuring that the activities of the National Security Council, the Economic Policy Council, and the Domestic Policy Council are fully coordinated. He will also have the responsibility for assigning topics to a particular Council.

* * *

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07a. Memo	From Nicholas Brady to VPOTUS Re: Attached memo on continuing the EPC (1 pp.)	12/15/89	D5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Group A Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Has Seen (Sununu) [1989] [2]

**Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)**

By JP (NLGB) on 12/12/07

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-002
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:	
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AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1988

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Enclosed is a memo recommending the continuation of the Economic Policy Council (EPC) in your Administration. Congress had been pushing for the reactivation of the Trade Policy Committee (TPC) as the principal group advising you on Trade Policy. In the 1988 Trade Act, Congress stated that the TPC should "be the principal interagency forum within the Executive Branch on international trade policy matters". Congress also reduced the membership of the TPC -- eliminating Defense, CEA, NSC, OMB, and others -- those agencies generally supportive of free trade.

At the same time, Congress attempted to take decision-making power out of the Oval Office. For example, Senate Finance and the House Ways & Means Leadership sought to transfer from the President to USTR full authority to retaliate against foreign trade practices.

The motivation behind these efforts is clear-- to limit the debate and produce a protectionist bias in trade policy. I believe the EPC process can protect the President and the full Executive Branch from undue Congressional interference in decision-making on trade policy, while ensuring that the full range of national interests are considered.

Sincerely,

~~Nicholas F. Brady~~

The Honorable George H.W. Bush
Vice President
The White House

Enclosure

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07b. Memo	From Nicholas Brady to VPOTUS Re: The Economic Policy Council (2 pp.)	12/15/89	5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: NICHOLAS F. BRADY *NFB*
SUBJECT: The Economic Policy Council

Executive Summary: This memorandum provides a brief background on the history, structure, and activities of the President's Economic Policy Council (EPC). The Council has functioned for the last three and a half years as the group primarily responsible for advising the President on domestic and international economic policy. Of equal importance has been the Council's role in resolving interagency differences, which has accounted for an unprecedented number of unanimous recommendations to the President by the economic members of his Cabinet. As discussed with you, and given the success of this form of decision-making, I recommend that the Economic Policy Council structure be retained.

History: The Economic Policy Council was established by a Presidential statement issued on April 11, 1985. At that time, the President announced the creation of two Cabinet-level bodies -- the Economic Policy Council and the Domestic Policy Council. (The National Security Council remained, of course, the pre-eminent body for security and foreign policy issues.) The purpose of the EPC was to examine economic issues in a comprehensive and integrated way. These two groups, both chaired by the President, replaced the seven Cabinet Councils and the Senior Interagency Group (SIG) for International Economic Policy that were created in early 1981. The consolidation of several Cabinet Councils into two new policy-making groups eliminated considerable duplication of effort and jurisdictional conflicts which complicated the decision-making process.

Council Membership and Meetings: The members of the Economic Policy Council are as follows:

- The President, Chairman
- The Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman Pro Tempore
- The Secretary of State
- The Secretary of Commerce
- The Secretary of Labor
- The Secretary of Transportation
- Director, Office of Management and Budget
- The United States Trade Representative
- Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors

You may wish to consider some changes in the membership of the EPC, such as the addition of the Department of Energy.

The Vice President and the Chief of Staff serve as ex-officio members. The President's National Security Advisor and representatives from Defense, Justice, and the CIA participate when international policy or budget matters are discussed. Additionally, the Cabinet Secretary and Assistants to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy Development attend. Other senior White House advisers to the President are invited and, when appropriate, participate in discussions.

EPC meetings are generally limited to one hour and are designed to develop consensus. The Council is not meant to replace Cabinet meetings, but to collect the views of all those involved in economic issues. Consideration of all major policy issues in the full Cabinet would probably not be efficient. In most cases, the Council is presented with a set of options and a staff recommendation. Rarely have Council meetings ended without a final decision being made on an issue. If there is no consensus among Council members, the Chairman Pro Tempore will forward the issue to the President for decision, if the President is not chairing the meeting. (You may wish to chair meetings of the EPC frequently.) There is no set schedule for meetings; they are scheduled as issues mature and as decisions are needed, on the average of once every two weeks.

The Economic Policy Council has held one hundred and fifty meetings to date. The President has chaired 22 of these meetings. Over the last three and a half years, the Council has forwarded recommendations to the President on a broad range of issues such as: the President's Steel Program, the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, and the Economic Summits, and space commercialization.

I have attached a list of this year's meetings to illustrate the most recent issues under consideration. A number of these issues are ongoing, potentially requiring Cabinet attention early in your Administration.

Continuation of the Economic Policy Council: I believe the Economic Policy Council has been a useful and effective forum for decision-making on economic issues, and recommend that it be retained in your Administration. It can be instrumental in the development of your economic agenda and in assuring consistency in its implementation. It can also provide a fair forum for the airing of all views on key economic issues, while protecting the decision-making prerogatives of the President. I would be glad to discuss this with you.

EPC MEETINGS AND AGENDA ITEMS

FOR 1988

(* - With The President)

<u>Meeting #</u>	<u>Meeting Date</u>	<u>Agenda Items</u>
135	January 7, 1988	- Space Commercialization - TAGS
*136	January 12, 1988 <u>*w/President & NSC</u>	- Japan
137	January 14, 1988	- Space Commercialization
138	January 26, 1988	- GSP - Trade Legislation
139	February 5, 1988	- Mexico - Long Term Grain Agreement with the USSR
140	March 11, 1988	- Trade Legislation
141	March 16, 1988	- Kansai Airport - Airbus
142	May 4, 1988	- Philippines - U.S.-USSR Commercial Mission - Pending Trade Disputes
143	May 13, 1988	- U.S. Objectives on Trade Issues at OECD Ministerial
*144	June 7, 1988	- Joint Meeting with the White House Summit Group to brief the President on the Toronto Economic Summit
145	June 17, 1988	- Pending Trade Disputes - Brazil Informatics Case - Overview of Toronto Economic Summit
146	July 28, 1988	- U.S. Strategy on Airbus Trade Dispute

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 147 | August 9, 1988 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- U.S. Meat Import Act estimates- Policy Statement on U.S.-Japan Free Trade Agreement- EC Internal Market exercise- Report by Drought Policy Committee |
| 148 | September 7, 1988 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Foreign Launch Services: China |
| 149 | October 31, 1988 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Current Preparations for Mid-term Review of the Uruguay Round |
| 150 | December 2, 1988 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Continuation of Relief for Wood Shakes and Shingles- Report on Upcoming Mid-term Review Meeting of the Uruguay Round |

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Memo	From Richard Darman to Martin Andersen Re: Weekly Update for the President (1 pp.)	11/30/81	P5	

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 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE CHIEF of STAFF
1225 6000

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1981

12/28/88

John Sununu

This is something
Dick and I started
in 1981. It was a
useful way to get
good info to the Pres.
While it deteriorated
in recent years, it
is something to
consider.

MEMORANDUM FOR: MARTIN ANDERSON
JOSEPH W. CANZERI
MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF
DAVID R. GERGEN
JAMES W. NANCE

FROM: RICHARD G. DARMAN
CRAIG L. FULLER

SUBJECT: Weekly Update for the President

Messrs. Meese, Baker, and Deaver have decided to establish a new weekly informational briefing system for the President -- as a supplement to briefing systems now employed. This new system will be comprised of two basic elements:

- A "Weekly Update" briefing book -- to be delivered to the President each Friday evening, for his week-end reading; and
- A "Weekly Update" meeting each Monday -- to discuss issues raised by review of the briefing book; along with a weekly selection of other issues that may merit special Presidential attention.

We have been asked to coordinate the staff work for this briefing system.

The weekly briefing book is to be comprised of the following elements -- prepared by the offices noted parenthetically:

- (I) Agenda for Weekly Update Meeting (Darman/Fuller)
Note: The meetings will last one hour. The agenda will not provide much time for review of the briefing book -- unless the President wishes. It will provide time for special informational briefings on 4-6 topics deemed worthy of Presidential attention. Suggested topics should be provided to Darman/Fuller for selection by Meese/Baker/Deaver.
- (II) President's tentative schedule for the coming week (Scheduling);
- (III) Weekly press update (Communications);
- (IV) Summary status report re pending Cabinet/Cabinet Council matters (Office of Cabinet Administration, in coordination with Office of Policy Development);

Name (V) Summary status report re pending NSC matters
(NSC staff);

Fuller (VI) Summary status report re legislative
priorities (Office of Legislative Affairs); and

(VII) Other noteworthy issues (as appropriate) not
included in the above (Darman/Fuller).

Would you please:

- (1) Assure that the section of the briefing book for
which your office is responsible is prepared
and delivered to us by noon each Friday; and
- (2) Provide suggested special briefing topics to
us by 5:00 p.m. each Wednesday.

The first "Weekly Update" is to be delivered to the President
this Friday (December 4). In preparation for this initial
book, we will follow up with you orally.

cc: E. Meese
J. Baker
M. Deaver

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09. Memo	From Carla Hills to John Sununu Re: USTR Role in annual Economic Summit (1 pp.)	1/16/89	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Group A Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chief of Staff Has Seen (Sununu) [1989] [2]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By gp (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-002
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)]

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

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]
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WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES
M E M O R A N D U M

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

January 16, 1989

TO: John Sununu
FROM: Carla A. Hills

A decision to include the USTR in the annual Economic Summit would be a no risk, high reward way of demonstrating the President-elect's considerable interest in trade and delivering on his pledge to make the USTR "our trade minister at home and abroad."

Congress has repeatedly urged USTR attendance at the Summit, which has not occurred since Bob Strauss' tenure. During my own courtesy calls, virtually every member of the Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee stressed the importance of USTR Summit participation. Representative Rostenkowski came away from his recent meeting with the President-elect announcing that the Administration was "high on raising the level of the trade representative."

Congress has made clear in the 1988 Omnibus Trade Bill that it expects the new Administration to give trade issues top priority. USTR attendance at the Summit would fulfill this expectation in a very constructive way, and thus preempt the kind of Congressional meddling in trade policy that has occurred in recent years.

Abroad, such a decision would enhance the USTR's credibility and effectiveness in negotiations. Including the USTR at the Summit table when key trade issues are discussed would also put us on an equal footing with those countries, such as Japan, whose ministers responsible for trade have participated in past Summits.

ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WISCONSIN
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
LAWTON CHILES, FLORIDA
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LOUISIANA
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, NORTH DAKOTA
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
JIM SASSER, TENNESSEE
DENNIS DeCONCINI, ARIZONA
DALE BUMPERS, ARKANSAS
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
TOM HARKIN, IOWA
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, MARYLAND
HARRY REID, NEVADA

MARK O. HATFIELD, OREGON
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
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JAMES A. MCCLURE, IDAHO
JAKE GARN, UTAH
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI
ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR., WISCONSIN
ALFONSE M. D'AMATO, NEW YORK
WARREN RUDMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE
ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
PETE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA
DON NICKLES, OKLAHOMA

FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. KEITH KENNEDY, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

1 JAN 1989



January 6, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

The President-Elect
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

In follow-up to yesterday's conversation, enclosed is a copy of Dick Houseworth's resume. As we discussed, Dick is currently a Director of the Export-Import Bank, having been confirmed in late Fall of 1988. The current President and Chairman of the Bank, John Bohn, has indicated his plans to leave that position in the near future; Dick Houseworth would be interested in succeeding him.

Dick Houseworth is an old and good friend. His qualifications are of the highest order and I commend him to you without reservation.

Thank you for your kind consideration of Dick Houseworth.

Sincerely,

Dennis

DENNIS DeCONCINI
United States Senator

DDC/I

cc: John Sununu ✓
Chase Untermeyer

*Thank you for your looking
at Dick;
H.*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPT. 8, 1988

THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
TELEPHONE: (202) 566-8990

RICHARD HOUSEWORTH SWORN IN AS EXIMBANK DIRECTOR

Arizona banker Richard C. Houseworth was sworn in today as the newest member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Fellow Arizonan and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor administered the oath of office in an afternoon ceremony at Eximbank in Washington, D.C.

Houseworth was nominated to a four-year term by President Ronald Reagan on July 8 and was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on July 29. He succeeds Richard W. Heldridge, who retired in June.

Before joining Eximbank, Houseworth spent three decades with the Arizona Bank in Phoenix, most recently as consultant. He joined the bank in 1957 as assistant vice president and was named executive vice president in 1972.

Houseworth was a loan officer at Farmers & Stockmans Bank in Phoenix from 1955 to 1957. Before that, he was president of First National Bank in Harveyville, Kan., a bank his father founded.

Houseworth, a Kansas native, holds a bachelor's degree in business from the University of Kansas. He is married to the former Laura Jennings and has three children.

Eximbank is the U.S. government agency that assists the export sale of U.S. goods and services. Over the past 54 years, the bank has supported more than \$193 billion in U.S. exports through a variety of loan, guarantee and insurance programs.

- end -

The logo for Exim Bank, featuring the word "EXIM" in a stylized, bold, sans-serif font, followed by the word "BANK" in a similar but slightly larger font. The letters are black with white outlines.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
811 VERMONT AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20571

RICHARD C. HOUSEWORTH
5600 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland

DATE AND BIRTHPLACE OF BIRTH

January 18, 1928
Harveyville, Kansas

DATE OF MARRIAGE AND MAIDEN NAME OF WIFE

November 1, 1952, Laura Jennings

CHILDREN AND YEAR OF BIRTH

Louise, 1956
Lucile, 1958
Court, 1961

EDUCATION

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Harveyville High School
Harveyville, Kansas

COLLEGE: University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas
Bachelor of Science, Business (1950)

BANKING SCHOOL: Pacific Coast Banking School (1962)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

DIRECTOR September, 1988 to Present
Export-Import Bank
of the United States
Washington, D.C.

CONSULTANT July, 1987 to September, 1988
The Arizona Bank
Phoenix, Arizona

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (continued)

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT &
SENIOR CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT
OFFICER

The Arizona Bank
Phoenix, Arizona

June, 1982 to July, 1987

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT &
BRANCH ADMINISTRATOR

The Arizona Bank
Phoenix, Arizona

July, 1972 to June, 1982

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT &
SOUTHERN AREA SUPERVISOR

The Arizona Bank
Tucson, Arizona

May, 1967 to July, 1972

VICE PRESIDENT & MANAGER
Commercial Loan Department
The Arizona Bank
Phoenix, Arizona

January, 1963 to May, 1967

VICE PRESIDENT
Commercial Loan Department
The Arizona Bank
Phoenix, Arizona

October, 1962 to January, 1963

VICE PRESIDENT & BRANCH
MANAGER

The Arizona Bank
Scottsdale, Arizona

October, 1960 to October, 1962

ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT
The Arizona Bank
Phoenix, Arizona

December, 1957 to October, 1960

ASSISTANT CASHIER & COMMERCIAL
LOAN OFFICER

Farmers & Stockmans Bank
Phoenix, Arizona

September, 1955 to December, 1957

CASHIER & PRESIDENT
First National Bank
Harveyville, Kansas

August, 1952 to September, 1955

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (continued)

TRAINEE Lawrence National Bank Lawrence, Kansas	September, 1951 to August, 1952
SALES William Volker & Company Kansas City, Missouri	August, 1950 to September, 1951

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC AFFILIATIONS

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION
State Vice President for Arizona
Member, Legislative Liaison Advisory Committee

ARIZONA BANKERS ASSOCIATION
Director and Immediate Past President

PACIFIC COAST BANKING SCHOOL
Past Chairman

ROBERT MORRIS ASSOCIATES, Arizona Chapter
Past President

PHOENIX URBAN LEAGUE
Past Chairman

BARROW NEUROLOGICAL FOUNDATION
Past Chairman

SCOTTSDALE ROTARY CLUB
Past President
Delegate, Rotary International Tokyo Convention

TUCSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Past President

TUCSON BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU
Past President

ARIZONA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Past President

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC AFFILIATIONS (continued)

SCOTTSDALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Past President

ARIZONA BANK POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
Trustee and Past President

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
Financial Advisory Council

VALLEY OF THE SUN UNITED WAY
Past Vice Chairman & Treasurer

VOLUNTEER BUREAU OF MARICOPA COUNTY

ARIZONA CLUB
Former Board Member & Treasurer

ARIZONA HEART ASSOCIATION
Past Treasurer

PHOENIX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Former Board Member

PHOENIX AND VALLEY OF THE SUN VISITORS
AND CONVENTION BUREAU
Immediate Past Chairman

AWARDS

OUTSTANDING YOUNG MAN AWARD
Scottsdale Junior Chamber of Commerce
First Recipient, 1961

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Date January 12, 1989

TO: BPB

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT 

I'm inclined to do this, dropping by for fifteen minutes at 7:15 p.m. I'll make a final call on this one on Monday.

cc: John Sununu
Susan Rose
Joe Hagin
Marlin Fitzwater



NOTE: John Mashek spoke personally to the Vice President about this.

The Boston Globe

Washington Bureau

2000 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, D.C. 20006

(202) 223-1950



Jan. 11, 1989

Dear Mr. Vice President:

as mentioned yesterday, the "Healy Group" would be honored if you and Mrs. Bush could drop by our party in his honor on Jan. 17 at Al Hunt's house near the vice-presidents' home.

It is a small party of 28 to honor Bob and Mary who have been beloved additions to our city for so long. The party, a black-tie affair starts at 7 p.m. Al's house is 3501 36th ST. NW in Cleveland Park no more than 5 minutes from your residence.

The group includes 10 political reporters, all are well known to you, and a few of Bob's close friends including Tip O'hell, Ted Kennedy, Tom Wierhip, Ben Bradlee and Art Buchwald.

You know your schedule is a busy one on inauguration week, but we hope you can help give Bob a peaceful shove into the ranks of the retired.

Best regards,
John W. Mashek

MEMORANDUM

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1989

MEMORANDUM FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT

TO: RICK BROWN
Midland Reporter-Telegram
Midland, Texas

RE: Jimmy and Jay Allison

Jimmy Allison was one of my closest friends in life.

We fought shoulder to shoulder in political campaigns.

We worked side by side when I was in Congress and he was my
AA.

He was beloved on Capitol Hill. That same engaging personality
that won him so many friends in Midland worked its magic in Washington.

We remained in close contact until he died. Indeed, I think the
last time he left his hospital bed, he came to our house. I know
how sick he was; but watching him brighten the lives of our family with
that ever present smile made me wonder if he knew. When Jimmy Allison
died, Barbara and I lost a beloved brother.

Jay Allison looks like his Dad. He came into our lives a year
or two ago. He has worked hard and effectively for my campaign all
across this country. That he will be with me in the White House gives
all the Bush family great joy. A chip off the old block? You bet!

cc: Governor Sununu
Sheila Tate
Steve Hart



January 12, 1989

Dear Hugh,

Your good words about Jim Horgen mean a great deal, and I have shared your letter with our top people at the Transition. So many thanks.

I hope all is well with you and that our paths cross soon. Warmest best wishes, in which Barbara joins.

A handwritten signature, likely of George H.W. Bush, is written in the center of the letter.

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20501

Honorable Hugh Scott
3440 South Jefferson Street
Apartment 919
Falls Church, Virginia 22041

cc: Chase Untermeyer
John Sununu
General Scowcroft

HUGH SCOTT
3440 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET
APARTMENT 919
FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA 22041

bcc's
Chase
Annunzio
Scowcroft
etc.

December 27, 1988

The Vice President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attn: Ms. Patricia Presock

Dear George:

I am writing to bring to your attention the interest of James Horgen in an appointment with the new administration. I believe his expertise could be best used in the National Security Council as Director of Near East and South Asian Affairs.

I introduced Jim to you in 1985 and since then he served as Middle East Task Force Leader with the Fund for America's Future and with the Campaign as Chairman of the Middle East Issues Group. Jim has travelled extensively in the Region and has acquired solid hands-on experience in Middle East Affairs, notably as Arabian Affairs specialist with the Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia and Economic Adviser in the Sultanate of Oman. He is also bilingual in Arabic and has a working knowledge of Hebrew and Farsi.

I believe Jim would be a valuable asset in helping to deal with the issues of terrorism, the Arab-Israeli Peace Process and Persian Gulf Security.

With best wishes for the Holiday Season and the New Year,

Sincerely,

Hugh Scott

Hugh Scott



January 11, 1989

Dear Henry:

I'm sorry I missed your phone call last evening.
Thanks for sharing the information about Arnold Burns.
We're close on making an announcement about the drug
czar position and, therefore, appreciate your input.

Barbara joins me in sending our warmest best wishes
for the New Year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. Bush".

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20501

Mr. Henry McMaster
P.O. Box 7337
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

cc: Craig Fuller
John Sununu

Tuesday
1/10/89 - 7:30 p.m.

PHONE CALL FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: HENRY MCMASTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA
PHONE: 803-799-4499

Calling to let you know that Arnold Burns, former Deputy Attorney

General under Meese would like to be the "Drug Czar".

Please consider him.....Strom Thurmond would recommend highly per

Henry McMaster.

p.

cc: Craig Fuller
John Sununu



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1989

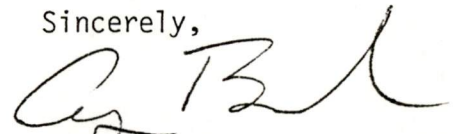
Mr. Gardnar Mulloy
Director of Tennis
The Fisher Island Club
One Fisher Island Drive
Fisher Island, Florida 33109

Dear Mr. Mulloy:

My good friend, Sonny Montgomery (otherwise known on Capitol Hill as the "Ivan Lendl of Congress"), passed along to me your very thoughtful invitation to take part in the annual Fisher Island Pro-Celebrity Tennis Classic in April. Though I cannot commit this far in advance, I have asked our scheduling office to give this careful attention. Thanks ever so much for thinking of me.

I appreciate your good wishes and will do my best to make all my fellow tennis players proud! Kind regards.

Sincerely,



George Bush

* This is not to say
that the Congressman is quite
in Lendl's class — do you
think the Refrigerator could best
Mary Lou Retton in gymnastics — save time!

bcc: Gov. Sununu
H. Irastorza

THE FISHER ISLAND CLUB



DM

Honorable George Bush
The White House

January 1st, 1989

Dear Mr. President:

Congratulations on your election, and since you are also a tennis player, I'm sure you will be the finest statesman of them all.

On behalf of Jim Baumann, Ron Wayne, and Robert Van Fossen, we cordially invite you and Sonny Montgomery to participate in the annual Fisher Island Pro-Celebrity Tennis Classic April 7-9, 1989.

The tennis playing celebrities invited are John Forsythe, Alan King, Charlton Heston, George Peppard, Walter Cronkite, Lloyd Bridges, Chevy Chase, Bernie Kopell, Lyle Waggoner, Chris Atkins, Dick Van Patten. On the feminine side we've invited Brooke Shields & others.

The tennis pros will be former stars you will remember, such as Vic Seixas, Frank Parker, Roy Emerson, Pancho Segura, Fred Stolle, Ilie Nastase, as well as myself.

On Friday evening we will host a cocktail gourmet buffet get together at which time the pairings will be made. The tennis matches will begin on Saturday morning. Saturday night, April 8th the celebrities will put on a gala dinner show extravaganza with Trini Lopez and his band performing. Tennis will continue on Sunday morning for those involved in a finals or an exhibition.

This is the best tennis event of the year, and by April you and your wife will need an entertaining and restful tennis week-end vacation, so we offer you Fisher Island, one of the world's most beautiful spots.

The whole affair is to benefit Pet Rescue, Inc., a chartered not-for-profit volunteer organization, dedicated to the care of unfortunate dogs and cats. I know dogs and cats can't vote, but many are neglected and need our compassion and help anyway.

So, Please read my lips, and consider accepting Fisher Island's invitation to be their most honored guest April 7-8-9.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,



Gardnar Mulloy
Director of Tennis

GM/md
Encs.

P.S. Your friend and former notable WWII correspondent, John McDermitt, sends his best.

One Fisher Island Drive • Fisher Island, Florida 33109 • (305) 535-6000



January 12, 1989

Dear Bob,

Jeb sent me a copy of the letter you wrote him on December 15. That letter simply prompts me to write to thank you for that steadfast support and for standing up for me when the going was plenty darn tough.

My warmest best wishes to you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "G. H. W. Bush".

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20501

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "G. H. W. Bush".
VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. R. Emmett Tyrell, Jr.
The American Spectator
Post Office Box 10448
Arlington, Virginia 22210

cc: Jeb Bush

bcc: John Sununu
Marlin Fitzwater

THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR

1101 N. Highland, P.O. Box 10448, Arlington, VA 22210
(703) 243-3733

15 December 1988

Mr. Jeb Bush
Suite 1500
150 West Flagler St.
Miami, FL 33130

Dear Jeb:

Now that the campaign dust has settled, I want you to know how delighted we at The American Spectator are with the outcome of the election. Your father overcame all of his critics, although the press's performance on the whole was the most squalid in recent memory.

Now the critics say the campaign was "issueless," but they're wrong again. George Bush ran on the most fundamental issue of all, that of political philosophy, and the liberals lost because not only their candidate but their ideas couldn't compete with ours.

As the Spectator was the first conservative publication to come out for George Bush--and the only one to endorse and support him consistently--my hope is that the magazine will be to the Bush Administration what other magazines have been to previous administrations. Toward this end, I am going to see to it that 20 copies of the Spectator are sent to the Bush White House every month.

Best wishes to you and yours for the coming year.

Yours faithfully,

Bob

R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr.

RET:gw

Editor-in-Chief
R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr.
Publisher
Ronald E. Burr



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