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Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files

OA/ID Number: 29179
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Folder Title:
Legislative Affairs (McClure) (1990) [3]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	From Ed Rogers to John Sununu Re: Meeting w/Congresswoman Roukema (1 pp.)	6/11/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs
 (McClure) (1990) [3]

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 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed: 12/15/2004	OA/ID Number: 29179-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	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]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 11, 1990

TO: GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: ED ROGERS

Attached is Nick Calio's latest thoughts
(unchanged) on Congresswoman Roukema's
request to meet with you.

Just wanted to keep you current.

FYI.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Memo	From Nick Calio to Ed Rogers Re: Meeting w/Congresswoman Roukema (1 pp.)	6/7/90	B-5	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6/7/90

TO: Ed Rogers

FROM: **NICHOLAS E. CALIO**
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

Per the attached...my thinking remains the same...no meeting with POTUS or Sununu. At most, Porter, although I'd be inclined to tell her again that our position cannot change.

Let's see if see resurfaces. We've told her "no" after she wrote.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01c. Memo	From Frederick McClure to John Sununu Re: Meeting w/Congresswoman Roukema (1 pp.)	5/29/90	P-5	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/29

TO: JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM: **FRED McCLURE** *fm*
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

STATIVES
20515

RE: Meeting Request with POTUS from
Rep. Roukema

FYI

Comment

Action

I have had a couple of conversations with Roukema re: her request for a meeting with the President per her letter to you.

I will get back to her indicating that we cannot have the meeting. Any suggestions as to how we handle, i.e., meeting with you; Porter? My concern is that the lack of a meeting may take on the media proportions that arose on the abortion issue last year.

Please advise.

May 23, 1990.

*I am seeking
ident Bush on
mily and Medical*

*be imperative
w our rationale
would bring
en and women
passage.*

be enclosed

*Sincerely,
Mary*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rob ✓

DATE: May 25, 1990

INITIATIVES
20515

TO: FRED MCCLURE

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

May 23, 1990.

No meeting.

Handle as appropriate.

*I am seeking
President Bush on
Family and Medical
It is imperative
hear our rationale
I would bring
men and women,
to passage.
See enclosed*

*Sincerely,
Marty*



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

MARGE ROUKEMA
FIFTH DISTRICT
NEW JERSEY

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

May 23, 1990.

"
Guv,"

As you know, I am seeking
a meeting with President Bush on
the subject of the Family and Medical
Leave Act.

I believe it to be imperative
that the President hear our rationale
for his support. I would bring
other Republicans, men and women,
who also support passage.

Many thanks! See enclosed
Broder column.

Sincerely,
Marge

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

David S. Broder

If Ever There Was a Motherhood Issue . . .

President Bush is a good listener, but on some issues he makes you wonder who has his ear. The Family and Medical Leave Act, which passed the House last week, is a case in point.

The measure requires big companies to offer employees rehiring rights and continued health insurance if they take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a child, a parent or a seriously ill family member. It was passed by a 237 to 187 vote, with most Democrats in favor and most Republicans opposed. However, a large majority of women Republicans in the House supported it as a pro-family measure.

In the 1988 campaign Bush said, "We need to assure that women don't have to worry about getting their jobs back after having a child or caring for a child during serious illness." But White House chief of staff John Sununu has publicly promised business lobbyists that the president will veto the bill if it reaches his desk.

Sununu says it is bad legislation because it is another federal mandate, burdening business with costs that will make it less competitive. But the facts belie that claim.

As Rep. Constance Morella (R-Md.) pointed out in debate, almost two-thirds of the mothers in this country "now work. More than 75 nations already have such family-leave policies, most with pay. The only advanced nations without such leave policies are the United States and South Africa. Canada provides 15 weeks of leave at 60 percent pay; West Germany, 14 to 19 weeks at full pay; Japan, 12 weeks at 60 percent pay. How 12 weeks of leave without pay could disadvantage American firms is a mystery.

Rep. Olympia Snowe (R-Maine) said that her state, which the president knows well from his vacations in Kennebunkport, has a "substantially similar" law in effect already, except that it reaches down to smaller businesses than the proposed federal statute. She called its impact on business and workers "very positive," adding: "I have not received one complaint concerning that state policy, even though I actively solicited comments in that regard."

One after another, the GOP women argued that the measure is a minimal recognition of the realities of today's workplace and a practical step to strengthen families by alleviating some of the pressures workers feel when torn by conflicting economic and personal demands.

Rep. Barbara Vucanovich (R-Nev.), one of the two opponents, called the bill "a wolf in sheep's clothing," a measure that "would erode the very basis of democracy . . . by forcing employers to provide certain benefits to their employees."

But Rep. Marge Roukema (R-N.J.), a principal architect of the bill, explained the steps she and others took to satisfy what they thought might be legitimate business fears: the bill covers only firms with 50 or more employees—5 percent of all companies. It allows even those firms to deny reemployment rights to the top 10 percent of their employees, the ones whose jobs arguably could not go unfilled for even three months without wrecking the company.

It requires reasonable notice and medical certification of serious illness. "I don't mean a child with sniffles or the flu," said Roukema, "but a child or employee who has cancer and needs time for chemotherapy treatments . . . an elderly parent who is terminally ill and . . . needs home hospice care."

Sununu questioned whether it is the proper role of the government to mandate such policy. Roukema, who nursed her own son when he was dying of leukemia, said that President Bush, "a compassionate, sensitive family man," needs to face facts.

"Each day, hard-working, tax-paying Americans lose their jobs because a family medical emergency requires that they take time off to give temporary care to a seriously ill member of the family. In a day and age when the majority of American families need two paychecks to get by, it is inconceivable that we do not have a minimum guarantee of job security when a medical emergency strikes. The debate over the Family and Medical Leave Act is not about mandates or benefit packages. It is about values and a standard of decency."

That view was endorsed by 10 of the 13 Republican women in the House—to say nothing of such staunchly conservative males as Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.). Hyde said, "I am not appalled that this is a federal mandate. We mandate job security for jury service . . . for ROTC duty. It seems to me for motherhood, for caring for a sick member of your family, that our economy and our society should be compassionate enough to include them."

Among the Republican women who voted for the bill last week are the challengers for three Senate seats that are vital to Bush's chances of having a Republican Senate next year—Reps. Patricia Saiki of Hawaii, Lynn Martin of Illinois and Claudine Schneider of Rhode Island. If the measure passes the Senate and then is vetoed, as Sununu promised the business lobbyists it would be, they will be forced either to reverse themselves or to put themselves directly at odds with the president.

To whom will George Bush listen?

COMMENTS OF SENATOR MITCHELL
DURING AND AFTER CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS' BREAKFAST
WITH PRESIDENT GORBACHEV

Editor's Note: WHCA Television taped CNN's coverage of the breakfast and subsequent stakeout. We have an audio tape as well for future reference. What follows are exchanges of interest between Sen. Mitchell and President Gorbachev and between Mitchell and reporters at the stakeout.

Meeting with Gorbachev:

GORBACHEV [after bringing up and discussing the Baltics himself]: ...And I would like to ask the two leaders of the Senate here why do you allow, for example, your own government, your own Administration, to invade Panama, which is a sovereign country, if you love freedom so much. Where were you when Panama was invaded? Why that double standard? Three standards maybe. For France there is one standard you did not object to there, 10 year process [regarding the secession of Caledonia]. For yourselves you have another standard; the invasion of Panama was not resisted by the Congress. And as for the Soviet Union we are just asking for a constitutional process in our own country and I think you will always defend your Constitution. You certainly will defend the United States. Well, we will defend the Soviet Union. We will defend the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That's it.

MITCHELL: I'd just like to say that, speaking just for myself, and others can speak for themselves, I think there are very significant differences in the two situations and the fact of the matter is, of course, that the overwhelming majority of the Panamanian people received gratefully American forces which liberated them and while you expressed your opinion that you don't think the majority of the Lithuanian people favor independence, I think most of us have a different opinion. You have yours, we have ours. I respectfully disagree with you. I think a vote in Lithuania would produce an overwhelming result in favor of an independent Lithuania.

GORBACHEV: ...You have now given the MFN treatment to China after Tiananmen and Peking. What shall we do? What should we do for you to give us MFN? Maybe we should introduce presidential rule in the Baltics and at least fire some rounds in the Baltics.

MITCHELL: The President has recommended it [MFN]. There are many of us in Congress who have very strongly opposed it and make precisely the argument that you made. You might raise that with President Bush during these next couple of days. [Laughter.]

Stakeout:

MITCHELL: He indicated, I gather you saw the -- ? I was unaware that it was, none of us were aware that it was being televised live. But as you saw, then, he described the program they are laying out to make the conversion to the free market beginning on January 1st of this year to be phased in over a two-year period.

-more-

MITCHELL continues: That, I think, is significant and it's a hopeful sign because they're going to have to do that in order to revive their economy. I think the whole question about stability there rests more on a successful economic reform package than any other single factor.

REPORTER: After you heard Mr. Gorbachev make references to giving MFN to China after Tiananmen Square -- is there no sense that you gentlemen have to cut him a little slack on this one? Are you not at all persuaded by his presence today?

MITCHELL: Let me say that from my standpoint he made a very good argument against granting MFN status to China. And his question points up the total inconsistency of President Bush's position with respect to MFN status. I think that question is the key question, and just to make clear, many of us do not favor granting MFN status to China.

###

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(complete writethru _ fresh quotes from congressional leaders)

Bush briefs congressional leaders on-summit

WASHINGTON (UPI) _ Congressional leaders gave President Bush passing marks Monday for his summit with Mikhail Gorbachev while indicating trade benefits for the Soviet Union will require a moderation of the crisis over Lithuania.

By and large, Democratic and Republican leaders were supportive of Bush after hearing him review his talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and his decision to not hold the trade pact hostage to Soviet concessions on Lithuania.

House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., and House Democratic leader Richard Gephardt, D-Mo., a frequent critic of Bush, were among those who welcomed his decision to not hold back on the trade agreement.

The most notable exception was Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell, who said he heard nothing during the meeting to alter his charge Monday that Bush "effectively abandoned the Lithuanians" by handing Gorbachev the trade accord.

At the same time, other congressional leaders shared Mitchell's view that political realities _ shaped by sentiment on Capitol Hill _ will require some easing of Soviet pressure on Lithuania before the agreement moves forward.

"They've got ample time to take the steps necessary to permit us to go forward on the trade agreements in moderating their policy with respect to Lithuania," Mitchell said.

Senate Republican leader Robert Dole said Congress would be looking for "some signal from Lithuania _ from the leadership _ that they're negotiating and they're satisfied they may resolve it" before acting on the trade pact.

The agreement signed during the summit could lead to most-favored-nation trade benefits for Moscow and provide a long-term boon to Gorbachev's uphill drive to restructure the discredited Soviet economy.

Bush and Secretary of State James Baker denied there had been any formal linkage between the trade pact and the Soviet coercion of Lithuania, although that connection had been implied by both before the summit.

In a related development, White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater acknowledged Monday that strides on the trade front could be impeded by a veiled Soviet threat on Jewish emigration that came at the end of the summit.

At a news conference Sunday with Bush, Gorbachev suggested the Soviets might stop issuing exit visas to Jews if Israel did not stop relocating them in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Gorbachev was joined by Bush in opposing the immigrant settlements, but the prospect of retaliation loomed as a threat to the planned expansion of U.S.-Soviet trade. Fitzwater said the Soviet warning could become "a problem."

Bush conditioned implementation of the trade agreement _ and an offer of coveted most-favored-nation trade status _ on the promised enactment of liberalized Soviet emigration laws.

While uncertain of how serious the Gorbachev threat should be viewed, Fitzwater acknowledged any retreat from the free emigration of Soviet Jews would complicate the granting of new trade privileges to the Soviets.

"I don't want to start linking these things," he said, "but, yes, we view it with concern generally because we want open emigration."

p0299-----

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^PM-Congress Rdp, 1st Ld, 0544<

^Congress Leaders Say Gorbachev Must Lighten Up on Lithuania<

^Eds: New with White House meeting. <

^By JOAN MOWER=

^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - Congressional leaders told President Bush today that Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev must lighten up on Lithuania if he expects Congress to go along with trade benefits to Moscow.

"Call it linkage or call it reality," Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., said after Bush briefed top House and Senate leaders on his private conversations with Gorbachev during the summit.

Lawmakers said Bush told them he had received no assurances from Gorbachev, even in private, that the Soviet Union would lift its economic boycott of the rebellious Baltic state.

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., said Bush "made it very clear" that he had presented a strong case to Gorbachev for easing up in Lithuania.

"When the president sends us the trade agreement ... there will be many in Congress who will want to see some progress on Lithuania before approving it," Foley said. "I asked the president if he thought President Gorbachev understood there might be such reaction from Congress; he said he did."

"I'm not going to assess whether his pressing (Gorbachev) was adequate or not," said Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, D-Maine. "He said he made the case."

Mitchell called the meeting with the president "interesting and informative," particularly as it related to "the private talks between the two presidents."

But, the Senate leader said, nothing the president said made him feel any more optimistic that a Lithuanian settlement was near.

Dole said Bush told lawmakers at the 45-minute session that "he had no direct assurances" on Lithuania. However, Dole and other lawmakers said Bush stressed the fact that he had developed a good working relationship with the Soviet leader.

"He said he felt comfortable with Gorbachev, that they could speak with complete candor and without rancor," Dole said.

After a strong lobbying campaign from Gorbachev, Bush signed a trade agreement with the Soviet leader last Friday without a return commitment on Lithuania.

However, Bush said he would not send the agreement - which would open the way for granting Moscow most-favored-nation trade status - to Congress until the Soviet legislature passes a liberalized emigration law.

Lawmakers speaking to reporters outside the White House said today Soviet action on the emigration bill may not come until September.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., who flew to California with Gorbachev on Sunday, said he had a chance to have a "relaxed, intimate" conversation with the Soviet leader on Lithuania and other subjects.

He said he told Gorbachev that use of violence to block Lithuanian independence would wreck Moscow's chances of getting most-favored-nation trade status. It could also torpedo hopes of getting a long-range nuclear weapons treaty this year, Cranston said he told Gorbachev.

"He indicated very clearly that (violence in Lithuania) is not going to occur," Cranston said. "I thought that was reassuring."

Congress returned today from a long holiday. In addition to congressional skepticism over the Soviet trade pact, the administration also faces broad opposition for Bush's recent decision renewing trade benefits to China.

^China flared, 3rd graf pvs. <

Photo Copy Preservation

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: June 1, 1990

FOR: Boyden Gray

FROM: **GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU**

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/27

TO: JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM: FRED McCLURE *FM*
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

- FYI
 Comment
 Action

Matter discussed with Senator Glenn for follow-up:

- (1) DoJ-OLC opinion re: authority of Inspectors General
--related to DoL IG
- (2) Resolution of Chief Financial Officer question, i.e.,
whether with Diefenderfer at OMB or at Treasury
- (3) You indicated that you would visit with Brent re:
continued support for the V-22 Osprey contemplated
for cancellation by DoD.

If you want me to get the ball rolling on these three matters, just let me know. Otherwise, I will assume that you are handling them.

Thanks.

[Handwritten signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1990

✓
THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM: BOYD HOLLINGSWORTH ^{ECH}
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR LEGISLATIVE
AFFAIRS

THROUGH: FRED MCCLURE ^{fm}

SUBJECT: Senate Consideration of the Crime bill

Here is a chronology of the Senate consideration of the Crime bill.

Monday, May 21:

-- Bill laid down, debate only, no amendments.

Tuesday, May 22:

-- Metzenbaum amendment (expanding gun ban, and banning sale of magazines of 15 rounds or larger) was tabled by a vote of 82-17.

Wednesday, May 23:

-- Hatch amendment (deleting the DeConcini language banning nine specific semi-automatic weapons) was defeated by a vote of 48-52.

- A motion to reconsider the Hatch amendment failed 49-50.

-- Thurmond/Specter amendment tightening habeas corpus procedures in capital cases was defeated 47-50.

Thursday, May 24:

-- A motion to reconsider the Thurmond/Hatch habeas corpus amendment passed by a vote of 52-46. The amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.

-- A Thurmond amendment, including an awareness of "right vs. wrong" in the determination of mental retardation for death penalty cases, was defeated by a vote of 38 to 59.

(Thursday, May 24 cont.)

- A Graham (D-FL) amendment, striking the Kennedy "racial justice" limitation on imposition of the death penalty, passed by a vote of 58-38.
- An agreement was reached providing for the further consideration of a Thurmond amendment regarding aggravating and mitigating factors in the imposition of the death penalty.

Copies of the vote tallies on the votes described above are attached.

MAY 22 (LEG. DAY APR 13) 1990

(Date)

Roll Call Vote

Legislative

NO. **102**

SUBJECT... MOTION TO TABLE

METZENBAUM AMDT. NO. 1676

YEAS		NAYS
.....	Adams .....	.....
.....	Akaka	
.....	Armstrong	
.....	Raucus	
.....	Bentsen	
.....	Biden .....	.....
.....	Bingaman	
.....	Bond	
.....	Boren	
.....	Boschwitz .....	.....
.....	Bradley	
.....	Breaux	
.....	Bryan	
.....	Bumpers	
.....	Burdick	
.....	Burns	
.....	Byrd .....	.....
.....	Chafee	
.....	Coats	
.....	Cochran	
.....	Cohen	
.....	Conrad	
.....	Cranston	
.....	D'Amato	
.....	Danforth	
.....	Daschle	
.....	DeConcini	
.....	Dixon	
.....	Dodd .....	.....
.....	Dole	
.....	Domenici	
.....	Durenberger	
.....	Exon	

3	Ford	
	Fowler	
	Garn	
622	Glenn	
	Gore	
	Gorton	
	Graham, Florida	
	Gramm, Texas	
	Grassley	
	Harkin	
	Hatch	
	Hatfield	
	Heflin	
	Heinz	

	Heflin	
	Heinz	
	Helms	
	Hollings	
	Humphrey	
	Inouye	
	Jeffords	
	Johnston	
	Kassebaum	
	Kasten	
	Kennedy	
	Kerrey, Nebraska	
	Kerry, Massachusetts	
	Kohl	
	Lautenberg	
	Leahy	
	Levin	
	Lieberman	
	Lott	
	Lugar	
	Mack	
4	McCain	
5	McClure	
	McConnell	
	Metzenbaum	
	Mikulski	2
	Mitchell	
	Moynihan	W
	Murkowski	
	Nickles	
	Nunn	
	Packwood	
	Pell	
	Pressler	
	Pryor	
6	Reid	
	Riegle	
	Robb	
	Rockefeller	
7	Roth	
	Rudman	
	Sanford	
	Sarbanes	
8	Sasser	
	Shelby	
	Simon	
9	Simpson	

7	Specter.....	
	Stevens.....	
	Symms.....	+
	Thurmond.....	10
10	Wallop.....	
11	Warner.....	
	Wilson.....	4
	Wirth.....	

GPO: 1960 O-411 (M)

82

17

MAY 23 (LEG. DAY APR 18) 1990

(Date)

Roll Call Vote

Legislative
~~Session~~

NO.

103

SUBJECT

HATCH AMDT.
NO 1681

YEAS		NAYS
	Adams .....	.....
	Akaka .....	.....
1	Armstrong	
	Baucus	
	Bentsen .....	.....
	Biden .....	.....
	Bingaman	
	Bond .....	.....
	Boren	
	Boschwitz .....	.....
	Bradley	
	Breaux	
2	Bryan	
	Bumpers .....	.....
	Burdick	
	Burns .....	.....
	Byrd .....	.....
	Chafee .....	.....
	Coats	
3	Cochran	
	Cohen	
	Conrad .....	.....
	Cranston .....	.....
	D'Amato	
	Danforth	
	Daschle .....	.....
	DeConcini	1
	Dixon .....	.....
	Dodd .....	.....
	Dole .....	.....
	Domenici	
4	Durenberger	
	Exon .....	.....
	Ford .....	.....
	Fowler .....	.....

	.....	Ford.....	
	.....	Fowler.....	
	.....	Garn.....	
	.....	Glenn.....	
	.....	Gore.....	
	.....	Gorton.....	
	.....	Graham, Florida.....	
	.....	Gramm, Texas.....	
	.....	Grassley.....	
	.....	Harkin.....	
	5.....	Hatch.....	
	.....	Hatfield.....	
	6.....	Heflin.....	
	.....	Heinz.....	

Group	Name	Count
6	Heflin	
	Heinz	
	Helms	
	Hollings	
	Lumphrey	
	Inouye	
	Jeffords	
	Johnston	
	Kassebaum	
	Kasten	
7	Kennedy	
	Kerrey, Nebraska	2
	Kerry, Massachusetts	
	Kohl	
	Lautenberg	
	Leahy	
	Levin	
	Lieberman	
	Lott	
	Lugar	
8	Mack	
	McCain	
	McClure	
	McConnell	
	Metzenbaum	
	Mikulski	
	Mitchell	
	Moynihan	
	Murkowski	
	Nickles	
9	Nunn	
	Packwood	
	Pell	
	Pressler	
	Pryor	3
	Reid	
	Riegle	
	Robb	4
	Rockefeller	
	Roth	
10	Rudman	
	Sanford	
	Sarbanes	5
	Sasser	
	Shelby	
	Simon	
	Simpson	
	Specter	
	Stevens	

9	Specter	
10	Stevens	
	Synms	
11	Thurmond	
12	Wallop	
	Warner	
	Wilson	6
	Wirth	7

GPO: 1990 29-411 (m)

48

52

MAY 23 (LEG. DAY APR 18) 1990

(Date)

Roll Call Vote

Legislative

~~Roll Call~~

NO.

104

SUBJECT

Motion To Reconsider - Vote No. 103 (Hatch Amdt.)

YEAS		NAYS
.....	Adams .....	.....
.....	Akaka .....	.....
.....	Armstrong .....	.....
.....	Baucus	1
.....	Bentsen .....	.....
.....	Biden .....	.....
.....	Bingaman .....	.....
.....	Bond .....	.....
.....	Boren .....	.....
.....	Boschwitz .....	.....
.....	Bradley .....	.....
.....	Breaux .....	.....
.....	Bryan .....	.....
.....	Bumpers .....	.....
.....	Burdick .....	.....
.....	Burns .....	.....
.....	Byrd	+
.....	Chafee .....	.....
.....	Coats .....	.....
.....	Cochran .....	.....
.....	Cohen .....	.....
.....	Conrad	2
.....	Cranston .....	.....
.....	D'Amato .....	.....
.....	Danforth .....	.....
.....	Daschle .....	.....
.....	DeConcini .....	.....
.....	Dixon .....	.....
.....	Dodd .....	.....
.....	Dole .....	.....
.....	Domenici .....	.....
.....	Durenberger .....	.....
.....	Exon .....	.....
.....	Ford .....	.....

	Ford	
	Fowler	
	Garn	
	Glenn	
	Gore	<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>
	Gorton	
	Graham, Florida	
	Gramm, Texas	
	Grassley	
	Harkin	
	Hatch	
	Hatfield	
	Heflin	
	Heinz	

	.....	Heflin	
	.....	Heinz	
	.....	Helms	
	.....	Hollings	
	.....	Humphrey	
	.....	Inouye	
	.....	Jeffords	
	.....	Johnston	
	.....	Kassebaum	
	.....	Kasten	
	.....	Kennedy	
	.....	Kerrey, Nebraska	
	.....	Kerry, Massachusetts	
	.....	Kohl	
	.....	Lautenberg	
	.....	Leahy	
	.....	Levin	
	.....	Lieberman	
	.....	Lott	
	.....	Lugar	
	.....	Mack	
	.....	McCain	
	.....	McClure	
	.....	McConnell	
	.....	Metzenbaum	
	.....	Mikulski	
	.....	Mitchell	
	.....	Moynihan	
	.....	Murkowski	
	.....	Nickles	
	.....	Nunn	
	.....	Packwood	
	.....	Pell	
	.....	Pressler	
	.....	Pryor	
	.....	Reid	
	.....	Riegle	
	.....	Robb	
	.....	Rockefeller	
	.....	Roth	
	.....	Rudman	
	.....	Sanford	
	.....	Sarbanes	
	.....	Sasser	
	.....	Shelby	
	.....	Simon	
	.....	Simpson	
	.....	Specter	

.....	Specter .....	.....
.....	Stevens .....	.....
.....	Symms .....	.....
.....	Thurmond .....	.....
.....	Wallop .....	.....
.....	Warner .....	.....
.....	Wilson .....	.....
.....	Wirth .....	.....

GPO: 1990 29-411 (m)

49

50

Printed in the U.S.A.

MAY 23 (LEG. DAY APR 18) 1990

(Date)

Roll Call Vote

NO.

105

Legislative

~~Roll~~

SUBJECT

THURMOND AMRT. (Habeas Corpus)
N^o 1687

YEAS		NAYS
	Adams	
	Akaka	
	Armstrong	
	Baucus	
	Bentsen	
	Biden	1
	Bingaman	2
	Bond	
	Boren	
	Boschwitz	
	Bradley	
	Breaux	+
	Bryan	
	Bumpers	
	Burdick	
1	Burns	
	Byrd	1
	Chafee	
	Coats	
	Cochran	
	Cohen	
	Conrad	
	Cranston	
	D'Amato	
	Danforth	
	Daschle	
	DeConcini	
	Dixon	
	Dodd	
2	Dole	
	Domenici	
	Durenberger	
	Exon	

	Ford.....	
	Fowler.....	
	Garn.....	
	Glenn.....	
	Gore.....	
	Gorton.....	
	Graham, Florida.....	
	Gramm, Texas.....	
	Grassley.....	
	Harkin.....	3
	Hatch.....	
	Hatfield.....	
	Heflin.....	
	Heinz.....	

_____	Heflin	
_____	Heinz	
_____	Helms	
_____	Hollings	
_____	Humphrey	
_____	Inouye	
_____	Jeffords	
_____	Johnston	+
_____	Kassebaum	
_____	Kasten	
_____	Kennedy	
_____	Kerrey, Nebraska	
_____	Kerry, Massachusetts	
_____	Kohl	
_____	Lautenberg	
_____	Leahy	
_____	Levin	
_____	Lieberman	
_____	Lott	
_____	Lugar	
_____	Mack	
_____	McCain	
_____	McClure	
_____	McConnell	
_____	Metzenbaum	
_____	Mikulski	
_____	Mitchell	
_____	Moynihan	
_____	Murkowski	
_____	Nickles	
_____	Nunn	
_____	Packwood	
_____	Pell	
_____	Pressler	
_____	Pryor	
_____	Reid	
_____	Riegle	4
_____	Robb	
_____	Rockefeller	
_____	Roth	
_____	Rudman	
_____	Sanford	
_____	Sarbanes	
_____	Sasser	
_____	Shelby	
_____	Simon	
_____	Simpson	

Handwritten scribble

Handwritten scribble

MA 3	.....	.....
.....	Specter .....	.....
.....	Stevens .....	.....
.....	Symms .....	.....
.....	Thurmond .....	.....
.....	Wallop .....	.....
.....	Warner .....	.....
.....	Wilson .....	.....
.....	Wirth .....	.....

GPO: 1990 29-411 (m)

~~41~~
 47

~~48~~
 50

MAY 24 (LEG. DAY APR 18) 1990

(Date)

Roll Call Vote

Legislative

NO.

106

SUBJECT

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

VOTE ON THURMOND AMDT. No. 1687

(Habeas Corpus)

YEAS		NAYS
	Adams	
	Akaka	+
	Armstrong	
	Baucus	
	Bentsen	1
	Biden	2
	Bingaman	
1	Bond	
	Boren	
	Boschwitz	
	Bradley	
	Breaux	
	Bryan	
	Bumpers	
	Burdick	3
	Burns	
	Byrd	
	Chafee	+
	Coats	
	Cochran	
	Cohen	
	Conrad	
	Cranston	4
	D'Amato	
	Danforth	
	Daschle	
	DeConcini	
	Dixon	
	Dodd	
	Dole	
	Domenici	
	Durenberger	
	Exon	
	Ford	

		Ford	
		Fowler	
		Carr	
		Glenn	
		Gore	
		Gorton	
		Graham, Florida	
	2	Gramm, Texas	
		Grassley	
		Harkin	
	3	Hatch	
		Hatfield	
		Heflin	
		Heinz	

7	Specter	
	Stevens	
	Symms	
8	Thurmond	
9	Wallop	
10	Warner	
	Wilson	
	Wirth	9

CPO: 1990 29-411 (m)

52

46

MAY 24 (LEG. DAY APR 18) 1990

(Date)

Roll Call Vote

Legislative

NO.

107

SUBJECT.....

THURMOND AMDT. NO. 1690 (Mental Retardation)

YEAS		NAYS
	Adams	
	Akaka	
	Armstrong	
	Baucus	
	Bentsen	
	Biden	
	Bingaman	
	Bond	
	Boren	
	Boschwitz	
	Bradley	
	Breaux	
	Bryan	
	Bumpers	
	Burdick	
	Burns	
	Byrd	
	Chafee	
	Coats	
	Cochran	
	Cohen	
	Conrad	
	Cranston	
	D'Amato	
	Danforth	
	Daschle	
	DeConcini	
	Dixon	
	Dodd	
	Dole	
	Domenici	
	Durenberger	
	Exon	
	Ford	

	Ford.....	
	Fowler.....	
	Garn.....	
	Glenn.....	
	Gore.....	
	Corton.....	
	Graham, Florida.....	
	Gramm, Texas.....	
	Grassley.....	
	Harkin.....	
	Hatch.....	
	Hatfield.....	
	Heflin.....	
	Heinz.....	

_____	Heflin	_____
_____	Heinz	_____
_____	Helms	_____
_____	Hollings	_____
_____	Humphrey	_____
_____	Inouye	_____
_____	Jeffords	_____
_____	Johnston	_____
_____	Kassebaum	_____
_____	Kasten	_____
_____	Kennedy	_____
_____	Kerrey, Nebraska	_____
_____	Kerry, Massachusetts	_____
_____	Kohl	_____
_____	Lautenberg	_____
_____	Leahy	_____
_____	Levin	_____
_____	Lieberman	_____
_____	Lott	_____
_____	Lugar	_____
_____	Mack	_____
_____	McCain	_____
_____	McClure	_____
_____	McConnell	_____
_____	Metzenbaum	_____
_____	Mikulski	_____
_____	Mitchell	_____
_____	Moynihan	_____
_____	Murkowski	_____
_____	Nickles	_____
_____	Nunn	_____
_____	Packwood	_____
_____	Pell	_____
_____	Pressler	_____
_____	Pryor	_____
_____	Reid	_____
_____	Riegle	_____
_____	Robb	_____
_____	Rockefeller	_____
_____	Roth	_____
_____	Rudman	_____
_____	Sanford	_____
_____	Sarbanes	_____
_____	Sasser	_____
_____	Shelby	_____
_____	Simon	_____
_____	Simpson	_____
_____	Specter	_____

.....	Specter	
.....	Stevens	
.....	Symms	
.....	Thurmond	
.....	Wallop	
.....	Warner	
.....	Wilson	
.....	Wirth	

CPH: 1990 29-411 rev

~~.....~~
38

~~.....~~
59

8

AMTRAK Reauthorization Veto
9:30 a.m.
5/22/90



YES

LEAN YES

UNDECIDED

LEAN NO

Armstrong
Bond
Boschwitz
Burns
Chafee
Coats
Cochran
Danforth
Dole
Domenici
Garn
Gramm
Hatch
Helms
Humphrey
Kasten
Lott
Lugar
Mack
McCain
McClure
McConnell
Nickles
Packwood
Rudman
Simpson
Stevens
Symms
Thurmond
Wallop
Wilson

Hatfield
Murkowski

Cohen
Durenberger
Heinz
Specter

D'Amato
Gorton*
Kassebaum

letter to Sen. Shumer

*Gorton has tax provision in bill.

31

2

4

3

9/9

From Basin

The Salt Lake Tribune State/Local

Saturday Morning—April 28, 1990
Section B Page 1

Owens Says Sides Agree on CUP; Funding Possible

4.28.90

By Thomas H. Gorey
And Jim Woolf
Tribune Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — Democratic Rep. Wayne Owens announced Friday that Utah water officials and key environmentalists have reached an agreement that could pave the way for passage of a bill authorizing money to complete the \$2 billion Central Utah Project.

Rep Owens characterized the agreement as resolving "basically all of the environmental issues and related issues on the Central Utah Project." Under the pact, environmentalists dropped their opposition to the funding of CUP's completion, including an irrigation and drainage (I&D) system for Central Utah farm-

ers. Environmentalists had assailed the irrigation system as a costly "anachronism."

In exchange for dropping their opposition, water officials have agreed to several concessions sought by the environmentalists, including:

— Providing "substantial up-front financing" for the I&D system. The precise amount is still subject to negotiation.

— A requirement that water sales contracts for at least 90 percent of the irrigation water be obtained before construction starts on the I&D system.

— Having the National Academy of Sciences make an independent assessment of two controversial topics.

The first is the seismic safety of the Jordanelle Dam which is under construction near Heber City. Second is an analysis of whether there is enough water in the Provo River to meet all the projected demands.

— A study of alternative methods of moving CUP water from Strawberry Reservoir to the Wasatch Front. This will include reconsideration of the proposed Wallsburg Tunnel between Strawberry and Deer Creek Reservoirs.

The pact was signed by Don A. Christiansen, general manager of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, CUP's sponsor; Edward R. Osann and David Conrad of the National Wildlife Federation; and Jef-

frey W. Appel, who represents a coalition of Utah sportsmen and conservation groups.

The agreement has not been reviewed by the directors of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, and the Republican members of Utah's congressional delegation have yet to give their approval. Thus, the agreement is still tentative.

Mr. Christiansen said the concessions in the agreement were "reasonable to give" to gain the support of the environmental community. "I don't think we've given anything that's going to hurt us. The basic things we're after are still alive and well," he said.

Mr. Appel said the environmental-

ists made "significant concessions" in the negotiating sessions. "No side is completely happy, but we believe this compromise will allow the CUP to proceed in a more streamlined, logical, cost-effective and environmentally sound manner," he said.

Environmentalists made an unsuccessful attempt in the negotiations to impose a construction moratorium on the Jordanelle Dam, Syar Tunnel, and Sixth Water Aqueduct while the new studies are being carried out. Water officials refused to allow work on these projects to be stopped.

In announcing the agreement, Rep. Owens appeared to have succeeded in accomplishing a directive issued to him last January by Rep. James V. Hansen, R-Utah, who also

serves on the House Interior Committee. Rep. Hansen said then it was Rep. Owens' responsibility to "deliver" the environmentalists' support for the CUP completion bill, while the Republicans would work on the Bush administration.

Asked Friday whether he had "delivered" the environmentalists, Rep. Owens said: "We're more interested in delivering water than political groups."

Rep. Hansen and his fellow Republicans in the Utah congressional delegation are now in the position of having to deliver the support of the Bush administration, which has expressed reservations about the \$760 million CUP completion bill.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	From Frederick McClure to POTUS Re: Speech by Senator Mitchell Opposing MFN for China (1 pp.)	5/21/90	P-3	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs
 (McClure) (1990) [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/15/2004	OA/ID Number: 29179-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	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

f. G. Mitchell

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen MAY 23 1990

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1990 MAY 22 PM 3:17

May 21, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frederick D. McClure *fm*
SUBJECT: Speech by Senator Mitchell Opposing MFN for China

I have attached the speech Senator George Mitchell gave on the Senate floor Friday opposing extending MFN for China. This is the speech Senator Dole referred to in his weekend letter to you.

Senator Mitchell's speech is tough and hard hitting. The speech portends the tough political stance Democrats will take on this issue.

You will be interested also in the response by Senator Chafee that follows Senator Mitchell's remarks. Senator Chafee said Democrats are quick to criticize the White House yet the Democratic Congress is unable to pass the urgent supplemental appropriations needed to keep the fragile Nicaragua democracy alive.

My staff already has conveyed thanks to Senator Chafee.

Senate Floor Speech by Senator George Mitchell

Opposing MFN Status for China

May 18, 1990

UNITED STATES-CHINA
RELATIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. I now wish, Mr. President, to address a subject, one that is relevant and very important, and one with respect to which both the President and the Senate will soon have to make an extremely important decision. That subject is United States-China relations.

Mr. President, rarely has a policy been as obvious or as complete a failure as has President Bush's policy toward China. By June 3, the President will decide whether to urge retention of most-favored-nation trading status for China.

In an ironic coincidence, June 3 will also be the first anniversary of the massacre of Tiananmen Square.

Failure is now bringing in its wake the inevitable hard choices that arise from bad policy.

A month ago, President Bush was forced to finally make good on his promise to issue an Executive order protecting the Chinese students in this country against the threat of deportation—although we were told such an order was being issued last year, when he vetoed the bill protecting Chinese students.

Four months before that, President Bush had to justify to America and the free world the presence in Beijing of high American Government officials, toasting the future of the Government of China—the same Government that sent tanks against unarmed people and crushed them, both literally and figuratively.

Then the administration had to acknowledge that contrary to its public

First of Three Pages

ly announced policy, a secret Government mission had been sent to the Government of China barely a month after the massacre in Tiananmen Square.

The President's China policy has been based on secrecy, it has been inconsistent, and its outcome has been dismal failure.

I urge the President not to compound that failure by now proposing the renewal of most-favored-nation trading status for China.

Despite the recent release of 200 political prisoners, the Chinese Government itself acknowledges that another 400 remain in custody. Unofficial counts put the total much higher.

The recent revelation by a defecting Chinese official, that the Chinese Embassy here has been actively involved in a campaign of intimidation directed against Chinese students, underscores the intransigence of that Government.

The hope for freedom in China is as remote today as it was 10 months ago. And, what is worse, the administration has signalled to the Chinese leadership and to the watching world that it views their actions with complacency.

That is the wrong signal to send. It is unwise, it is profoundly inconsistent with American ideals, and it is a demonstrable failure.

To extend MFN trading status now would be to compound that failure.

I am aware of and sensitive to the interests of Hong Kong, whose trade with China comprises 30 percent of its total trade and whose entire future is tied to that of China.

But is the long-term outlook for Hong Kong going to be brighter if the Chinese leadership feels it can repress its own people with impunity?

How are Hong Kong's economic system and her people's individual liberties buttressed if its future government knows that the world's democracies will ignore repression?

National ideals must sometimes be compromised to serve national interests. Indeed, our national ideals were compromised in the interests of maintaining a relationship with China. Chinese standards of human rights and respect for political freedom were not compatible with ours.

But in the larger interests of the relationship, we accepted those differences and hoped and worked for improvement in the future.

But by its own actions, the Chinese leadership has decisively demonstrated that future improvements are an illusion to be used as a negotiating tool, not a genuine path to the future.

To suggest now that our national ideals must be so far compromised that we not only maintain a failed relationship—as the administration is already doing—but that we reward, economically and politically, the authors of brutality, goes beyond acceptance of political reality.

It becomes a betrayal of American ideals.

The administration has tried to justify its policy of placating Chinese leaders as an exercise in quiet diplomacy which will produce a relaxation in repression against the Chinese people.

A policy may initially be measured by its intentions. But it must ultimately be judged by its outcome. And the outcome of the administration's China policy is a failure, a failure that is clear and complete.

Contrary to the administration's claims of December and January, that a signal would shortly be forthcoming which would substantiate the success of its policy, the Chinese Government has sent no such signal and has not moderated its course.

To the contrary, its intransigence has intensified.

When the President sought to justify that secret mission to China by his top advisors, the only achievement he could cite was the Chinese pledge that no missile sales to the Middle East were planned.

But news stories now report that China is selling ballistic missiles to Iraq. If such sales are occurring, such exports flatly contradict the assurances that we were told had been given to President Bush's emissaries in December.

This does not reflect a "relationship that is so very important to both countries," as the President termed it last December. Instead, it reflects Chinese disdain for American concerns.

When National Security Adviser Scowcroft toasted the Chinese leaders in Beijing, he said, "... we come to reduce the negative influence of irritants in the relationship."

But the negative influences in the relationship are the actions of the Chinese Government. Recent months have seen no reduction in these irritants.

Instead, the Government intensified its harshness against dissidents; it cut short a \$500 million program with Grumman Aviation; and it has introduced strict new controls on foreign travel in Tibet, including travel by journalists who could bring the outside world credible news of conditions there.

Despite direct requests by the President's special envoys that the Beijing government curtail military support for the Khmer Rouge, no such response has been forthcoming. Indeed, according to one recent report it may have increased its arms aid to the Khmer Rouge—the same murderous Khmer Rouge who slaughtered more than a million Cambodians just a decade ago.

Indeed, an administration official admitted on May 1 that the Chinese Government appeared to be "thumbing its nose" at the United States on Cambodia.

The conclusion of administration officials, that there is "no pattern of cooperation" forthcoming from China, is well-founded. It is time for the Presi-

dent to recognize what officials in his Government have already conceded.

There have been no signals of lessened intransigence.

The increased surveillance of dissidents, the mandatory expanded political indoctrination classes for students, the restrictions on overseas study, the persecution of the Roman Catholic Church and other religious groups—all these actions have been well and fully reported in our country.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, in his press conference on March 28, reiterated that it is up to the United States, not his Government, to take the initiative in improving relations between the countries.

"We * * * appreciate President Bush's remarks about putting relations back on course," he said. He rejected the idea that the administration might be disappointed at the lack of his Government's response to American overtures. He said he believed the President did not share that disappointment.

When he was asked about the fate of Fang Lizhi, who remains in hiding in our Embassy, the Foreign Minister said the "only way out for [him] is to mend his ways and plead guilty."

But the Foreign Minister was not telling the whole truth. Not only is a written confession of guilt by Fang being demanded, but other conditions have been set for our nation to meet. And, to its everlasting shame, the Bush administration met the first condition.

But when that first demand was met—American approval of some World Bank loans—the result was not Fang's release.

Instead, as so often happens, the demands escalated. The Chinese Government next demanded a resumption of United States exports of military goods and high-technology products to China.

Now the issue is most-favored-nation trading status.

The Chinese Foreign Minister has warned that a failure to renew most-favored-nation trading treatment for China could cause "major retrogression" in relations between our countries.

It is hard to see how.

Those who argue in favor of this further concession would do well to review the history of past concessions which have gained nothing but new and escalating demands.

It is time to abandon this failed policy, not to embellish it with new concessions.

President Bush says his principal concern is not to isolate China. He said last December, "I don't want to take any further steps that are going to hurt the Chinese people."

But nothing America has done has hurt the Chinese people. It is what the Chinese Government has done that is hurting the Chinese people. The Presi-

dent continues to ignore that distinction.

It is a fundamental confusion of responsibility to assert that when we stand up for democracy and freedom, we are more responsible for harming the people than the actions of those who are directly causing harm to the people.

Indeed, this is precisely the false assertion the Chinese leaders want us to accept. They claim that objections to butchery are interference in their country.

A year ago, Americans and people all over the world cheered the students in Tiananmen Square as they raised the statue of Goddess of Liberty.

We all hoped we were seeing the dawn of a new era in the world's most populous country. We hoped the students and workers in the square could overcome decades of sterile political dogma, that a new age of freedom would dawn for the long-suffering Chinese people.

Those hopes were dashed by the tanks the Government sent into Tiananmen Square. Armored tanks drove into students and workers. Naked, unaccountable force was unleashed against the defenseless human beings in the Square.

Force can crush unarmed people. That lesson is one we know well. But force cannot crush an idea. Force cannot dam a desire. Force cannot quell a hope.

What can crush hope is the lack of moral support.

Ours is a nation that gained strength and legitimacy from moral support.

Two hundred years ago, long before America was a world power, when American hopes and desires were a footnote in international considerations, the moral support of one of the world's leading powers, France, was an anchor to which our people clung; it was a source of strength to our forefathers.

It helped give them the confidence to confront the world's leading power of the time, Great Britain.

For the past century, America has in turn given moral support to freedom. For half a century, we supported the aspirations of Eastern Europe to be free. Beginning with President Carter and continuing under President Reagan, we have championed human rights and human freedoms as a policy goal of the United States of America.

Yet faced with the most blatant use of government force against defenseless citizens, our moral stance has been compromised by our own administration.

It is a grave error to believe that our Nation can be neutral as between freedom and oppression. It is a mistake to believe that we can as easily support the one as the other.

We cannot. It is not in our history. It is not in our people. Our choice is and must be freedom.

If we continue on our present course with respect to China, we will be compounding a mistake, for neither the oppressors nor those they seek to crush will believe us.

We will have traded our principles for the doubtful friendship of dictators. And we will betray the trust of those who seek our support in their fight for freedom.

That has never been the American way. It ought not be our way now.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I would like to make a couple of comments, if I might, on the distinguished majority leader's remarks.

It seems to me unfortunate in this Senate that we spend so much time as we do, hectoring the administration on how to run their side of the ledger. Yet we cannot even pass aid to Panama, we cannot even pass aid to Nicaragua. Nothing happens.

We hope, and work assiduously, to have democracy in those nations; we get it, it arrives, we say we are going to help but where is the Congress of the United States on doing anything about that help?

It seems to me, we have a pretty full platter before us right here in this Congress of the United States, Mr. President, spending as much time as we do, lecturing the President on how to run the affairs of the Nation.

For example, the thing that most deeply disturbs me is that we do not tackle this competitiveness more. I know the distinguished majority leader has worked hard on these matters, but since I have his attention I would like to see something happen in the following areas. I wish we could do something about product liability. That has been kicked around. It is recognized it is a drag on our industries. We ought to do something about it, and nothing happens.

We ought to do something about those Bell Telephone companies. We have a situation where seven of the largest corporations in the United States are being run by a Federal judge, a Federal judge whose platter is full dealing with all kinds of cases. I do not think that is right.

I wish we would do something about the competitiveness of our banks. Once upon a time the U.S. banks were leaders in the world. Now we look at the list of the 15 largest banks in the world and not one of them is an American bank. We had legislation before this body 3 years ago that helped improve the competitiveness of our banks. That legislation has not emerged.

So, I appreciate the concern of the majority leader for what is taking place in China, or this part of the world, or that part of the world, but I think, Mr. President, we have a pretty full platter ourselves. I wish we could get on with some of these matters.

I would like to make one specific comment. As I understand the majority leader's points, he would not grant

the most-favored-nation status to the Peoples Republic of China.

That may be. I did notice that our former Ambassador to China, Mr. Winston Lord, who opposed the President on the position that he took and favored the overriding of the veto on the Chinese students legislation said we should grant most-favored-nation status. So this is hardly a case where there is unanimity.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 4-19-90

FOR: Gov. Sununu

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

- Action
- Your Comment
- Let's Talk

FYI

I was FAXed this by
Dan Stanley on Sen. Dole's staff.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 7, 1990

AC HAS SEEN 4/19/90

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

Dear Mr. President:

While it is impossible to predict the course of the dramatic changes we are witnessing in the Soviet Union and throughout Eastern Europe, the political realities demand that you and your people not only propose a defense budget but that you do so based on a clearly articulated national security policy agenda and defense strategy. Last year's budget fight was tough and close; this year will be even tougher.

Early in January, I hosted several strategy sessions with Secretary Cheney, National Security Advisor Scowcroft, Budget Director Darman, and senior Republican Senators from the Armed Services and Budget Committees. We asked your people to take the lead in framing the defense and national security debate to create an atmosphere of leadership in which we could together win the coming budget fight. We heard the usual friendly mooring. However, your people have still not provided us with clear policy and strategy positions to support your fiscal 1991 defense budget request. This has embarrassed those of us trying to win the coming budget fight and it has powerfully strengthened the Democrats who want to gut your defense program. You must be as alarmed as I am that members of our own party have been compelled by fear of a vacuum to step out with strategies of their own.

To win this year's defense budget fight -- and it will be a fight -- we need a clearly defined view of America's role in the world of the 1990's and how your defense budget reflects that role. To focus instead on percentages and dollar levels only plays into the hands of those who would cut mindlessly and for the sake of cutting. I must urge you, in the strongest terms, to give us a clear national security and defense strategy agenda. Republicans brought the world to this dramatic moment, we had better have a plan to take advantage of an historic opportunity that may not come again.

Sincerely,


BOB DOLE
United States Senate

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	From Nick Calio to John Sununu Re: Strategy on Excellence in Education Act (2 pp.)	3/15/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs
 (McClure) (1990) [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/15/2004	OA/ID Number: 29179-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	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:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1990



THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen APR - 3 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

THROUGH:

FREDERICK D. MCCLURE 

FROM:

NICK CALIO 
FRANCES NORRIS 

SUBJECT:

Strategy on Excellence in Education Act

On March 7, the House Subcommittee on Education was scheduled to mark up the President's Excellence in Education bill, H.R. 1675. Chairman Gus Hawkins (D-CA) had agreed to proceed with the markup, and had further promised ranking Republican, Bill Goodling (R-PA), that in the markup he would sponsor a substitute to H.R. 1675 that Goodling and the Administration found acceptable (as a way to get the legislation to the floor). Instead of marking up the bill, the Committee Democrats, led by Bill Ford (D-MI), rebelled against the Chairman and voted to postpone the markup for approximately three weeks. (Such a last minute maneuver is a harbinger of things to come, in that Ford is next in line to be Chairman of the full Committee when Hawkins retires after this Congress.)

Although in the end Hawkins also voted for the Ford motion to postpone, it was clear he had lost control of the Committee and he was publicly embarrassed. As indicated in the attached letter, Goodling, too, was taken aback by Ford's maneuvering, which will undoubtedly make Goodling a stronger ally in future negotiating.

The motion to postpone was ostensibly based on the fact that the President's bill was sent up a year ago and, thus, there was now a need to determine how the bill fit in with the more recently set goals of the Governors' Education Summit. In reality, it gives the Democrats time to come up with their own amendments that will make the President's bill unrecognizable. Hawkins wrote to the President on March 7, asking how the President's bill fits in with the Summit goals, and Roger Porter's office is currently drafting a response.

We believe we should respond in writing to the Hawkins' request well within the three week time frame, giving a broad, but clearly articulated view of how the President's bill and the governors' agenda are not only consistent but complementary. But, we also think we should be very tough, in fact indignant.

The written response to Hawkins is the first salvo in what will be a continuing battle and our letter must be consistent with the views we will express in the coming weeks. Thus, now is the time to approve a longer term strategy.

Below is a suggested strategy:

- 1) Hold the Democrats accountable for holding up legislation that provides assistance to HBCU's and disadvantaged students.
- 2) Hit them on their procedure (sitting on the bill for a year and then asking for more information at the last minute) and their bad faith (reneging on an agreement).
- 3) Insist on the substitute bill, which is the agreement we had reached with Hawkins.
- 4) Attempt to have the Senate-passed bill added to the Voc Ed Reauthorization when it comes up for a vote in that body--or some other vehicle.
- 5) Encourage House Members to make one-minute speeches about this charade. (While Steve Bartlett has filed a discharge petition, this is important only as a club, not a realistic alternative.)
- 6) Maintain high level involvement here in the Administration.
- 7) Perhaps let the Democrats know we're coming--even try to peel some off of them.

This scenario presupposes our preference for playing hard ball. While I think Bill Goodling will support this strategy, we obviously need to consult with him at the outset.

Please advise whether you agree we should pursue this course:

- Yes
- No
- Discuss with me
- Put together strategy group to discuss

cc: Roger Porter

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memo	From Nell Payne to Frederick McClure Re: Senator McCain and the Hatch Act Bill (1 pp.)	5/4/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs
 (McClure) (1990) [3]

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 (Document Follows)
 By *JF* (NLGB) on 10/28/05

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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
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AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1990


THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR FREDERICK D. MCCLURE

FROM: Nell Payne

SUBJECT: Senator McCain and the Hatch Act bill

In our staff meeting this morning, you mentioned that at the Senior Staff Meeting earlier today Director Darman related that yesterday he overheard Senator McCain saying that "the White House" had not talked to him about the Hatch Act bill, S. 135. As I indicated to you this morning, the Office of Legislative Affairs has in fact been in touch with both him and his staff, as follows.

Early last week we began to hear that Majority Leader Mitchell was thinking about turning to the Hatch Act bill. In anticipation of that development, I and the other members of the Senate team began to make staff contacts. I spoke with Mark Buse of Senator McCain's staff late last week. The Hatch Act had come up in a conversation between David Sloane and Chris Koch, Senator McCain's Administrative Assistant, the week before.

As one of the last items of business before adjourning for the week-end last Friday, the Majority Leader moved to proceed to the Hatch Act bill, and filed a cloture petition on the motion. He then obtained unanimous consent to have the cloture vote at 7:00PM Tuesday, May 1.

Late Tuesday afternoon I was able to catch Senator McCain in the hallway outside the Senate chamber, as he was on his way back to his office after a vote. I raised the issue with him at that time.

I hope this information is useful to you.

BILL GOODLING
19TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

TOLL FREE DISTRICT NUMBER:
800-832-1811

RANKING MINORITY:
COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

COMMITTEE ON
THE BUDGET



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

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140 BALTIMORE STREET
ROOM 210
GETTYSBURG, PA 17325-2311

2020 YALE AVENUE
CAMP HILL, PA 17011-5456

44 FREDERICK STREET
HANOVER, PA 17331-3598

March 15, 1990

Mr. John Sununu
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Governor:

For the first time in sixteen years I saw a totally politically partisan monster rear its ugly head on an education issue before the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee.

Very bluntly put, the majority has a very difficult time dealing with the President's popularity and as was said during the 2 and 1/2 hour "non-mark-up" mark-up, they aren't about to give the President a 30 second opportunity to do a TV clip during a campaign taking credit for anything that happens in education.

I made it very clear to all on the other side of the aisle that some of them are working with the Administration on several of their projects, and I could assure them without the cooperation of the President I did not believe they could be successful without him. I also said I would ask him not to cooperate, until they could show some accommodation to the President's package.

I have instructed the minority Education and Labor staff to cease working with the majority on any of their issues until they show the same kind of cooperative spirit when dealing with the President's proposal. I have purposefully not shown up at any of the hearings the Chairman has called including his hearing on his teacher recruitment bill which is somewhat similar to one I introduced.

I did attend the Campus Crime Awareness hearing, since I introduced the legislation and was responsible for setting up the hearing. Mr. Williams, the Subcommittee Chairman, kicked it off with an opening speech which spent a great deal of time saying how great I'd been as a bi-partisan player on that committee for more than a decade. I'm sure his effort was to bring me back into the fold.

The only way he can do that is to move the President's bill

Mr. John Sununu
March 15, 1990
Page 2

that I worked to make satisfactory to the Chairman during last year. Since day one I have been indicating to the White House that I didn't think it was the greatest package in the world, but the majority would not know that since I have fought for it--as if I really believed in it--because I thought I owed it to the President.

I hope the White House and the Department would be very cautious in any kind of cooperative spirit with the Education and Labor Committee majority until this issue--the President's education package--is resolved.

Sincerely,

BILL GOODLING
Member of Congress

WFG/je

MAJORITY MEMBERS

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, CALIFORNIA, CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM B. FORD, MICHIGAN
 GEORGE MILLER, CALIFORNIA
 DALE E. CARLSON, MICHIGAN
 PAT WILLIAMS, MICHIGAN
 MATTHEW S. MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA
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 RITA H. LOWEY, NEW YORK
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 JOSEPH LINDBERG, WASHINGTON
 BOB J. BUNNELL, WEST VIRGINIA

(202) 225-4900



COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8-346C RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY,
AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

March 7, 1990

MINORITY MEMBERS

WILLIAM B. BOGGS, PENNSYLVANIA
 MARCO W. RUBIN, ILLINOIS
 BOB GRADY, MISSOURI
 PETER SMITH, IOWA
 STEVE SAWYER, TEXAS
 STEVE SLOVICMAN, MICHIGAN
 THOMAS E. PETE, WISCONSIN
 MARIE ROUZEMA, NEW JERSEY
 E. THOMAS COLEMAN, MISSOURI

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

Dear Mr. President:

Today the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education began its mark-up of H.R. 1675, the Educational Excellence Act of 1989. During debate on that bill, a motion was offered and carried which delayed consideration of H.R. 1675 until additional information could be secured on the effects of that legislation.

The particular reason the members suggested the delay was to secure information on how this bill fits in with the proposed national goals for education which you and the governors have drafted. The members are especially concerned because H.R. 1675 was drafted by the Administration more than a year ago, long before these national goals were proposed.

In order to assist the Subcommittee in considering this legislation, could you please submit a report to us showing how the bill would help to carry out the national goals you have proposed. We would also appreciate any suggestions you would like to make modifying the bill to conform to the national goals.

Since we intend to return to consideration of this legislation within three weeks, we would appreciate your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely

Augustus F. Hawkins
Chairman

AFH:jjt

cc: Honorable Lauro F. Cavazos

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: April 3, 1990

FOR: NICK CALIO

FROM: **GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU**

- Action
- Your Comment
- ~~XXX~~ Let's Talk
- FYI

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Report	Attachment B: Senate Comments Re: China vote (3 pp.)	3/2/90	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs
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china
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
has seen MAR 2 1990

Attachment B

SENATE COMMENTS

- Senator Bob Dole - He says it will be an uphill battle, but is ready to help.
- Senator Al Simpson - Will help us. Willing to lead the fight.
- Senator Bill Armstrong - No. He said he can't help us.
- Senator John Chafee - He is willing to support us.
- Senator Don Nickles - He is not happy about, but will support us.
- Senator Warren Rudman - He said that he has been out of touch on this issue because it has been so long. He thinks that he voted with Gore on a related issue in the last Congress. He said to officially count him as undecided.
- Senator Mitch McConnell - He "hates like hell" that he cannot be in Bush's corner on this one. He has been very involved in the formation of an Asian Caucus in the Senate and is working closely with the Asian community on issue of concern. Therefore he cannot vote with us.
- Senator Richard Lugar - He leans strongly with the President.
- Senator Mark Hatfield - "Put me down as a question mark". Said he favored the bill originally, and remains concerned about the symbolism of sustaining the President's China policy.
- Senator Nancy Kassebaum - She "leans towards override". She says she will definitely vote against the President if this is the sole China vote of the year (i.e. we could win her on Pelosi, then lose her on sanctions).
- Senator Robert Kasten - He leans toward override. Says he has political problems and needs some good reason to vote with us. (He wasn't convinced by "the Executive order did more" argument.)
- Senator Jesse Helms - "No way, no how." He is aware that the Executive order goes beyond the Pelosi bill.
- Senator Connie Mack - Says he will vote to override. Is still offended by Tienanmen; believes that "we haven't gotten anything" for all we've given the Chinese.

- Senator Strom Thurmond - Undecided, wants to consider any and all views on the issue before he makes a decision.
- Senator John McCain - Said he will probably vote for override.
- Senator Bill Cohen - Said he was an original sponsor of Pelosi; "you're going to lose;" the best he'll do is "keep" (his) voice muted".
- Senator Steve Symms - Hates not to support the President, but likely to vote to override. He thinks this "issue is not important enough for the President to expend political capital."
- Senator Phil Gramm - He said he was outspoken on this issue early on and will vote to override. He thinks we could possibly turn the issue around, but not worth the huge amount of political capital it would take.
- Senator Orrin Hatch - He agreed to support the President and will help if necessary.
- Senator Malcolm Wallop - Feels "personally betrayed" by the President's policies -- the Scowcroft visit in particular. Believes more public guarantees are necessary before anyone will believe the Administration is committed to protecting Chinese students. But he might support us (a Scowcroft or President call may help).
- Senator Slade Gorton - He said he "will lead override effort." Believes veto was a "policy error by the President as well as a political error."
- Senator Dan Coats - Yes, unhappy but will not vote against the President.
- Senator Bill Roth - He said he will vote to override the veto. "I cannot support the President on this. There is no room for negotiation with me." The veto is unpopular with Chinese students, many of whom are in Delaware, and voters as a whole. They did not approve of what China did to the students over there.
- Senator Charles Grassley - He said he will vote to override. The only thing that would make him reconsider is if China retracted its past policy, and promised to take no repressive action against the students. He cannot understand why the President vetoed the bill.

- Senator Bob Packwood - He doesn't know what he'll do. If the President has taken the administrative action called for under the bill (and therefore the bill is moot), he said that must be provable to the press, and would be a factor in his decision. It may be possible to get his vote.
- Senator Dave Durenberger - He said to put him down as likely to vote to override the veto.
- Senator Rudy Boschwitz - He would like to support the President; is worried about the politics of it back home. His vote in "gettable". Count him undecided, leaning towards yes.
- Senator Kit Bond - Likely to vote to override, but is "willing to listen to our arguments."
- Senator Jake Garn - No. "Don't count on me on this one."
- Senator John Heinz - I will likely vote to override. Only if the Chinese take dramatic action to reverse their present repressive policies, will I reconsider._

GRS Mtg
22 Fr. HSGOP Mtg
GRB/LE/BS

Mike Overlung

~~AK~~
UPs
As/PM Chinese Student

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Memo	From Boyd Hollingsworth to John Sununu Re: Briefing for Senate Steering Committee Luncheon (2 pp.)	2/21/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Legislative Affairs
 (McClure) (1990) [3]

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

Date Closed: 12/15/2004	OA/ID Number: 29179-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	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]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

8

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 20, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen MAR 2 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM: Boyd Hollingsworth

SUBJECT: Briefing for Senate Steering Committee Luncheon

You, Fred McClure and I will meet with Senate Steering Committee members today. This memo summarizes issues Senators may raise and recommendations for what should be emphasized in the meeting.

Lack of Conservative Agenda: Senators may complain the Bush Agenda relies too heavily on the Democratic agenda. For example, they say the recent decision to embrace legislation making EPA a cabinet level agency is part of the Democratic agenda, not the Republican agenda. Senators argue that few issues differentiate Republicans from Democrats in the public's mind.

What needs to be emphasized:

- The Bush Agenda is a Republican agenda. Examples:
Capital gains: All Senate and House Republicans voted for the President's capital gains initiative: Defense Spending: President Bush proposed a two percent increase, including SDI research, and pressed the need for funding the defense in speeches across the nation last week. Crime Control: The President's War on Drugs has caught on in America and within the Democratic Party. Also, the President wants to expand use of the death penalty while Joe Biden's Democrats want to restrict it. Abortion: President Bush last year vetoed three bills on abortion policy. Tax Cuts: The new budget proposes tax cuts for savings.
- It is true that we are trying to steal turf from Democrats. Increasingly, minorities, young and working people view the GOP as the party of opportunity, leadership and action.

Consulting Solely with the GOP Leadership: Steering committee Senators often complain the White House consults solely with Senate GOP leaders and not themselves. They feel shut out of decision making. They want to have a regular means of consultation before decisions are made about policy and strategy.

Response:

- The Senate GOP leaders are their leaders. If they have a problem, take it up with their leaders. Second, they should feel free to call Fred or me with their views.

Nicaragua: There is concern that the Administration lacks a long-term game plan for Nicaragua/Central America after the Nicaragua election.

Child Care: Members want to know flat-out whether the Administration will cut a deal on child care that violates the President's initial principles about child care (non-discrimination against mothers at home).

Abortion: Senators worry the President will modify his position against no federal funding for abortions.

Presidential Personnel: You have heard these concerns before.

Mixed Signals on Vetoes: Senators decry we are not forceful enough in saying which bills we will veto: Examples: Motor voter (our SAP says we strongly oppose but does not have veto language); child care; family planning bill (draft SAP is written, it does not mention the abortion controversy and does not mention veto).

Individual Senators will raise pet issues: Senator Mack may discuss problems he is having in Florida with Immigration or the deportation of Nicaragua refugees. Senator Armstrong may raise capital gains indexing (not included in our budget because of out year cost) and Social Security earnings limitation (also expensive in outyears). Senator Lott may say that we need to be more aggressive in stroking Democrats.

National Youth Service Senator Lott may talk about the GOP swat team pulled together to offer crippling amendments to the National Youth Service bill, and say this is an example of how we should attack Democrats. We might want to point out that some GOP Senators want us to cut a deal with Senator Kennedy.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 28, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM:

James B. Wyngaarden

James B. Wyngaarden, M.D.
Associate Director for Life Sciences

SUBJECT: OSTP Recommendation on Congressional Bills

Attached is a copy of a letter sent to OMB yesterday in connection with several animal break-in bills now before the Congress. Dr. Bromley thought this would be of interest to you.

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Letter	From D. Allan Bromley to James Murr Re: Animal Rights Legislation (2 pp.)	2/27/90	<u>P-5</u>	

Collection:

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 27, 1990

Dear Mr. Murr:

The Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, objects to the positions that the Department of Justice (DOJ) proposes to take on S. 727, the Senate-passed "Animal Research Facilities Protection Act of 1989," H.R. 3270, the "Farm Animal and Research Facilities Protection Act of 1989," and H.R. 3349, the "Health Facilities Protection and Primate Center Rehabilitation Act of 1989." We believe the Administration should support enactment of these Bills, or some synthesis of them.

Basic research on animals is a fundamental component of activities supported by many Federal agencies. Animal research is critical to research which benefits the health of human beings and of animals alike, and in ensuring the safety, efficacy, and quality of pharmaceutical and biological agents used in the practice of human and veterinary medicine. The vitality of our pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and agricultural industries depends upon continued high-quality animal research conducted in conformity with regulations and guidelines covering that research. This research is of immense value to the welfare of the citizens of this country and the Federal government must ensure that the environment in which such research is conducted, and the persons pursuing such research, are free from threats of violence, intimidation, and debilitating distractions.

Public opinion polls have repeatedly shown that the American people support the humane use of animals in biomedical research. Nevertheless, a small component of the population opposes the use of animals in research or product testing, and appear to be willing to go to almost any lengths to interrupt research activities, intimidate and threaten researchers, conduct unlawful break-ins, commit vandalism, and destroy research property, and needlessly increase the cost of doing research so as to drive more and more researchers out of laboratory work. While some interested parties are no doubt concerned primarily with assuring humane treatment of animals in research, the major organizations identified with "animal rights" have made it very clear that they hope to bring animal research to its knees, and eventually to abolish altogether the use of animals in research.

We have appended what is at best a partial list of break-ins, robberies, and destructive episodes involving research conducted by, or supported by, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), as a document attesting to the growing violence of these activities perpetrated by animal rights groups.

Their advocacy of alternative methods is a smokescreen. NIH and other agencies have for years vigorously pursued the development of alternative methods where they can be used, but they are adjuncts to, and not substitutes for, animal research. The complexities of

integrated biological systems can only be studied in animals. Very few can be studied in the human being without prior studies in animal tissues and whole animals.

The passage of national legislation would constitute a powerful statement that this country will not tolerate illegal and violent acts by opponents of animal research. It would strengthen the resolve of scientists to go forward with their essential work. It would encourage young people to enter research careers, who may now be deterred by the daunting prospect of endless psychological warfare with animal activists, and the ever-present prospect of the destruction of their life's work by a night of violence.

The Federal law would also greatly strengthen the hand of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in entering cases that now are chiefly dealt with at the local level, with varying degrees of effectiveness. The animal rights movement is a national movement, with considerable circumstantial evidence of conspiratorial behavior. The so-called "Animal Liberation Front" claims to have national membership. Furthermore, within hours of break-ins, thefts, and destruction of laboratories or equipment, an organization known as the "People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals" has videotapes, and issues a press release. The bills under consideration here would strengthen law enforcement in dealing with this growing, well-organized, well-financed, unscrupulous, movement.

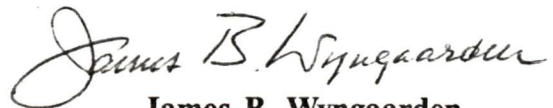
For all these reasons, the OSTP urges that the Administration support enactment of S. 727, H.R. 3270, and H.R. 3349.

OSTP supports DOJ in its opposition to H.R. 3223, the "Animal Welfare Improvement Acts of 1989", which would condone illegal actions by citizens who may contend that such acts are for the purpose of documenting violations of Federal regulation. We should all oppose this "the end justifies illegal means" bill.

Sincerely,



D. Allan Bromley
Director



James B. Wyngaarden
Associate Director for Life Sciences

Mr. James C. Murr
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget
Room 7202 NEOB
Washington, D.C. 20503

Enclosure

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES DIRECTED AT ANIMAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AND SCIENTISTS
 COMPILED BY THE DIVISION OF SECURITY OPERATIONS,
 NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
5/29/77	Theft	Univ of Hawaii Honolulu, HI	2 dolphins stolen
3/14/79	Theft	NY Univ Med Ctr NYC	1 cat, 2 dogs, 2 guinea pigs stolen
12/4/80	Theft	Univ of S. Florida Psych Dept, Tampa, FL	55 gerbils, 35 rats stolen
9/11/81	Infiltration; police confis- cation; animals impounded	Inst for Behavioral Research Silver Spring, MD	17 monkeys taken into custody
4/2/82	Theft	Univ of Md, Animal Sci Dept, Baltimore, MD	42 rabbits stolen
12/25/82	Break-in	Howard Univ, Med Sci Bldg, Washington, DC	28 cats stolen (\$2,640)
12/25/82	Theft	Univ of Fla, School of Med, Miami, FL	2 rats stolen
12/27/82	Theft	US Naval Research Lab Bethesda, MD	1 dog stolen
12/28/82	Theft	Univ of Calif Berkeley, CA	1 cat/2 kittens stolen
3/20/83	Bomb threat	Chicago Med Research Facility, Chicago, IL	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10/83	Theft	Univ of Md, College Park, MD	rabbits stolen
12/23/83	Break-in	Harbor-UCLA Med Ctr Los Angeles, CA	12 dogs stolen (\$58,000)
12/24/83	Theft	Johns Hopkins Univ, Psych Dept, Baltimore, MD	6 rats stolen
4/84	Break-in	Calif State Univ at Sacramento, Psych Dept Sacramento, CA	25 rats stolen (\$1,900)
5/16/84	Theft	Calif State Univ Psych Dept Sacramento, CA	23 rats stolen
5/31/84	Break-in/theft	Univ of PA, Head Injury Lab Philadelphia, PA	Video tapes stolen
7/22/84	Theft	Univ of PA, School of Vet Med Philadelphia, PA	1 dog stolen
7/28/84	Break-in	Univ of PA, School of Vet Med Philadelphia, PA	4 cats, 1 dog, 8 pigeons stolen
9/5/84	Bomb threat/ vandalism	Director, Calif Primate Ctr, Davis, CA	Spray-painting; ticking package left
11/28/84	Bomb threat	Natl Cancer Inst Bethesda, MD	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
11/30/84	Bomb threat	Univ of Nevada School of Med, Las Vegas, NV	
12/9/84	Break-in	City of Hope Research Inst & Med Ctr Duarte, CA	112 animals involved (\$7,000) 13 cats, 21 dogs, 18 rabbits, 50 mice stolen Disrupted \$500,000 of research
12/22/84	Threats	Three Researchers Univ of Calif San Diego, CA	
1/85	Theft	Univ of Minnesota	1 dog stolen
1/14/85	Death threat	Univ of Calif, School of Med, San Diego, CA	Death threat to professor causes cancellation of seminar
4/11/85	Vandalism	Univ of Calif, Davis, Vet Med Teaching Hosp Davis, CA	Spray-painted messages on Univ vehicles
4/20/85	Break-in	Univ of Calif, Riverside, Riverside, CA	approx 460 research animals lost (rats, mice, pigeons, cats, opossums, gerbils, monkey). Many documents and videotapes were stolen. \$600,000 damage.
4/23/85	Demonstration/ Trespassing	Univ of Calif, Riverside, Riverside, CA	
5/23/85	Trespassing	Univ of Calif, Davis Davis, CA	Disruption of veterinary classes
7/15/85	Sit-in	Natl Inst of Health (re: Head Injury Lab at U/Penn) Bethesda, MD	Offices occupied for 3 days

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
9/9/85	Vandalism/ threats	Principal Investigator NY State Psych Inst., NY	
4/21-22/86	Attempted break-ins	Univ of Calif, River- side, Riverside, CA	
5/86	Vandalism	Simonsen Labs Gilroy, CA	12,000 pathogen-free rodents exposed to contaminants (\$165,000)
10/26/86	Break-in	Univ of Oregon Eugene, OR	150 animals: cats, rabbits rats, hamsters, pigeon lost to research (\$50,000 damage)
12/7/86	Break-in, theft	SEMA, Inc Rockville, MD	4 chimpanzees lost to research Internal documentation stolen (\$50,000 damage)
4/16/87	Vandalism	Univ of Calif, Davis Davis, CA	State-owned vehicles painted and damaged.
4/16/87	Fire/arson	Univ of Calif, Davis Davis, CA	\$3,500,000 damage to diagnostic lab under construction.
5/20/87	Vandalism	Grau-Hall Scientific Corp, Sacramento, CA	Slogans were spray-painted.
8/12-13/87	Break-in	Univ of Nevada-Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV	3 goats lost to research
8/23/87	Break-in/Libera- tion/vandalism	USDA Animal Parasi- tology Inst Beltsville, MD	7 miniature pigs and 37 cats liberated; spray-painted slogans on building
11/9/87	Trespassing	Natl Inst of Mental Hlth, Bethesda, MD	40 arrests made for trespassing

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1/21/88	Break-in/theft/ vandalism	Agricultural Research Ctr, Beltsville, MD	27 cats, 7 African pigs stolen. Animals infected with contagious disease that could have serious effect on humans.
1/29/88	Break-in	Univ of Calif Irvine, CA	13 beagles lost to research
4/21/88	Treapassing	Natl Insts of Health Bethesda, MD	42 arrests made for trespassing; 2 charged with resisting arrest.
4/21/88	Break-in	UCLA Brain Research Inst, Los Angeles, CA	Videotape of lab animals released to local media.
8/15/88	Break-in/theft	Loma Linda Univ Loma Linda, CA	7 dogs and transplant records stolen; slogans spray painted ALF on the walls; (\$10,000 damage).
9/24/88	Vandalism	Univ of California Santa Cruz, CA	7 activists arrested for spray-painted slogans on buildings and walkways.
11/11/88	Pipe Bomb	US Surgical Norwalk, CT	Planted remote-controlled pipe bomb next to parking space of U.S. Surgical's president.
12/23/88	Bomb scare	Animal Laboratory Stanford University San Francisco, CA	Fake bomb wrapped as Christmas present was addressed to Dir of Lab Animal Med; police responded.
1/6/89	Break-in	Vet Administration Tucson, AZ	4 dogs lost to research; kennels broken into.
4/3/89	Break-in/theft/ arson	Univ of Ariz	1,200 animals stolen (mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, pigs, frogs, rats). Telephone threat made.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
4/24/89	Trespassing/ Assault	Natl Insts of Health Bethesda, MD	Broke down doors of main administrative Bldg. 1, charged with destruction of property. Arrests made by NIH Police; 2 charged w/assault on police officer. Mont. Co. police issued 38 citations for blocking Wisc Ave traffic. \$750 damage. Three activists indicted, two for assaulting a police officer, one for destroying govt. property.
7/4/89	Break-in/ theft/ vandalism	Texas Tech Lubbock, TX	5 cats stolen. Broke electronic equipment and stereotaxic devices. Spray-painted wall.
Between 1/13 and 1/14/90	Break-in	Univ of PA Philadelphia, PA	Broke into Professor's office and stole manuscript, computer discs; wrote threats with chalk on board; participants called newspaper and stated break-in was a gentle warning to professor.

02/14/90

January 1990

Legislative Calendar

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19
22	23 Budget Cmte hearing/Defense build down-S bnkng cmt/oversight of RTC-H Imm subcmte hrg/Chinese Imm. Bill-S Clean Air on floor-S	24 Ways&Means Hearings/East-West Trade/EC92-H Chinese Immigration Bill Veto-H possible Chinese Immigration bill veto-S	25 10:00am Congressional Leadership Mtng Ways&Means Hearings cont.-H Foreign Relns Cmte hearing/ Panama-S Ag Cmte hearing/Farm Bill-S Ag Cmte considers Farm bill-S	26 Senate not in Session
29 10:00am Meeting with Congressional Leadership President's Budget Submitted Banking cmt hearing/RTC-S	30 Voter Registration Expansion Act-H Budget cmte/Darman testifies-H	31 10:00am GOP Congressional Leadership Meeting State of the Union Budget cmt hearing on Pres Budget-S	China - House 2 nd / 25 Senate 2 nd / 25 → BAKE A TESTIFY A.G. —	

01/17/1990

February 1990

Legislative Calendar

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

					1 Drug Strategy II Education Bill may be considered-S Armed Services Hrng on defense budget-S For Relns Hrng-1990 Priorities-S	2 Voc Ed (S.1109) possibly on floor-S Foreign Relns Cmte hrngs/Arms Control-S Foreign Affairs cmte hrng/Baker,Budget-H	3
4	5 Banking Com begin Res Trust Corp Bill-H	6 Subcmt Envr&Pwer Markup Acid Rain-H Ways&Means Hearing on Tax Reform '86-H	7 W&M hearings cont. Crime package on floor-S For Relns hearing- China-S Child Care on floor-H	8 Crime package on floor-S	9 10:00am Congressional Leadership Meeting Recess Begins Crime package on floor-S	10	
11	12 Recess	13 Recess	14 Recess	15 Recess	16 Recess	17	
18	19 Literacy (S.1310) poss on floor-S	20	21 10:00am Congressional Leadership Meeting	22 Foreign Affairs Cmte hearing/Baker-H	23	24	
25 Nicaragua Elections	26 Budget cmt hearings on process reform-S	27 En & Com Clean Air Markup-H Budget Hearing-150 account-S	28 Judic Cmt Markup of Pocket Veto Codific- H				

March 1990

Legislative Calendar

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

			1 Rockefeller Cmsn Report on Health Care	2
5	6	7	8	9
12 Senate in recess	13 Senate in Recess	14 Senate in recess	15 conclude cmte consideration of ADA-H Senate in recess	16 Senate in recess
19	20 floor consideration of ADA-H	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30

April 1990

Legislative Calendar

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
2	3 Housing subcmte considers Housing Bill-H	4	5	6 Recess begins
9	10 Recess	11 Recess	12 Recess	13 Recess
16 Recess	17 Recess ends	18 Budget Resolution Due	19	20
23	24	25	26	27
30				

May 1990

Legislative Calendar

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

	1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11
14	15 consideration of Approp bills begin-H	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25 Recess begins
28 Recess	29 Recess	30 Recess	31 Recess	

June 1990

Legislative Calendar

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

				1 <i>RECESS</i>
4 <i>RECESS</i>	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARINGS SCHEDULED AS OF JANUARY 17TH

Note: More complete agendas will be set on January 23rd

AGRICULTURE

January

- 17th Nutrition and Investigation Subcommittee
"Pseudo-rabies Eradication"
- 24th Joint Hearing w/ House Select Committee on Hunger
"National WIC evaluation and follow-up"
- 25th Full Committee
"1990 Farm Bill"

February

- 8th Subcommittee on Ag. Credit
"1990 Farm Bill, Ag. Credit"
- 23rd Appropriations
"1990 Farm Bill, Ag. Credit"

March

- 2nd Subcommittee on Ag. Prod. and Stabilization of
Prices
"Wool and Honey"
- 6th Subcommittee on Ag. Prod. and Stabilization of
Prices
"Sugar"

APPROPRIATIONS

Nothing scheduled as yet
(More information on February 1, 1990)

ARMED SERVICES

January

- 23rd Full Committee
"Testimony on the changing nature of the threat
facing the United States and its allies"

ARMED SERVICES (cont.)

- 24th Full Committee
"Changes in Soviet threat"
- 25th Full Committee
"Allied perceptions on the Soviet threat"
Full Committee
"Stello nomination"
- 26th Full Committee
"Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation of the North Atlantic Assembly"
- 30th Full Committee
"Implications of changes in Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for Western Security"
- 31st Full Committee
TBD

February

- 1st Full Committee
"FY Posture Hearing"
- 2nd Full Committee
"Changes in Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for Western Security"
- 6th Full Committee
"Changes in Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for Western Security"
- 7th Full Committee
"CINC's-NATO Defense"
- 8th Full Committee
"CINC's-Pacific Defense," "CINC's-regional concerns"
- 21st Full Committee
"CINC's-Mobility and Rapid reinforcement"
- 22nd Full Committee
"Implications of changes in Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for Western Security"
- 23rd Full Committee
"Implications of prospective Arms Control Agreement on Five Year Defense Plan"

ARMED SERVICES (cont.)

-- 27th Full Committee
"FY 1991 DOD Authorization"

-- 28th Full Committee
"FY 1991 DOD Authorization"

March

-- 1st Full Committee
"Five Year Defense Plan"

BANKING

January

-- 29th "Brady or Robson - hearing on RTC"

February

-- 7th "Administration's Housing Bill"

-- TBD "Fannie and Freddie Mae and SEC Enforcement"

-- 22nd "Housing and Regulatory Burdens"

BUDGET

January

-- 23rd Defense
"Build Down"

-- 24th CBO Annual Report Hearing

-- 31st Hearings on Presidential Budget

February

-- 1st Brady and Boskin

-- 5th Cheney/Defense

-- 6th Health Care Costs

-- 9th Bennett/Drugs

-- 20th Hunger Hearings

BUDGET (cont.)

- 21st Baker
- 22nd Bromley/Science
- 23rd Education
- Week of
26th Budget Process Reform Hearings

COMMERCE

Nothing scheduled as yet
(More information on Monday)

ENERGY

January

- 24th Clean Air Hearings
- 25th Clean Air Hearings

February

- 1st Oversight of Waste Isolation Pilot Plant
(WIPP)

ENVIRONMENT & PUBLIC WORKS

Nothing scheduled as yet

FINANCE

Nothing scheduled as yet

FOREIGN RELATIONS

January

- 17th Soviet Bloc and Europe's Future
- 25th Situation in Panama

FOREIGN RELATIONS (cont.)

-- 30th Convention Against Tortures and Other Cruel,
Inhumane, Degrading Treatment or Punishment
(Treaty Doc. 100-20)

February

-- 1st Foreign Policy Priorities of 1990

-- 2nd Status of US/Soviet Arms Control Negotiations

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Nothing scheduled as yet

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Nothing scheduled as yet

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Nothing scheduled as yet

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

Nothing scheduled as yet

JUDICIARY

January

-- 25th Caucus on Narcotics

February

-- 1st Executive hearings

LABOR

Nothing scheduled as yet

RULES

February

- 22nd "Nomination of Robert Houk
to be the Public Printer"
"Hearing to establish a monument honoring
James Mason"

- 27th Mark-up
"Robert Houk nomination"
"Monument for James Mason"

SMALL BUSINESS

Kyo Jhin hearing to be General Advocacy at Small Business
Date TBD

VETERAN AFFAIRS

Nothing scheduled as yet

ETHICS

Nothing scheduled as yet

EDUCATION AND LABOR

January

- 19th Field Hearing: H.R. 3 - Child Development and Education Act (San Francisco, CA)
- 24th Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee - Fair Chance Act (bill to be introduced by Chairman Hawkins)
- 24th/31st Health and Safety Subcommittee - OSHA's proposed standard to protect health care worker against blood borne pathogens.
- 30th Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee (bill regarding state regulations to be introduced by Chairman Hawkins)

ENERGY AND COMMERCE

January

- 24-25th Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials - 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- 25th Subcommittee on Health and the Environment - Stratospheric Ozone Protection Act

February

- 5th Subcommittee on Energy and Power - Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA)
- 9th Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials (*field hearing, Long Island, New York; fencing of railroad yards)
- 9th Subcommittee on Energy and Power - EPCA reauthorization

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

February

- 2nd Full Committee - Secretary Baker is scheduled to testify on the State Department/Foreign Affairs Budget.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

nothing scheduled

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

February

- 21-22nd, Subcommittee on Accounts (Hearings on
27-28th Funding Resolution)

March

- 14th Full Committee - mark-up on Funding Resolution is scheduled.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

January

- 25th Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands - Federal land management and global environment crisis
- 26th Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands - Hurricane Hugo and California earthquake, pertaining to historic preservation
- 30th Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations - Open space and the built environment
- Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs - Puerto Rico status
- Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands - recognize centennials of national parks

- 31st Full Committee - Committee funding resolution; Seminole Indian Claim
- February
- 1st Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment - Department of Energy budget
- 6th Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources - U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Minerals Management Service budget
- Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs - Insular areas budget
- Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources - Increase appropriations to Centennial Utah Project
- 7th Full Committee - Federal recognition to Lumbee Tribe
- 8th Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources - Office of Surface Mining, Bureau of Land Management budget
- Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment - Nuclear Regulatory budget
- 14th Full Committee - Pending business
- 21st Full Committee - Pending business
- 22nd Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources - Contributions of the mining industry to natural energy policy

JUDICIARY

nothing scheduled

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

January

-- 25th Merchant Marine Subcommittee - to revise laws affecting trade along U.S. coasts

February

-- 6th Coast Guard Subcommittee - aids to navigation

-- 8th Subcommittees on Oversight and Investigations, Fish and Wildlife, and Oceanography - designating a new ocean woodburning site

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

nothing scheduled

PUBLIC WORKS

nothing scheduled

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

nothing scheduled

STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

nothing scheduled

SMALL BUSINESS

nothing scheduled

VETERANS AFFAIRS

February

- 6-8th Full Committee - FY 1991 VA budget
- 21st Compensation, Pension and Insurance Subcommittee - FY 1991 compensation and pension budgets
- 21st Housing and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee - FY 1991 budgets for Home Loan Guaranty Program and National Cemetery System
- 27th House/Senate Full Committees - Disabled American Veterans

March

- 6th House/Senate Full Committees - Veterans of Foreign Wars
- 15th House/Senate Full Committees - Paralyzed Veterans of America, Blinded Veterans Association, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Jewish War Veterans and Ex-Prisoners of War

WAYS AND MEANS

January

- 24-25th Trade status of Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, and foreign investment
- 30-31st Trade status of Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, and foreign investment

February

- 1st Ethanol initiatives
- 6th President's FY 1990 budget
- 7-8th Tax Reform Act of 1986

SELECT COMMITTEES

AGING

January

- 19th Health and Long-Term Care
Subcommittee - Medigap insurance rates
- 24th Full Committee - Health issues of vulnerable
Americans, Secretary Sullivan is scheduled to
testify

February

- 7th Human Services Subcommittee - review Older
Americans Act Amendments of 1987

March

- early Human Services Subcommittee - SSI programs
and outreach programs

CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES

nothing scheduled

HUNGER

January

- 24th Joint hearing with Senate Agriculture
Committee on National WIC evaluation

February

- 26th Field hearing scheduled in North Dakota
regarding food stamps among Indians
- no date Field hearing scheduled in Portland, Oregon
regarding the urban situation

March

- no date Someone is scheduled to represent the
committee at the international meeting
concerning education in Bangkok

INTELLIGENCE

nothing scheduled


NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

nothing scheduled

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN SUNUNU
Chief of Staff

FROM: FREDERICK D. McCLURE 
Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: Legislative Agenda, 101st Congress, 2nd Session

Attached for your use is a month-by-month legislative calendar for January-June, 1990. The calendar lists major issues and hearings for which specific and/or approximate timetables have been set. It will be updated periodically. In addition to the calendar is a list of issues which are likely to arise early in the session, but for which a specific timetable has not been set. Also attached is a listing of committee hearings scheduled to date.

Attachments (3)

The following is a list of some of the major legislative issues on which action is currently projected to be taken up early during the second session, but for which no definite timetable has been set.

HOUSE:

1. Farm Bill (No date set/Agriculture Committee Chairman planning early consideration with bill on Floor by 5/1)
2. Campaign Finance Reforms (No date set - Foley promised Michel early vote)
3. Drug Bill - Crime Bill (Drug by early summer/Crime action likely only as an amendment to Senate passed bill)
4. Flag Constitutional Amendment (No timetable; action dependent on court decision)
5. Labor Issues
 - a. Family (Parental) Leave (No timetable set; early consideration possible)
 - b. Mandated Health Benefits (No definite timetable; early mark-up planned)
 - c. Pensions
 - d. Job Training Partnership Act Reauthorization (No definite timetable; Labor Committee Chairman has identified as a priority)
6. Older Workers Protection Act (No definite timetable; early consideration a potential)
7. Voter Registration Expansion (Potentially considered first week of session)

SENATE:

1. Appropriations (No action until after the Budget Committee approves Budget Resolution)
2. Farm Bill (Hearings in February and March. Committee Mark up in April)
3. Budget Resolution (Hearings in January and February. Mark up in March)
4. Budget Process Reform (Possible mark up in March)
5. Trade Bill (Finance Committee may mark up in September)
6. Debt Limit (Expires in September)
7. Literacy (Senate may consider S. 1310 after February recess)
8. Vocational Education (Senate may consider S. 1109 in early February)
9. Food Safety (President's bill to be introduced in early February)
10. National Service (Senate may consider S. 1430 in late February)