

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

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 29200
Folder ID Number: 29200-003

Folder Title:
Chief of Staff Has Seen File (Sununu) [1989] [3]

Stack:

G

Row:

15

Section:

26

Shelf:

1

Position:

3



SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

10201 Torre Avenue • Suite 275 • Cupertino, CA 95014 • (408) 973-9973

to Mr. Porter

From: . . .

Roger Porter

17 JAN

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

January 16, 1989

Governor John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff-Designate
Office of President-Elect
1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20270

1 PM
4/1
Porter

Dear Governor Sununu:

Clearly, an early test of the Bush Administration will come in the area of international trade. Prime Minister Takeshita's request for a meeting with by-then President Bush on February 2 and 3 raises serious concerns that the Japanese Government will attempt to utilize the period of transition here to its advantage. The members of the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association request a meeting between you and two or three member company Chief Executive Officers prior to the Prime Minister's visit.

We are concerned that significant policy decisions toward Japan ought not to be taken hastily without an opportunity for appropriate policy review. At a minimum, in light of the continued lack of access to the Japanese semiconductor market, we urge the new Administration to resist any requests to lift the sanctions.

The U.S. semiconductor industry is the linchpin of the U.S. electronics industry and is vital to the economic health and security of this nation. Our industry has been severely damaged by the unfair trading practices of the Japanese government and industry in recent years.

Over two years ago, Reagan Administration negotiated a landmark agreement with the government of Japan which was designed to end unfair Japanese practices in semiconductor trade -- both dumping and denial of market access. This agreement has successfully halted injurious dumping by Japanese producers; however, progress on the vitally important issue of access to the Japanese domestic market has not been achieved.

As a consequence of Japan's failure to honor its commitments under the 1986 Agreement, President Reagan imposed sanctions on selected Japanese imports in April 1987. It is important that the Bush Administration maintain these sanctions until (in President Reagan's words) there is "firm

and continuing evidence...that access to the Japanese market has improved."

The United States must stand firm in its resolve to achieve access to the Japanese semiconductor market. U.S. credibility is at stake. We must enforce this trade agreement if we are to succeed in breaking down other foreign market barriers that are endangering U.S. competitiveness. President-Elect Bush recognized this when he stated during the campaign, "the Bush Administration will keep the heat on" to make sure that Japan lives up to its agreement.

We look forward to meeting with your office. Our counsel, Alan Wolff, will be in contact with you to attempt to arrange a convenient time to meet.

Sincerely, 1-23-30

Andrew A. Procassini - Helen Johnson

Andrew A. Procassini
President
Semiconductor Industry
Association

Alan Wolff - 6-12-42

Reservoir Place
1601 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154
(617) 466-9850

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

July 8, 1988

The Honorable John H. Sununu
24 Samoset Drive
Salem, NH 03079

Dear John:

Here is further information on the dialysis saga. It seems that HCFA does intend to publish a "final" rule next month. As the letters from and to Bill Roper point out, these people are making a serious medical and political mistake.

The letter from Daniel Moynihan has been signed by him and is being circulated for signature to other members of the Senate Finance Committee, so you can see this issue will not be a secret.

Any advice you can give would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Constantine L. Hampers, M.D.

CLH/kr

Reservoir Place
1601 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154
(617) 466-9850

July 8, 1988

HAND DELIVERED

William L. Roper, M.D., Administrator
Health Care Financing Administration
314 G Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Dr. Roper,

I am writing in response to your letter dated June 23, 1988. Given your own reputation for candor, I hope you will accept my very candid and strongly felt observations in the spirit in which they are offered - a growing concern for the future of the ESRD program and the well-being of its patients.

My argument - which is set out in some detail below - is easily summarized:

- There is a dramatic increase in dialysis patient mortality since 1982, an increase not explained by increasing patient age or case-mix; the most likely cause, therefore, is declining quality of care;
- The dialysis composite rate has been set using obsolete and inappropriate cost reimbursement principles which greatly understate the real operating costs of dialysis facilities, and both sampling and rate calculation methodology are routinely manipulated to achieve pre-determined rates; for example, the most recent audits (to be adjudicated) put NMC's costs at a preposterously low \$85 per treatment by eliminating \$30 per treatment which ought to have been allowed under program rules;
- Facility openings, which occur for many reasons, some contrary to economic rationality, have not kept pace with growth in the patient population, and say little about the adequacy of the present reimbursement rate; many facilities, new and old, are marginal at present reimbursement rates, and highly vulnerable to cost increases or further rate reductions; and
- It would be insensitive, arrogant in the extreme, and dangerous to the wellbeing of patients to implement a dialysis rate cut now; HCFA has suppressed the Final Report of the study ordered by Congress in OBRA-86, and has not yet awarded a contract for the study ordered in OBRA-87; we must have clear answers to the important questions posed by Congress and the rest of the ESRD community before any further program changes are made.

I was deeply disappointed by the unresponsive tone and unexamined content of your letter. Certainly, it does not reflect the commitment to quality health care expressed in your public writings (e.g. Health Affairs, Spring 1988) and Congressional testimony. The concern you express for the quality of dialysis services provided to beneficiaries, the need for reasonable payment levels, and the importance of fair and accurate cost finding and rate setting is contradicted by the cavalier and inadequate responses to the specific issues which have been raised by NMC and by many other providers and beneficiaries - in fact, by the whole ESRD community, HCFA excepted. Frankly, I believe you are badly served by your staff in this matter, and that you would come to very different conclusions if you could personally review these issues in greater depth.

Patient Mortality: You say that you have "closely" examined ESRD patient mortality and find no evidence that the (acknowledged) increase in recent years is due to inadequate payment. You then speculate that increased average age is the cause. But Paul Eggers, your own analyst, has found that excess mortality is not caused by the increase in average patient age. Furthermore, Philip Held, author of the completed but still unreleased (due to Congress January 1, 1988) study of the ESRD program required by OBRA-86, has found that a significant increase in patient mortality after controlling for patient age and comorbid conditions. The effects are strongest on the elderly (a 60% increase in the probability of death during the first year of dialysis from 1982-1985), but neither age nor available indicators of severity of illness explains the increased death rates. (Presentations to Renal Physicians Association, California Dialysis Council, etc.).

Held was given barely three months to do the OBRA-86 study analyses, which you have had since last fall. I have provided you and your staff with a copy of one of Held's graphs from work he has done since submitting the study documenting the alarming increase in mortality among elderly patients since 1982. Why have you not released the OBRA-86 study, or taken note of Held's subsequent expansion of the work begun there? You know also that the United States has the highest of international dialysis mortality rates. That is why I say your letter is demeaning to those of us in the community who share our concerns with you. HCFA does, after all, have an obligation to justify its conclusions about patient mortality to others than just itself.

Payment and Declining Quality of Care: Increased patient mortality is most likely attributable to declining quality of care in the face of inadequate capital and operating expense support. We have shared particular examples of this with you and your staff. Dialysis rates, \$138 per treatment from 1973-1983, have since fallen by \$13 for independent facilities. Contrast this with overall health care cost inflation. The medical care component of the CPI-U averaged 38.8 in 1973 and stood at 130.1

in May 1988, an increase of 235%. Viewed differently, today's \$125 reimbursement, when adjusted for medical care inflation, is equivalent to \$35.27 in 1973 dollars. HCFA's indices of health provider input costs increased 6-8% per year from 1980 through 1986 (Health Care Financing Review, Spring 1988). Staff may tell you that reuse helps compensate for cost increases, but reuse savings were long since maximized and can help no further. Every other group of providers has received inflation adjustments to account for these increases, but dialysis facilities must compete with those providers for the same labor pool and other resources with falling reimbursements.

Facility Openings: You argue that reimbursement must be adequate because independent dialysis facilities continue to open. You know better than I that economic and health care systems don't die in light-switch fashion. They wither first; ill health precedes death. The dialysis service system is growing too slowly. At year end 1981 (when the composite rate was announced) there were 1,162 dialysis units and 58,924 patients. By year end 1986, the patient population had increased 54% but the number of facilities had increased only 36% - a 50% shortfall in facility expansion. Hospital providers were stopped dead in their tracks and have not increased!

Many facilities in the system already operate at a loss; many others may be barely viable at present costs and reimbursement rates, but not viable if costs increase or reimbursements fall. In dialysis as in other markets, supply responds accurately to price only given perfect information, and only in the long run. Expansion which consists of marginal facilities, or which is predicated upon inaccurate assumptions about future reimbursements, only destabilizes the system of care. New facilities opened as a result of physician turf battles or internecine conflicts within group practices may defy economic rationality, and certainly prove nothing about the adequacy of reimbursements to meet program goals. These, and others of the non-affiliated independent physician-owned facilities are unstable and vulnerable to reimbursement cuts or cost increases. Thus, dialysis reimbursement policy since 1982 has demonstrably had the effect of making what was a stable and institutionalized system of care increasingly fragmented and precarious.

Shortened Treatments: The new facilities, and many others, may not be delivering service comparable to that previously available to patients. For example, your staff will say that the growth shortfall is no problem because dialysis treatments are shorter and the capacity of each unit is thereby increased. But we have tried to explain that foreshortened and therefore inadequate dialysis treatment may well be a major factor contributing to the excess mortality observed in recent years. Short dialysis allows greater leverage of staff and equipment, thereby theoretically reducing the cost of treatment. It is a response to resource constraints (and to patient pressure), just as failure to treat patients over age 55 was economically driven in Great Britain.

The conclusion that reimbursement is adequate just because facilities open is far too shallow, and deserves very close scrutiny. The issue might best be addressed by the Institute of Medicine study of the ESRD program required by OBRA-87.

Rate Calculations: Finally, you say that the Medicare reimbursement principles used to evaluate dialysis costs "... reflect well accepted accounting principles and allow us to update the composite rate to reflect recent experience." Saying it doesn't make it so. Medicare Part A principles were developed for a cost reimbursement system - a system which you have been fighting hammer and tong to render obsolete. In addition, HCFA has altered the audit rules at will to achieve predetermined results. Do you not understand that HCFA staff:

1. eliminated return on equity when that was an option;
2. apply a totally arbitrary and unreasonable limit of \$32,000 per year for full-time Medical Directors and facility administrators;
3. eliminate for rate setting purposes real facility operating costs which are recognized as legitimate and necessary under all applicable financial reporting and tax accounting standards - 17% or more of the real operating costs of independent facilities; there is no reason for these facilities to spend one cent more than is necessary to provide care, and their elimination is nothing more than accounting chicanery inconsistent with the Administration's alleged commitment to fair prospective rate setting;
4. routinely adjust their cost sampling methodology and the arithmetic behind the rate calculations to arrive at predetermined outcomes; and
5. utilize cost data for setting the dialysis composite rate which have been no less than four years old, and which have never included an adjustment for cost inflation **as is done for virtually every other class of provider?**

Rate Exceptions: As an aside, I must say that your reference to the rate exception process as a partial solution to provider problems is gratuitous. As you well know, there is not the slightest bit of evidence that the cost of chronic dialysis care varies systematically with case-mix. Rate exceptions because of atypical case-mix are rare. More importantly, we are not concerned with the need for extra reimbursement for sicker patients; we need reimbursement adequate to provide decent care to all patients.

Appeal of Audits: When advocating that dialysis payments be set in October to the rates adopted by HCFA in August 1986 (and rejected by the Congress in OBRA-86), your staff cites 1985 audits (the results of which have never been shared with the public) saying that they could justify even greater cuts. However, we know that those audits "reduced" NMC's actual expenditures by approximately \$30 per treatment to an average of about \$85 per treatment. That is preposterous! Ask others in the dialysis community if they can or will provide treatments at that price. Given that NMC provides approximately 20% of all treatments, these rate-setting eliminations would cause the composite rate for all providers in the nation to be less by about \$6 per treatment than they otherwise would be.

The "eliminated" \$30 per treatment were not profits or return on invested capital. The money was actually spent, and we had no incentive to spend more than necessary. Interest payments, for example, are due and payable to banks whether or not HCFA chooses to "recognize" them for rate setting purposes. Again, you should ask the Institute of Medicine to evaluate whether rate estimating methods fairly reflect the economic inputs required to provide quality care to patients.

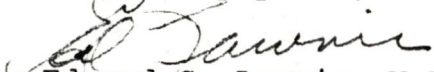
There is one further point about the 1985 audits. Because the audit eliminations resulted in reduction or denial of bad debt reimbursement to nearly 40 NMC facilities, we have an avenue to appeal those eliminations, and are in the process of filing that appeal. We expect to prevail on the merits of the case, as we have prevailed in similar disputes concerning interpretation of Program rules in the past. It would be a tragic irony if patients and providers were irretrievably damaged by cuts based in substantial part upon audit reports found invalid by the PRRB or an appeals court.

The Institute of Medicine Study: Dr. Roper, the Congress set aside in OBRA-86 your 1986 rate of \$117.94 and required a study of the ESRD program. The study was foreshortened by HCFA action and, although it was submitted on time, has not been released to the Congress as the law would seem to require. Even worse, you seem unwilling to discuss these and other supporting data in a free and open way. The Congress found it necessary to force HCFA to address the issue by requiring another study in OBRA-87 - this time more forcefully. Now, HCFA seems ready to re-establish the rejected 1986 rate by some dead-of-night process - an Intermediary Letter or a Program Notice in the Federal Register - which does not permit public review or comment. Given the grave data about quality of care, that is callous in extreme and wholly inconsistent with the Administration's public posture.

The pending study by IOM is a great opportunity to resolve important questions about the ESRD program, and chart the direction of that program, organizationally and financially, into the next century. I understand the study will not begin until October 1, 1988 at the earliest. I am at a loss to understand why funding the study should take a full year, and am frankly frustrated that the duration of the study will therefore be reduced. There are many problems which need addressing. Patients and providers alike are willing and eager to join with HCFA, the Congress, and IOM in a common effort to secure efficient provision of good quality services to ESRD beneficiaries. However, pending completion of the study, fairness would dictate that no changes be made in the ESRD program except modest inflation adjustments to the composite rate.

I hope this will not be the end of our discussions on these topics. I stand ready to meet with you at your convenience, or to convene a group meeting, to present additional testimony or information which may help enrich your understanding of the relationship between quality and reimbursement in the ESRD program, and the present needs of providers as they attempt to serve Medicare beneficiaries.

Very truly yours,



Edmund G. Lowrie, M.D.
Executive Vice President

File -HHS/
Joyce Haynes

file

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
MEETING WITH TEAMSTERS REPRESENTATIVES

DATE: January 17, 1989
TIME: 9:45 am
LOCATION: OEOB

FROM: John H. Sununu

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

The General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will be holding their Executive Board meeting in Washington this week. They will meet with Governor Sununu at 9:30am for 15 minutes before coming in to see the Vice President.

II. PARTICIPANTS

William (Bill) McCarthy, President
Duke Zeller, Director for Government Relations
James Grady, General Counsel
Joseph Morgan, Regional Conference Director
Daniel Ligurotis, Regional Conference Director
Joseph Trerotola, Regional Conference Director
Arnold (Arnie) Weinmester, Regional Conference Director

III. PRESS PLAN

Closed press.

IV. TALKING POINTS

None.

✓ Call Burke - 1-17
file
JAMES E. BURKE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Johnson & Johnson

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY 08903

December 13, 1988

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

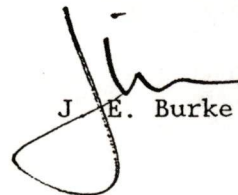
The Honorable George Bush
President-Elect
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

This is to thank you for being so very generous with your time in listening to my ideas on how the private sector can be better mobilized to help fight the war against illegal drug abuse.

I am attaching a very rough outline of the concept and would be happy to discuss my thoughts in greater detail with you, or whomever you might wish to designate.

Respectfully,


J. E. Burke

/kr
Attachments

THE PROBLEM

Illegal drug abuse threatens to destroy the social fabric of the nation. While problems like the budget deficit, escalating health care costs and the disarray of our educational system are serious, nothing impacts the well-being of the country quite the way drug abuse does. Last year thirty-seven million Americans used illegal drugs, spending in excess of \$110 billion dollars. Estimates as to the total cost to society of illegal drugs run as high as \$250 billion annually.

THE PREMISE

No matter how much money is spent on interdiction and law enforcement, no matter how successful the Administration may be in persuading the "grower" nations to curb production and distribution of illegal drugs, the problem cannot be solved without first reducing the demand for drugs.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR APPROACH

Reducing the demand for illegal drugs is a communications and marketing problem. The American enterprise system can deal effectively with this challenge if sufficient resources are applied consistently over a long enough period of time.

The mechanisms are already in place, and the process has begun. In 1986, through the efforts of The Media-Advertising Partnership For A Drug-Free America in cooperation with the Ad Council, \$55 million was donated in advertising against the problems of illegal drug abuse. The estimate is that \$220 million worth of time and space will be donated in 1988. An objective of \$350 million worth has been set for 1989. (See Exhibit I.)

Early evidence of a measurable impact of this and other efforts is encouraging. The latest study from NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse) reports that for the most recent twelve months surveyed there was a significant drop in the use of cocaine among high school seniors. The survey found a decrease of about one-third--from 6.2 percent in 1986 to 4.3 percent in 1987--in the number of seniors who had used cocaine at least once in the past year. (This study does not, of course, deal with the escalation of crack use among the poor and disadvantaged in our cities.)

A comprehensive national survey just completed by the "Media Partnership" shows that consumer attitudes are changing toward drugs, and that there is a direct correlation between the degree of improvement in attitudes and the amount of advertising weight against a given market.

A PARADIGM FOR REDUCING DRUG ABUSE

While at times the drug abuse problem appears to be almost intractable, we can take encouragement from examining what this Nation has accomplished in reducing cigarette smoking. (See Exhibit II) Surgeon General Koop's report of May 16, 1988 concluded that cigarette smoking is as addicting as such illegal drugs as heroin and cocaine.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Coincident with naming the "Drug Czar" and outlining that office's duties, I would urge you to call upon every citizen in the nation to join you in the war against drugs--a war that can not be won without the direct involvement of the public.

At the same time, I would urge you to name a representative from the private sector to coordinate the efforts of the news media, the entertainment industry, and corporate America to accelerate the communication and marketing campaign being waged against drug abuse. A great deal more can be done.

I suggest you announce the establishment of a "National Drug Index" to be published by the government as soon as the information can be gathered. This will be publicized by the media nationally and tell us how many people are using illegal drugs, and what kind. The index would be published bi-annually over the next four years as a "tracking device" on our progress in reducing the consumption of drugs (special information can be developed on a regional basis to highlight where the problem is more acute, which would make it easier to allocate our resources.)

Your representative in the private sector would work toward the following objectives:

1. Assist the "Media-Advertising Partnership" in increasing the advertising weight to the forecasted \$350 million per annum...with a commitment to sustain that amount for at least the next four years.
2. Meet with the producers of mass entertainment to urge them to further deglamorize drugs and increase the country's awareness of the problem, among children and parents. (Research shows that parents are increasingly unrealistic about drug usage by their children.)
3. Work with the news media to give greater attention to the importance of drug abuse from a consumer demand point of view...as well as the health care aspects of the problem.
4. Persuade business organizations that it is in their competitive self-interest to establish drug abuse and rehabilitation programs in the workplace. It is currently estimated that half of the Fortune 500 companies are doing some form of drug testing. We need comprehensive education, testing, and rehabilitation programs in all major corporations. (The Government must work to protect the rights of business to do appropriate "pre-employment", "for cause" and "for safety" testing.)
5. Work with the "Drug Czar" to help facilitate better information, encourage basic drug education, treatment, and primary research.

A ten percent reduction in illegal drug usage could save the country an estimated \$25 billion per year in addition to alleviating the extraordinary human suffering and social costs brought about by addiction.

I believe it is a reasonable and achievable objective over the next four years.

DOLLAR VALUE OF DONATED ADVERTISING

\$ U.S. MILLIONS

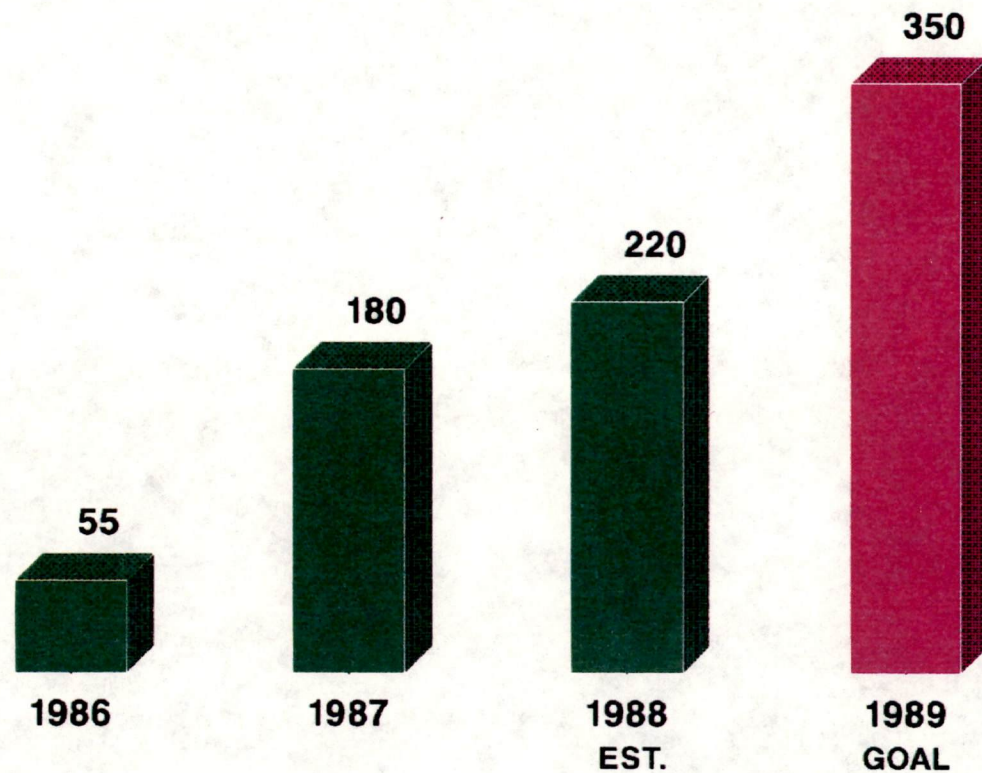
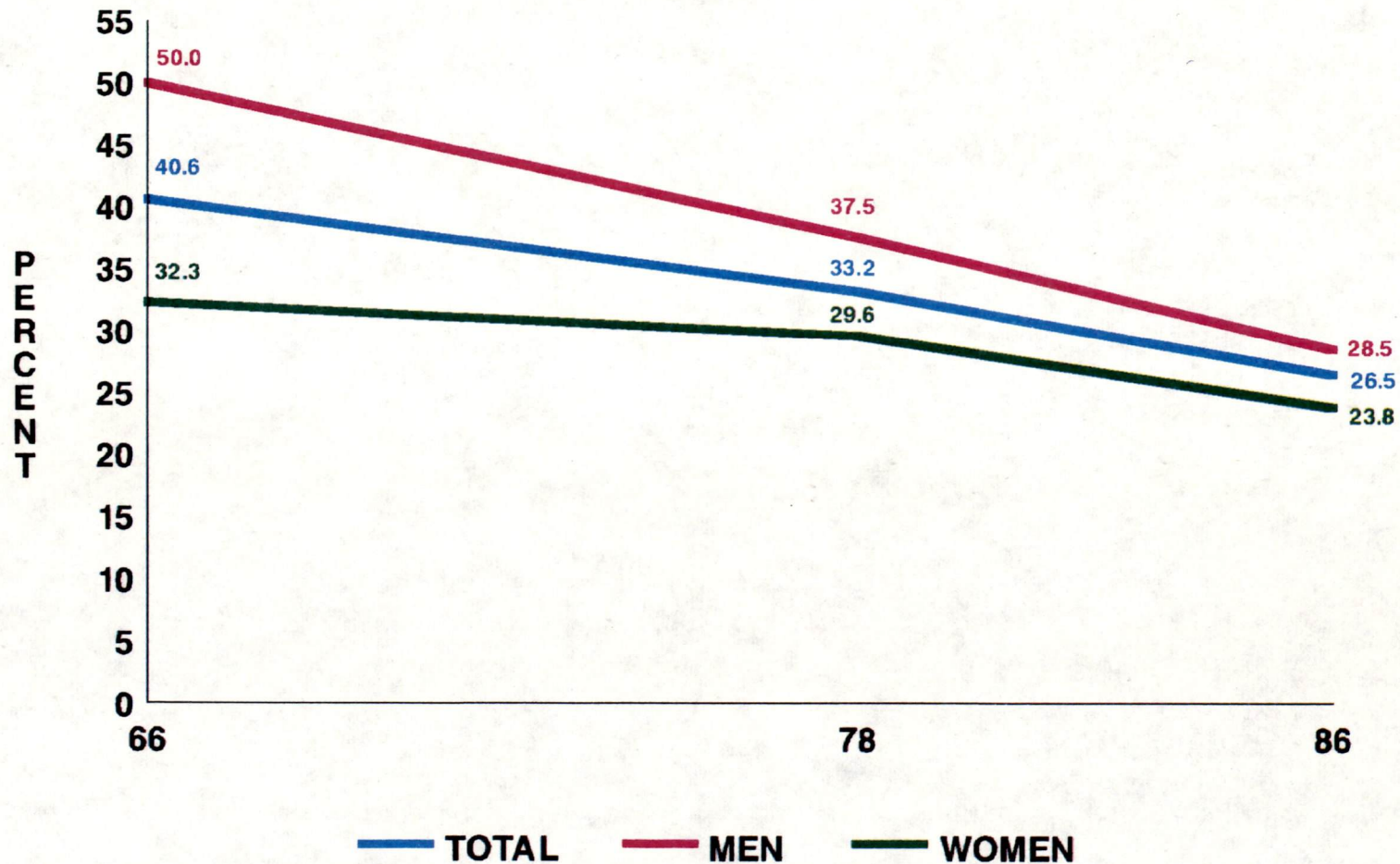


EXHIBIT I

CIGARETTE SMOKING – U.S. ADULTS



SOURCES: OFFICE ON SMOKING AND HEALTH, CDC; NATIONAL CENTER
FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, CDC

EXHIBIT II

20% ROLLOUT
THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW SUITE 506
WASHINGTON DC 20036 (202) 429-0196

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

GERALD E UDWIN
Vice President

18 JAN 1989

January 17, 1989

The Honorable
John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff to
The President-elect
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Governor Sununu:

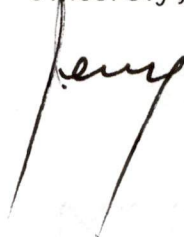
Thank you for the opportunity last week to convey personally the offer from Westinghouse Broadcasting Company (Group W) to help President Bush create, produce and carry out public service projects to aid communities in solving their problems.

Such volunteer projects are the logical way to develop Mr. Bush's "Thousand Points of Light" and fulfill community needs without federal government expense. The time for him to launch such initiatives, we suggest, is in the flush of enthusiasm which accompanies a Presidential Inauguration.

Our Chairman, Burt Staniar, will soon write to President Bush with a fresh reaffirmation of our offer to donate Group W personnel and facilities for planning, programming and satellite distribution of such public service campaigns -- a field in which our company is the nation's acknowledged leader.

We know that Mr. Bush is on the right track with his dedication to a "kinder, gentler" nation, and we look forward to helping him to lead us there.

Sincerely,



GEU/agr
cc: Ed Rogers

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Letter	From Shirin Tahir-Kheli to John Sununu Re: UN position and job title (1 pp.)	7/6/89	(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] [3]

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Letter	From Thomas Pickering to Shirin Tahir-Kheli Re: UN position, job title, and duties (2 pp.)	6/26/89	(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] [3]

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

#17169

From the desk of:

PAUL M. WEYRICH

National Chairman

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

Date March 14

John Sununu —

I wasn't sure if you
had seen this exchange of
correspondence.

No one regret more than
I the trouble this has
caused you personally — but
as things go I'll just
bet there will be a chance
for me to fight for you at
some point.

Anyway, I'd like to
visit with you about this
and other things personally soon
if you are willing —
also the church

Coalitions for America

721 2nd Street, N.E. • Capitol Hill • Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 546-3000

wants to set a date to honor
you and your wife after Pascha.
Let me know.

Regards,

Paul

wants to set a date to honor
you and your wife after Pascha.
Let me know.

Regards,

Paul



Free Congress Foundation

721 Second Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
202-546-3000

OFFICERS AND BOARD

Jeffrey H. Coors
Chairman

Dr. Robert J. Billings
Vice Chairman

Dr. Robert H. Kriebel
Secretary

Michelle Laxalt
Assistant Secretary

Dr. Charles Moser
Treasurer

Senator William
L. Armstrong

John D. Beckett

Richard DeVos
Congressman

Ralph M. Hall

James Martin Hill, Jr.

Marion Magruder, Jr.

Thomas A. Roe

Kathleen Teague

Rothschild

Stephen R. Walsh

Paul M. Weyrich

Paul M. Weyrich
President

Dr. James Costantino
Executive Vice President

H. Spencer Masloff, Jr.
Vice President

Louis J. Schiano
Vice President
Finance and
Administration

Phillip J. Metcalfe
Vice President
Operations

William H. Kling
Director, News Office

A Non-Profit, Tax-Exempt
Educational Organization

February 22, 1989

President George H. W. Bush
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I wanted to communicate with you in the wake of the Tower matter. Clearly we disagreed on this appointment. Obviously, I testified against the appointment out of a sincere concern that Mr. Tower could, at some future time, compromise the interests of the United States. Nevertheless, after my being in politics for over twenty-five years, I understand your commitment to fight for your nominee. From the perspective of a strong presidency, which I support, defeat of a key nomination would have had a serious impact. Although I disagreed with you on the issue, I admired you for fighting.

It should be abundantly clear that my opposition to Tower was never intended to be a challenge to the Bush administration. I think you are well aware of the tremendous respect and affection I and my people feel for many of the people on your team. While I expect we will disagree on issues from time-to-time, and while I will make my views known, please do not view the Tower matter as any indication of my views on your presidency.

I am actually far more comfortable with George Bush in the White House than I was with your predecessor. Clearly you are firmly in charge. This is good for the country.

I suspect there will be many future battles in which we will stand together. I want you to know that I am always ready to fight with you for the good of the country.

Sincerely,

s/ Paul

Paul M. Weyrich
President



THE PRESIDENT

HC

March 10 '89

Dear Paul,

The battle is over, and
now the Senate shifts to
another matter and then another.

It is a proper time to
thank you for your letter.

We have viewed the
Tower matter very differently.
Perhaps we view the powers
of the Presidency differently; but
now we shift gears here at
the White House as well.
I will need & welcome your
support on other matters, troubled
as I am on the Tower matter. Sincerely
and I mean sincerely, R. B.

Photo Copy Preservation

Coalitions for America

721 Second Street, NE • Capitol Hill • Washington, DC 20002

HAND
DELIVER

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

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
DIVISION OF RECORDS AND ADMINISTRATION
APR 15 11:33 AM '93

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Memo	From Bob Teeter to POTUS Re: Suggestions for commission on the management of government (1 pp.)	6/29/89	(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] [3]

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Note	From POTUS to John Sununu Re: Suggestions for commission on the management of government (1 pp.)	11/23/88	(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] [3]

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	From James Cicconi to John Sununu Re: Proclamation Policy (1 pp.)	5/9/89	P 2 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] [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI 
SUBJECT: Proclamation Policy

Attached (at Tab A) is a draft memo setting forth a policy on proclamations. I would like to forward it to the President for his approval if you concur.

As we discussed, the number of proclamations requested by the Congress is growing each year. President Reagan issued 169 last year, and we have already done 33 since the inauguration. Of more concern, though, is the fact that congressional requests are becoming focused increasingly on minor matters (e.g. Frozen Food Day; National Family Bread Baking Month), or downright silly things (e.g. Mule Appreciation Day -- which actually passed the House; and National Clown Week -- which even Nixon complained about). Some of these, no matter how artfully phrased by our writers, come out sounding too undignified for the President to sign without potential embarrassment.

Proclamations are issued entirely at the President's discretion, and there has never been a policy governing their issuance. I think it is time we at least had some flexible guidelines and am proposing the attached. These standards will provide a rationale for deciding when a request is too undignified or obscure without appearing arbitrary. We will, however, retain the option to make exceptions when necessary. I might add that any recommendation that a request not be honored would be brought to the President's attention.

As you know, this arises because National Asparagus Month landed on my desk for action. I would like to recommend that the President quietly decline to issue it, and Fred McClure's office has ascertained that the sponsor, Representative Shumway, can live with that outcome. If we let this one go by, I feel, we may never be able to justify declining any future request.

We should remember that arguably silly proclamations affect not only the dignity of the Presidency, but also involve a real financial expense to the taxpayer. Even Congress is beginning to recognize the problem (see article at Tab B).

Thank you.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	From James Cicconi to David Demarest Re: Guidelines for Presidential Proclamations (2 pp.)	5/9/89	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] [3]

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

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST
FRED McCLURE
C. BOYDEN GRAY
SHIRLEY GREEN
RON GEISLER
JAMES MURR

FROM: James W. Cicconi

SUBJECT: Guidelines for Presidential Proclamations

Under normal circumstances, the President will issue proclamations only when they are requested by a joint resolution of Congress. Proclamations that are issued traditionally, such as those for Thanksgiving Day and Armed Forces Day, are exempt from this rule.

Occasionally, other exceptions are made using as criteria the constituency requesting the proclamation, the importance of the proclamation itself, and the degree to which the subject fits in with the President's agenda or his personal interests. Thus, in April 1989, the President issued a proclamation for "Crime Victims Week," even though this was not requested by Congress.

Yet a Congressional request does not automatically mean that the President will issue a proclamation. Some requested proclamations are simply too frivolous, controversial, or problematic for the President to issue a proclamation, even if he does sign the resolution which requests one.

Broadly, the following types of proclamations are considered fit subjects for a Presidential proclamation:

1. Those that in some way are designed to better the citizenry or the national life. This is the broadest category. Proclamations are appropriate for "National Cancer Awareness Week," "Save Your Vision Week," "American Heart Month," or the "National Day of Prayer." Included under this category also are proclamations which highlight ties to foreign countries or our nation's ethnic heritage, such as "Pan American Week" or "Greek Independence Day" and proclamations such as "Leif Erikson Day" or "General Pulaski Memorial Day."

2. Those that are designed to recognize a particular industry, though without appearing to favor one industry at the expense of another or breaking particular industries into sub-categories. For instance, proclamations are

appropriate for "National Agriculture Day" or "World Trade Week."

3. Those that recognize certain groups of Americans, including certain non-profit organizations, for special praise. Examples of this include "National Former Prisoners of War Day," "American Red Cross Month," "Federal Employees Recognition Week," or "National Volunteer Week."

4. Those that recognize past events of an historic nature.

These four categories cover nearly all proclamations which it is appropriate for the President to issue.

On the other hand, some requests simply have too frivolous a subject to warrant a Presidential proclamation. These include requests about a specific animal, vegetable, or product, including "National Dairy Goat Awareness Week," "National Asparagus Month," "Frozen Food Day," or "National Ice Cream Month." (N.B.: All these requests were actually passed by Congress.)

Further, some subjects may warrant a Presidential message rather than a proclamation. For instance, Congress requested that June 13, 1984 be commemorated as "Harmon Killebrew Day." Clearly, it would be more appropriate to send a Presidential message of greetings to an event honoring Killebrew than to issue a proclamation.

The President will also not issue proclamations which are requested for a date prior to the bill's passage. For instance, a bill designating March 16, 1989 as "Freedom of Information Day" was not passed by the Senate until 4:30 PM on March 16 and not received by the President until the designated day had ended. In this case, there was no time to issue a proclamation on the day, so one was not issued. The President did, however, sign the joint resolution. (Where it is possible to anticipate passage of such bills on short notice, we of course try, and often succeed, in having proclamations ready in advance.)

I hope the above clarifies current White House policy regarding Presidential proclamations. There is, to be sure, a certain amount of flexibility in these guidelines, and the President naturally reserves the right to issue a proclamation on subjects of his choosing at any time. The goal of these guidelines is to have some clear standards in order to avoid the issuance of obviously frivolous proclamations which reflect adversely on the dignity of the Presidency, not to mention efficient use of the taxpayers' money.

Thank you.

cc: The Chief of Staff

FALSE NOTE

"Music is music," proclaimed David Holmes, a Democratic state senator in Michigan. "Do-re-mi-fa-so-la-ti-do. I learned that in school." With that lesson in mind, Holmes and his colleagues decided last month to withhold nearly \$1.3 million in state aid for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra unless more black players were hired. Some legislators even threatened to boycott and picket performances. Faced with dwindling audiences and meager private funding, the orchestra agreed to waive its audition requirements and to induct a black bass player immediately. It also agreed that in the future it won't hold auditions for open positions unless black players are among the applicants.

The Detroit orchestra's auditions used to be "blind," with the playing taking place behind a screen to prevent discrimination and favoritism. What Michigan legislators seem to have in mind are auditions that are not blind but deaf—taking place without a screen but with earplugs. Affirmative action on the concert stage may please legislators, and many of their constituents, but its supposed beneficiaries wince. Richard Robinson, the bass player in question, has played with the orchestra as a substitute during the past year; he said after his hiring: "Somehow this devalues the audition and worth of every other player." Other outstanding black musicians—including the assistant conductor of the Chicago Symphony—have also objected to the new hiring procedure.

The argument offered for this sort of affirmative action consists largely of the simple observation that in Detroit, a city that is nearly 70 percent black, there was only one black musician in the 98-member orchestra. But if government pressure is to be applied, why stop with Detroit? Only one percent of 4,000 players in the nation's major orchestras are black. A third of the top 36 orchestras have no black players at all. Should there be a massive, forced infusion of black musicians into the concert halls?

Maybe so, if there were reason to believe that the underrepresentation of blacks is substantially due to racial discrimination in the hiring process. But this is almost certainly not the case—any more than the dominant presence of blacks in other styles of music is due to discrimination against whites. Rather, the disproportion is largely due to a profound cultural stratification, some of which goes beyond present economic and political issues. Different ethnic and racial groups generally have had distinct cultural interests intricately related to their histories. The idea that there must be a cross section of society in all artistic enterprises is offensive to the notion of variation even as it seeks to enforce it. And the deeper presumption underlying artistic affirmative action is even more disturbing: that only a member of a minority group can effectively speak to that minority. It is patronizing to assume that only black players can communicate to black audiences or that blacks will start attending orchestral con-

certs only if more blacks appeared on stage.

To be sure, it might help Detroit's many nearly doomed inner-city black teenagers if they had more role models in the orchestra, to supplement the ones playing for the Pistons, the Tigers, and the Lions. This is a worthwhile goal, but it can't be a decisive consideration in a case where the hiring process is demonstrably colorblind—and, further, where there is a pronounced shortage of black applicants in the first place.

The sad fact is that society cannot magically annul the consequences of the social pathologies that now afflict ever larger portions of the black population. Indeed, even outside the problematic hard core of that population, there is much in the culture of young blacks that militates against interest and participation in the high arts of the West. Their understandable concern with the cultural, economic, and political predicament in which they find themselves is reinforced to a point of excess by people—in their communities, in higher education—who advocate a turning away from Western culture, a destructive solipsism. One should not expect these young people, pressed from all sides as they are, to turn inward and outward at once. Despite the dramatic increase in the number of middle-class blacks, and the lowering of the hateful boundaries against them, there will not soon be many black classical musicians. And there may not be many black astrophysicists or computer engineers or art historians, either, for much the same reason: under present cultural circumstances, these are not the fields that engage them.

Achievement in the arts is hard won, an expression of will and talent and discipline beyond the reach of legislation. Education should make that achievement appreciable by many, presenting a democratic exposition of elite accomplishment. And it should help those who are gifted to realize their talents. If the Detroit public schools have failed in this regard, then their work is cut out for them. But affirmative action in the arts can leave even these goals sullied by implying that the arts are not intricate and grand and difficult, but must be plainly democratic in their practice as well as their exposition. Music can be many things to many people, but it should never become just another pork barrel.

"How do you get to Carnegie Hall?" asks a visitor to New York of an old Jew in an older Jewish joke. "Practice," he answers. The best role model for aspiring musicians is still a great musician.

NOTEBOOK

NATIONAL PRUNE DAY: Commemorative legislation has been a running gag on Capitol Hill for some time now, and it's beginning to wear thin. The number of bills devoted to creating observances like "National School Yearbook Week" and "National Prune Day" has risen from 34 five years ago to more than 258 in the 100th Congress—more than one-third of all

legislation passed. What used to be an occasional gift for the folks back home (or for the lobbyists across the street) now consumes hours of work by congressional staffers (who, among other things, run around lining up 218 co-sponsors) for each bill. That's not to mention the \$250,000 racked up in government printing costs for commemorative bills last year. Clearly it's time for commemorative legislation regulatory legislation. Republican Representative Claudine Schneider of Rhode Island and Democratic Representative Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma have introduced bills to set up a national panel that would evaluate suggestions and pass along to the president the worthy ones—like “Religious Freedom Week” or “National Teacher Appreciation Day.” Well, that's one approach. But how about a bill with a bit more in the way of teeth? For starters, we could insist that the 219 sponsors of each commemorative bill participate in appropriate commemorations. When “National Dairy Goat Awareness Week” rolls around, we'd expect to see 219 of these underappreciated animals trailing their representatives through the Capitol's halls. “National Snow White Week” could provide the occasion for some cross-dressing on the Hill. Of course, if carried too far, this remedy is likely to present some problems of its own. We'd hate to be in town if “Elvis Day” happened to align with “National Catfish Day” in the middle of “National Jukebox Week.”

WHOSE GOOD LIFE IS IT, ANYWAY?:

Capital makes Newsweek's top 10 cities for the good life
—*Sacramento Bee*, January 30

Evictions rising as more struggle to pay the rent
—same paper, same day
(thanks to Peggy Kraus Kennedy, Carmichael, California)

THE TIDES OF MARCH:

*Deposits Have Drained From Thrifts
At a Near Record Pace in '89, Wall Says*
—*Wall Street Journal*, March 2

Net Deposit Outflows Shrinking
1989's First 2 Months
Reflect Confidence
In Savings Industry

—*New York Times*, same day

TRUTH IN ADVERTISING:

“In 1972, Ms. Fonda was widely criticized for visiting North Vietnam and making radio broadcasts urging American airmen to stop bombing. Since then she has become more closely associated with her popular exercise videotapes, and she no longer calls herself a revolutionary.” —*New York Times*, February 16

A Middle East settlement on layaway.

PEACE LATER

By Morton M. Kondracke

For more than 40 years, the Middle East has seemed like a maze in which every seeker of lasting peace, no matter how promising his pathway first looked, has ended up at a dead end. The Camp David trio of Anwar Sadat, Menachem Begin, and Jimmy Carter may be the only exception—and Sadat paid for his peacemaking with his life. Now James Baker, an untried traveler on unfamiliar terrain, is surveying the scene and being advised on how to proceed. Some of his guides—notably Deputy Secretary of State-designate Lawrence Eagleburger and State Department policy planning chief Dennis Ross—have been in the maze before and think that some new channels have opened up that may lead to peace. But there's reason to fear that Baker, too, is headed for frustration.

For starters, the administration has deepened Palestinian suspicions about its intentions. Like Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Shamir, it wants to encourage development of an alternative Palestinian leadership in the West Bank and Gaza, and then exploit differences between it and the Palestine Liberation Organization. And George Bush, Baker, and other administration officials have disparaged the idea of an independent Palestinian state, the Palestinians' paramount goal. Shamir, at U.S. urging, is said to be devising a new plan, to be discussed when he visits Washington in April, for elections in the West Bank and for limited Palestinian self-rule—but not sovereignty.

According to Walid Khalidi, a Palestinian scholar at Harvard University, “Shamir's search for an alternative Palestinian leadership fits with his attempt to deny Palestinian peoplehood, and it's a mirage. . . . Any peace arrangement that leads toward sovereignty is acceptable. If it does not move in that direction, it will not work.” If Khalidi is right, then current U.S. thinking does seem to be headed toward another blank wall: the Israelis rule out sovereignty while the Palestinians demand it; the Palestinians (whether out of reverence or terror) insist that Yasir Arafat is their leader while the Israelis refuse to have anything to do with him.

But maybe there is a way out after all: a new approach that might be called “gates to the flag.” The basic idea is that Israel would offer the Palestinians sovereignty over the occupied territories as the final step in a lengthy confidence-building process. That is, the Palestinians would have to pass through many gates—including a cease-fire in the *intifada*, a period of limited self-rule during which the Palestinians prove that they really mean to live at peace with Israel, plus establishment of

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memo	From C. Boyden Gray to John Sununu Re: Cable from Ambassador Catto (1 pp.)	5/8/89	(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] [3]

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF

225 SEP

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU
CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *mg*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Memorandum Announcing Mandatory Ethics Briefings

Pursuant to Executive Order 12674, which requires mandatory annual ethics briefings for the entire Executive Office of the President staff, my staff has arranged for the Office of Government Ethics to conduct two briefing sessions on ethics for all White House Office and Office of Policy Development staff. (Although the other agency heads in the Executive Office of the President should be aware of this requirement, I am separately reminding them.)

I have attached for your signature a memorandum announcing the briefings. Since the first one is this Thursday, the announcement needs to be sent out right away.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: April 14, 1989

TO: Jim Cicconi

FROM: **GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU**

I agree with Studdert's recommendation. Please have a letter prepared declining their invitation for the President to serve as Honorary Chairman.

cc: Steve Studdert

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Memo	From Stephen Studdert to John Sununu Re: President's Continued Participation in the Challenger Center for Space Science Education (2 pp.)	4/3/89	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] [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: STEPHEN M. STUDDERT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S CONTINUED PARTICIPATION IN THE
CHALLENGER CENTER FOR SPACE SCIENCE EDUCATION

Pursuant to the notes from the President and you, I had a warm and cordial meeting with June Scobee, the organization's founder, and other officers of the organization. Since that time I have done some significant quiet research.

This appears to be a very worthwhile organization with commendable goals. The generally public stated purpose of the organization is "scientific educational purposes" and "stimulating space science and general science education of youth." However, a thorough review of IRS Tax Exemption application and documents, State Corporation Certificate of Charter and the articles of Incorporation discloses that one of its stated purposes is to "make pursuit of space exploration a national priority." I am concerned that this organization could become an advocate for space policy which at some point might perhaps be in conflict with administration policy.

I have also learned that the 501(c)3 status appears to be granted to a secondary organization called "Teacher in Space Education Foundation," apparently a separate but related entity. A preliminary search discloses that the Texas Secretary of State forfeited the Challenger Center's Certificate of Charter on June 20, 1988 for failure to file; and application for reinstatement was filed with Texas on September 26, 1988. It also appears, but I have not confirmed, that the Challenger Center filed an application for exemption from taxes on March 18, 1989. These several circumstances give rise to a concern that the tax exempt status may be somewhat unclear.

The action asked by the Challenger Center of the President are as follows:

1. He serve as Honorary Chairman.

The organization's leaders indicate to me their only expectation is that the President's name would appear on their letterhead. I sense it in fact may be more than that.

2. Honor the President and Mrs. Bush at a major Black Tie Dinner in Washington in the fall.

They will ask the President to have cocktails with their major donors prior to the dinner.

3. Host a small breakfast or luncheon at the White House for their major donors.

Recommendation

In light of the above, I would recommend that the President decline serving as Honorary Chairman. That would not mean that he would necessarily disassociate himself from the association. He could, of course, accept their invitation to be recognized in the fall.

JHS spoke to
him
4/5/89

Robert
Schuller
Ministries

12141 Lewis Street, Garden Grove, CA 92640 (714) 971-4075

March 30, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20501
FAX: 202 456-2397

Dear Mr. President:

I am presently in Hawaii for a week and a half.

At Emelda Marcos' request, I had dinner with her on March 28. She and her husband have watched my television program for years from their palace and now from Hawaii.

Also, at her request, I met last evening with her husband, President Marcos. I truly believe he is a dying man with only a short time to live. I exercised the pastoral functions that I would normally do with someone who is soon to depart from this earth.

More information has come to my mind that I think has great bearing on our national interests. I would be remiss if I did not ask for an opportunity to share this in the strictest confidence with you.

I am requesting an opportunity to speak to you privately, on the telephone. You can reach me at: (808)737-4656.

Yours with admiration and esteem,

Robert Schuller

Robert H. Schuller

cc: ✓ John Sununu, Doug Wead

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

TO: *Gov. Sumner*

FROM: **JAMES W. CICONI**
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

*Thought you should
see how I handled
This Fri.*

Jim

*Received 3/27/89
JWS*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07a. Memo	From James Cicconi to C. Boyden Gray Re: Draft Letter from Secretary of State on Central American Agreement (1 pp.)	3/24/89	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] [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1989

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR C. BOYDEN GRAY

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI *JWC*
SUBJECT: Draft Letter From Secretary of State on Central
American Agreement

I have received your memorandum commenting on the draft letter Secretary Baker proposes to send to Congress, and must say that on closer reading I do not feel the arrangement described in the letter is a one-house veto within the meaning of Chadha.

The arrangement described is certainly irregular, and probably inadvisable except in the most serious of situations (this may be one such situation). However, it seems more akin to a voluntary commitment by the Secretary. Money legally authorized and appropriated is within the legal power of the Executive Branch to then obligate. Secretary Baker's draft letter promises not to obligate such funds after November 30, 1989 without prior consultation and written concurrence of the Congressional leadership and relevant committees. Thus, this is not so much an infringement of executive powers by Congress as it is a voluntary restraint by the executive branch on the exercise of its own legal powers.

I hope you will consider the above views and let me know your thoughts.

Thank you.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07b. Memo	From C. Boyden Gray to James Cicconi Re: Draft Letter from Secretary of State to Chairmen of House and Senate Authorization and Appropriation Committees and Senate and House Leadership (1 pp.)	3/24/89	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] [3]

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

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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]
 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.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1989

10:45 a.m.

1000 MAR 24 11:11

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *CBG/jps*

SUBJECT: Draft Letter from Secretary of State to Chairmen of
House and Senate Authorization and Appropriation
Committees and Senate and House Leadership

I have reviewed the attached draft letter from the Secretary of State to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Authorization and Appropriation Committees and the Senate and House Leadership.

That letter contains a description of an arrangement that effectively grants individual House and Senate Committees a veto over the expenditure of appropriated funds for humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance after November 30, 1989. We are aware of no President having endorsed such an arrangement when it has been proposed in legislation. Indeed, every President beginning with Richard Nixon has objected to statutory one House vetoes, and a one committee veto is even more objectionable.

We believe that a statutory provision like the one in this letter would be declared unconstitutional if tested in a court of law. Counsel recommends that reference to this arrangement be deleted from the letter.

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07c. Letter	Draft Letter from Secretary of State to Chairmen of House and Senate Authorization and Appropriation Committees and Senate and House Leadership (1 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] [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Draft Letter from Secretary of State to Chairmen of House and Senate Authorization and Appropriation Committees and Senate and House Leadership

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to the bipartisan agreement on Central America between the Executive and the Congress, the Congress has now voted to extend the current humanitarian assistance at current levels to the Nicaraguan resistance through February 28, 1990. This assistance has been authorized and appropriated but will not be obligated beyond November 30, 1989, except in the context of consultation among the Executive, the Senate Majority and Minority leaders, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Minority leader, and the relevant authorization and appropriation committees and only if affirmed via letter from the Bipartisan leadership of Congress and relevant House and Senate authorization committees and appropriation subcommittees.

This bipartisan accord on Central America represents a unique agreement between the Executive and the Legislative Branches. It is the intention of the parties that this agreement in no way establishes any precedent for the Executive or the Legislative Branch regarding the authorization and appropriation process.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07d. Statement	Joint Statement by Dante Fascell and David Obey Re: Nicaragua/Contra Issue (3 pp.)	3/24/89	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] [3]

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

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

For Release: Friday, March 24, 1989

Joint statement by Dante Fascell, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee,
and David Obey, Chairman, House Foreign Operations and Export Financing
Appropriation Subcommittee.

"We support the efforts of the Administration and Congressional leadership
to reach a sustainable and bipartisan compromise on the Nicaragua/Contra
issue which will support the Central American Presidents' efforts to prevent
resurrection of hostilities and normalize the region.

We believe that the ability of the key Congressional Committees to review
the situation in November is important in reinforcing trust between the
Executive and Legislative branches of government. It is certainly our
assumption that, absent some unexpected change in circumstances or
intentions, the funds would be available through February, 1990, and it is
our expectation that American policy will be supportive of the efforts
pursued by the Central American Presidents and will give us the best chance
to put this problem to rest and move on in a united fashion."


Dante B. Fascell, Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs


David R. Obey, Chairman
Appropriation Subcommittee on
Foreign Operations, Export Financing,
and Related Programs

To achieve these goals the bipartisan leadership of Congress has agreed to support my request for continued humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance through the elections scheduled in Nicaragua for February 28, 1990.

There will be extensive consultations and review with respect to these funds effective November 30, 1989 by the bipartisan leadership and relevant committees. However, I have been assured that the leadership in both Houses supports the extension of this assistance through the Nicaraguan elections barring unforeseen circumstances.

There is no shortcut to democracy; no quick fix. The next weeks and months will demand patience and perseverance by the democratic community and the hard, technical work of ensuring compliance with the Esquipulas Accord. The United States will work in good faith to support that kind of diplomatic effort, but we will not support a paper agreement that sells out the Nicaraguan people's right to be free.

We do not claim the right to order the politics of that country. That is for the people of Nicaragua to decide. We support what the Esquipulas Accord requires: free, open, political processes in which all groups can fairly and safely compete for political leadership. That means the playing field must be level; all, including the current government must respect the majority's decision in the end, and the losers must also retain the political rights to operate as a legal opposition and contest again for political authority in the next recurring election contest.

The burden of proof is on the Sandinista government to do something it has steadfastly refused to do from 1979 to 1989: to keep its promises to the Nicaraguan people to permit real democracy; keep its promises to its neighbors not to support subversion in Central America; and keep its obligation to this hemisphere not to permit the establishment of Soviet block bases in Central America. If those promises are kept we have an opportunity to start a new day in Central America; but if those pledges continue to be violated, we hope and expect that other nations will find ways to join us to condemn those actions and reverse those processes.

The Soviet Union also has an obligation and an opportunity: to demonstrate that its proclaimed commitment to "new thinking" is more than a tactical response to temporary setbacks, but represents instead a new principled approach to foreign policy.

In other regional conflicts around the world the Soviet Union has adopted a welcome new approach that has helped resolve long-standing problems in constructive ways. In Central America what we have seen from the Soviet Union and Cuba can only be described as "old thinking."

In the last decade, the Soviet block has poured at least \$50 billion in aid into Cuba and Nicaragua. Soviet and Cuban aid is building in Nicaragua a military machine larger than all the armies of the other Central American nations combined and continues to finance violence, revolution, and destruction against the democratically elected government of El Salvador. Indeed, Soviet block military support for the Marxist guerrillas has increased since the United States ended military support for the Nicaraguan Resistance and Soviet military aid to the government of Nicaragua continues at levels wholly uncalled for by any legitimate defensive needs. The continuation of these levels of Soviet block aid into Central America raises serious questions about Soviet attitudes and intentions towards the United States.

The Soviet Union has no legitimate security interests in Central America; and the United States has many. We reject any doctrine of equivalence of interest in this region as a basis for negotiations. Instead, the Soviet Union and Cuba have an obligation to the leaders of Central America to stop violating the provisions of the Esquipulas Accord which the Soviet Union and Cuba both pledged to uphold. The time to begin is now.

In signing the Esquipulas Accord, President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica said: "Without democracy, there can be no peace in Central America." He is right. But with democracy and peace in Central America can come new hope for economic development in which all of the people of the region can share. One can look at the terrible violence ravaging Central America and despair, but I have a different vision of its future.

I can see a democratic Central America in which all of the nations of the region live in peace with each other; where the citizens of the region are safe from the violence of the state or from revolutionary guerrillas; where resources now devoted to military defense could be channeled to build hospitals, homes, and schools. I could even see the day when a thriving Central American common market could enter into negotiations for a free trade agreement with the United States setting loose the energies and productive powers of all our people to create a new, shared prosperity. That is not a dream if all the people and nations of the Americas will it to be true. I hope the Esquipulas Accord and perhaps, also, this Bipartisan Accord, will someday be seen as the first step toward its fulfillment.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07e. Statement	Presidential statement Re: Central American Agreement (1 pp.)	3/24/89	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] [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The President of a Central American democracy was asked recently what is the most important step the United States can take. He said, "Speak with one voice." Today, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, are speaking with one voice about Central America.

In my inaugural address I reached out my hand to the leadership of Congress in both parties asking them to join with me to rebuild a bipartisan foreign policy based on trust and common purpose. Today, I am gratified that the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate and House have extended their hands back to me.

We have signed today together a Bipartisan Accord on Central America. It sets out the broad outlines of U.S. policy towards that troubled region and commits both the Executive and Congress to work together to achieve it.

The goals we seek are the goals which the people of Central America yearn for: democracy, security, and peace. Those are the pledges made by the Central American Presidents in the Esquipulas II Accord. That agreement is an integrated whole: all of its provisions must move forward together if any of them are to be fulfilled. Our challenge now is to turn those promises into concrete realities on the ground.

The only way we can meet that challenge is if Latin democratic leaders and the United States work together, with the support of our European friends and allies, as true partners with candor and mutual respect. I believe Latin leaders are asking for that kind of relationship as we confront together the many challenges facing our hemisphere. As President, I pledge the United States is ready to respond.

Under this Central America agreement, insurgent forces have the right to re-integrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan Resistance. It is what they are fighting for. We hope and believe it can be achieved through a concerted diplomatic effort to enforce this regional agreement.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Memo	From Susan Porter Rose to John Sununu Re: The WH Preservation Fund [FOIA RESTRICTIONS REDACTED] (2 pp.)	3/13/89	P 5, (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] [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1989

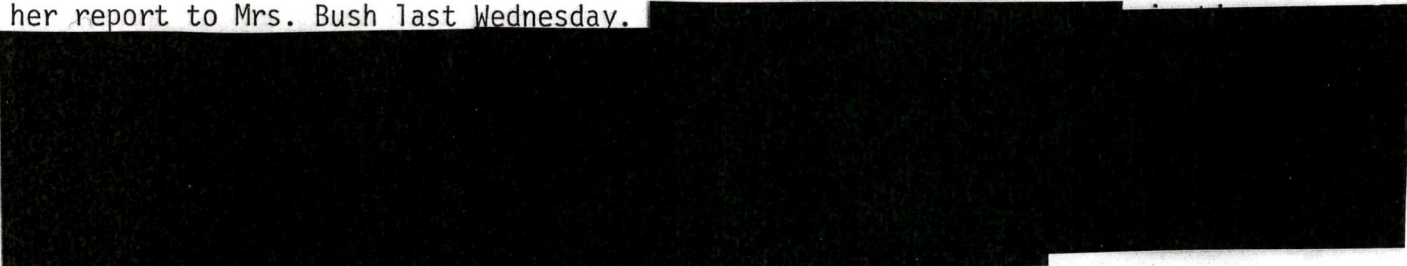
✓ file

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM TO: GOVERNOR SUNUNU
FROM: SUSAN PORTER ROSE
SUBJECT: THE WHITE HOUSE PRESERVATION FUND

At the time of the transition, Mrs. Bush asked Dr. Joan Abrahamson, who is a lawyer, to look into the situation surrounding the White House Preservation Fund. We had been told by a number of people that it might present a potential embarrassment to the President.

Joan Abrahamson, whom you met in the hall outside your office, made her report to Mrs. Bush last Wednesday. (b)(6)



She compiled a list of recommendations, attached, which Mrs. Bush endorses in their entirety. The general thrust of Joan's recommendations is to keep the Fund in existence, quietly raising an endowment of 25 million during the next two years, and then for it to dissolve as an organization -- leaving the endowment under the management of the White House Historical Association and the Curator of the White House. The White House Historical Association and the Curator (an employee of the National Park Service) have been, and continue to be, the appropriate legal channel for accepting private gifts to refurbish the White House.

At each point, Joan has worked with White House Counsel's office, specifically John Schmitz, who is fully apprised on all aspects of the problem and agrees with Joan's recommendations. John attended the briefing with Mrs. Bush on March 8th.

I wanted to give you a few broad strokes about what has been going on and to keep you apprised. I think everything is well under control in a very positive way, and a bright, less complicated future is in store.

cc: Boyden Gray
John Schmitz
Andy Card

Thoughts on the White House Preservation Fund

1. Distinct functions of White House Preservation Fund,
White House Historical Association, and
Committee for the Preservation of the
White House must be understood by all.
2. Current structures are fine if each group keeps to own function.
3. In the past, misunderstandings have caused friction, impeded function.
4. With no Committee for the Preservation of the White House in place since 1982, the White House Preservation Fund has been floundering. No guidance; misinterpretation of role; tug of war with the White House.
5. Clearly, the WHPF has not raised an endowment for the White House. They say this is because Nancy Reagan asked them not to raise any money.
6. The WHPF has continued to meet twice a year and to hire a full-time staff. It is not hard to understand why the Fund has come under criticism: most of the money raised has gone to operating expenses, and there has been very little benefit to the White House.
7. At the same time, it seems to me upon meeting many of the members that this is a good group of people who mean well and want to serve the White House.
- (b)(6) 8. 
9. If the rules are made clear to the WHPF, i.e. low key fundraising toward a 25 million dollar endowment with no decision making on how this money is spent, then the present Fund may be very helpful.
10. The goal is for the Fund to raise the endowment, then go out of business. At that time appropriate trustees will be appointed. Everyone agrees an endowment is needed. If not this group, then another might have to be created.
11. This Administration might wish to re-establish the Committee for the Preservation of the White House-- and choose the members.
12. The White House Historical Association is extremely cooperative. Its function is educational. In the interim period while an endowment is being raised (approximately two years), the WHHA is willing to provide occasional funding as needed for refurbishing.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: March 3, 1989

TO: General Scowcroft

FROM: **GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU**

This is O.K. with me.

THE WHITE HOUSE

0370

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 

SUBJECT: Naming the U.S.-Soviet High School Partnership
Program for President Reagan

During the Reagan Administration, the President personally initiated the High School Partnership Program with a suggestion to General Secretary Gorbachev at the Moscow Summit. Charles Wick of USIA proposed that the program be named for the President, but it was determined that it would be inappropriate until after the expiration of his term in office. The memorandum from General Powell to Kenneth Duberstein supporting Charles Wick's suggestions is attached at Tab A for your review and preferred action.

Attachment:

Tab A Memorandum from the Reagan
Administration

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: January 18, 1989

FOR: General Powell

FROM: KEN DUBERSTEIN

- ☒ Action
☐ Your Comment
☐ Let's Talk
☐ FYI

Would you leave a note re: the attached for Brent Scowcroft to follow through.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-17-89

Ken

From what I've read here this looks like a good idea.

Frd

Brent,
Yours,

LP

Date: 1/17

FOR: Fred Ryan

FROM: KEN DUBERSTEIN

- ☐ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

What think?

December 27, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR KENNETH DUBERSTEIN

FROM: COLIN L. POWELL 

SUBJECT: Naming the High School Partnership Program

Charlie Wick's proposal to name the U.S.-Soviet High School Partnership program for the President is a good one. The timing, however, is a bit premature. This is a legal or protocol question, rather than a foreign policy issue; but I would think it inappropriate for an agency of the President to name a program after him.

Once the President has left office, it would be appropriate for this program to be named for him. The President personally initiated the High School Partnership Program with a suggestion to Secretary General Gorbachev at the Moscow Summit. The program is already an important people-to-people exchange, with potential for contributing significantly to U.S.-Soviet relations.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: March 3, 1989

FOR: David Demarest

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

- ☐ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

I prefer that you meet with
them.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09. Memo	From David Demarest to John Sununu Re: Attached Correspondence (1 pp.)	2/20/89	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] [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/7/2004	OA/ID Number: 29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1989

TO: Governor Sununu

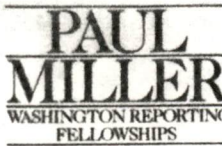
FROM: David Demarest *DD*

RE: Attached Correspondence

While Marlin and I feel that it is not necessary for this group to meet with the President, we would like to offer them a meeting with one of the three of us. Don Campbell, the Director of the Paul Miller Fellows, says that a meeting on the morning of March 28 is best for them.

ok
you

Are you interested? Please let me know.
Thanks.



*Marlin -
thoughts
XX*

February 9, 1989

David F. Demarest Jr.
Director of Communications
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Demarest:

One of President Reagan's legacies upon which I hope President Bush might build is a meeting with the reporters in the fellowship program I run for the Gannett Foundation.

The second class of Paul Miller Fellows will be graduating on Tuesday, March 28. The high point of last year's final seminar was the opportunity for the Fellows to interview President Reagan, Senator Baker and Marlin Fitzwater. I'm writing on behalf of the Fellows to request an interview with the President and those top aides who might be available.

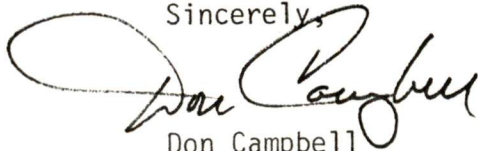
As a former White House correspondent for Gannett, I'm aware of the many competing demands on the President's time each day. But I am also encouraged by reports that President Bush is interested in different and perhaps more informal forums for meeting with reporters.

In this case, the President would be making a gesture to that segment of the Washington press corps that does most of the grunt work without the glamour that supposedly attaches to the pack assigned to the White House. He'd also have the opportunity to meet with reporters who are in close touch with readers in places like Providence, Palm Beach, Rock Island, Ill., and Ashland, Kentucky.

I'm enclosing some background on the Paul Miller program, along with a roster of the current class.

I'd be grateful for any consideration you can give to the request for an interview with the President anytime on March 27 or the morning of March 28.

Sincerely,


Don Campbell
Director

Enclosure

AN OPERATING
PROGRAM OF THE
GANNETT FOUNDATION

P.O. BOX 12310
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703 284-6727



PAUL MILLER FELLOWS, 1988-89

Chris Burnett
Columbus Dispatch
834 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 347-3144

Brenda L. Buttner
Gannett News Service/TV
P.O. Box 7854
Washington, DC 20044
(703) 276-5906

Christopher Callahan
The Associated Press
2021 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 828-9679

C. Michael Clements
The Detroit News
1148 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 662-7370

Wendy M. Koch
Small Newspaper Group
1129 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 662-7123

David Koenig
Donrey Media Group
937 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 783-1760

Larry Lipman
Palm Beach Post/Cox Newspapers
2000 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 887-8340

Karen A. MacPherson
Scripps Howard News Service
1110 Vermont Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 833-9520

Jo Megan McPhillips
Providence Journal-Bulletin
924 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 662-7090

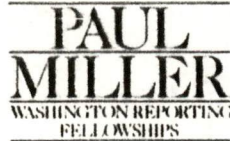
Robert B. Mitchell
Thomson Newspapers
1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, #506
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 628-2158

William Reed
The Capital Spotlight Newspaper
1158 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 628-0700

~~Charles Robert Rowe
Charleston, SC, News & Courier
6619 East Wakefield Drive
Alexandria, VA 22307
(202) 224-0241~~

Jonathan D. Salant
Newhouse News Service
2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #3900
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 383-7833

Mark Wigfield
Ottaway Newspapers
815 15th Street NW, #628
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-7200



ABOUT THE PAUL MILLER FELLOWS

The Paul Miller Fellows are regional reporters who live and work in Washington. They work for newspapers, wire services, newspaper chains and television stations.

As regional reporters, the Miller Fellows spend most of their time tracking developments in Congress, the federal agencies, the courts and throughout Washington that affect one particular city, state or region. Their focus is almost always on the "local angle."

The Paul Miller Fellowships program was created by the Gannett Foundation to help provide regional reporters with a "roadmap to Washington." By meeting with government officials, members of Congress and their aides, political consultants, lobbyists and think-tank scholars, the Fellows gain insights into how government works, discover new information resources and develop valuable contacts.

The Fellows attend seminars for two days each month for a year while continuing their regular jobs.

Paul Miller, in whose honor the program was created, is the former chairman of the Gannett Company and the Associated Press, and a one-time Washington bureau chief for AP.

AN OPERATING
PROGRAM OF THE
GANNETT FOUNDATION

P.O. BOX 12310
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703 / 284-6727

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: March 3, 1989

FOR: Joe Hagin

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

- ☐ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☒ FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: February 16, 1989

FROM THE PRESIDENT

CB

TO: BRENT SCOWCROFT AND GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU

Will Farish, close friend, will be hosting Queen Elizabeth at his Lexington, Kentucky farm May 26-28.

Will would like us to come for lunch or dinner preferably on the 27th, but any day is o.k. Apparently the Queen cannot come to D.C. (protocol reasons). Our Protocol Office has discussed with Farish the Queen's desire to see us.

QUESTION: If we invite her to stop by on the way to Kentucky, why can't she?

If she can't come here, I'd like to tie my trip to Farish's farm into an event near Kentucky (graduation? -- military base? -- etc.)

cc: Jennifer Fitzgerald

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: March 3, 1989

FOR: Joe Hagin

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

- ☒ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

This must be locked in.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1989

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: John Sununu
Brent Scowcroft
James A. Baker III

In Japan I invited President Mitterrand to come to Kennebunkport after his Boston University appearance (in May).

Please immediately lock in that time. This visit should be a substitute for a trip by him to Washington.

I have in mind a one-night visit (possibly two).

Brent: We will need to closely coordinate with the French, locking in visit ASAP because of hotel room situation at Kennebunkport.

GB

cc: Joe Hagin
Susan Porter Rose
Patty Presock
Tim McBride

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: March 3, 1989

FOR: Steve Studdert

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

- ☒ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

CAMP DAVID

To: John Sununu

CC: Hagin et al.

I'd sure like to salute the opening
of the baseball season.... in some town
in some way....

Big opener at Cincin?

Baltimore??

or Maybe California saluting Nat'l Champs.....

I want to re instate the cutom of the

Prez throwing out first ball --- some where!!!

gb

2-18-89

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

DATE: March 3, 1989

TO: General Scowcroft/Joe Hagin/
Susan Porter Rose

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

Please send me your recommendations.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Memo	From POTUS to John Sununu Re: Request from Cardinal Law for POTUS to see Msgr Casserole (1 pp.)	2/21/89	P 2	

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] [3]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 12/12/07

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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]
 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]

(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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.



GEORGE BUSH

2-21-89

To: John Sununu, Brent Scowcroft cc Hagin.

Subject: Request from Cardinal Law for me to see Msgr Casserole

Cardinal Law called bPB and asked her to ask me if I would see Casserole, the Vatican's Sec. State. I think that Amb. Pio Lhagi has asked State for such an appointment.

Casserole comes around March 20.

I should try to see Casserole.

On another matter Law mentioned that President Reagan had received all U.S. Cardinals, suggesting I might want to do that.. Not a bad idea.

How about a) seeing Casserole when he is here and b) tying that into a White house reception upstairs at the White House- for Tea, wine, beer. pork rinds whatever they like.

Action: Chief of Staff on Cardinals
Brent on Casserole
Hagin on when!

gb

February 21

Governor,

Cardinal Law called this morning with the following message:

Cardinal Casseroli, the Vatican's Secretary of State, will be in Washington March 20 and 21, and Cardinal Law is hoping that Sec. Baker and the President will be available to meet with him during his visit. He indicated that Archbishop Liagi, Ambassador of the Holy See, has been in touch with the State Department about this, but has heard nothing to date. Cardinal Law feels sure this is something the President would want to do. Cardinal Law has spoken to the First Lady about this as well.

The Cardinal also suggested that the President might want to use the occasion of Cardinal Casseroli's visit to host a luncheon for all active Cardinals in the US. He said that President Reagan hosted such a luncheon.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: March 2, 1989

FOR: Marlin Fitzwater

FROM: **GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU**

- ☒ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

Already given for release? If
not, see me.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/28

John -

Attached telegram
is coming to the Pres
today. The signers
have no objection to
its release. Marlin
has a copy. We await
your guidance. I
don't think it would
hurt, but I don't know
how much it helps. Fred

Text of a telegram to be sent to the President

To the President:

We have served as general and flag officers in the Armed forces of the United States.

We commanded the military forces upon whose successful performance the security of the American people depends.

We know John Tower well, and have known him for many years.

It is our clear judgment that John Tower is superbly qualified in every respect, both professionally and personally, to serve the Nation as Secretary of Defense and be in the chain-of-command. We would be honored to serve with him, and the uniformed men and women of our country would unquestionably benefit from his leadership.

We strongly support your nomination of this exceptional American.

General Robert H. Barrow, USMC-ret.
 General Richard E. Cavazos, USA-ret.
 General Bennie L. Davis, USAF-ret.
 General Ray G. Davis, USMC-ret.
 General Charles A. Gabriel, USAF-ret.
 Adm. Thomas B. Hayward, USN-ret.
 Lt. General James F. Hollingsworth, USA-ret.
 Adm. James L. Holloway, III USN-ret.
 General Samuel Jaskilka, USMC-ret.
 General P.X. Kelley, USMC-ret.
 Adm. George E.R. Kinnear, II, USN-ret.
 Adm. Wesley L. McDonald, USN-ret.
 General John Roberts, USAF-ret.
 Lt. General Thomas R. Stafford, USAF-ret.
 General William C. Westmoreland, USA-ret.
 General Louis H. Wilson, USMC-ret.
 Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., USN-ret.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
11. Letter	From Elizabeth Dole to POTUS Re: Steel VRA Program (1 pp.)	7/17/89	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] [3]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 4/10/08

Date Closed:	12/7/2004	OA/ID Number:	29200-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F [2]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

54396

D. Bates

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 17, 1989

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

Dear Mr. President:

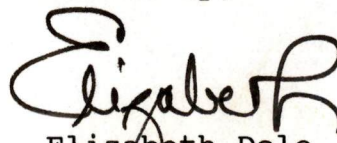
I understand that you will soon make your decision concerning the future course of the steel VRA program. I appreciated the opportunity in the Economic Policy Council meeting to provide you with my views in favor of a substantive, pro-competitive VRA program.

Since the Economic Policy Council met with you, however, a proposal has been floated to liberalize countries' quota ceilings immediately at the inception of the new program. This "automatic" liberalization approach contrasts with the approach, which I and several other members of the EPC support, of liberalizing quota ceilings only in tandem with steps taken by foreign countries to reform their steel subsidy programs and other trade distorting practices affecting this industry.

I believe that it is particularly significant that Carla Hills, your lead trade negotiator, and Clayton Yeutter, the lead trade negotiator during the second Reagan-Bush Administration, have advised the Economic Policy Council of their strong belief in two matters. First, with the possible exception of a very small number of countries, no immediate liberalization of quota ceilings will be required as inducement for countries to participate in the new VRA program. Second, tying quota ceiling increases to reforms in foreign countries' practices is the most realistic way to obtain a level playing field in steel trade.

In short, the United States should not give away "up front" the only real leverage that we have to achieve success in global steel reform. I strongly endorse the advice of my Cabinet colleagues with trade negotiation responsibilities and expertise in this issue.

Sincerely,


Elizabeth Dole