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Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90635
Folder ID Number: 90635-008

Folder Title:
Sunday, November 24, 1991

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(6)	
01b. Log	White House Telephone Log (Signal Switchboard) [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(6)	
02a. Memo	Camp David Visit Report for 22-24 November 1991 [redaction] (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(7)(e)	
02b. List	Camp David Visit: Motorcade (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
02c. List	Camp David Visit: Cabin Assignments (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
02d. List	Camp David Visit: Other Access (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group:

Office:

Series:

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, November 24, 1991

Pinksheet Number: dw2377

OA/ID Number: 90635-008

Date Closed: 2/21/2014

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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01a. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

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Office:

Series:

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, November 24, 1991

Date Closed: 2/21/2014	OA/ID Number: 90635-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

NOVEMBER 24th

, 19 91

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT		XXAM		USHER'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 780	TLKD-OK TO MR. JAMES W. F. ALLEN 3:39 P.M.
INC	3:39	PM	3:39		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		XXAM		CONGRESSWOMAN HELEN DELICH BENTLEY OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-225-3061	TLKD-OK WITH MRS PATRICIA A. PRESOCK 4:03 P.M.
INC	3:59	PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		XXAM		MR. ROBERT M. TEETER (b)(6)	TLKD-OK 4:15 P.M.
INC	4:09	PM	4:47		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		XXAM		SECRETARY ROBERT A. MOSBACHER (b)(6)	TLKD-OK 6:00 P.M.
INC	5:57	PM	6:02		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		XXAM		VIDEO SERVICES OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-395-4125	TLKD-OK TO STAFF SERGEANT MONIQUE PAIGE-CAMARILLO
INC	6:20	PM	6:21		
OUT		AM			6:21 P.M.
INC		PM			
OUT		XXAM		MRS. PRESCOTT BUSH (b)(6)	TLKD-OK 7:24 P.M.
XX INC	7:21	PM	7:31		

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

WASHINGTON

NOVEMBER 24th

91

19_

[illegible]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Log	White House Telephone Log (Signal Switchboard) [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group:

Office:

Series:

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, November 24, 1991

Date Closed: 2/21/2014	OA/ID Number: 90635-008
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

November 24, 1991

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	8:39 AM	8:46	Mr. Frederick D. Mc Clure	Tlkd-ok
INC	PM		(b)(6)	8:40 AM
OUT	9:39 AM	9:55	Mr. Bobby Holt	Tlkd-ok
INC	PM		(b)(6)	9:43 AM
OUT	9:55 AM	10:00	Mr. Christopher B. Emery	Tlkd-ok
INC	PM		White House Usher's Office	9:58 AM
			White House Admin x780	
OUT	10:28 AM	10:36	Mr. Marlin Fitzwater	Tlkd-ok
INC	PM		Residence, Washington, D.C.	10:30 AM
			White House Signal 7-3864	
OUT	AM		MS2 Louvenia Lewis	Tlkd-ok
INC	12:15 PM	12:16	Aspen Lodge, Camp David, Maryland	12:15 PM
			Camp David Signal 4-1630	
OUT	AM		LTCOL Michael C. Gould	Tlkd-ok
INC	1:17 PM	1:18	Hawthorne Cabin, Camp David, Maryland	1:18 PM
			Camp David Signal 4-1748	
OUT	AM		Secretary James A. Baker III	Tlkd-ok
INC	5:41 PM	5:45	Residence, Washington, D.C.	5:44 PM
			White House Signal 7-3103	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: 11-2-91 TIME: 10¹⁰
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Bobby Holt

SUBJECT: report when we stand F.R.

8-8.5 was goal for yr-en
7.5 - already in bank

Rems being 1st of 7 weeks

My 4 - did 5+ million

Das - 3 cents = 1,080,000

FOLLOW UP: " - 3 smaller cents left
(Bas, Phoenix K.G.)

Tough but positive:

Going ahead with State Chairman
Wait "heads up" when choose

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Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: _____ TIME: _____
incoming/outgoing

WITH: _____

SUBJECT: _____

direct mail project 1.8
now have 1.850,000

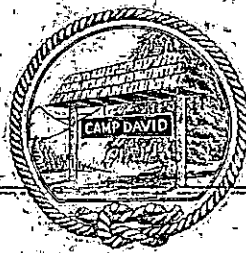
Mary Alexander - her two
confidantes:

a) Bruce al (not M.N)
wanted to cancel
(postpone return)

FOLLOW UP: _____

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✓ Copy



November 24, 1991

To: John Sununu

67

Re: Lamar Alexander Race Based Scholarship
Pronouncement.

Given the sensitivities of the Civil Rights
Bill let's be sure that all involved in
domestic policy here in the White House (Roger,
Boyden, Marlin etc) understand the
Education position and that the announcement
is coordinated with the White house.

cc: Roger Porter
Boyden, Gray
Marlin

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George Bush Handwriting

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy



November 24, 1991

Roger Porter:

^^^ What is the new Wetlands Policy reported in Paper
Saturday, relating to VP's task Force?

GB

4

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sunday
November 24, 1991

INCOMING PHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONGRESSWOMAN HELEN BENTLEY

Congresswoman Bentley called with a suggestion. Feels the President could get a good "plus" by taking a positive stand in helping McDonald Douglas. The President needs to focus on more American jobs.

She is very concerned about the President. She took a poll in Maryland recently and the President's rating there is around 35%.

When I told her the President was not available, but would return the call Monday, she said that wouldn't be necessary if her message was passed on to the President.

Patty Presock

~~CLASSIFIED~~

11/24/91

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

DW

2/21/11

Sunday, November 24, 1991 (Camp David)

Presidential Travel Report--
Foreign & Domestic, 1989-91

Helen Bentley (talked to Patty)
Porter/Wetlands/VP Task Force (see 12/1)
Lamar Alexander scholarship
announcement/race/coordinate
Bobby Holt
JABIII

Weekley Legislative Report
Cabinet Report & Correspondence
Jack Kemp speech/poverty/GB note

GEORGE BUSH

P/R2

read w/ interest

Same!

Finished for
now.

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Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Pathy
file

*Number of
Nights spent
on foreign soil*

1989 —

1990 —

1991 —

Jan 20 - Dec 31, 1989
30 nights/18 locations

Jan 1 - Dec 31, 1990
26 nights/18 locations

Jan 1 - Nov 9, 1991
26 nights/17 locations

(per Press Office)

340
365

315

82

11/12/91

Phil:

The President would like someone to do more research on the attached.

What trips -- where, how long, etc.

How does this compare to other Presidents.

Thanks

Patty Presock

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GENERAL PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present a gauge by which one can determine the amount of time the President spends on the different issues that confront him, relative to each other. It is important to know that the value of this report is its comparison over time.

These numbers have no real value or meaning if they are used alone. They also should not be interpreted to be all-inclusive; there are numerous, additional events that the President participates in every day that were not included in these totals.

The main source used to come up with this data was the President's daily, gold-line schedules. It is important to remember that these schedules are not always accurate. Events are often added or dropped from the gold-line throughout the day, and others are purposely never included. However, without going into the information collected by the President's diarist, which neither time nor security would permit us to do, these schedules are the most reliable source for determining presidential activity.

DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES

As with any statistical analysis, it is necessary to set up a framework under which to work. When determining which events to include and which not to, the basic guidelines we used were that every event appearing on the gold-line was counted, unless it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- It is a personal event
- It is a private event
- It is a meeting that occurs every day (i.e. Intelligence Briefing, National Security Briefing, and a.m. and p.m. meetings with Gov. Sununu)
- It is determined to be a strictly administrative or staff-related event
- It is not possible to determine the nature of the event
- Certain miscellaneous exceptions

The most difficult determination was how to make the issue-area categories narrow enough to have meaning, while at the same time maintaining manageability. These are the categories we used:

- Agriculture
- Child Welfare
- Crime (including Drugs, Law Enforcement, and the Judiciary)
- Economy (including the Budget, Business, and Banking)
- Education
- Energy
- Environment
- Foreign Affairs (including Defense and Veterans Affairs)
- Health Care (including Disability Issues)
- Housing
- Labor
- Minorities (including Civil Rights)
- Religion (including Moral Issues)
- Science and Technology (including Space)
- Sports and Entertainment
- Transportation
- Volunteerism
- Miscellaneous (events that do not fall into one of the above)
- General Domestic (events that can not be categorized because they cover a wide variety of issues, i.e. Domestic Policy Council meetings)
- Political (i.e. fundraisers)

When "All Domestic" is used as a category, the numbers are a compilation of every one of these categories except Foreign and Political.

Specific criteria were also used to classify each individual event. Whenever possible, we examined the context of the President's remarks to determine the nature of the event. For example, if he addressed the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, presumably a Business-related event, but spoke about the Gulf War, it was categorized under Foreign Affairs. On all other occasions, the event was classified under the most obvious category. Certain events were counted in more than one category, but this was done as little as possible and never was an event put in more than three categories.

Finally, when attempting to make conclusions, it is important to examine the data in the context of events that were taking place at the time. For example, the reason for a lower number of total events in the third quarter of each year is because that is when the President is on vacation; the reason that foreign events dominated domestic events in the third and fourth quarters of 1990 and the first quarter of 1991 is due to the situation in the Gulf.

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY - NUMERICAL TOTALS

TOTAL PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY 1989

	Agriculture	Child Welfare	Crime	Economy	Education	Energy	Environment	Foreign Aff.	Health Care	Housing	Labor	Minority Iss.	Misc.	Multi-Issue	Religious Issue	Science	Sports & Ent.	Transportation	Volunteerism	TOTAL DOMESTIC	TOTAL EVENTS	POLITICAL EVENTS
January	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	14	4
February	0	1	2	16	1	0	0	48	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	2	35	83	6
March	1	3	14	11	8	0	4	43	1	0	2	2	0	2	3	2	3	0	5	61	104	8
1st Quarter	1	4	17	31	9	0	4	97	4	0	2	2	0	6	6	2	8	0	8	104	201	18
April	1	0	7	6	6	1	4	41	3	0	2	3	1	1	1	4	9	1	9	59	100	8
May	0	4	8	11	11	1	3	71	4	0	3	4	0	2	4	1	7	0	2	65	136	17
June	0	3	7	9	6	1	13	51	4	1	1	2	2	0	4	1	9	1	7	71	122	10
2nd Quarter	1	7	22	26	23	3	20	163	11	1	6	9	3	3	9	6	25	2	18	195	358	35
July	1	0	2	4	3	1	2	82	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	5	0	0	23	105	6
August	1	1	8	7	1	0	2	28	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	30	58	7
September	1	2	11	6	11	0	8	36	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	5	0	2	54	90	9
3rd Quarter	3	3	21	17	15	1	12	146	3	0	1	4	0	1	5	4	3	0	4	107	253	22
October	0	2	4	11	6	1	2	43	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	6	1	2	47	90	17
November	0	1	3	7	5	0	4	42	5	2	2	2	4	1	3	1	4	0	4	48	90	14
December	0	0	3	16	1	0	1	39	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	31	70	8
4th Quarter	0	3	10	34	12	1	7	124	10	2	3	6	8	1	6	3	11	1	8	126	250	39
TOTAL EVENTS	5	17	70	108	59	5	43	530	28	3	12	21	11	11	26	15	57	3	38	532	1062	114

TOTAL PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY 1990

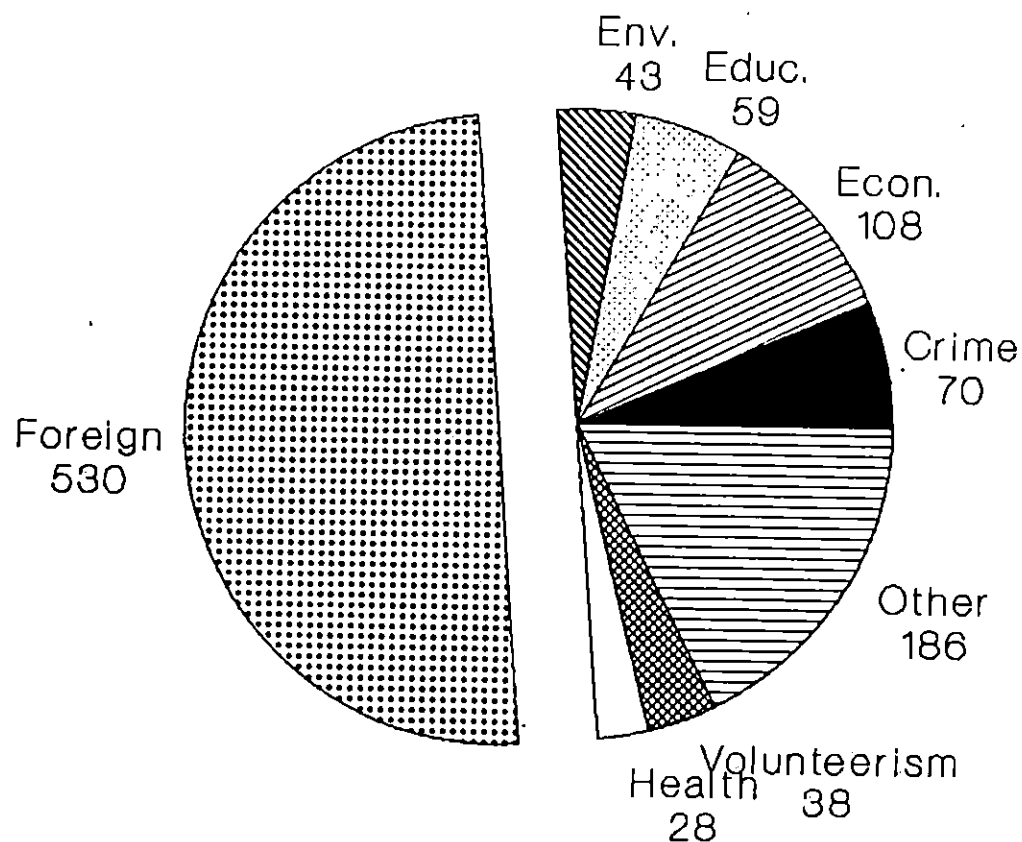
	Agriculture	Child Welfare	Crime	Economy	Education	Energy	Environment	Foreign Aff.	Health Care	Housing	Labor	Minority Iss.	Misc.	Multi-Issue	Religious Iss.	Science	Sports & Ent.	Transportation	Volunteerism	TOTAL DOMESTIC	TOTAL EVENTS	POLITICAL EVENTS
January	2	1	8	9	5	0	4	28	1	1	0	5	2	1	2	1	3	0	6	51	79	10
February	1	2	13	6	3	0	2	40	7	0	0	2	3	0	2	8	9	0	1	59	99	6
March	1	3	10	12	4	2	3	34	3	0	1	2	3	0	5	1	8	2	4	64	98	11
1st Quarter	4	6	31	27	12	2	9	102	11	1	1	9	8	1	9	10	20	2	11	174	276	27
April	2	0	4	5	5	1	8	47	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	12	0	8	52	99	14
May	0	0	3	9	11	0	4	43	4	1	2	4	0	0	3	4	3	1	4	53	96	17
6 June	1	0	6	9	1	0	2	42	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	6	0	1	35	77	13
2nd Quarter	3	0	13	23	17	1	14	132	10	1	3	5	2	0	5	8	21	1	13	140	272	44
July	0	0	9	13	3	0	0	49	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	1	5	0	2	41	90	10
August	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	19	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	30	4
September	0	0	2	9	4	0	1	39	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	4	0	2	28	67	19
3rd Quarter	0	0	11	28	7	1	1	107	3	0	1	2	5	0	6	1	10	0	4	80	187	33
October	0	0	1	15	2	0	2	38	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	4	0	6	37	75	32
November	1	0	1	4	0	0	4	68	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	84	13
December	1	0	4	7	3	3	0	60	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	27	87	2
4th Quarter	2	0	6	26	5	3	6	166	1	1	2	4	6	0	4	2	4	0	8	80	246	47
TOTAL EVENTS	9	6	61	104	41	7	30	507	25	3	7	20	21	1	24	21	55	3	36	474	981	151

TOTAL PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY 1991

	Agriculture	Child Welfare	Crime	Economy	Education	Energy	Environment	Foreign Aff.	Health Care	Housing	Labor	Minority Iss.	Misc.	Multi-Issue	Religious Iss.	Science	Sports & Ent.	Transportation	Volunteerism	TOTAL DOMESTIC	TOTAL EVENTS	POLITICAL EVENTS
January	0	0	3	7	1	1	1	49	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	21	70	5
February	0	0	1	10	3	1	0	46	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	3	1	3	1	31	77	6
March	0	0	5	4	5	0	6	50	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	0	4	38	88	6
1st Quarter	0	0	9	21	9	2	7	145	7	1	0	2	4	3	5	5	7	3	5	90	235	17
April	1	0	4	7	11	0	1	37	5	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	6	1	8	52	89	2
May	1	1	4	9	8	0	3	57	5	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	6	0	1	48	105	12
June	0	1	5	5	11	0	2	43	7	1	3	5	3	5	6	1	8	2	2	67	110	9
2nd Quarter	2	2	13	21	30	0	6	137	17	1	4	6	7	8	11	5	20	3	11	167	304	23
July	1	0	0	4	6	1	3	90	4	1	2	0	1	3	3	1	3	1	0	34	124	1
August	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0
September	0	0	3	6	8	1	3	39	3	0	0	3	1	9	1	3	2	1	6	50	89	10
3rd Quarter	1	0	4	10	14	2	6	135	7	1	2	3	3	14	4	4	5	2	6	88	223	11
October																						
November																						
December																						
4th Quarter																						
TOTAL EVENTS	3	2	26	52	53	4	19	417	31	3	6	11	14	25	20	14	32	8	22	345	762	51

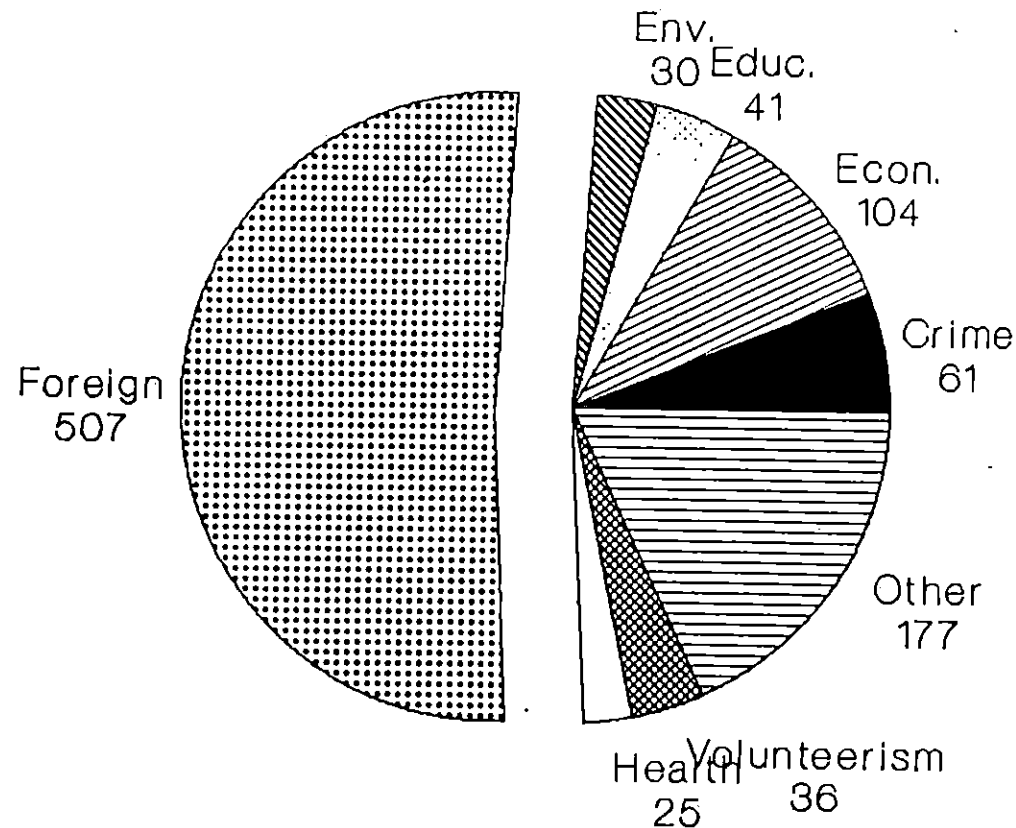
PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY - GRAPHS

Presidential Activity 1989



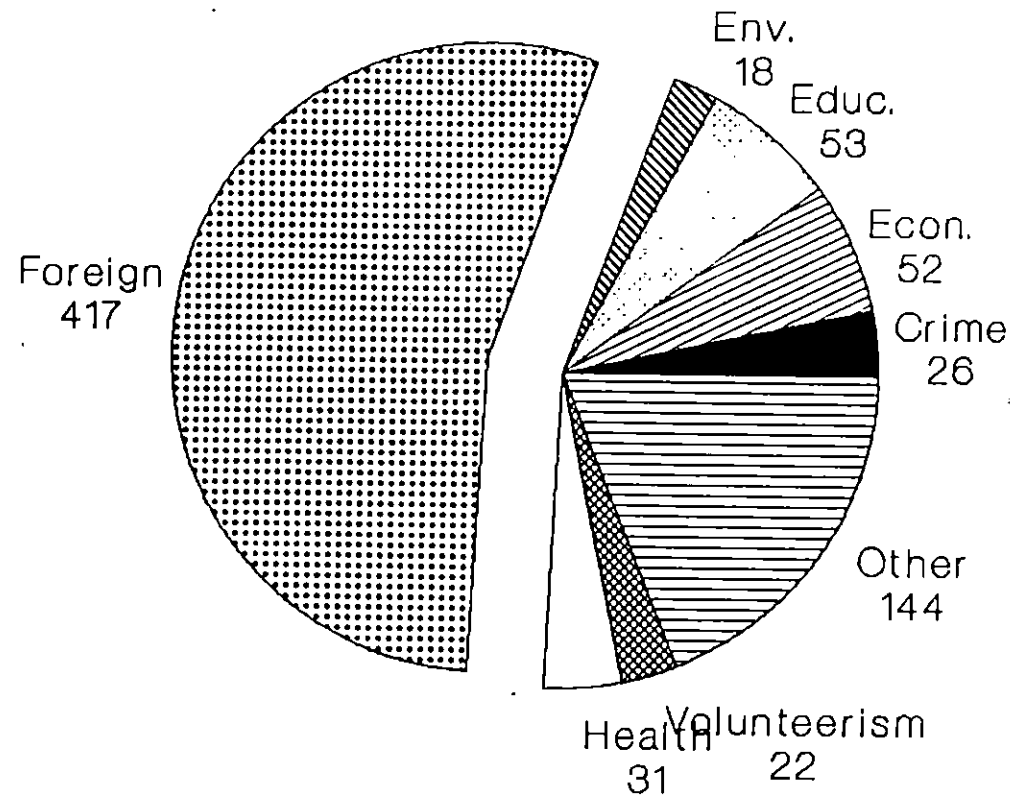
Total Events = 1062

Presidential Activity 1990



Total Events = 981

Presidential Activity 1991

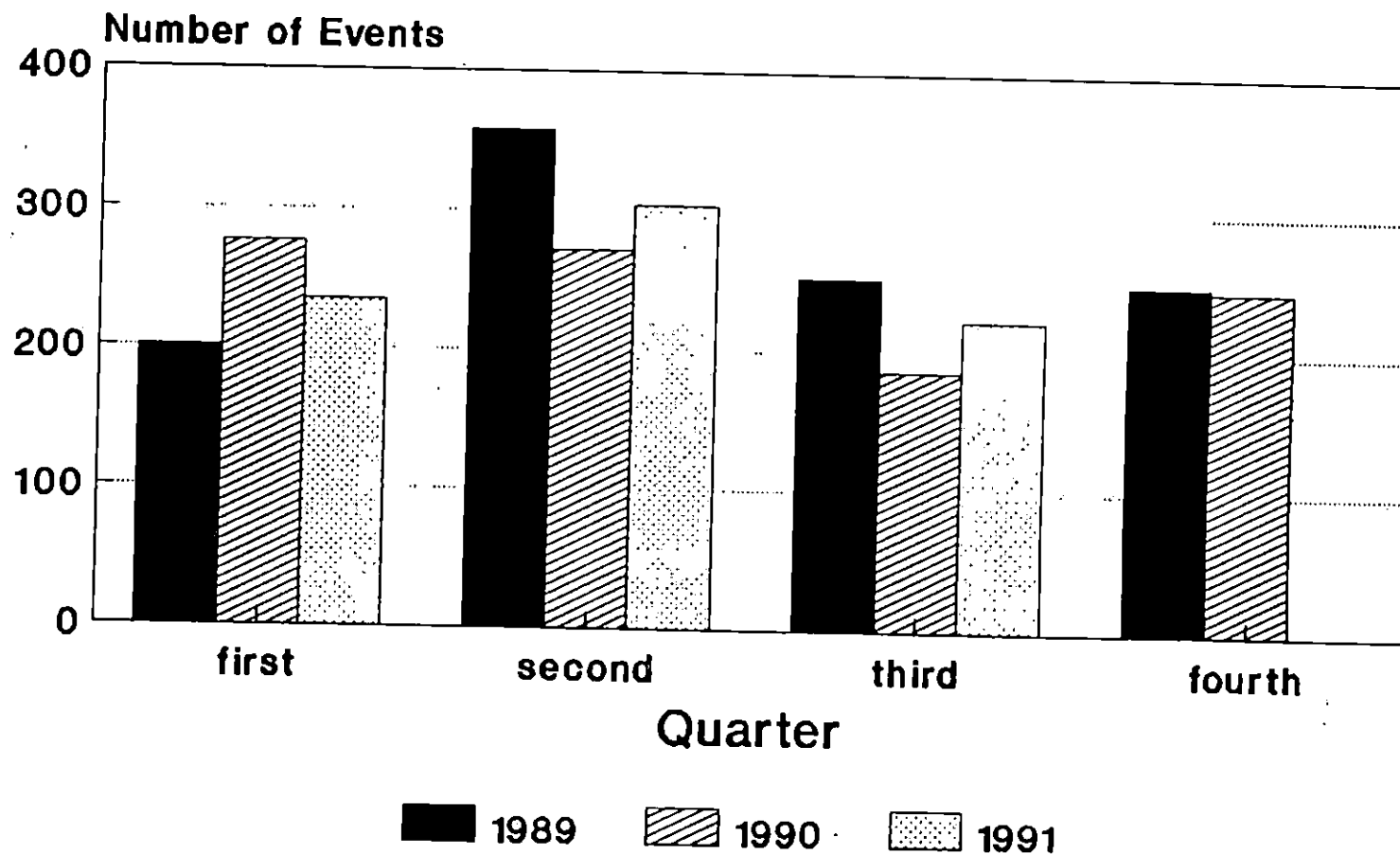


Total Events = 763

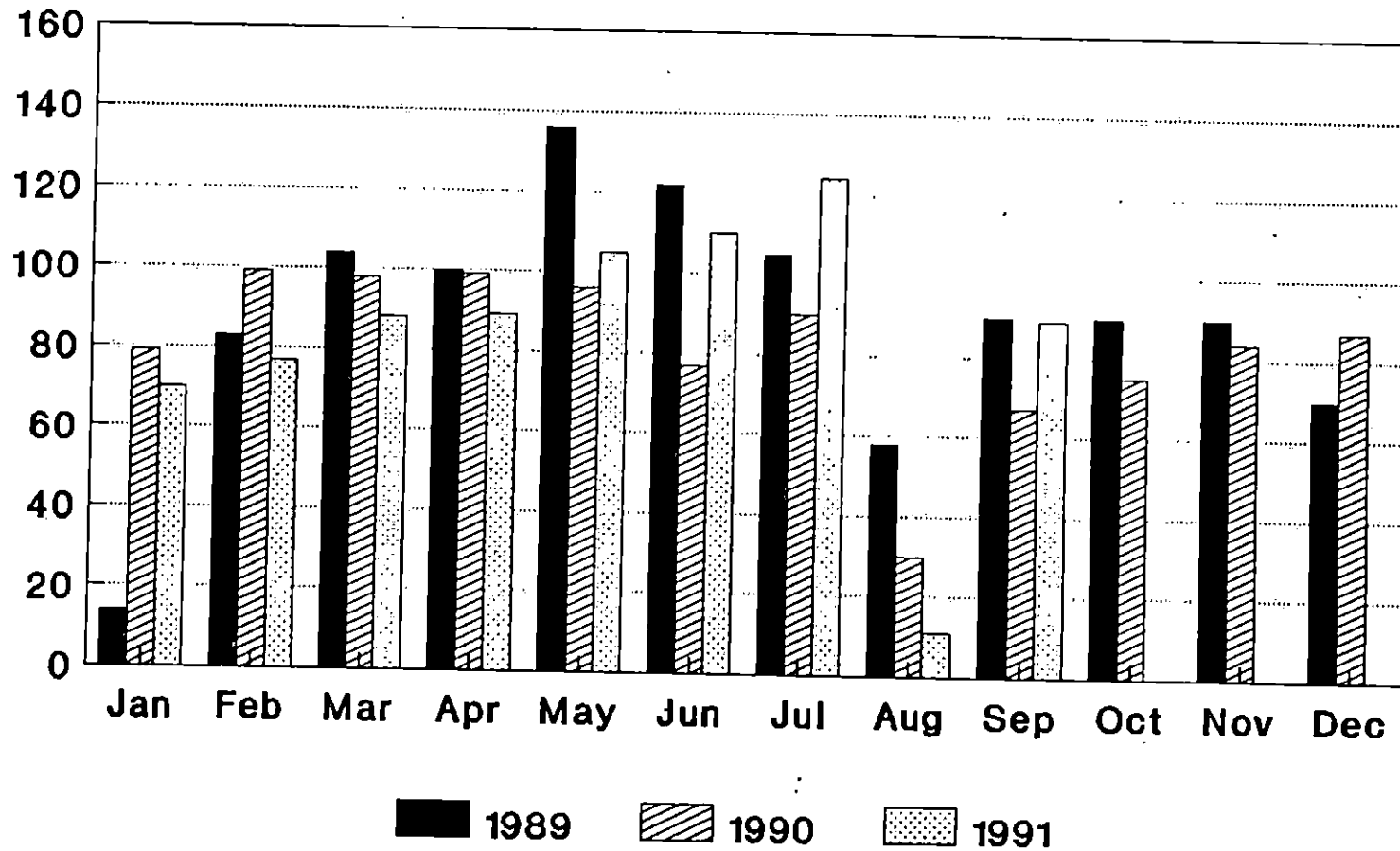
(Only Three Quarters of 1991)

Total Events

Comparison by Quarter

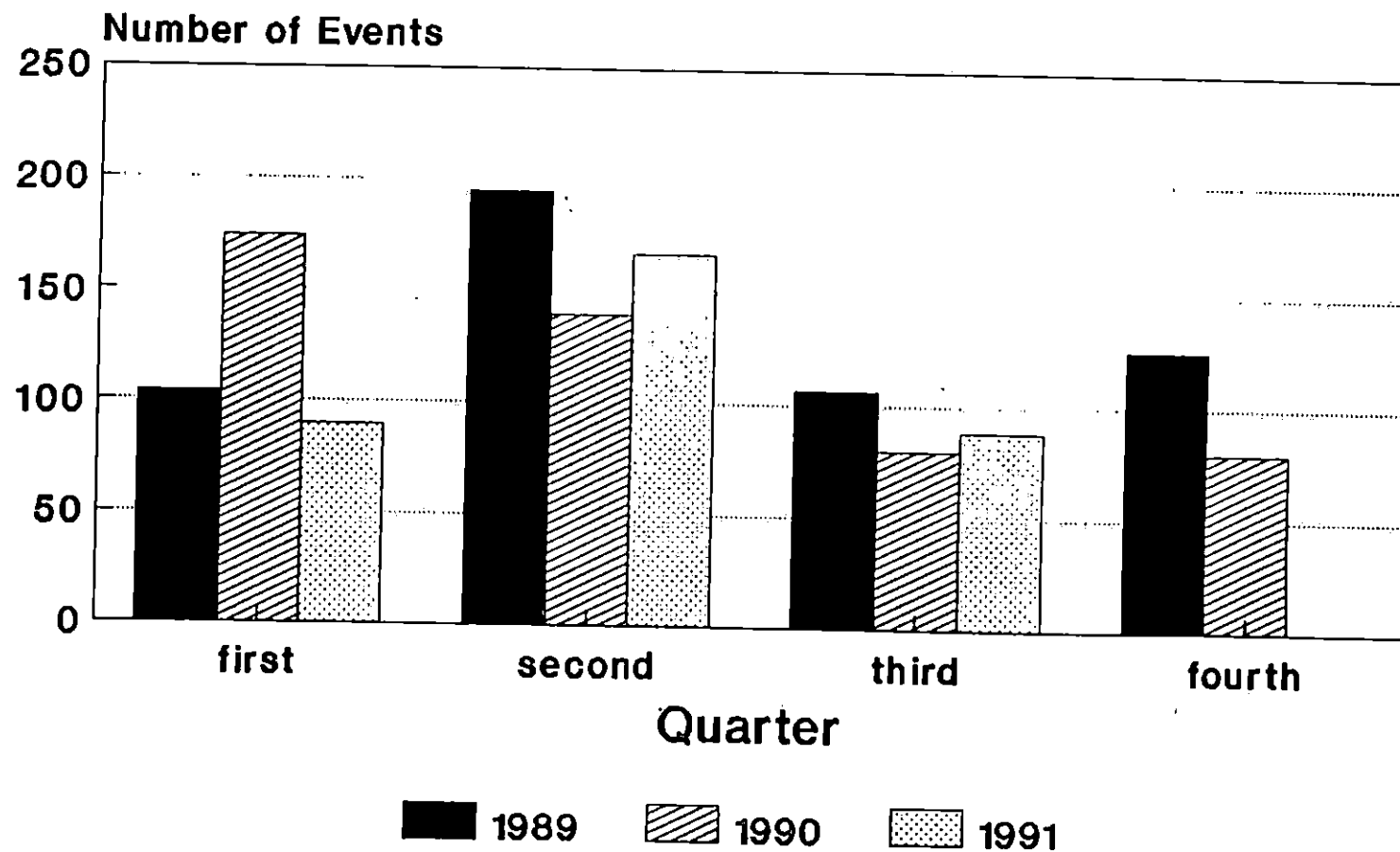


Total Events By Month



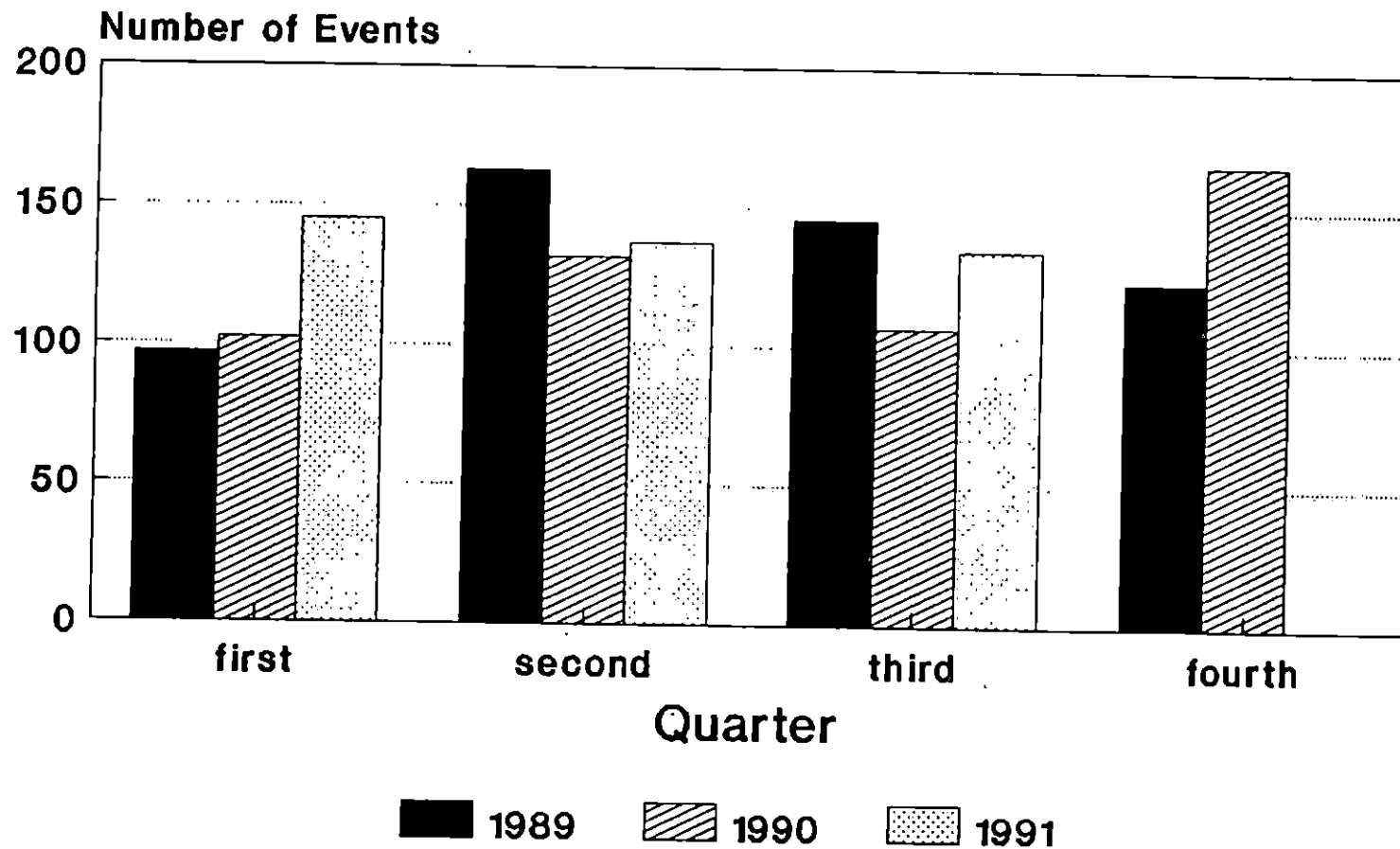
**COMPARISON GRAPHS
DOMESTIC VS. FOREIGN ACTIVITY**

Total Domestic Comparison by Quarter

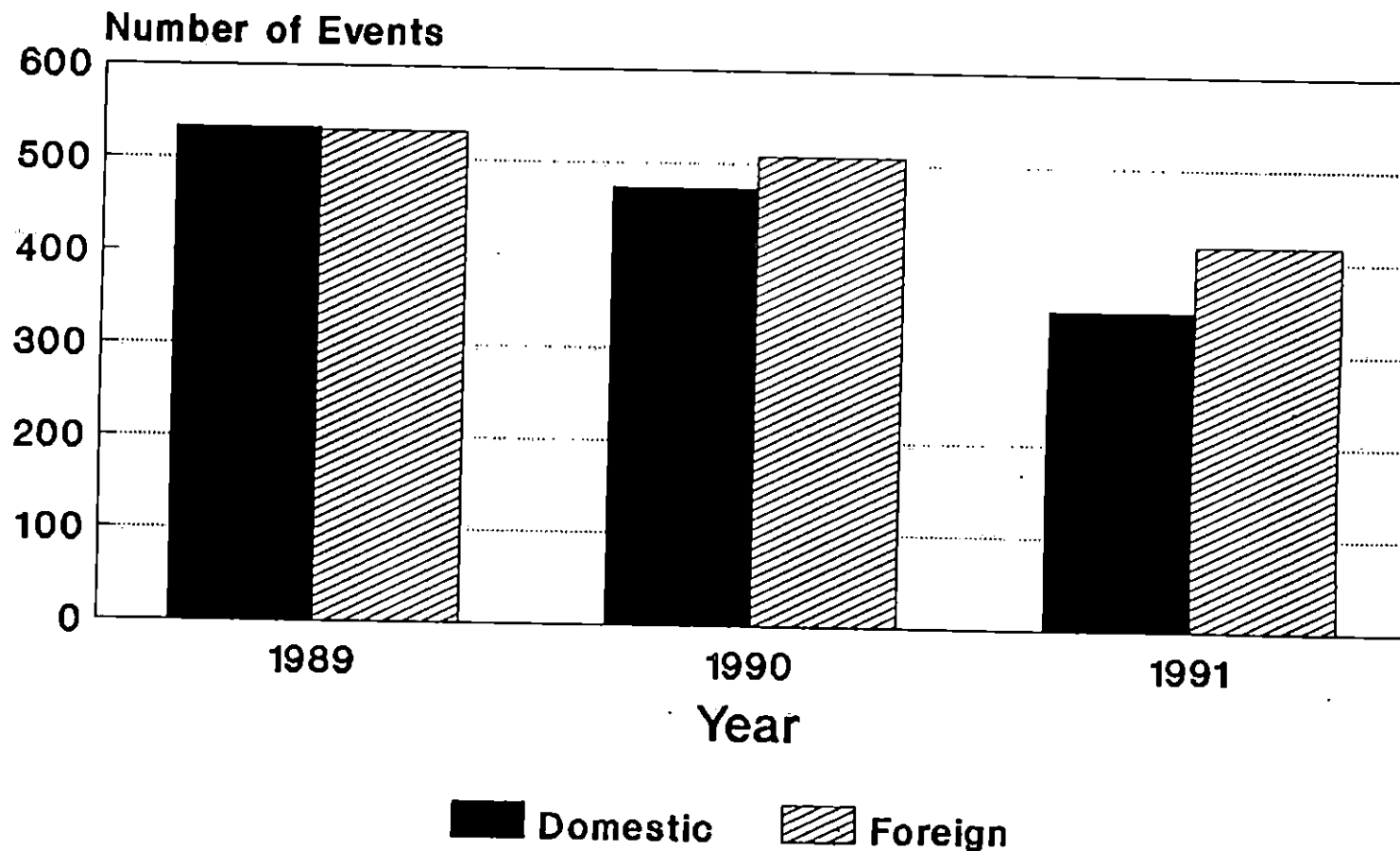


Foreign Affairs

Comparison by Quarter

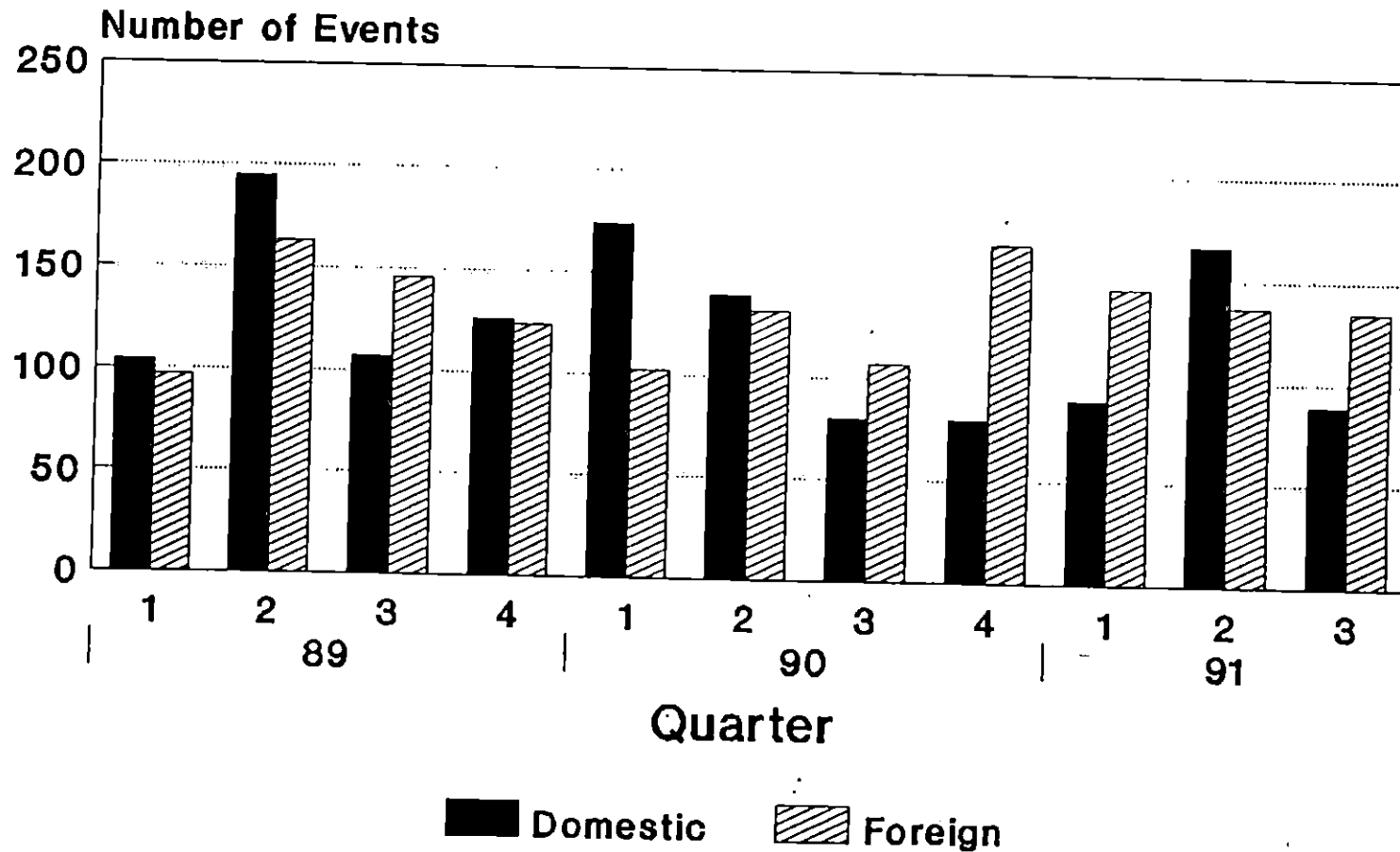


Domestic vs. Foreign By Year



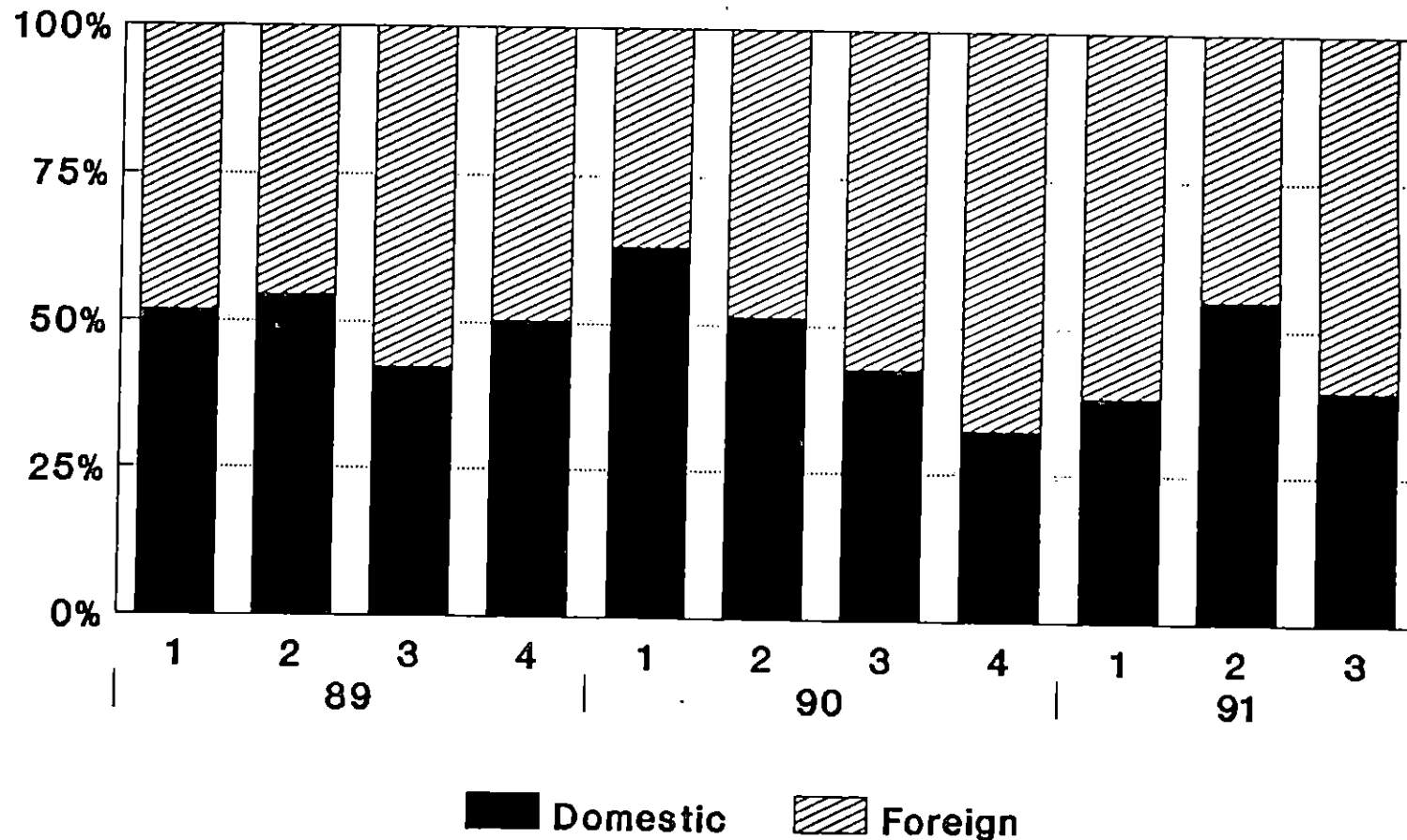
(Only Three Quarters of 1991)

Domestic vs. Foreign Comparison by Quarter



Domestic vs. Foreign

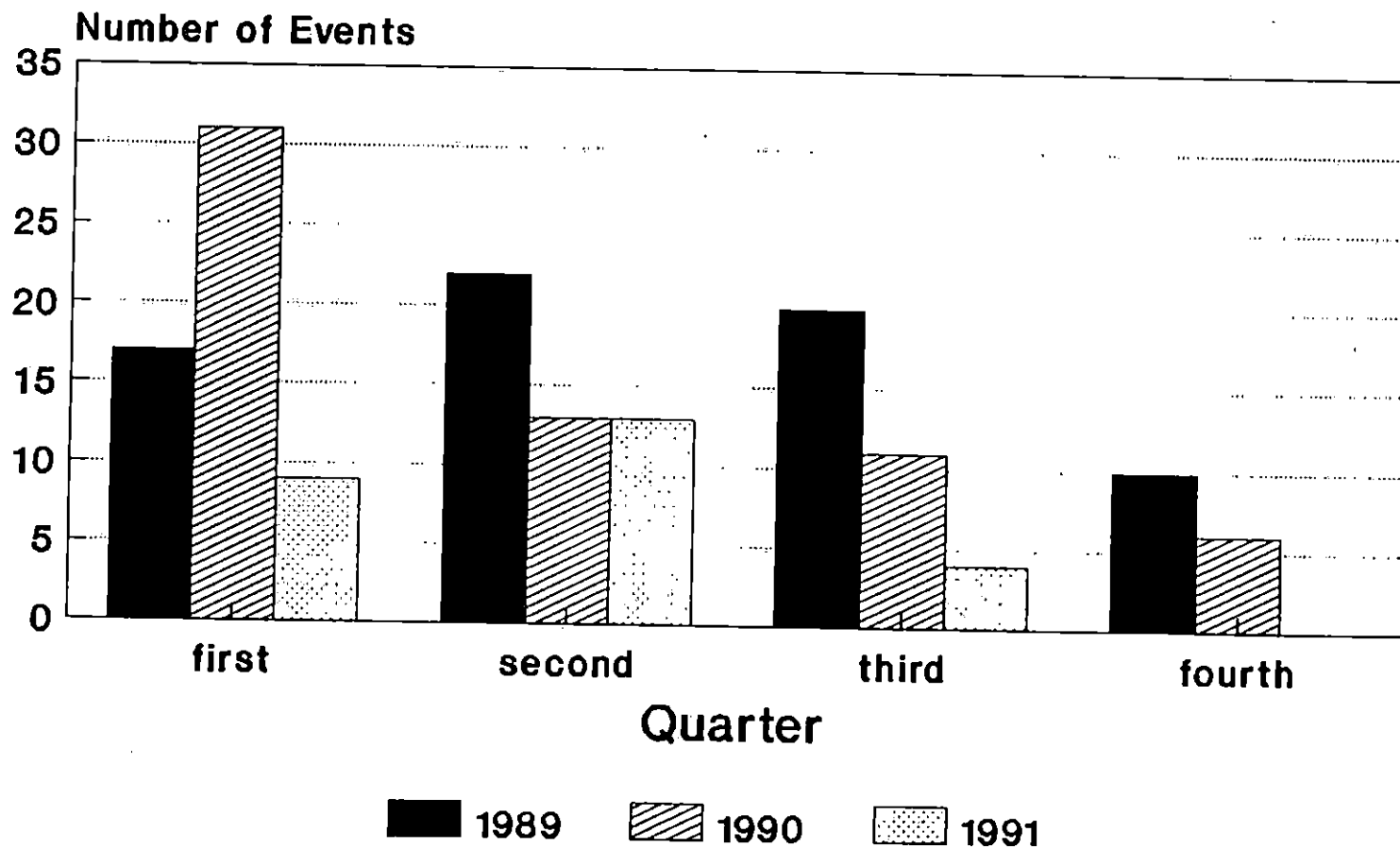
Percent of Total Events, by Quarter



MAJOR ISSUE-AREA GRAPHS

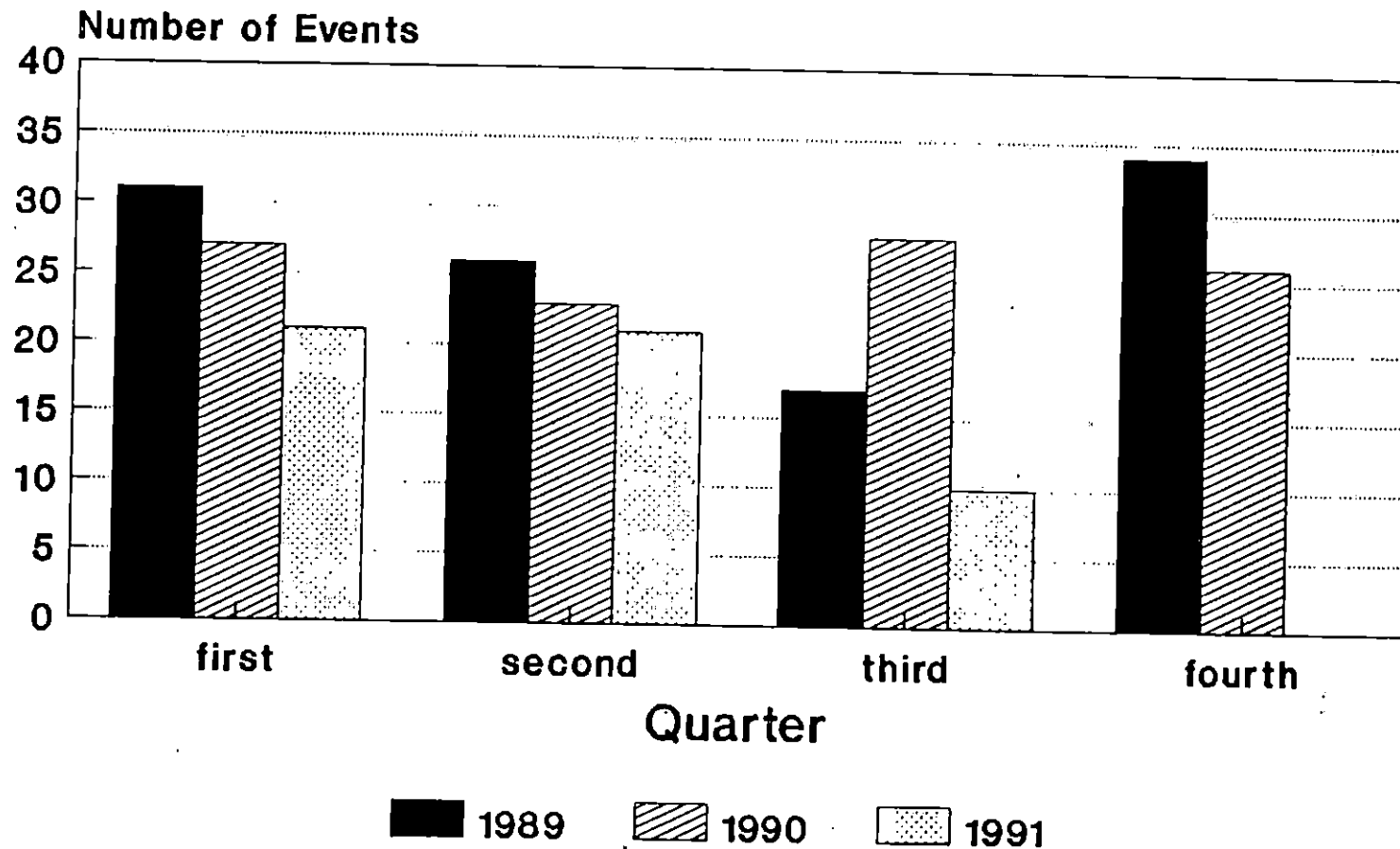
Crime

Comparison by Quarter



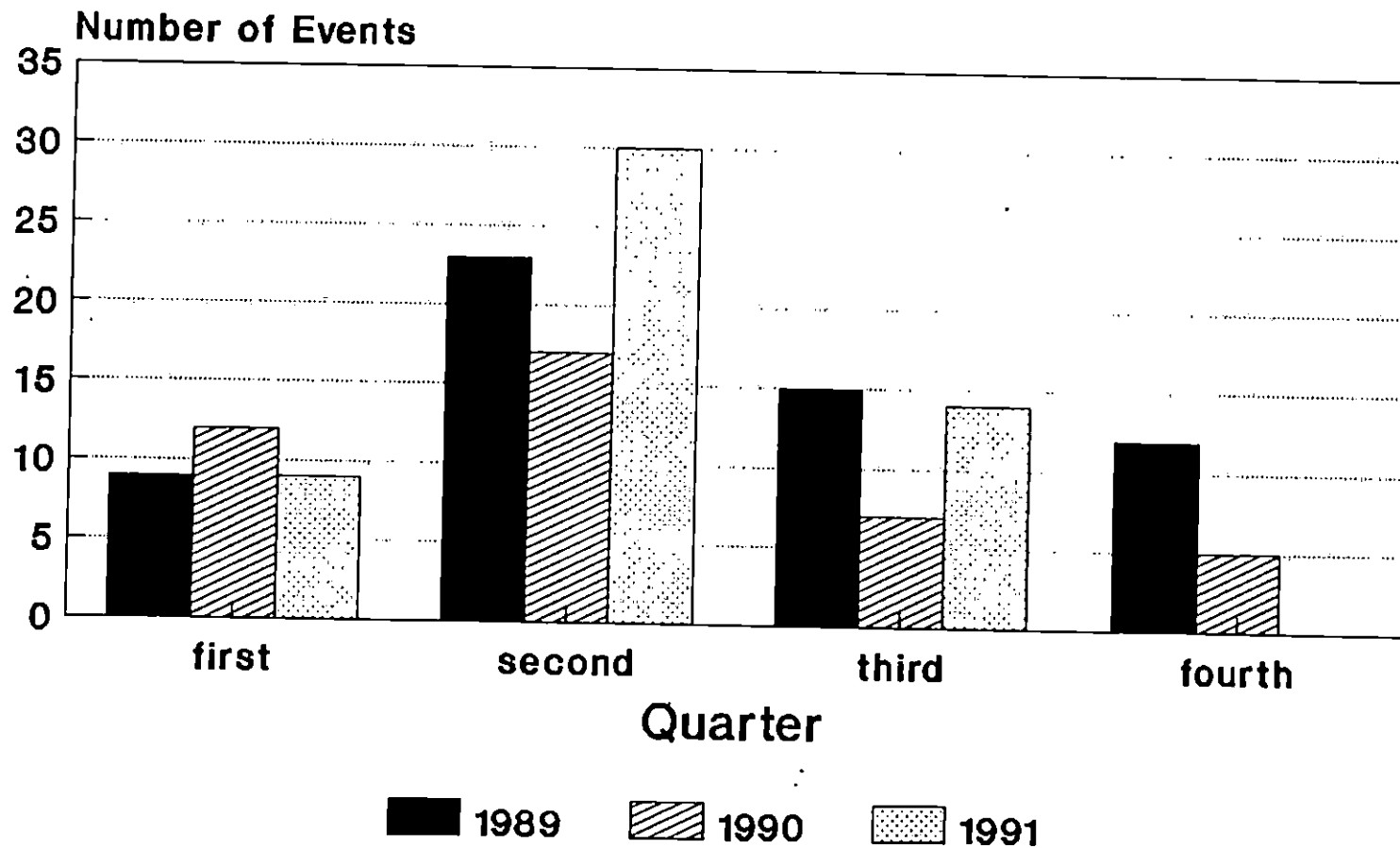
Economy

Comparison by Quarter



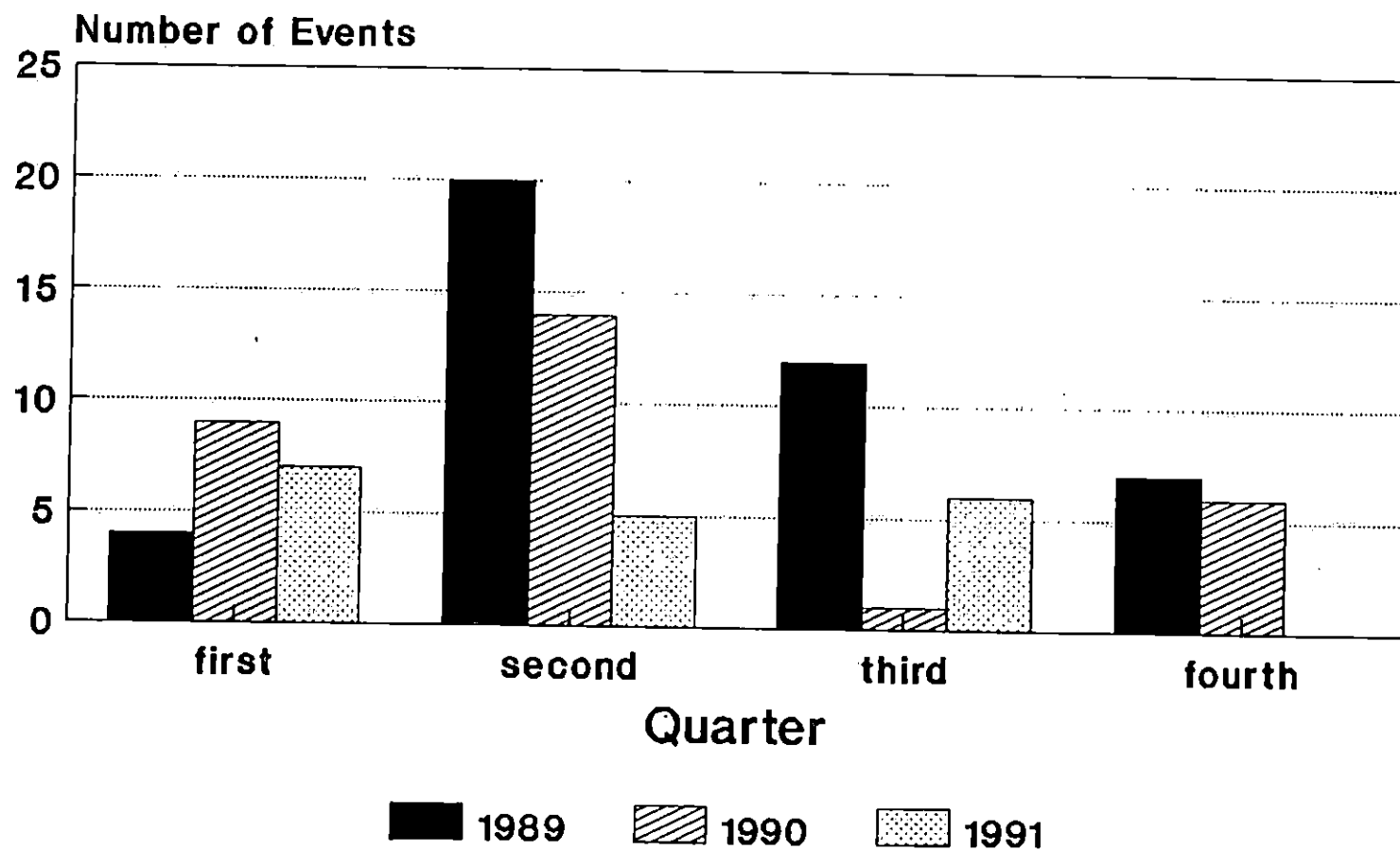
Education

Comparison by Quarter

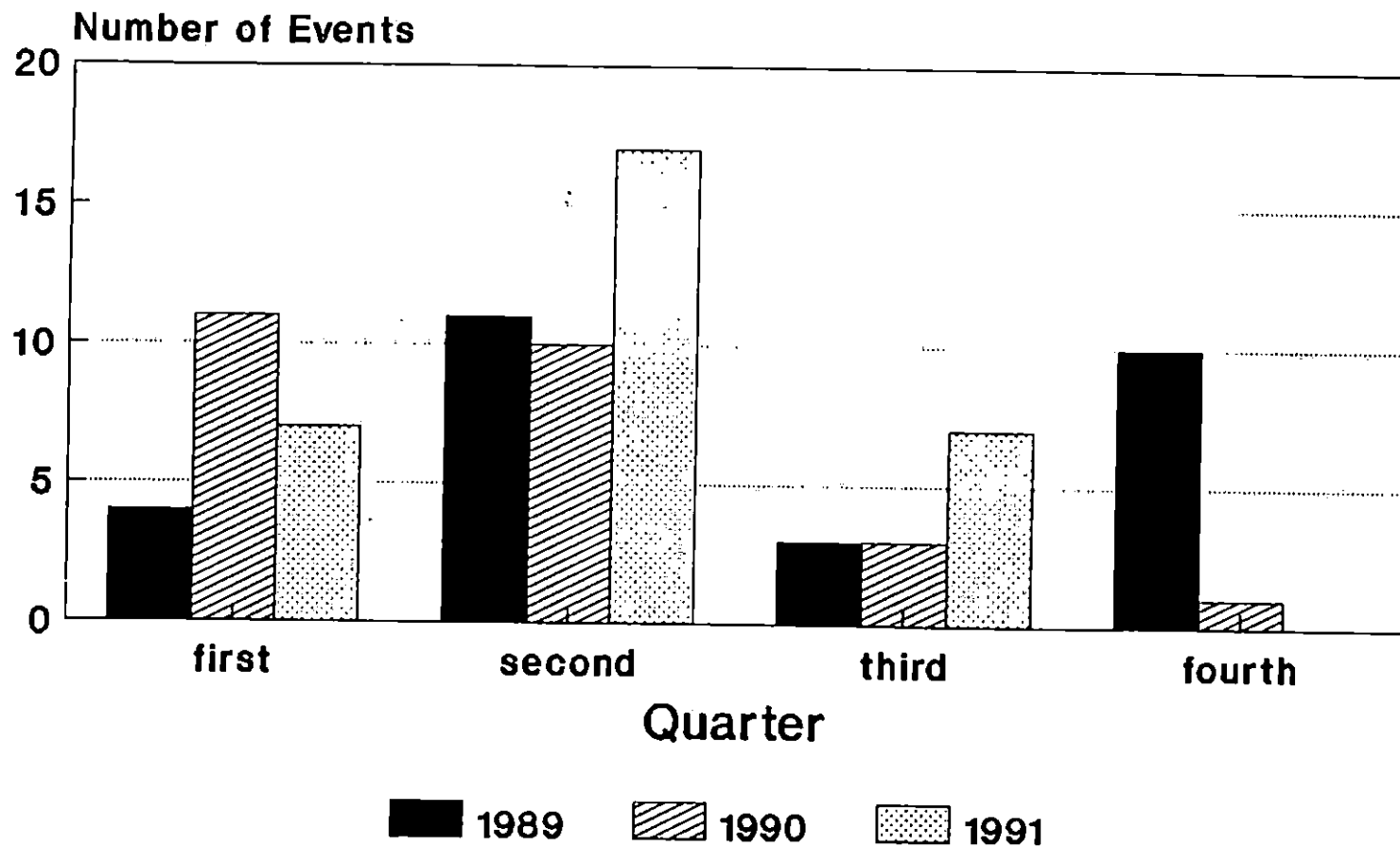


Environment

Comparison by Quarter

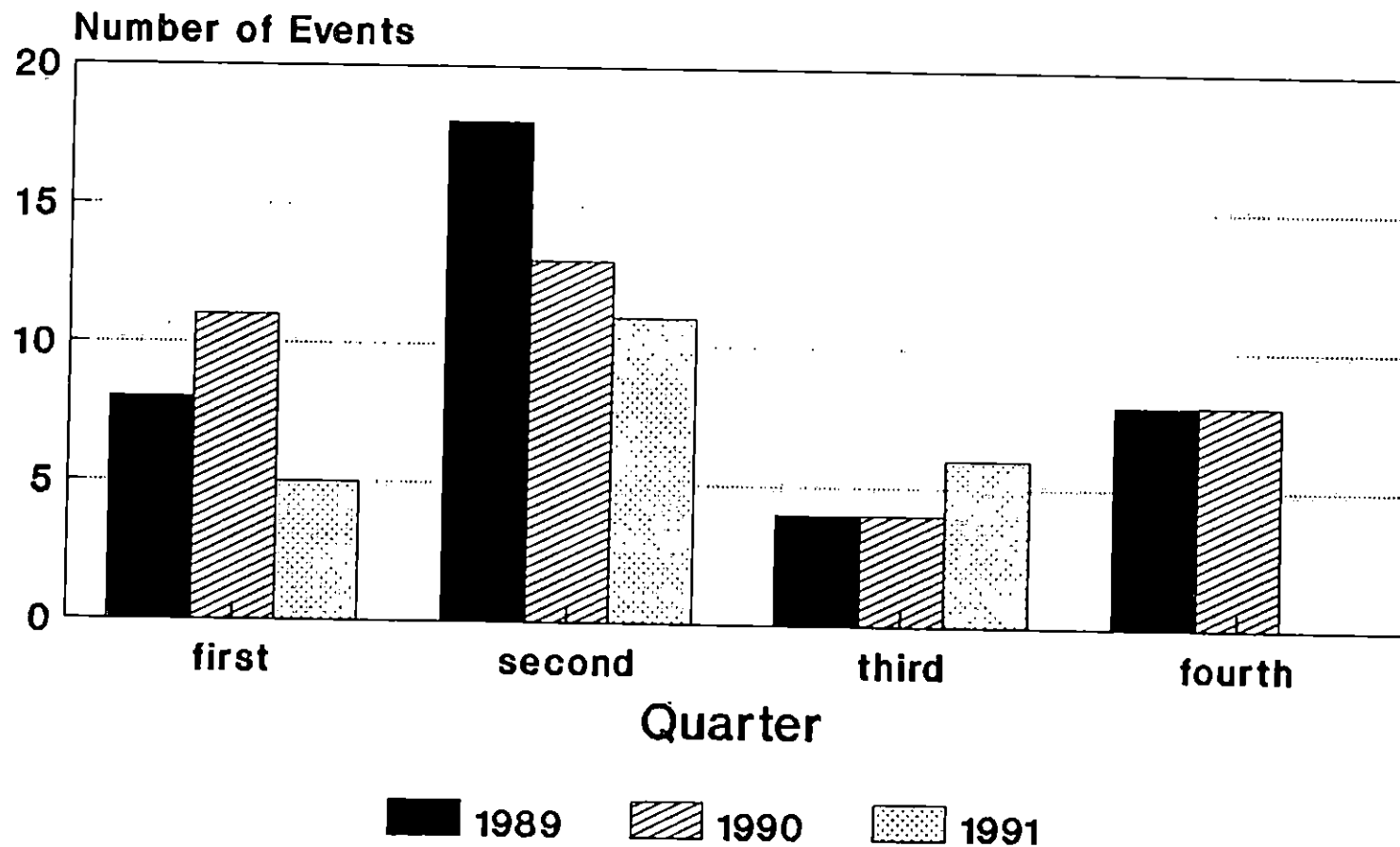


Health Care Comparison by Quarter



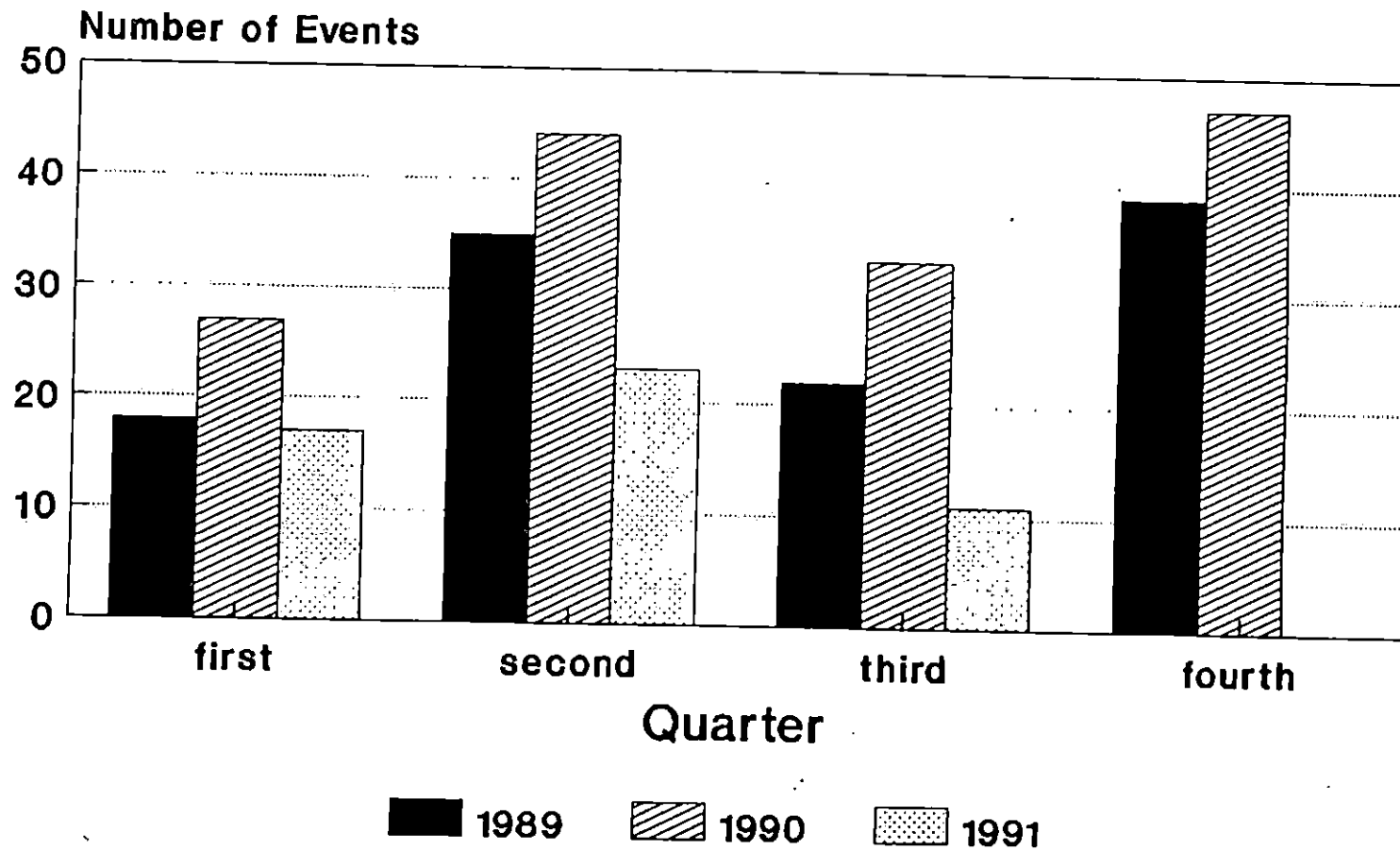
Volunteerism

Comparison by Quarter



POLITICAL EVENTS GRAPH

Political Comparison by Quarter



PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

(Prepared by Office of the Press Secretary)

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL SUMMARY

Revised as of 08/01/91

BY MONTH

1989

JANUARY (1)

31 Norfolk, VA

FEBRUARY (10)

10 Ottawa, Canada
10 - 12 Kennebunkport, ME
13 Manchester, NH
15 Columbia, SC
17 St. Louis, MO
22 Anchorage, AK
23 - 25 Tokyo, Japan
25 - 27 Beijing, China
27 Seoul, Korea
27 Anchorage, AK

MARCH (5)

9 New York, NY
16 Houston, TX
16 Colorado Springs, CO
22 Wilmington, DE
22 Lancaster, PA
28 Vienna, VA

APRIL (12)

3 Baltimore, MD
13 Union, NJ
17 Hamtramck, MI
24 Norfolk, VA
24 Chicago, IL
24 Bismarck, ND
25 Los Angeles, CA
26 Austin, TX
26 Miami, FL
27 Clearwater, FL
30 New York, NY

MAY (14)

12 College Station/Houston, TX
13 Lorman, MS
13 Starkville, MS
14 Lexington, KY
18 Rochester, NY
18 - 21 Kennebunkport, ME
21 Boston, MA
21 Greenwich, CT
24 New London, CT
26 - 28 Rome, Italy
28 - 30 Brussels, Belgium
30 - 31 Bonn, Germany
31 Mainz, Germany
31 London, England

JUNE (12)

1 - 2 London, England
2 - 4 Kennebunkport, ME
12 West Yellowstone, MT
12 Yellowstone National Park, WY
13 Grand Teton National Park, NV
13 Lincoln, NE
15 Glynnco, GA
19 Wyncote, PA
21 Richmond, VA
22 New York, NY
28 Baltimore, MD
30 Kennebunkport, ME

JULY (6)

1 - 5 Kennebunkport, ME
9 - 11 Gdansk, Poland
11 - 13 Budapest, Hungary
13 - 17 Paris, France
17 - 18 The Hague, Netherlands
31 Chicago, IL

AUGUST (4)

4 Baltimore, MD
7 Bowling Green, VA
16 Miami, FL
19 - 31 Kennebunkport, ME

SEPTEMBER (13)

1 - 5 Kennebunkport, ME
7 Baltimore, MD
8 New Orleans, LA
18 Sioux Falls, SD
18 Helena, MT
18 - 19 Spokane, WA
22 Newark, NJ
22 - 24 Kennebunkport, ME
23 Boston, MA
25 - 26 New York, NY
27 - 28 Charlottesville, VA
29 Charleston, SC
29 Annapolis, MD

OCTOBER (9)

4 Chantilly, VA
8 Baltimore, MD
12 Gulfport, MS
12 New York, NY
20 San Francisco, CA
20 San Jose, CA
20 Oakland, CA
20 Santa Cruz, CA
27 - 28 San Jose, Costa Rica

NOVEMBER (10)

3 Richmond, VA
3 Norfolk, VA
3 Bloomfield, NJ
5 Andover, MA
5 Greenwich, CT
10 - 11 Dallas, TX
16 Houston, TX
20 Chicago, IL
20 Providence, RI
22 Memphis, TN

DECEMBER (10)

2 - 3 Malta
3 - 4 Brussels, Belgium
7 Houston, TX
8 Denver, CO
8 Des Moines, IA
15 New York, NY
16 St. Martin, Virgin Islands
27 - 30 Beeville, TX
27 Corpus Christi, TX
30 - 31 Houston, TX

1990

JANUARY (7)

1 Montgomery, AL
8 Orlando, FL
12 Cincinnati, OH
16 Alexandria, VA
19 Atlanta, GA
19 Miami, FL
23 Kansas City, MO

FEBRUARY (14)

2 Raleigh, NC
 Knoxville, TN
6 Barstow, CA
6 - 7 Los Angeles, CA
 San Francisco, CA
7 - 8 Omaha, NE
8 Columbus, OH
15 Barranquilla, Colombia
 Cartagena, Colombia
16 - 19 Kennebunkport, ME
22 Baltimore, MD
28 Staten Island, NY
28 San Francisco, CA
28 Los Angeles, CA

MARCH (3)

2 Los Angeles, CA
 Santa Anna, CA
2 - 4 Palm Springs, CA

APRIL (9)

2 - 3 Atlanta, GA
Cincinnati, OH
Indianapolis, IN
Dearborn, MI
10 Toronto, Ontario, Canada
13 - 14 Hamilton, Bermuda
19 - 22 Key Largo, FL
Birmingham, AL
Islamorada, FL

MAY (11)

4 Stillwater, OK
Tulsa, OK
11 - 12 Kingsville, TX
Columbia, SC
Lynchburg, VA
18 - 21 Dallas, TX
Austin, TX
Houston, TX
Portland, OR
Los Angeles, CA
25 - 28 Kennebunkport, ME

JUNE (7)

7 - 8 Milwaukee, WI
Chicago, IL
Des Moines, IA
Omaha, NE
20 Huntsville, AL
Charlotte, NC
29 - 30 Kennebunkport, ME

JULY (12)

1 - 4 Kennebunkport, ME

5 - 6 London, England (NATO)

7 - 11 Houston, TX (Economic Summit)

18 - 20 Anaheim, CA
Yorba Linda, CA
Boise, ID
Billings, MT
Cheyenne, WY

21 Newport News, VA

24 Philadelphia, PA
New York, NY

27 - 29 Kennebunkport, ME

AUGUST (5)

2	Aspen, CO
10 - 14	Kennebunkport, ME
15 - 19	Kennebunkport, ME
20	Baltimore, MD
	North Kingstown, RI
20 - 28	Kennebunkport, ME
21	Falmouth, ME
30 - 31	Kennebunkport, ME

SEPTEMBER (6)

1 - 3 Kennebunkport, ME
6 Topeka, KS
Tallahassee, FL
7 - 9 Helsinki, Finland
18 - 19 Denver, CO
Los Angeles, CA
San Francisco, CA
26 - 27 Akron, OH
Chicago, IL
Minneapolis, MN
Cleveland, OH
Detroit, MI
29 - 30 New York, NY (U.N. General Assembly & Children's
World Summit)

OCTOBER 18

- 1 New York, NY (U.N. General Assembly & Children's
World Summit)
- 10 Raleigh, NC
St. Petersburg, FL
Atlanta, GA
- 15 - 16 Dallas, TX
Omaha, NE
Des Moines, IA (RON)
Wheaton, IL
Grand Rapids, MI
- 23 Burlington, VT
Manchester, NH
Waterbury, CT
Stamford, CT
- 25 - 29 Irvine, CA
Los Angeles, CA
Honolulu, HA
San Francisco, CA
Oklahoma City, OK

NOVEMBER

- 1 - 6 Burlington, MA
Mashpee, MA
Orlando, FL
Cincinnati, OH
Rochester, MN
Des Moines, IA
Houston, TX
Tyler, TX
Waco, TX
- 16 - 23 Prague, Czechoslovakia
Ludwigswafen, Germany
Paris, France
Jetta, Saudi Arabia
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Cairo, Egypt
Geneva, Switzerland
- 26 - 27 Monterrey, Mexico

DECEMBER (5)

- 2 - 3 Brasilia, Brazil
4 Montivideo, Uruguay
- 5 - 6 Buenos Aires, Argentina
7 Santiago, Chile
8 Caracas, Venezuela

1991

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

- 1 Jacksonville, NC
 Goldsboro, NC
 Savannah, GA
 Hobe Sound, FL
- 6 New York, NY
- 15 - 18 Kennebunkport, ME

MARCH

- 13 - 17 Ottawa, Canada
 Martinique, French West Indies
 Hamilton, Bermuda
- 31 - Islamorada, Florida
through

APRIL

- 3 Islamorada, Florida
- 4 - 8 Los Angeles, California
 Houston, Texas
 Dallas, Texas
- 13 Montgomery, Alabama
- 24 - 29 Boston, Massachusetts
 Kennebunkport, Maine
 New Haven, Connecticut
 Kennebunkport, Maine
 Colorado Springs, Colorado

MAY

- 3 St. Louis, Missouri
- 4 Ann Arbor, Michigan
- 10 Princeton, New Jersey
- 12 Hampton, Virginia
- 22 Minneapolis, Minnesota

JUNE

- 1 West Point Academy, New York
- 6 Atlanta, Georgia
- 14 - 17 Los Angeles, California
Grand Junction, Colorado
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

JULY

- 3 - 4 Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota
Springfield, Missouri
Marshfield, Missouri
Grand Rapids, Michigan
- 9 Toronto, Canada
- 11 - 14 Kennebunkport, Maine
- 14 Paris, France
- 14 - 18 London, England (1991 Economic Summit)
- 18 - 20 Athens, Greece
- 19 Souda Bay, Crete, Greece
- 20 - 21 Ankara, Turkey
- 21 - 22 Istanbul, Turkey
- 29 - 31 Moscow, USSR
through

AUGUST

- 1 Kiev, USSR
- 6 - 31 Kennebunkport, Maine
through

SEPTEMBER

- 2 Kennebunkport, Maine

NOTE
K'port vacation not
included in summary
sheet as of 8/1/91

U.S. CITIES VISITED (NUMBER OF TIMES)

Akron, OH	
Alexandria, VA	
Anaheim, CA	
Anchorage, AK	(2)
Andover, MA	
Annapolis, MD	
Ann Arbor, MI	
Aspen, CO	(2)
Atlanta, GA	(4)
Austin, TX	(2)
Baltimore, MD	(7)
Barstow, CA	
Beeville, TX	
Billings, MT	
Birmingham, AL	
Bismarck, ND	
Bloomfield, NJ	
Boise, ID	
Boston, MA	(3)
Bowling Green, VA	
Burlington, MA	
Burlington, VT	
Chantilly, VA	
Charleston, SC	
Charlottesville, VA	
Cheyenne, WY	
Chicago, IL	(4)
Cincinnati, OH	(3)
Clearwater, FL	
Cleveland, OH	
College Station, TX	
Colorado Springs, CO	(2)
Columbia, SC	(2)
Columbus, OH	
Corpus Christi, TX	
Dallas, TX	(4)
Dearborn, MI	
Denver, CO	(2)
Des Moines, IA	(3)
Detroit, MI	
Falmouth, ME	
Glynco, GA	
Goldsboro, NC	
Grand Junction, CO	
Grand Rapids, MI	(2)
Grand Teton National Park, NV	
Greenwich, CT	(2)
Gulfport, MS	
Hampton, VA	
Hamtramck, MI	
Helena, MT	
Hobe Sound, FL	
Honolulu, HA	
Houston, TX	(9)

U.S. CITIES VISITED (NUMBER OF TIMES)

Indianapolis, IN	
Irvine, CA	
Islamorada, FL	(2)
Jacksonville, NC	
Kansas City, MO	
Kennebunkport, ME	(15)
Key Largo, FL	
Kingsville, TX	
Knoxville, TN	
Lancaster, PA	
Lexington, KY	
Lincoln, NE	
Lorman, MS	
Los Angeles, CA	(8)
Lynchburg, VA	
Manchester, NH	(2)
Marshfield, MO	
Mashpee, MA	
Memphis, TN	
Miami, FL	(3)
Milwaukee, WI	
Minneapolis, MN	(2)
Montgomery, AL	(2)
Mt. Rushmore, SD	
Newark, NJ	
New Haven, CT	
Newport News, VA	
New London, CT	
New Orleans, LA	
New York, NY	(9)
Norfolk, VA	(3)
North Kingstown, RI	
Oakland, CA	
Oklahoma City, OK	
Omaha, NE	(2)
Orlando, FL	(2)
Palm Springs, CA	
Palo Alto, CA	
Philadelphia, PA	
Portland, OR	
Princeton, NJ	
Providence, RI	
Raleigh, NC	(2)
Richmond, VA	(2)
Rochester, MN	
Rochester, NY	
San Francisco, CA	(5)
San Jose, CA	
Santa Anna, CA	
Santa Cruz, CA	
Savannah, GA	
Sioux Falls, SD	
Spokane, WA	
Springfield, MO	

Starkville, MS
Staten Island, NY
St. Petersburg, FL
St. Louis, MO (2)
Stamford, CT
Stillwater, OK
Tallahassee, FL
Topeka, KS
Tulsa, OK
Tyler, TX
Union, NJ
Vienna, VA
Waco, TX
Waterbury, CT
West Point, NY
West Yellowstone, MT
Wheaton, IL
Wilmington, DE
Wyncote, PA
Yellowstone National Park, WY
Yorba Linda, CA

DIFFERENT CITIES VISITED: 126
CITIES REVISITED: 30
 (# REVISITS: 108)
NATIONAL PARKS = 3

DIFFERENT STATES VISITED:

Alabama
Alaska
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Deleware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Iowa
Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Maryland
Maine
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Mississippi
Montana
Nebraska
New Jersey
New Hampshire
Nevada
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin
Wyoming

TOTAL DIFFERENT STATES: 45

DIFFERENT FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED (# of Times):

Argentina	
Belgium	(2)
Bermuda	(2)
Brazil	
Canada	(4)
Chile	
China	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Czechoslovakia	
Egypt	
England	(3)
Finland	
France	(3)
French West Indies	
Germany	(2)
Greece	
Hungary	
Italy	
Japan	
Korea	
Malta	
Mexico	
The Netherlands	
Poland	
Saudi Arabia	
St. Martin, French West Indies	
Switzerland	
Turkey	
Uruguay	
USSR	
Venezuela	

TOTAL DIFFERENT FOREIGN COUNTRIES: 32
Foreign Countries revisited: 6
(# visits: 42)

FOREIGN CITIES VISITED (# VISITS)

Ankara, Turkey
Athens, Greece
Barranquilla, Colombia
Beijing, China
Bonn, Germany
Brazilia, Brazil
Brussels, Belgium
Budapest, Hungary
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Cairo, Egypt
Caracas, Venezuela
Cartegena, Colombia
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Gdansk, Poland
Geneva, Switzerland
The Hague, Netherlands
Hamilton, Bermuda
Helsinki, Finland
Istanbul, Turkey
Jetta, Saudi Arabia
Kiev, USSR
London, England (3)
Ludwigswafen, Germany
Mainz, Germany
Malta
Martinique, French West Indies
Monterrey, Mexico
Montivideo, Uruguay
Moscow, USSR
Ottawa, Canada
Paris, France (3)
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Rome, Italy
San Jose, Costa Rica
Santiago, Chile
Seoul, Korea
Souda Bay, Crete, Greece
St. Martin, Virgin Islands
Tokyo, Japan
Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2)

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL SUMMARY AS OF 8/1/91

LISTED AS: # LOCATIONS (# DAYS)

	1/1/91 <u>DOMESTIC</u>	- present <u>FOREIGN</u>	1/20/89 <u>DOMESTIC</u>	- 12/31/90 <u>FOREIGN</u>
JANUARY			8 (7)	
FEBRUARY	6 (6)		18 (18)	6 (7)
MARCH	1 (1)	3 (5)	8 (7)	
APRIL	9 (15)		18 (14)	2 (3)
MAY	5 (5)		20 (19)	5 (6)
JUNE	5 (4)		18 (16)	1 (2)
JULY	5 (3)	8 (13)	13 (23)	5 (12)
AUGUST		1 (1)	9 (38)	
SEPTEMBER			24 (26)	1 (3)
OCTOBER			26 (14)	1 (2)
NOVEMBER			19 (13)	7 (10)
DECEMBER			7 (7)	8 (11)
TOTALS:	31 (34)	12 (19)	188 (202)	36 (56)

ANNUAL BREAKDOWN - # LOCATIONS (# DAYS) OF TRAVEL

1/1/91 - present: Domestic -- 31 (34)
Foreign -- 12 (19)

1/1/90 - 12/31/90: Domestic -- 101 (105)
Foreign -- 18 (26)

1/20/89 - 12/31/89: Domestic -- 87 (97)
Foreign -- 18 (30)

TOTAL TRAVEL 1/20/89 - PRESENT: Domestic -- 219 (238)
Foreign -- 48 (75)

VISITATION BREAKDOWN AS OF 8/1/91:

126 different U.S. cities visits
108 revisits to U.S. cities
3 U.S. National Parks visits
45 different U.S. States visits
40 Foreign cities visits - 48 visits
32 different Foreign countries visits - 43 visits

U.S. CITIES VISITED MOST FREQUENTLY:

Kennebunkport, ME (15)
New York, NY (9)
Houston, TX (9)
Los Angeles, CA (8)
Baltimore, MD (7)
San Francisco, CA (5)

AIR FORCE ONE SUMMARY SHEET

TOTAL AIR FORCE ONE 1991 MILES AS OF 7/11/91: 42,168

01/20/89 - 12/31/89 = 127,920

01/01/90 - 12/31/90 = 156,840

27000:

1/20/89 - 9/3/90 = 206,186 total
127,920 (1989)
78,266 (1990)

28000:

9/6/90 - 12/31/90 = 78,574

9/6/90 - present = 120,742

AIR FORCE ONE

(regardless of tail number) as of 7/11/91 = 326,927

as of 02/23/91 = 289,179

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PHB*
SUBJECT: Overnight Travel Abroad

Counting only nights you spent abroad (i.e, not day trips to foreign countries nor nights spent aboard Air Force One), you have spent:

<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
2 nights Tokyo	1 night Bermuda	1 night Ottawa
2 nights Beijing	1 night London	3 nights Bermuda
2 nights Rome	2 nights Helsinki	4 nights London
2 nights Brussels	1 night Prague	2 nights Athens
1 night Bonn	3 nights Paris	1 night Ankara
3 nights London	1 night Jeddah	1 night Istanbul
2 nights Gdansk	1 night Cairo	3 nights Moscow
2 nights Budapest	1 night Monterrey	1 night Madrid
4 nights Paris	1 night Brasilia	2 nights Rome
1 night The Hague	1 night Punta del Este	1 night The Hague
1 night San Jose	1 night Buenos Aires	
2 nights Malta	1 night Valparaiso	
1 night Brussels	1 night Caracas	
	?	
	→	
24 nights, 13 locations (12 eliminating duplication)	16 nights, 13 locations	19 nights, 10 locations

for a total of 59 nights at 36 locations (29 eliminating duplication).

We are working with Research to develop comparable figures for other Presidents.

Thank you.

P.S.: The Press Office appears to have counted days spent in foreign countries to develop their figures; this counts only nights spent abroad.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1990

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Phil

MR. PRESIDENT:

During your stay in Chile last December, you spent some time in Santiago, then spent the night in Valparaiso, and returned to Santiago the next morning.

Thank you.

Phil

Phillip D. Brady

*I don't think so.
I thought we went over
to Valparaiso, spoke to
Congress and returned. Double
check please.*

PRESIDENTIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL
1989-1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Presidential Foreign Travel Summary	1
II. Foreign Travel Comparison Graphs: Working vs. Private Time	2-5
III. Travel Time by Year	6-10
IV. Foreign Travel Events	11-14

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FOREIGN TRIPS</u>	<u>DAYS OUT OF COUNTRY</u>
1989	7	32
1990	8	23
1991	4	19
TOTAL	19	74

TRAVEL TIME 1989-1991

	<u>TOTAL*</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>WORKING</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u> <u>TIME</u>
TOTAL	677:15	606:10	71:05
%	100.0%	89.5%	10.5%

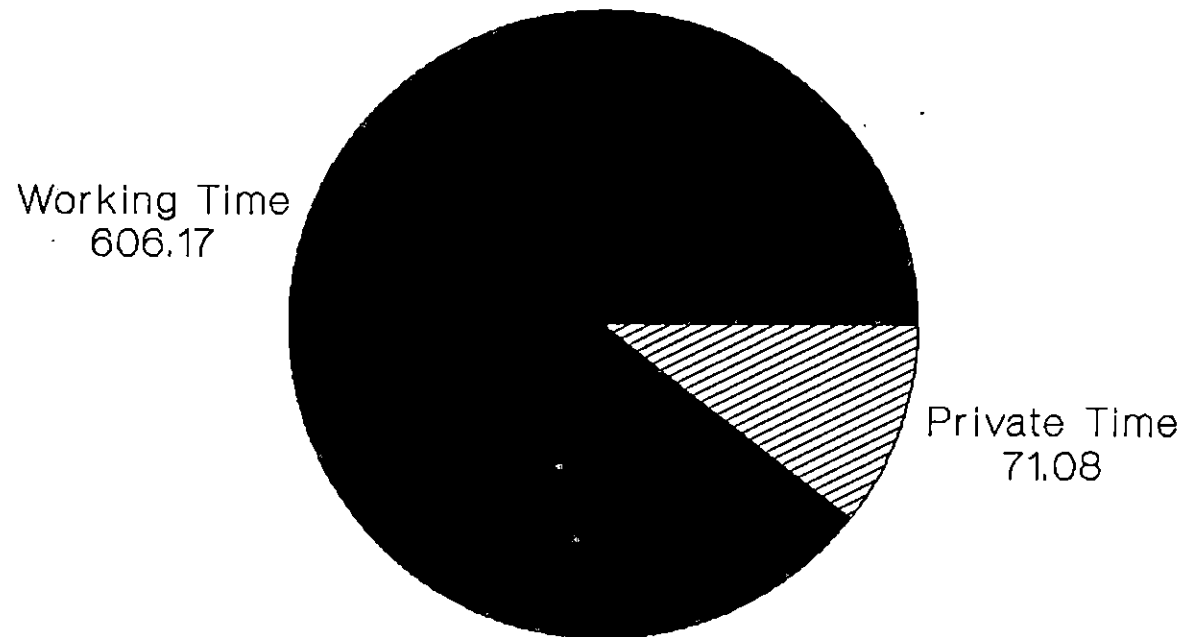
*WORKING TIME reflects the amount of time that was spent working, IN HOURS.

PRIVATE TIME reflects the amount of time that was scheduled as such and any personal, non-working events, IN HOURS.

WORKING TIME plus PRIVATE TIME equal TOTAL TIME, IN HOURS.

FOREIGN TRAVEL TIME

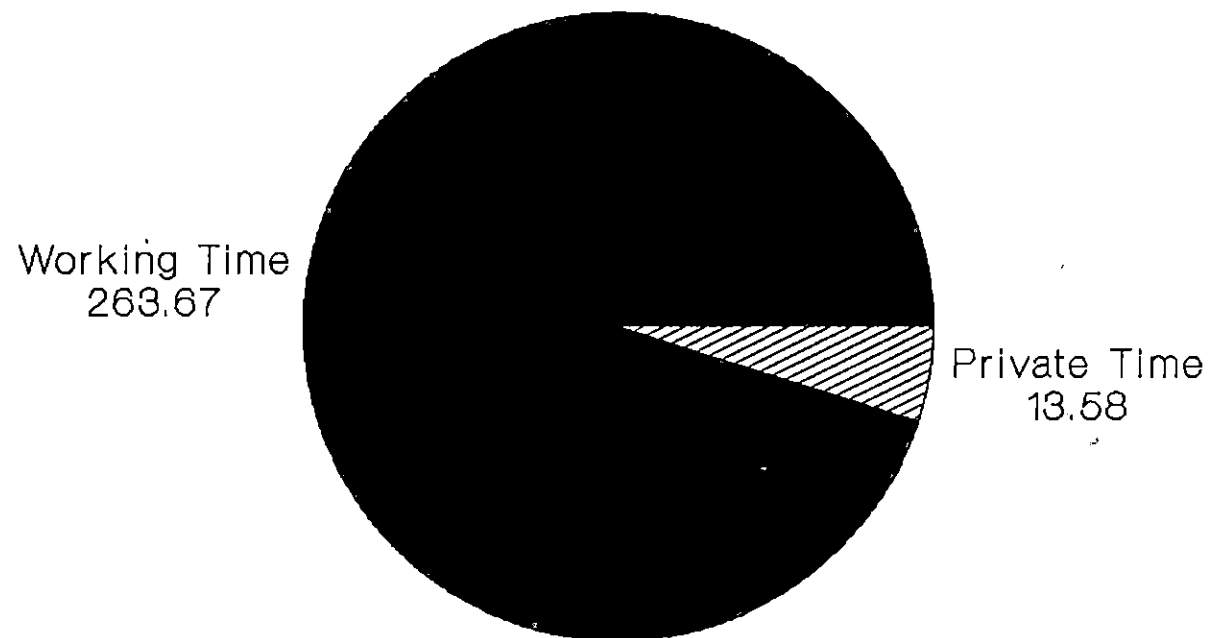
1989-1991



Total on-the-ground time, 677:15

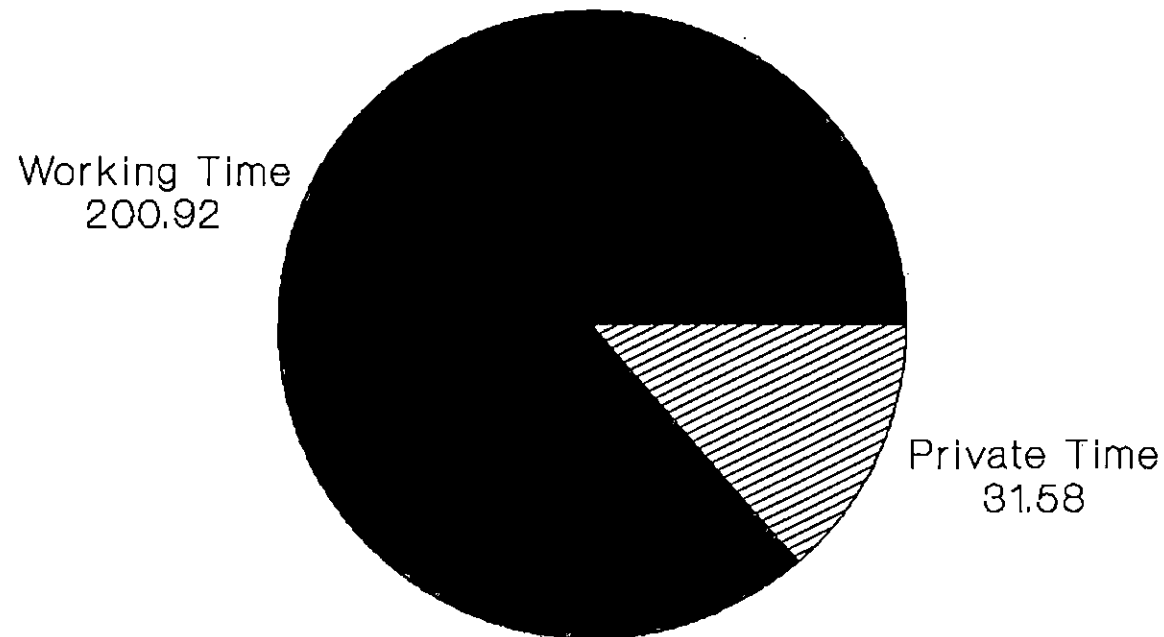
FOREIGN TRAVEL TIME

1989



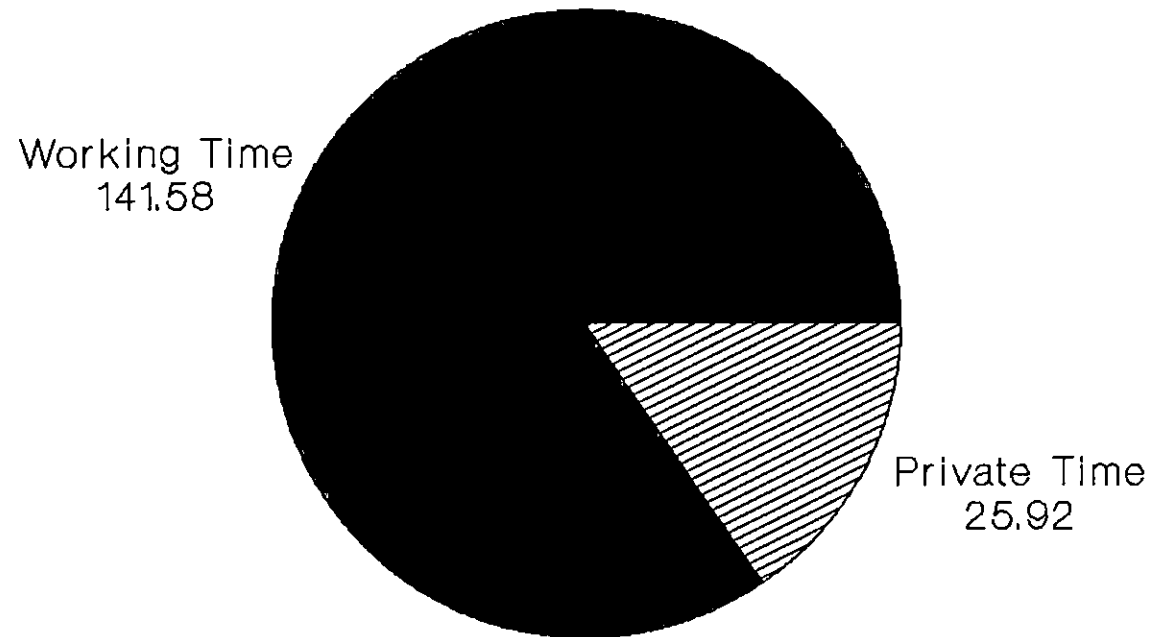
Total on-the-ground time, 277:15

FOREIGN TRAVEL TIME 1990



Total on-the-ground time, 232:30

FOREIGN TRAVEL TIME 1991



Total on-the-ground time, 167:30

**TRAVEL TIME
1989**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TOTAL*</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>WORKING</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u> <u>TIME</u>
2/10	Ottawa, Canada	6:00	6:00	-
	TRIP	6:00	6:00	-
2/22	TRAVEL EN ROUTE JAPAN			
2/23	Tokyo, Japan	8:05	7:00	1:05
2/24	Tokyo, Japan	7:50	4:50	3:00
2/25	Tokyo, Japan	8:00	6:50	1:10
	Beijing, China			
2/26	Beijing, China	14:00	12:05	1:55
2/27	Beijing, China	5:40	5:40	-
	Seoul, Korea			
	TRIP	43:35	36:25	7:10
5/26	TRAVEL EN ROUTE ITALY			
5/27	Rome, Italy	12:10	12:10	-
5/28	Rome Italy	8:00	6:50	1:10
	Brussels, Belgium			
5/29	Brussels, Belgium	13:15	13:15	-
5/30	Brussels, Belgium	12:20	12:20	-
	Bonn, Germany			
5/31	Bonn, Germany	9:35	9:35	-
	Mainz, Germany			
	London, England			
6/1	London, England	11:00	11:00	-
6/2	RETURN TRAVEL FROM ENGLAND			
	TRIP	66:20	65:10	1:10
7/9	Warsaw, Poland	:55	:55	-
7/10	Warsaw, Poland	13:25	13:25	-
7/11	Warsaw, Poland	9:40	9:40	-
	Gdansk, Poland			
	Budapest, Hungary			
7/12	Budapest, Hungary	11:05	11:05	-
7/13	Budapest, Hungary	13:05	13:05	-
	Paris, France			
7/14	Paris, France	13:40	13:40	-
7/15	Paris, France	12:00	12:00	-
7/16	Paris, France	14:35	13:05	1:30
7/17	Paris, France	13:10	13:10	-
	Amsterdam, Neth.			
7/18	Amsterdam, Neth.	3:55	3:55	-
	TRIP	105:30	104:00	1:30

10/27	San Jose, C. Rica	13:55	13:55	-
10/28	San Jose, C. Rica	4:50	4:50	-
	TRIP	18:45	18:45	-
12/1	Malta	5:05	5:05	-
12/2	Malta	12:15	10:15	2:00
12/3	Malta	6:25	4:40	1:45
	Brussels, Belgium			
12/4	Brussels, Belgium	9:00	9:00	-
	TRIP	32:45	29:00	3:45
12/16	St.Martin, Vir.Is.	4:20	4:20	-
	TRIP	4:20	4:20	-
TOTAL		277:15	263:40	13:35
%		100.0%	95.1%	4.9%

*WORKING TIME reflects the amount of time that was spent working.
PRIVATE TIME reflects the amount of time that was
scheduled as such and any personal, non-working events.
WORKING TIME plus PRIVATE TIME equal TOTAL TIME.

**TRAVEL TIME
1990**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TOTAL*</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>WORKING</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u> <u>TIME</u>
2/15	Cartagena, Colom.	10:10	10:10	-
	Baranquilla, Colom.			
	TRIP	10:10	10:10	-
4/10	Toronto, Canada	7:35	4:45	2:50
	TRIP	7:35	4:45	2:50
4/13	Bermuda	11:20	11:20	-
4/14	Bermuda	NO EVENTS	SCHEDULED	
	TRIP	11:20	11:20	-
7/5	London, England	15:00	13:15	1:45
7/6	London, England	6:15	6:15	-
	TRIP	21:15	19:30	1:45
9/8	Helsinki, Finland	9:55	9:55	-
9/9	Helsinki, Finland	10:10	10:10	-
	TRIP	20:05	20:05	-
11/17	Prague, Czech.	13:05	10:30	2:35
11/18	Prague, Czech.	11:35	10:15	1:20
	Ludwigshafen, Ger.			
	Paris, France			
11/19	Paris, France	12:00	10:25	1:35
11/20	Paris, France	15:55	13:40	2:15
11/21	Paris, France	8:30	8:30	-
	Jeddah, Saudi Arab.			
11/22	Jeddah, Saudi Arab.	10:40	10:40	-
	Dharhan, Saudi. Ar.			
	Cairo, Egypt			
11/23	Cairo, Egypt	6:10	6:10	-
	TRIP	77:55	70:10	7:45
11/26	Monterrey, Mexico	7:35	7:35	-
11/27	Monterrey, Mexico	6:55	6:55	-
	TRIP	14:30	14:30	-

12/3	Brasilia, Brazil	16:55	8:35	8:20
12/4	Brasilia, Brazil	11:00	8:05	2:55
	Montevideo, Uruguay			
	Punta del Este, Ur.			
12/5	Punta del Este, Ur.	12:30	9:40	2:50
	Buenos Aires, Arg.			
12/6	Buenos Aires, Arg.	13:40	10:55	2:45
	Santiago, Chile			
	Valparaiso, Chile			
12/7	Santiago, Chile	8:55	6:30	2:25
	Caracas, Venez.			
12/8	Caracas, Venez.	6:40	6:40	-
	TRIP	69:40	50:25	19:15
TOTAL		232:30	200:55	31:35
%		100.0%	86.4%	13.6%

*WORKING TIME reflects the amount of time that was spent working.
PRIVATE TIME reflects the amount of time that was
scheduled as such and any personal, non-working events.
WORKING TIME plus PRIVATE TIME equal TOTAL TIME.

**TRAVEL TIME
1991**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TOTAL*</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>WORKING</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u> <u>TIME</u>
3/13	Ottawa, Canada	7:30	7:30	-
3/14	Martinique, F.W.I.	4:55	4:55	-
3/15	Hamilton, Bermuda	NO EVENTS	SCHEDULED	
3/16	Hamilton, Bermuda	12:35	12:35	-
3/17	Hamilton, Bermuda	2:25	2:25	-
	TRIP	27:25	27:25	-
7/9	Toronto, Canada	4:35	2:00	2:35
	TRIP	4:35	2:00	2:35
7/14	Paris, France	5:55	4:55	1:00
	London, England			
7/15	London, England	15:05	13:20	1:45
7/16	London, England	15:00	12:00	3:00
7/17	London, England	14:30	13:15	1:15
7/18	Athens, Greece	15:20	13:55	1:25
7/19	Athens, Greece	9:35	7:05	2:30
	Souda Bay, Crete			
7/20	Athens, Greece	12:45	8:15	4:30
	Ankara, Turkey			
7/21	Ankara, Turkey	13:20	8:40	4:40
	Istanbul, Turkey			
7/22	Istanbul, Turkey	2:45	2:45	-
	TRIP	104:15	84:10	20:05
7/29	TRAVEL EN ROUTE MOSCOW			
7/30	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	11:20	9:55	1:25
7/31	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	12:40	10:50	1:50
8/1	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	7:15	7:15	-
	Kiev, U.S.S.R.			
	TRIP	31:15	28:00	3:15
TOTAL		167:30	141:35	25:55
%		100.0%	84.5%	15.5%

•

total

December 16	0	0	Bilaterals
TOTAL	1	1	Meetings
	1	1	Working Lunch
	0	0	Reception
	0	0	Dinner
	1	1	Press
	1	1	Arrival/Departure
	0	0	American Greeting
	0	0	Wreath Laying
TOTAL	34	38	
	20	8	
	15	12	
	20	15	
	3		

FOREIGN PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL 1990

	Bilaterals	Meetings	Working Lunch	Reception	Dinner	Press	Arrival/Departure	American Greeting	Wreath Laying
February 15	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
April 10	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
April 13	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
April 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
July 5	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
July 6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
September 8	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
September 9	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	1	0
November 17	1	5	1	3	1	2	2	0	1
November 18	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
November 19	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
November 20	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
November 21	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0
November 22	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0
November 23	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	9	11	4	4	6	5	9	4	1
November 26	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
November 27	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
December 3	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
December 4	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	0
December 5	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
December 6	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	0
December 7	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
December 8	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	3	6	4	1	5	4	11	6	2
TOTAL	19	31	15	9	14	16	26	12	3

FOREIGN PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL 1991

March 13	Bilaterals	Meetings	Working Lunch	Reception	Dinner	Press	Arrival/Departure	American Greeting	Wreath Laying
March 14	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
March 15	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
March 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 17	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
March 17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	0	2	3	3	1	0
July 9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
July 14	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
July 15	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
July 16	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
July 17	0	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
July 18	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
July 19	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
July 20	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
July 21	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
July 22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	4	10	3	3	7	6	4	3	2
July 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
July 30	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
July 31	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
August 1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1
TOTAL	2	4	2	0	2	1	5	1	2
TOTAL	7	18	8	3	11	11	12	5	4

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Memo	Camp David Visit Report for 22-24 November 1991 [redaction] (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(7)(e)	

Collection:

Record Group:

Office:

Series:

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, November 24, 1991

Date Closed: 2/21/2014	OA/ID Number: 90635-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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P-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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P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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(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

24 November 1991

Subj: VISIT REPORT FOR 22- 24 NOVEMBER 1991

Encl: (1) Cabin assignments
(2) Helo manifest
(3) Arrivals/departures access list

1. Enclosures (1) through (3) provide added details for the subject Presidential visit.

ARRIVALS/DEPARTURES

Friday, 22 November 1991

- 1100 - LT Thomas Wilson (WHCA T/O (U/I)) aboard. (C1)
- 1435 - WHSM vehicle aboard with Paula Rendon (WH Staff) and MSCS Ariel Deguzman (WHSM). (C2)
- 1532 - President Bush, Mrs. Bush, and staff arrive via motorcade. (See enclosure (2) for motorcade) (M1)
- 1545 - MAJ Scott Doyle and LTCOL Mel De Mars (HMX-1 Pilots) aboard. (C3)
- 1730 - MAJ Tim Corbin and MAJ Kevin Jones (HMX-1 Pilots) ashore. (C4)
- 1841 - MAJ Jay Farmer and CAPT Glenn Graham (HMX-1 Pilots) aboard. (H2)
- 2145 - Don Rhodes aboard. (P1)

Saturday, 23 November 1991

- 0543 - CARPET vehicle #23 aboard with newspapers, 1 envelope for Mrs. Bush and 1 envelope for the MILAIDE.
- 0600 - CARPET vehicle #23 ashore.
- 1115 - Doro LeBlond, Ellie LeBlond and Bobby Koch aboard. (P4)
- 1706 - Neil Bush and family aboard. (C5)

Sunday, 24 November 1991

0550 - CARPET vehicle #19 aboard with newspapers.

0558 - CARPET vehicle #19 ashore.

1021 - Doro LeBlond, Ellie LeBlond and Bobby Koch ashore. (P4)

1042 - Major John Deken aboard. (P3)

1156 - Major John Deken ashore. (P3)

1238 - Paula Rendon (WH Staff) and MSCS Ariel Deguzman (WHSM) ashore with guest luggage, staff luggage and all 35mm movies. (C2)

1305 - Don Rhodes ashore. (P1)

1421 - MARINE ONE

(b)(7)(e)

1423 - NIGHTHAWK TWO

(b)(7)(e)

GUEST ACTIVITIES

Movies Aspen Movie: Friday - "Black Robe"
Saturday - "Frankie & Johnny"

Hickory Movie: Friday - "Frankie & Johnny"
Saturday - "Beauty and the Beast"
(Guest)
- "Black Robe"
(Crew)

The staff/guests checked out 4 beta videos during the weekend.

Wye Oak/Staff Pool

Mrs. Bush used the lifecycle on Saturday morning. The Neil Bush family used Wye Oak on Saturday evening.

Bowling Alley

Family members bowled on Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Golf Driving Range

The President and Mrs. Bush used the driving range on Saturday.

Aspen Green

The President used Aspen Green on Saturday afternoon.

Horseshoes

The staff pitched horseshoes on Saturday afternoon.

Wally Ball

The staff played wally ball on Saturday afternoon. The President, family and staff played wally ball on Sunday morning.

Aspen Sauna

The President used the sauna on Sunday morning.

Jogging

The President jogged on Sunday morning.

Chapel Services

Chaplain Frusti conducted interdenomination service at 0900 in Evergreen. The President, Family, staff and crew members and dependents were in attendance for a total of 43. Chaplain Deken conducted Catholic service at 1100. Two crew members attended.

KUDOS

Navy - EN2 Wilson, ET2 Wise
Marines - LCPL Wohlt, LCPL Goodwin

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications went very well between USSS, Laurel, Marines, WHCA and the NSF Duty Section. Of particular significance, was the motorcade on Friday during which communications were outstanding.

Very respectfully,



P. F. WEBB
LT, CEC, USN

Distribution:
CO
XO
Dept Heads
Visit File
OOD Passdown Log

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. List	Camp David Visit: Motorcade (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group:

Office:

Series:

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, November 24, 1991

Date Closed: 2/21/2014	OA/ID Number: 90635-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02c. List	Camp David Visit: Cabin Assignments (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group:

Office:

Series:

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, November 24, 1991

Date Closed: 2/21/2014	OA/ID Number: 90635-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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POV (STAFF/GUESTS)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ARRIVE</u>	<u>DEPART</u>	<u>VEHICLE I</u>
P1	DON RHODES	WH STAFF	2145/FRI	1305/SUN	BRONCO TX NUH050
P2	FERN FRUSTI	CHAP. WIFE	1330/SAT	1600/SAT	CARAVAN MI BFF379
P3	MAJ JOHN DEKEN	PRIEST	1042/SUN	1156/SUN	LUMINA GOV VEH.
P4	DORO LEBLOND ELLIE LEBLOND BOBBY KOCH	DAUGHTER GRANDDAUGHTER FRIEND OF DORO	1115/SAT	1021/SUN	WHITE PONTIAC MD 966- AFZ

CARPET/GOV'T VEHICLE (STAFF/GUESTS)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ARRIVE</u>	<u>DEPART</u>	<u>VEHICLE I</u>
C1	LT THOMAS WILSON	WHCA T/O (U/I)	1100/FRI	1423/SUN (H3)	WHCA VEH
C2	PAULA RENDON MSCM ARIEL DEGUZMAN	SPECIAL ASST WHSM	1435/FRI	1238/SUN	WHSM VAN
C3	MAJ SCOTT DOYLE LTCOL MEL DE MARS	HMX-1 PILOT HMX-1 PILOT	1545/FRI	1421/SUN (H3)	HMX-1 VEH
C4	MAJ TIM CORBIN MAJ KEVIN JONES	HMX-1 PILOT HMX-1 PILOT	1730/THUR	1730/FRI (H1)	HMX-1 VEH
C5	NEIL BUSH SHARON BUSH LAUREN BUSH PIERCE BUSH ASHLEY BUSH RHONDA MEADOR	SON D-I-L GRANDDAUGHTER GRANDSON GRANDDAUGHTER NANNY	1706/SAT	1421/SUN (H3) 1423/SUN (H4)	CARPET VEH

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02d. List	Camp David Visit: Other Access (1 pp.)	11/24/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group:

Office:

Series:

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, November 24, 1991

Date Closed: 2/21/2014	OA/ID Number: 90635-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	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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PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Camp David, Maryland
Washington, D.C.

DATE 24 November 1991

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1991

31 NOV 22 P7:36

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. McCLURE *FM*
SUBJECT: Weekly Legislative Report

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
File

THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 18 - NOVEMBER 22

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

HOUSE

On Monday the House passed a number of bills including the conference report accompanying H.R. 2100, the FY 1992 DOD Authorization bill, by a vote of 329 to 82. The bill would restrict production of B-2 Bombers, permit initial deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative, and remove a ban on female combat pilots.

On Tuesday the House sustained the President's veto of H.R. 2707, the FY 1992 Labor/HHS Appropriations bill, by a vote of 276 to 156. The number of "no" votes is identical to that on passage of the conference report. Considering the tremendous amount of pressure exerted, the Democrats were only able to switch three of their Members, and we subsequently switched three to our side to even the score.

The House then passed H.R. 3585, the Medicaid Moratorium Amendments of 1992, by a vote of 348 to 71. This bill, opposed by the Administration, would bar implementation of proposed regulations to prevent states from collecting matching Medicaid payments for funds raised through voluntary donations from health care providers.

On Wednesday the House passed the conference report accompanying H.R. 2521, the FY 1992 DOD Appropriations bill, by voice vote. The bill, while providing no funds for the production of new B-2 bombers, provides \$1.8 billion to keep B-2 bomber production lines open and places \$1 billion in escrow for one new bomber, should Congress decide to allow its production. The bill also provides \$4 billion for SDI, but no longer contains objectionable language which would have allowed abortions in overseas military medical facilities. The House also passed the following legislation: the conference report accompanying H.R. 2038, the FY 1992 Intelligence Authorization bill, by voice vote; H.J. Res 346

extending MFN status to the Soviet Union, by a vote of 350 to 78; H.R. 2130, the two-year NOAA Authorization bill, by voice vote; and H.R. 1724, extending MFN status to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, by a vote of 407 to 21. H.R. 1724 also contains the new unemployment compensation package which would ensure that all states qualify for retroactive benefits and receive a minimum of 13 weeks of extended benefits.

On Thursday the House passed H.R. 3768, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Act of 1991 (the third version of the banking bill), by a vote of 344 to 84. This bill would allow the FDIC to borrow up to \$30 billion to close down failing banks. It would also prohibit FDIC from covering deposits of over \$100,000 when a bank fails.

On Friday the House passed a clean Labor/HHS Appropriations bill which no longer contains language blocking current regulations prohibiting abortion counseling at Title X clinics, by a vote of 364 to 58. The House is currently considering H.R. 2929, the California Desert Protection Act, to protect 10 million acres of the California desert. Representative Jerry Lewis (R-Ca) will offer a substitute Administration proposal to protect about 2.1 million acres.

SENATE

On Monday the Senate resumed consideration of S. 543, the Comprehensive Deposit Insurance Reform and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1991 (the banking bill), but made little progress. On Tuesday, at the urging on the Senate leadership, the bill's managers withdrew it to reduce the number of amendments in the hope of making real progress on the bill. Final action was postponed until Thursday.

On Wednesday the Senate passed two veterans bills by voice vote: S. 775, legislation to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities, as well as the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the surviving family members of certain disabled veterans, by voice vote; and S. 869, the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Treatment Act, which would improve the availability of treatment for veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder. During consideration of S. 869, the Senate defeated an amendment by Senator Alan Simpson (R-WY) to make the annual cost of living adjustments for disability benefits automatic rather than subject to congressional action each year, by a vote of 24 to 71.

Also on Wednesday the Senate Ethics Committee formally notified the Senate that it had reprimanded Senator Alan Cranston (D-CA) for "improper and repugnant" conduct in his ties with Charles H. Keating, Jr. The Committee found that Cranston broke no law or any Senate rule and did not ask the Senate to act on its decision.

On Thursday the Senate passed S. 543, the banking bill, by voice vote. The bill includes an amendment by Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) capping credit card interest rates at 14 percent. If this amendment is included in the final bill, Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady will recommend that you veto the bill. Otherwise, the Treasury Department believes the Senate bill is acceptable. Conferees from the House and Senate will meet this weekend. The Senate version of the banking bill aims to restructure the banking industry by allowing the FDIC to borrow additional funds to cover bank failures, impose new requirements on the way failures are handled and grant banks interstate branching powers.

On Friday the Senate passed the conference report accompanying H.R. 2100, the FY 1992 Defense Authorization bill, by a vote of 79 to 15.

The Senate is currently considering H.J. Res. 157, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations for FY 1992, which provides \$7.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1992, largely to cover costs associated with the Persian Gulf War and domestic natural disasters. Upon completion of H.J. Res. 157 the Senate will take up H.R. 2521, the conference report accompanying the FY 1992 DOD Appropriations bill.

Nominations:

On Wednesday the Senate confirmed William Barr to be the U.S. Attorney General by voice vote; Richard B. Stone to be Ambassador to Denmark, by voice vote; William Harrop to be Ambassador to Israel, by voice vote; and John Weinmann for the rank of Ambassador as Chief of Protocol, by voice vote.

HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES

HOUSE

On Tuesday the House District of Columbia Committee marked up H.R. 3581, the District of Columbia Self-Government Legislative and Budget Autonomy Act of 1991. Under the bill, expenditures of local revenues would no longer be subject to the approval of Congress and the Administration.

Also on Tuesday the **House Ways and Means Committee** approved H.R. 3409, the Chemical and Biological Weapons Act of 1991, which imposes trade sanctions on foreign countries that trade, produce or stockpile chemical weapons, or use such weapons on their citizens. The committee also reported out the following bills: H.R. 3313, extending MFN status to the Baltic nations of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania; H.R. 661, awarding trade concessions to Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru if those nations cooperate in slowing the production of illegal drugs; H.J. Res. 346, granting MFN status to the products of the Soviet Union; and H.R. 3347, to repeal the prohibition on the importation of gold coins from the Soviet Union.

On Wednesday the **House Banking Committee** reported out H.R. 3435, which would provide funds to the RTC to resolve failed thrift institutions, by a vote of 27 to 25. The bill is under a senior advisors' veto threat because it violates last year's budget agreement and only provides \$20 billion of the \$80 billion requested. It also weakens the Oversight Board's ability to oversee the RTC's activities.

On Wednesday the **House Energy and Commerce Committee** approved H.R. 787, which would extend the "Super 301" trade measures through 1995; and H.R. 2637, allowing nuclear waste to be buried at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico.

Also on Wednesday the **House Ways and Means Committee** approved H.R. 3644, which will require the Treasury Department to divert money originally set aside for Presidential conventions and general election campaigns to help fund Presidential primary races. Members agreed to a Republican amendment to require the Federal Election Commission to provide Congress with an updated estimate of the balance in the fund soon after candidates submit requests of matching funds.

SENATE

On Tuesday the **Senate Foreign Relations Committee** unanimously approved the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe which would reduce the U.S. and Soviet military presence in Europe. The committee attached a condition to the resolution requiring you to seek Senate approval for changes in the pact that might arise from former republics deciding to establish their own military forces.

On Wednesday the **Senate Finance Committee** approved S.J. Res. 215, legislation to grant MFN status to the Soviet Union, by voice vote.

On Thursday the **Senate Foreign Relations Committee** held a closed hearing on the cables from April Glaspie, former U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, sent to the State Department following her July 1990 meeting with Saddam Hussein.

Also on Thursday the **Senate Judiciary Committee** marked up S. 313, legislation that would give victims and their families the right to sue in U.S. courts for torture or killings committed outside the United States, after all judicial remedies in the nation in which the act took place have been exhausted. The State Department opposes this legislation, saying that subjecting former or current officials of other countries to lawsuits interferes with U.S. foreign policy.

On Friday the **Senate Governmental Affairs Committee** marked up S. 1942, the Regulatory Review Sunshine Act, legislation that would require the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Competitiveness to make public their review of federal agencies' proposed regulations. The bill will not come up in this session.

Nominations:

On Tuesday the **Senate Governmental Affairs Committee** held a confirmation hearing on the nominations of Reggie Walton to be Associate Judge to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

On Friday the **Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee** held a confirmation hearing on the nomination of David Ryder to be Director of the U.S. Mint.

On Friday the **Senate Foreign Relations Committee** held a confirmation hearing on the nomination of Jose Martinez to be Director of the Trade and Development Program and on the nomination of Frederick Vreeland to be the Ambassador to Morocco.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

On Thursday the House appointed conferees to H.R. 3371, the crime bill. A motion to instruct conferees to agree to Senate passed language that would have imposed the death penalty for crimes committed while using a firearm provision was defeated by a vote of 155 to 271. Conferees are tentatively scheduled to meet Monday.

Conferees on the highway bill are expected to meet all weekend. Efforts to add on a number of troublesome aviation proposals dealing with National and Dulles Airports, airline slots at

National Airport and investment in American airline companies, will further complicate this conference.

Efforts will be underway all weekend among House, Senate and Administration representatives to reach an acceptable agreement on the banking bill.

THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 25 - NOVEMBER 29

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

HOUSE

The House will be in session Saturday. While the schedule for next week is uncertain at this time, legislation likely to be considered includes the conference report to accompany the highway bill, the conference report to accompany the crime bill, the RTC funding bill, and the campaign finance reform bill. The Democratic leadership's goal is to recess prior to sunrise Wednesday morning.

SENATE

The Senate is likely to be in session on Saturday and possibly Sunday. Prior to adjournment, the Senate intends to complete action on the following legislation: the conference report accompanying the FY 1992 DOD Appropriations bill, the Resolution Trust Corporation refinancing bill, the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty Ratification, the conference report accompanying the FY 1992 Labor/HHS Appropriations bill; and, if available, the conference reports to accompany the highway bill, the crime bill, and the banking bill.

HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES

SENATE

On Tuesday the **Senate Finance Committee** will hold a hearing on legislation to provide a tax cut for middle-income families with children. Under the bill, there would be a 25 percent reduction for a typical four-member family making \$35,000 a year, the tax reduction would be paid for by reducing defense spending about \$73 billion over five years.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Attached is a summary of selected Congressional mail for the week of November 18 - November 22.

Presidential Log of Selected Congressional Mail

Week of November 15, 1991 - November 21, 1991

<u>Member</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA) #286970	Urges you to take action now on legislation aimed at the recession. Allowing penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs and other retirement plans could substantially stimulate the economy prompting consumer spending and spurring the recovery. Believes maximum effort should be used to have such legislation signed before the end of the year even if it means extending the Congressional session beyond Thanksgiving.	
Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL) #287439	Expresses concern about a Senate amendment to H.R. 2967, the Older Americans Amendments of 1991, which would repeal the social security retirement earnings test. Believes enactment of this provision would constitute a serious breach of last year's bipartisan budget agreement. Requests that before the House agrees to go to conference on H.R. 2967, you provide him with a statement of your position on the Senate amendment, particularly your view of its impact on last year's budget agreement.	
Rep. John Doolittle (R-CA) Also signed by 90 others #287444	Republican Members urge you to "exercise the line-item veto, which we believe you already possess under the provisions of the U.S. Constitution." While realizing there will be an immediate court challenge, they believe public discussion will focus national attention on "our most pernicious national problem: run-away government spending." The issue could extend into the election cycle and frame national debate on the economy, taxes and spending in a manner advantageous for Republicans.	
Sen. Alan Cranston (D-CA) Also signed by 20 other Senators #286978	Urge you to issue an Executive Order that will provide temporary immigration relief for several hundred families currently living in the United States who were airlifted from Kuwait during the Gulf crisis. Ask that these families be permitted "four years temporary status and work authorization until it is safe for Palestinians to return to Kuwait." Believe "as the country that took the responsibility to bring these families to safety, the United States government has the ongoing responsibility to allow them to remain temporarily in the United States until the situation in Kuwait improves."	

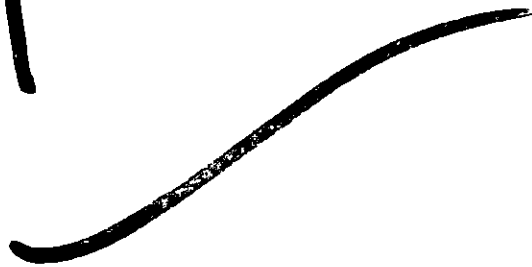
Sen. Edward Kennedy
(D-MA)
Also signed by 16 others
including Senators
Simpson, Gore,
Wellstone, and Specter.
#287549

Express concern about the lack of progress in
the implementation of United Nations Security
Council Resolution 712 authorizing the sale of
\$1.6 billion of Iraqi oil to meet the urgent
humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population and
they urge you to make every effort to obtain
Iraqi compliance with this important resolution.

Office of Congressional Correspondence ext. 7500

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Finished



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *DAC for*

SUBJECT:

Cabinet Report Highlights - November 24-Dec

* * * HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEKS AHEAD * * *

November 25

• Alexander will travel with the President to Columbus to participate in Ohio 2000 kickoff activities (pg. 2)

November 26-December 5

• Martin will travel to Lisbon, Rome, and Moscow to meet with government officials and labor leaders (pg. 5).

November 27

• The President will attend the swearing-in ceremony for Attorney General Barr (pg. 5).

December 2

• The HHS Advisory Committee on Social Security is expected to hold its final meeting to discuss its upcoming report on health care (pg. 3).

December 3

• Commerce will release October leading economic indicators and new single family homes sales figures (pg. 11).

December 6

• Labor will release October employment figures (pg. 12).

December 7

• Cheney, Lujan, Derwinski and Saiki will join the President in Hawaii to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor (pg. 5).

DETAILS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO FOLLOW IN THIS REPORT

December 5. Madigan will meet with Italian Minister of Agriculture Giovanni Goria. Topics: Uruguay Round negotiations and the Soviet Union.

December 6. Madigan will attend the annual lunch for current and former Cabinet members hosted by Marshall Coyne, owner of the Madison Hotel. Secretaries Kemp, Martin, and Sullivan will also attend the lunch.

COMMERCE

November 25. Secretary Mosbacher will meet with Russian Republic Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. Topics: economic assistance and trade-related matters. Secretary Baker will also meet with Kozyrev. Later, Mosbacher will meet with Pratt and Whitney President and Chief Executive Officer Art Wagner. Topic: sale of American aircraft engines to two Russian commercial airlines.

December 2. Mosbacher will travel to Toronto to participate in a roundtable discussion with the executive boards of the Canada-U.S. Business Association, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and the Canadian Federation of Independent Businesses. He will also address the Canada-U.S. Business Association. Topics: the NAFTA and global competitiveness in the 21st century. Mosbacher will then travel to Ottawa to meet with Canadian Minister of International Trade Michael Wilson. Topic: the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

December 3. Mosbacher will attend a breakfast with Canadian business leaders hosted by U.S. Ambassador Edward Ney in Ottawa. Later, Mosbacher will meet with the Parliamentary Committee on External Affairs.

December 5. Mosbacher will meet with Japan Corporate Program member-company Chief Executive Officers. Topics: a progress report on the first year of the program and trade issues.

December 6. Mosbacher will address the International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation meeting. Topic: trade promotion activities.

EDUCATION

November 25. Secretary Alexander will travel with the President to Columbus to participate in kickoff activities for Ohio 2000 with Governor George Voinovich.

November 26. Alexander will meet with Senator Mark O. Hatfield. Topic: FY 1992 appropriations for the department.

December 2. Alexander will travel to Louisville to appear on C-SPAN's "A National Discussion on Education." Topic: America 2000. The following day, Alexander will participate in Louisville 2000 kickoff activities.

SENSITIVE

December 2. Alexander will announce his decision regarding the department's policy on race-exclusive scholarships. His decision will be based on a six-month review of the policy that was conducted by department officials at his direction.

SENSITIVE

ENERGY

December 2-5. Secretary Watkins will travel to Tokyo for meetings with Japanese government officials regarding funding for the Superconducting Supercollider. Watkins will host a press luncheon at the U.S. Embassy at the conclusion of his visit.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

November 25. Secretary Sullivan will address a Howard University conference on pediatric care and child health. Topics: how violence and poverty affect childhood health.

November 26. Sullivan will address the National Cancer Institute. Topic: achievements in cancer research.

December 1. The World Health Organization has declared this day World AIDS Day.

December 2. Sullivan will participate in a variety of HHS-sponsored programs to highlight public awareness of HIV infection and AIDS. Later, he will travel to Memphis to address the Baptist Memorial Health Care Foundation. Topic: fostering a culture of character.

December 2. The HHS Advisory Committee on Social Security, chaired by Deborah Steelman, is scheduled to hold its last meeting to discuss its upcoming report on health care reform. The meeting, which is open to the public, is expected to attract considerable media attention. The committee is tentatively scheduled to release its report on December 19.

December 3. Sullivan will travel to San Francisco to address the National Congress of American Indians. Topic: HHS programs designed to improve Indian health. Lujan will also address the Congress. Topic: Bureau of Indian Affairs reorganization. Later, Sullivan will travel to Los Angeles to address the Children's Action Network, a private health coalition that

promotes childhood immunization. Topic: HHS initiatives to expand immunization.

December 4. While in San Francisco, Sullivan will address the California Association of Public Hospitals. Topic: the role of public hospitals in providing health care for the poor.

December 5. Sullivan will join District of Columbia Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon at the Mayor's Health Care Summit. Topic: disease prevention and health promotion.

December 6. Sullivan will address a national conference on child abuse and neglect. Topic: the prevalence of child abuse and efforts to combat it.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

November 25. Secretary Kemp will address the National League of Cities. Topic: the Administration's urban development agenda. Later, Kemp will meet with Senator Richard Lugar. Topic: manufactured housing, which is a major industry in Indiana.

November 26. Kemp will hold a courtesy meeting with incoming President of the Mortgage Bankers Association Angelo Mozolo.

December 3. Kemp will travel to Evansville, Indiana to attend a fundraising reception for Senator Dan Coats.

INTERIOR

November 25. Secretary Lujan will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the department and the City of Philadelphia. The MOU authorizes the inclusion of Washington Square, the largest burial site of General Washington's army, into the Independence National Historical Park. Over 2,000 citizen-soldiers in Washington's army are buried at the site.

November 26. Lujan will address the American Battlefield Protection Foundation. Topic: the department's Civil War Battlefield Protection Initiative.

November 27. Lujan will meet with United Negro College Fund President Bill Gray. Topic: Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

December 2. Lujan will travel to San Francisco to tour the Presidio, a Department of Defense base that will soon be transferred to the National Park Service as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

November 26-December 5. Martin will travel to Lisbon, Rome, and Moscow to meet with representatives of international trade union groups and government officials. In Rome, Martin will address the Ripon Society. Topic: international labor issues. While in Moscow, Martin will meet with President Mikhail Gorbachev and address the Soviet American Business conference, a gathering of Soviet and American businessmen.

November 25. Martin will meet with political consultants Rich Bond, Bill Greener, and Ken Duberstein. Topic: the political landscape for 1992 as it relates to labor issues.

November 25. Secretary Martin will attend a meeting of the Labor Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations and Trade Policy. Topic: update on the Uruguay Round and the NAFTA negotiations. Ambassador Hills will also attend.

LABOR

December 1-5. Barr will travel to The Hague to participate in a series of TREVI meetings. TREVI -- an acronym for terrorism, radicalism, extremism, violence international -- is an organization of 12 European nations that have joined together to fight terrorism. The U.S. is one of seven observer nations invited to participate in the meetings.

November 26. The President will attend the swearing-in ceremony for Attorney General Barr at the Great Hall of Justice. Later, Barr will meet with Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (AAADC) President Albert Mokhiber. Topic: the bombing of the AAADC offices in Santa Ana, California.

JUSTICE

December 6. Lujan will join the President in Hawaii to participate in the December 7th ceremony commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Secretaries Cheney and Derwinski and Administrator Sakki will also attend the ceremony. While in Hawaii, Lujan will tour Volcano National Park. Later, Lujan will address a fundraising luncheon for the Hawaii State Republican Party.

December 3. Lujan will travel to Southern California to participate in the dedication of Bob Hope's Parrot Ranch as the Llano Seco Wildlife Management Area. Fourteen thousand of the Ranch's 18,000 acres have been acquired in a joint venture between the California Nature Conservancy, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the California Department of Fish and Game. Later, Lujan will travel to Sacramento to meet with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's activities.

STATE

November 26. Baker will attend the President's bilateral meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev at the White House.

TRANSPORTATION

November 25. Secretary Skinner will meet with Federal Savings Bonds Program Director Robert Sweeney. Skinner is serving as Chairman of the 1992 Federal Savings Bond Campaign.

November 26. Skinner will travel to Martinsburg, West Virginia with Senator Robert Byrd for the dedication ceremony of the U.S. Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center. The Operations Systems Center maintains centralized databases for all Coast Guard search and rescue, law enforcement, and ice patrol activities.

December 3. Skinner will tour the MITRE Consulting Company facilities. MITRE has worked with the FAA on such projects as establishing a national simulation laboratory, developing the technology to combine current and future air traffic control simulation systems into an integrated system, and automated decision aids to assist controllers in maneuvering traffic.

December 3. Skinner is sponsoring a dinner and reception for the American Council of Young Political Leaders 25th Anniversary Celebration.

December 4. Skinner will address the Virginia Forum at the White House. Topic: federal transportation policy.

December 5. Skinner will meet with the Washington Times editorial board. Topics: surface transportation reauthorization and the economic problems in the aviation industry.

December 6. Skinner will travel to Chicago to address the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Topic: transportation issues. Later, he will return to Arlington to address the American Legislative Exchange Council. Topic: the national transportation strategy and the implications for and responsibilities of state governments.

TREASURY

November 25. The United States will sign environmental agreements with Bolivia and Jamaica under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. The agreements will allow these countries to make interest payments due on P.L. 480 debts in local currency and into local trust funds to be used for environmental improvements in their country. P.L. 480 is a U.S. government

program that allows concessional sales and grant food assistance to designated foreign countries.

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

November 26. By this date, the USTR must determine appropriate action with regard to Section 301 investigations of India and China for violations of intellectual property rights. The statute provides for extension of the deadline for up to 90 days (February 26, 1992) if the USTR determines that substantial progress has been made toward providing adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights.

December 3. Hills will meet with Senator Lloyd Bentsen and Texas Governor Ann Richards. Topic: the NAFTA negotiations.

December 4. Hills will travel to Phoenix to address a fundraising reception for Senator John McCain. Topic: the NAFTA negotiations.

December 5. Hills will travel to Tucson to participate in a Hispanic Roundtable discussion. Topic: the NAFTA negotiations. Later, she will address a NAFTA luncheon hosted by Congressman Jim Kolbe. That evening, Hills will travel to San Pedro, California to attend a fundraising dinner in honor of Senator John Seymour.

December 6. Hills will travel to San Francisco to participate in an Environmental Roundtable discussion. Topic: the NAFTA negotiations. She will also address a group of business and agriculture executives hosted by the California Republican Party on the same topic. Later, she will travel to Bakersfield to meet with local business and agriculture executives and attend a fundraising dinner for Congressman Bill Thomas.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

November 26. Secretary Derwinski will participate in an interview with ABC News correspondent Dennis Trout. Topic: Pearl Harbor.

November 27. Derwinski will join the President at a White House meeting with Ukrainian Americans.

November 28-December 7. Derwinski will travel to Hawaii to attend activities commemorating the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

December 2. Derwinski will host a courtesy visit with Hawaiian Governor John Waihee.

December 5. Derwinski will attend the Navy Memorial Foundation ceremony at the National Cemetery of the Pacific. Derwinski will also attend a dinner hosted by the Paralyzed Veterans of America.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

November 30 - December 4. Administrator Roskens will travel to Paris to meet with the High Level Development Assistance Committee, an OECD committee of donor countries that coordinates aid policies and programs.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

December 3. Chairman Deland will be interviewed for a television show to appear on Brazil's "TV Globo" network. Topic: the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development. The feature story will be broadcast on Brazilian television as well as on USIA television programs worldwide.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

November 25. Administrator Reilly will announce the FY 1991 Superfund settlement and enforcement statistics. The statistics indicate that in FY 1991, EPA surpassed FY 1990 levels of Superfund performance and met all major targets for the Superfund program. In addition, EPA collected a record amount in civil fines under the program.

November 29. Reilly will participate in an interview with a reporter from People magazine.

November 29-December 5. Reilly will travel to Paris to attend the OECD Ministerial meeting on environment and development.

In early December, EPA will take the following actions: (1) complete state operating permit regulations under the Clean Air Act by the December 15, 1991 deadline; (2) propose regulations requiring the sale and use of reformulated gasoline and oxygenated fuels to reduce air pollution; (3) propose regulations to control volatile emissions from off-shore oil drilling platforms and associated vessels; (4) release the 1990 "Needs Survey," which estimates the amount of money required to address wastewater treatment needs of the states and Indian tribes; and (5) release a study examining emissions from "non-road" sources of air pollution (e.g., lawn and garden equipment, tractors and bulldozers, and outboard motors).

FEMA

November 27-December 1. Director Stickney will travel to Copenhagen to participate in a meeting of the NATO Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee. Later, Stickney will travel to Brussels to meet with U.S. Ambassador to NATO William Taft. Topic: report on meeting in Copenhagen.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

December 2. Administrator Austin will address the World Congress on Technology. Topic: the importance of access for the handicapped.

December 5. Austin will address the Northern Virginia Republican Club.

NASA

November 24. Admiral Truly will travel to Cape Canaveral to observe the launch of the space shuttle Atlantis at the Kennedy Space Center. The November 19th planned launch was delayed due to mechanical problems. The faulty component has been replaced and the launch rescheduled.

November 25. Truly will attend a meeting of the National Space Council.

December 3. Truly will address the National Technology Transfer Conference in San Jose. Topic: NASA and technological innovation.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

November 25-26. Director Martinez will conclude his 10-day Presidential Mission to Europe where he has been discussing cooperative international drug control efforts with European officials.

December 5. Martinez will travel to Fort Lauderdale to attend a meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General. He will also meet with representatives of the Blue Lightning Strike Force, a multi-agency drug interdiction team comprised of federal, state, county, and local law enforcement officials. Later, he will travel to San Antonio to attend a fundraiser for the Republican National Committee.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

November 26. Director Newman will address the Federal Women's Program at the National Gallery of Art. Topic: women in public service.

December 3. Newman will travel to Norfolk, Virginia to address an annual government-wide employee and labor relations symposium. Topic: managing the federal workforce.

December 4. Newman will address the Classification and Compensation Society. Topic: the future of federal compensation.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

November 23-27. Director Bromley will travel to Brussels as head of the U.S. delegation to the second meeting of the U.S.-EC Joint Consultative Group. Topics: scientific megaprojects, energy, the environment, and science and technology policy trends.

December 3. Bromley will address an international conference on the chemistry of the atmosphere and its impact on climate change sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and the American Chemical Society.

PEACE CORPS

November 25. Director Chao will meet with Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez. Topic: possible resumption of the program in the Philippines.

December 2. Chao will be formally sworn in as the 12th Director of the Peace Corps by the Vice President.

December 3-12. Chao will travel to Nepal, Thailand, and Sri Lanka to visit with volunteers and meet with embassy and government officials. On December 6, Chao will address the United National Volunteer Conference in Katmandu. The conference is held every five years and is attended by leaders of the world's development organizations, foreign ministers, and others interested in international development.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

November 25. Administrator Saiki will meet with Center for Workforce Preparation and Quality Education Vice President and Executive Director Bob Martin. Topic: workforce literacy issues.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

November 25. Director Catto will travel to New York City to address the Foreign Policy Association. Topic: public diplomacy in the information age.

November 27. Catto will meet with representatives of the American Center in Paris. Topic: update on construction of a new Center building and future program plans.

December 5. Catto will travel to Medford, Massachusetts to address the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. Topic: public diplomacy and the new world order.

December 6. Catto will address the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at the National Defense University. Topic: public diplomacy.

RELEASES

November 27. Release of U.S. Personal Income and Expenditures report for October (Commerce). Real personal income edged up 0.2 percent in August and September. Real consumer spending rose by 0.6 percent in September following a decline of 0.3 percent in August. Market forecast is for little or no change in both income and spending in October.

November 27. Release of Durable Goods Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders report for October (Commerce). Durable goods orders fell by 3.2 percent in September after a decline of 4.1 percent in August and a record gain of 11.7 percent in July. There is a large variation in market estimates for October, with the average centered around a modest increase.

November 27. Release of data on merchandise trade balance for the third quarter (Commerce). The trade deficit is expected to widen sharply from the \$15.6 billion (quarterly rate) in the second quarter.

December 2. Release of U.S. Construction Expenditures Survey for October (Commerce).

December 3. Release of U.S. Leading Economic Indicators report for October (Commerce). The index edged down by 0.1 percent in September for the first decline since last January. The October index is expected to show another drop.

December 3. Release of new single family home sales report for October (Commerce).

December 4. Release of U.S. preliminary Gross Domestic Product report and corporate profits report for the third quarter

(Commerce). This release will incorporate comprehensive revisions to the national income data. Beginning this quarter, focus will shift from GNP to gross domestic product (GDP). Data released last month showed real GNP rising at a 2.4 percent annual rate in the third quarter, or at a 2.2 percent rate when expressed in 1987 dollars. Markets anticipate a slight upward revision.

December 5. Release of U.S. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders for October (Commerce). Inventories rose 0.4 percent in September for the first increase in seven months.

December 6. Release of the employment and unemployment data for November (Labor). The October report was generally weak, with payroll employment down by 1,000 and factory jobs off by 32,000. The unemployment rate edged up to 6.8 percent from 6.7 percent in September. Markets are expecting the November numbers to show further deterioration.

December 6. Release of figures on consumer installment credit for October (Federal Reserve). Consumer credit declined for a tenth time in the last twelve months in September.

GAO is expected to release a review critical of federal agencies involved in the control of Salmonella enteritidis. The report is expected to assert that USDA and FDA have not cooperated to reduce incidence of the bacteria. USDA and FDA are preparing a coordinated response.

CABINET MEETINGS AND CABINET COUNCILS

The Domestic Policy Council will meet on December 4 with the President.

* * * UPDATE * * *

As of November 14, over \$148 million of surplus food has been distributed by Project Desert Share.

GATT negotiations continue in Geneva, though significant issues continue to separate the U.S. and EC positions on agriculture. There remains little indication that the EC is willing to compromise on issues of fundamental importance to the U.S.

* * * ON THE HORIZON * * *

December 9. In response to a subpoena by the House Subcommittee on Census and Population, the Secretary of Commerce must by this date produce adjusted block-level census counts. Negotiations

continue between the Commerce Department and the subcommittee to narrow the data to be released.

In mid-December, EPA will take the following actions: (1) decide whether to propose rules requiring on-board canisters to capture emissions during vehicle refueling; (2) propose rules that outline the petition process for adding or deleting pollutants from the list of 189 chemicals contained in the air toxics provision of the Clean Air Act; (3) complete regulations to ban the production and sale of certain "nonessential" products that contain ozone-depleting chemicals; and (4) release the Phase 2 Report of the National Pesticide Survey.

CABINET SCHEDULE

For the Week of November 24 - November 30

SUNDAY 24	MONDAY 25	TUESDAY 26	WEDNESDAY 27	THURSDAY 28	FRIDAY 29	SATURDAY 30
ALEXANDER	COLUMBUS, OH Ohio 2000 Kick-off with the President DETROIT, MI Interview on C- SPAN	WASHINGTON, DC 10:30 Meeting with Sen. Mark O. Hatfield				
BAKER	2:00 Attend Bilateral meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev	11:30 Attend Bilateral meeting with the President and Kozyrev	7:15 Breakfast with Gen. Scowcroft and Secretary Cheney at the White House			
BARR		Attend swearing-in with the President 4:00 Meeting with Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee President Albert Mokhiber				
BRADY	4:30 Meeting with Reuters News Editors					
CHENEY			7:15 Breakfast with Gen. Scowcroft and Secretary Baker			
DERWINSKI	Meeting with former Amb. Robert Smalley	Interview with ABC News	Meeting with the President and Ukrainian Americans	LOS ANGELES, CA	HONOLULU, HI	HONOLULU, HI
HILES	2:00 Attend meeting of the Labor Advisory Committee with Secretary Martin					
KEMP	10:00 Tape cable TV interview 12:00 Meeting with Sen. Trent Lott and Gov.- elect Kirk Fordice 2:00 Meeting with representatives of the National League of Cities 3:00 Meeting with Sen. Dick Lugar	11:00 Meeting with Angelo Mozolo 12:00 Lunch with Gov. Sununu and Secretaries Martin and Sullivan				

CABINET SCHEDULE

For the Week of November 24 - November 30

SUNDAY 24	MONDAY 25	TUESDAY 26	WEDNESDAY 27	THURSDAY 28	FRIDAY 29	SATURDAY 30
LUJAN	PHILADELPHIA, PA Attend Memorandum of Understanding signing ceremony	10:30 Meeting with Israel Amb. Shovall 11:00 Interview with Phoenix Gazette 1:30 Address American Civil War Battlefield Protection Foundation	12:00 Meeting with former Rep. Bill Gray			
MADIGAN	2:45 Meeting with Gov.- elect and Mrs. Kirk Fordice					LINCOLN, IL 12:00 Address Kiwanis Club luncheon
MARTIN	2:00 Attend meeting of the Labor Advisory Committee with Amb. Hills	10:00 Meeting with the President 12:00 Lunch with Gov. Sununu and Secretaries Kemp and Sullivan 10:30 Attend DPC meeting	LISBON, PORTUGAL	LISBON, PORTUGAL	LISBON, PORTUGAL	ROME, ITALY
MOSBACHER	Meeting with Secretary Watkins Meeting with Russian Republic Foreign Minister Formin Kozyrev Meeting with Gov.- elect Kirk Fordice Meeting with Pratt Whitney President Art Wagner					
SKINNER	10:30 Meeting with Federal Savings Bond Chairman Robert Sweeney 11:30 Meeting with Gov.- elect Kirk Fordice	11:00 Meeting with Sen. George Mitchell MARTINSBURG, WV 1:30 Address U.S. Coast Guard Operations System Center Dedication Ceremony WASHINGTON, DC				

CABINET SCHEDULE

For the Week of November 24 - November 30

SUNDAY 24	MONDAY 25	TUESDAY 26	WEDNESDAY 27	THURSDAY 28	FRIDAY 29	SATURDAY 30
SULLIVAN	9:00 Address Howard University National Conference on Child Health	8:00 Address National Cancer Institute Symposium 12:00 Lunch with Gov. Sununu and Secretaries Martin and Kemp 2:30 Interview on Rep. Joel Hefley's Cable Show				
WATKINS						

CABINET SCHEDULE

For the Week of December 1 - December 7

SUNDAY 01	MONDAY 02	TUESDAY 03	WEDNESDAY 04	THURSDAY 05	FRIDAY 06	SATURDAY 07
ALEXANDER	LOUISVILLE, KY Louisville 2000 Kick-off WASHINGTON, DC		10:30 Attend DPC meeting			
BAKER			1:30 Meeting with the President			
BARR EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND	EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS	THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS TREVI Meetings LONDON, ENGLAND	LONDON, ENGLAND BONN, GERMANY	BONN, GERMANY	BONN, GERMANY WASHINGTON, DC	
BRADY						
CHENEY						
DERWINSKI HONOLULU, HI	HONOLULU, HI Meeting with Hawaiian Governor John Waihee	HONOLULU, HI Address Paralyzed Veterans of America	HONOLULU, HI	HONOLULU, HI Attend Navy Memorial Foundation Ceremony	HONOLULU, HI Attend Pearl Harbor Observance Ceremony	HONOLULU, HI Attend commemoration of USS Arizona Memorial with the President and Mrs. Bush
HILLS		Meeting with Sen. Lloyd Bentsen and Texas Gov. Ann Richards	PHOENIX, AZ Address Sen. John McCain fundraiser	TUCSON, AZ Attend meeting with Hispanic Roundtable	SAN FRANCISCO, CA Attend meeting with Environmental Roundtable BAKERSFIELD, CA Meeting with local business and agriculture leaders Attend Rep. Bell Thomas dinner	
KEMP	11:00 Meeting with Tenant Affairs Board Director Bertha Gilkey	EVANSVILLE, IN Address Sen. Dan Coats fundraiser	10:30 Attend DPC meeting	5:30 Attend Alexandria Mayor Bill Cleveland's reception	12:00 Attend Cabinet Secretaries lunch	

CABINET SCHEDULE

For the Week of December 1 - December 7

SUNDAY 01	MONDAY 02	TUESDAY 03	WEDNESDAY 04	THURSDAY 05	FRIDAY 06	SATURDAY 07
LUJAN	SAN FRANCISCO, CA Tour the Presidio Address National Congress of American Indians General Assembly SACRAMENTO, CA	SACRAMENTO, CA Address Parrot Ranch dedication of Llano Seco Wildlife Management area Meeting with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Board	HONOLULU, HI	HONOLULU, HI	HONOLULU, HI Tour Volcano National Park Address Hawaii Republican GOP luncheon	HONOLULU, HI Attend commemoration of USS Arizona Memorial with the President and Mrs. Bush
MADIGAN MONTGOMERY, AL	MONTGOMERY, AL 8:30 Address Professional Agricultural Workers Conference WASHINGTON, DC	9:00 Address outlook conference 10:30 Press Conference 5:30 Host outlook reception	2:00 Interview with National Corn Growers Association Newsletter	11:00 Meeting with Italian Minister of Agriculture Giovanni Gorla 6:00 Address Agriculture Republicans reception	12:00 Attend Cabinet Secretaries lunch	
MARTIN ROME, ITALY	ROME, ITALY	MOSCOW, RUSSIA	MOSCOW, RUSSIA	MOSCOW, RUSSIA	WASHINGTON, DC 12:00 Attend Cabinet Secretaries lunch	
MOSBACHER	TORONTO, CANADA Address NAFTA Conference Attend roundtable meeting with Amb. Edward Ney	OTTAWA, CANADA Meeting with Amb. Ney and Canadian Business leaders	WASHINGTON, DC	Meeting with Japan Corporate Program Company CEO's	Address Board of International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation Meeting	
SKINNER		10:00 Meeting with Advance Aviation Systems General Manager Senior Vice President Jack Fearnside 6:30 Address American Council of Young Political Leaders	10:00 Address Virginia Forum at OEOB	12:00 Interview with <i>Washington Times</i> editorial board	7:30 Address American Legislative Exchange Council CHICAGO, IL 11:00 Address Illinois Manufacturers' Association	

CABINET SCHEDULE

For the Week of December 1 - December 7

SUNDAY 01	MONDAY 02	TUESDAY 03	WEDNESDAY 04	THURSDAY 05	FRIDAY 06	SATURDAY 07
SULLIVAN MEMPHIS, TN 6:00 Address Baptist Memorial Health Care Foundation	WASHINGTON, DC 9:30 Address National AIDS Awareness Day 11:50 Press Conference Call America 2000	SAN FRANCISCO, CA 12:15 Address National Congress of American Indians 6:00 Address Children's Action Network	SAN FRANCISCO, CA 12:30 Address California Association of Public Hospitals	WASHINGTON, DC 8:45 Address Mayor's Health Care Conference 4:30 Interview with Science Magazine	9:00 Address Child Abuse and Neglect National Meeting 12:00 Attend Cabinet Secretaries lunch 6:00 Attend dinner at the Canadian Embassy	8:00 Address National Kidney Foundation Awards
WATKINS	TOKYO, JAPAN	TOKYO, JAPAN	TOKYO, JAPAN	TOKYO, JAPAN		

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

REMARKS BY
SECRETARY JACK KEMP
IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN



at the
REAGAN LIBRARY PREDEDICATION CEREMONY FOR THE REAGAN ALUMNI
SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 3, 1991

Thanks Johnny Grant for that introduction and thanks to the Reagan Library staff and Board for giving me the honor and opportunity to introduce President Reagan at this gathering of his alumni, friends, family, and "comrades in arms" in the Reagan Revolution.

And by the way, thanks for the standing ovation! (Of course with no chairs to sit on, it's hard to do anything else.)

Just think, Ronald Reagan has had thousands of introductions in his lifetime.

His best friend, Senator Paul Laxalt, introduces him as Ron.

Pat Buchanan used to introduce him as "Dutch."

I introduced Ronald Reagan at a gathering of the Heritage Foundation in Washington in 1989 as the "Last Lion" of the 20th Century ...

And, of course he often introduced himself as "the Gipper."

My most audacious introduction of Ronald Reagan was in the 1980 campaign for the Presidency when I had the honor of introducing him to all his supporters among the Congress. I introduced him as "the oldest ... but wisest of all the candidates." (By the way, he was.)

But the most poignant and touching introduction was the Iron Lady's (Prime Minister Thatcher's) at the recent dinner in the L.A. Hilton for the President's 80th birthday at which my wife Joanne and I were honored to be present.

Mrs. Thatcher said she never saw "Bedtime for Bonzo," but she was a great "movie fan" nonetheless and she likened

Mr. Reagan's life to the following movie titles:

His early years were "The Hardy Boys."

His speech for Goldwater and his campaign for Governor of California were akin to "A Star is Born."

His race for President and subsequent election was "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

And finally, his ultimate triumph of an eight year term, she said, was "The Best Years of Our Lives."

How appropriate, and it brought down the house!

My fellow alumni, may I say in all earnestness -- Ronald Reagan started out in the 60's to change the State of California and ended up changing our whole Nation ...

He started out in 1980 to change America and ended up changing the whole world.

Incidentally, I picked up the Sunday *L.A. Times* this morning to see what they said about this Library Dedication Ceremony honoring President and Mrs. Reagan. And with all five living Presidents, including my boss George Bush, present in one place it's going to be historic!

An *L.A. Times* writer cynically said the Reagan Library simply reflected one man's view of the world.

Then in the same newspaper, I read the headline, "Socialist, Marxist Nations Try Capitalism."

What a dramatic answer to the cynic!

My fellow Reagan Revolutionaries -- that says it all!

In preparation for this occasion, I enjoyed rereading our friend Marty Anderson's book on the Reagan Revolution. His paperback edition begins with a quote from a city councilman from Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) Pyotr Filipov, who said, "I agree with those who say we must quickly hurry away from Marxism-Leninism and Socialism to Reaganism." I love that ... the Reagan Revolution reaches downtown Leningrad!

Since I'm the only HUD Secretary in U.S. history with his very own foreign policy ... I recently entertained the Mayor of Moscow, Gavril Popov, at a HUD lunch, who told me he wanted to:

- * privatize all public housing;
- * give property rights to all Muscovites; and,
- * create a free enterprise zone in downtown Moscow.

And when I asked him where he got his ideas, he said, "Ronald Reagan, of course."

I loved hearing Gorby at Stanford two years ago say, "The Cold War is over, but it doesn't matter who won!"

Incidentally, only a loser would say it doesn't matter who won ... but even more important than winning is how we won. It wasn't our armaments alone, or our economics alone; ultimately it was our ideas and our ideals, Ronald Reagan's ideas and Western ideals.

Ladies and gentlemen, it was no accident ... it was not by chance that these things happened. Mr. President, these were your ideas ... your vision ... your Revolution.

In fact, to quote Mrs. Thatcher's speech at the Heritage Foundation Dinner last September, "Ronald Reagan won the Cold War without firing a shot!"

Here at home, for 40 years, in every period of slow economic growth or recession, liberal Democrats have wanted to spend more and finance it with higher deficits and high taxes. Now, they're calling for tax cuts.

That's a victory, Mr. President, for you and Reaganomics, whether it's admitted or not.

But may I say parenthetically, we don't need a Keynesian tax cut.

We don't need a tax cut which "redistributes the wealth."

And we don't need one that reflects the liberals' "class envy" view of the world.

What we need is a Reagan tax cut! And now. That's why President Bush wants to cut the capital gains tax -- to create more jobs and economic growth.

I've read most books on the Reagan Revolution, from Lou Cannon's to Bob Novak's ... I didn't read Dave Stockman's "The Triumph of Politics" on the failure of the Reagan Revolution, because I don't like fiction!

Unfortunately for Dave and his publishers, the Stockman book on Ronald Reagan's failures came out on the eve of the most expansive, noninflationary economic growth and entrepreneurial revolution this country has seen in the 20th Century.

- * 21 million new jobs were created.
- * 4.5 million new businesses were started.
- * The federal deficit came down from 5.5 percent of GNP to 1.5 percent.
- * Federal spending fell from 25 percent of GNP to 21 percent.
- * GNP grew by one-third.
- * Revenues increased by 40 percent.
- * And the Wall Street Journal called the 1980s a decade of minority capitalism -- there was an 80 percent increase in Hispanic businesses; 60 percent for Asians; and nearly 50 percent for Black-owned businesses.

Your place in history, Mr. President, is up there with Roosevelt! Not only Teddy, but Franklin. In fact, we believe it's right there with Winston Churchill.

Churchill's ultimate vision was of a peaceful and democratic world.

President Reagan's vision was a world of peace and democracy with free people, free enterprise, and free trade.

Mr. Churchill not only led his country through the Battle of Britain, he helped lead the West to victory over Fascism and Nazism.

President Reagan not only led America, he helped lead the free world to victory over Communism and Socialism.

Both Churchill and President Reagan were realists about the nature of totalitarianism -- Churchill saw the real Soviet threat

in his Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri; President Reagan called it the "evil empire" in Orlando, Florida, in March, 1983.

Both were indefatigable and almost congenital optimists -- Churchill predicting the victory over Nazism during the darkest days of May, 1940; President Reagan predicting the victory over Communism in May, 1981, in his speech at Notre Dame when he said "The West will not contain Communism, it will transcend Communism. We will not bother to denounce it, we will dismiss it as a sad, bizarre chapter in human history whose last pages are even now being written."

Both Churchill and President Reagan were bulldogs -- Churchill saying "we will fight on the beaches, in the hills, on the streets;" President Reagan telling Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik Summit he wouldn't give up SDI even if the Summit broke up, and it did.

Both were men of destiny -- Churchill spoke of "walking with destiny" when he became Prime Minister in 1940; President Reagan spoke of our "rendezvous with destiny" in almost every speech he gave.

And by the way, talking about destiny, we all can be grateful for President Bush's courageous leadership during the Gulf Crisis and his liberation of Kuwait with the help of Secretary Cheney, and Generals Powell, Schwarzkopf, and Scowcroft.

And we can thank God that President Reagan, with the help of Cap Weinberger, Jeane Kirkpatrick, George Shultz, and so many

others, gave us the tools and military equipment to do the job.

No one will forget, Mr. President, your telling Mr. Gorbachev to come to the Berlin Wall separating East and West Germany and saying "tear down this wall" ... and now here it is, on display at the Reagan Library!

Who can forget your speech at Moscow State University standing under that bust of Karl Marx where you preached entrepreneurial capitalism, faith in freedom, and the inalienable rights of all people, while quoting from the Bible, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and Adam Smith.

Recently, when I visited with Gavril Popov and Vladimir Chernogorodsky -- who works on privatization for Boris Yeltsin -- they said:

Don't send us Keynesian economists.

Don't send us Harvard economists.

Don't send us IMF economists.

Send us Reagan economists!

There are many more similarities between Churchill and President Reagan.

Both were raconteurs and storytellers who used their wit and wisdom to win hearts, minds, and arguments.

Both left their political parties after reminding people that their parties had left them.

Both shaped their political parties -- Churchill made Tory conservatives the party of a safety net; President Reagan made the Republican conservatives an international free trade party.

and a party of growth and opportunity.

Both suffered electoral defeats -- Winston Churchill in the early 1920s; Ronald Reagan in the 1970s.

Both suffered from foreign policy tragedies and bitter criticism from the press -- Churchill after the Dardanelles and Gallipoli; President Reagan in Iran and the loss of the Marines in Lebanon.

Both had their wilderness years ...

And both had remarkably talented and devoted wives -- Winston had Clemmie and President Reagan has Nancy.

Mr. President, Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia said of Churchill, someday, some year, there will be old men and women whose pride it will be to say "I lived in Churchill's time."

Well, Mr. President, we know that some day, as old men and women, we will be equally proud to say we lived, and served, in Ronald Reagan's time.

God bless you and Nancy, our Nation, and our "cause."

CAMP DAVID

Jack -

Read 'em both
with intent

Thanks,

GB,

11-24-91

Dear Mr President



—

I wanted you to see what I
said about President Reagan, & my
President. (& boss) George Bush.

Regards, Jack

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY JACK KEMP
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
NOVEMBER 19, 1991

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, thank you for this opportunity to discuss a new war on poverty, and thank you for your leadership in exploring ways to help the poor.

It has been almost three decades since this country first declared "unconditional war on poverty." In that time, poverty has become entrenched as never before in this country, ending its steady decline from 30 percent after the Second World War to 12 percent in 1968. Since the upsurge of social welfare programs -- which have doubled as a share of Gross National Product (GNP) -- that progress against poverty has stopped. There is no denying the noble intentions of the Great Society, but since the mid-1960s, we have spent \$2.6 trillion on a war on poverty -- and poverty appears to be winning.

I would be remiss if I did not point out that poverty numbers are deeply distorted by the fact that the Census Bureau does not count in-kind welfare payments, such as food stamps, housing and Medicaid, and a significant portion of AFDC. In fact, the Census misses over \$11,000 in benefits per household, according to Warren Brookes.

But the poverty numbers also don't reflect the critical consequences of the breakdown of the traditional American family, as increasing numbers of Americans in poverty are in one-parent homes with no one working at all. In fact, in 1959 28 percent of poor families were headed by women. Last year, 62 percent were headed by single mothers. Nearly all welfare programs today subsidize that type of family, which actually promotes a rising poverty rate.

John
I'd like this to be reviewed by you & the President - respectfully,
J Kemp

Rate
A Good speech
CP
11-24
read

If one steps back and examines some of the orthodox notions about fighting poverty, one can see why they have not succeeded, and indeed why we have created more poverty.

How do countries cause poverty? What policies and principles destroy the economy and cities and make people dependent on government? Let me offer some suggestions:

- o Impose steeply graduated tax rates on labor and capital, leave them unindexed as well, and then allow inflation to push people into ever higher tax brackets that are confiscatory.
- o Reward welfare at a higher level than working.
- o Tax the entrepreneur who succeeds in the legal economy -- while permitting the underground and untaxed economy to flourish.
- o Reward people who stay in public housing more than those who want to move up and out into private housing and homeownership.
- o Give a greater reward to the family that breaks up, rather than to the family that stays together and remains intact.
- o Encourage debt and spending rather than saving, investing and risk taking.
- o Finally, destroy the link between effort and reward.

Mr. Chairman, we have effectively created two economies in this country. One economy -- the mainstream economy -- is democratic capitalist, market oriented, entrepreneurial, and based on private property. It offers incentives for working families

and rewards work and investment, productivity and saving. Indeed, incentives abound for productive economic and social behavior.

It was this economy, triggered by the income tax rate cuts in 1981, that generated 21.5 million new jobs, more than four million new businesses including record increases in the number of minority-owned businesses, relatively low inflation, and a higher standard of living for most people. This economy created more jobs in the last decade than all of Europe, Canada and Japan combined. The GNP grew by a third and revenues increased by 40 percent. And according to the U.S. Treasury, federal income taxes paid by the top one percent of taxpayers surged by more than 80 percent from 1981 to 1987. In 1980, the wealthiest five percent of Americans paid 35 percent of income taxes, and after the tax cut they paid 46 percent, and the top 50 percent of earners accounted for 95 percent of total income tax collections.

But there is another economy – a second economy that is similar in many respects to Third World or Eastern European socialist economies. It functions in a fashion opposite to the democratic capitalist economy, indeed it is neither capitalist nor democratic. It predominates in the pockets of poverty throughout urban and rural America. This economy has barriers to productive social activity, and a virtual absence of economic incentives, rewards or private property. It denies black, Hispanic and other minority men and women entry into the economic mainstream as much as Jim Crowism did after the Civil War. It stresses dependency over independence; subsistence over self-sufficiency, and literally has eliminated the link between effort and the reward for productive human activity.

The irony is that the second economy was born of desire to help the poor, alleviate suffering and provide a basic social safety net. The results were a counterproductive economy and a counter-intuitive welfare system aimed at perpetuating poverty, instead of the springboard to prosperity that was the hallmark of the American dream.

Mr. Chairman, the 1980s were a decade of renewal and opportunity. But not for everybody. This is the worst of times for people who can't afford to buy their first home; for people without jobs, who are homeless, who are trapped by drug addiction, who are living in despair. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the most important way this nation can combat despair, poverty and hopelessness is to use the tools of democracy, homeownership and entrepreneurial capitalism as a ladder for upward mobility.

Let me outline some ideas for a national agenda to help low-income people and our nation find the keys that will help unlock the shackles on growth, hope and opportunity. Many of these items are contained in the President's growth and empowerment agenda, and many are supported by members of Congress on both sides of the aisle:

- o Eliminate the capital gains tax in distressed urban and rural communities that we would designate as Enterprise Zones, to help expand ownership of business and create new jobs.
- o Use housing policy to expand homeownership opportunities for low-income and minority families through resident management, urban homesteading and privatization of public housing and other properties; increase the use

of tenant-based assistance; and implement self-sufficiency programs to promote greater choice, dignity and asset accumulation.

- o Eliminate the excessive tax rates on persons trying to leave welfare and take jobs. Today, those who attempt to leave welfare face the highest marginal income tax in the United States.
- o Encourage homeownership by allowing first-time homebuyers to use their IRAs for downpayments, without tax penalty.
- o Increase the supply of affordable housing for minorities and the poor by extending the low income housing tax credit (LIHTC).
- o Foster quality education by expanding educational choice through magnet schools, tuition tax credits, educational vouchers and family choice.
- o Enact a pro-family tax cut to give families more after-tax income in order to reduce financial pressures, to help families keep more of their resources to take care of their children, and to help them break free of government assistance."
- o Cut the capital gains tax rate to launch a new decade of economic growth, capital formation and job creation.

Let me address some of these issues in more detail.

First, Enterprise Zones. We need to greenline for success those areas of our country that have been redlined for failure. President Bush has again asked Congress to establish 50 Enterprise Zones in which the capital gains tax would be eliminated completely. Enterprise Zones have proved themselves at the state level, through they are

just a glimmer of what could be achieved with the power of Federal initiatives.

Enterprise Zones would directly benefit those who need the basic commodities of an economy: Jobs and a steady income. Enterprise Zones would create rungs on the ladder of opportunity for those residents who are below the poverty line.

Second, is a radical new direction in housing and welfare policy. When I became Secretary of HUD, I made a commitment to wage war on poverty by using the resources of the Department to expand homeownership and affordable housing opportunities; to empower the poor through resident management and urban homesteading; to fight homelessness; and to create jobs and economic development. These activities are at the very heart of HUD's historic mission to fight poverty. But Mr. Chairman, this Department and the Bush Administration have intended from the outset not to be constrained by the traditional means of fighting poverty that have become grossly inefficient and that have placed low-income families on a treadmill of endless poverty and dependence.

We clearly recognize the need to provide basic shelter assistance to the millions of families who live in substandard housing, are faced with homelessness, or who pay large portions of their modest incomes for rent. However, this Administration does not buy the argument that poverty is a permanent or perpetual condition. We have proposed programs and budgets intended to redirect housing policy back to the poor and low-income families who are the intended beneficiaries of HUD programs, with the goal of ending poverty and dependence.

To an extent, we have had the cooperation of Congress in this effort. Congress authorized the Administration's HOPE Grants proposal to enable low-income families and tenants to become homeowners with a stake in their communities. HOPE is intended to break the cycle of poverty, dependence and despair that has entrapped low-income families, and to replace it with access to assets, private property and opportunity.

The most successful asset-based anti-poverty program in American history got underway a hundred years before the Great Society. It was Abraham Lincoln's Homestead Act of 1962. Homeownership is the classic path to the American dream. the median net worth of homeowners in 1984 was 30 times that of renters. Homeownership is a fundamental building block of prosperity in America. It is no different for the poor than for the middle class.

Congress also approved the Administration's Shelter Plus Care initiative to expand community-based mental health facilities, drug abuse treatment, job training and day care to help the long-term homeless get the shelter and support services they need to re-enter the mainstream economy. It also approved the Administration's Family Self-Sufficiency program to link Section 8 and public housing assistance with job training, education and other assistance to provide residents with opportunities for upward mobility.

Unfortunately, the promise of some of these new directions in housing was not matched by the performance of Congress in appropriating the funds for them. Because Congress approved only 40 percent of the authorized amount, we will have to settle for great deal less than we had hoped, the opportunity for homeownership will be delayed or denied for thousands of low income families, and we will have greater difficulty meeting

our goal of 1 million new homeowners by 1992. Congress also funded both the Shelter Plus Care program at a small fraction of the Administration's request.

At the same time Congress chose to protect the status quo. It ignored the evidence that housing vouchers and certificates will meet the affordability requirements of most families with "worst case" housing needs and at the same time give low-income families greater choice of where to live. Instead, it funded public housing new construction, which will create one-half as many units of housing as a comparable amount of tenant-based rental assistance. It even waived the matching requirement for the new HOME program, which was intended to provide a preference for more efficient tenant-based assistance and light rehabilitation over new construction. Congress even stripped the Department of its ability to implement rules that would have stopped the awarding of public housing operating subsidies to inefficient public housing authorities for the maintenance of vacant public housing units.

Third, we must help welfare recipients move to economic independence. If a woman on welfare in New York with two children, or a father who is unemployed takes a job, their income goes down. The startling fact in America today is that the highest marginal tax rates are being paid not by the rich, but by welfare mothers and unemployed fathers who want to take a job. In most cities, a welfare mother with two children would have to earn \$18,000 to \$20,000 in a private sector job to earn the equivalent of the average tax-free welfare payment.

But the loss of income is not the only barrier. According to the Wall Street Journal, when a woman in Milwaukee, Grace Capetillo, accumulates a small savings

account as a nest egg to help send her daughter to college, she is legally guilty of "welfare fraud," and faces a \$15,000 fine. Tell me how it's possible to run a welfare system which tells people that if you work and produce and invest your time and your talent and your energy, you're going to be worse off. There is no link between effort and reward. People who come off welfare should not face higher marginal tax rates than the wealthiest of our citizens. Savings and assets should not be penalized but encouraged.

Other initiatives. The President's "Excellence in Education" Act which makes choice among public and private schools the centerpiece of improving America's education, has not been passed by Congress. But I believe this Committee should look closely at choice in education for inner city schools where poor people are far too often trapped in second rate schools.

The President's empowerment agenda also includes IRAs for first time homebuyers to help young families accumulate savings for downpayments on their first homes. It includes more authority for states to experiment in welfare reform at the state level, such as Governor Tommy Thompson in Wisconsin.

Last, Capital Gains. Mr. Chairman, I read an interesting column by David Broder in Sunday's Washington Post concerning the serious budget shortfalls being faced by states from Maine to California. States governments everywhere are running out of money and are proposing drastic cuts in state services -- employee layoffs, reductions in aid to education and aid to local governments, and abolition of state agencies. The states responded to low revenues by raising taxes, and when the economy did not respond, they were forced either to cut services or raise taxes again.

The culprit in the Broder piece is, of course, the Federal government, the failure of whose economic policies has crippled the capacity of state and local governments to meet their responsibilities.

Mr. Chairman, budget deficits are a clear indicator of slow economic growth, and the Federal government is to be blamed for that. But the answer to the problem of slow growth of the economy, at the most fundamental level, is not finger pointing but an action that will unleash the pent up forces of our economy, namely a reduction in the capital gains tax.

Mr. Chairman, one reason for supporting a capital gains tax cut is that such a cut would benefit the states. This is not a revelation. The capital gains tax is effectively a transaction tax which can be avoided by not transacting. This is called the "lock-in" effect, and as a result of the 1986 Tax Reform Act, capital gains have been treated as ordinary income. The tax is effectively the highest it has ever been for almost all Americans, and because of the inflation of the last 20 years, many of the capital gains are not real. One part of the problem for government finance is that the lock-in cuts the tax flow.

The other part of the problem is that high capital gains taxes reduce the value of all capital assets — stocks and bonds, commercial real estate and residential property. Assets that must face a prohibitive capital gains rate are worth less than those facing a lower rate, such as the 15 percent rate proposed by the President. The rise in property values would increase revenue streams to even the smallest school district and unlock and increase the value of capital assets.

Mr. Chairman, it was not Jack Kemp or Ronald Reagan or George Bush -- but President John F. Kennedy -- who said almost 30 years ago: "It is a paradoxical truth that tax rates are too high today and tax revenues are too low -- and the soundest way to raise revenues in the long run is to cut rates now."

Assets, as well as income, are the key to escaping poverty. Only assets appreciate over time, providing a cushion during hard times and a foundation for risk-taking. Assets become a catalyst for entrepreneurship and new wealth. The entrepreneur who uses his talent, intellect and labor to provide a new product or service is the primary source of economic growth and wealth creation in this country. Instead of seeking to redirect the way wealth is distributed, we must create the conditions that create wealth in the first place.

The most important thing we can do to help those in poverty help themselves is to reduce the cost and increase the flow of capital. You cannot create new employees without first creating new employers. The tax on capital is a tax on the ability of Americans to create new wealth. Stifling tax rates on capital gains have driven up the cost of capital to the point where we have a "capitalistic economy with no capital." The Administration sees it as a tax on innovation, risk-taking and job creation, and thus as a tax on the poor, the jobless and the future of the nation.

Under the current capital gains tax we will have to continue to settle for a meager 1 or 2 percent growth in the economy each year, at a time when we need a decade of 4 or 5 percent annual growth.

Experience and common sense show us that an expanding economy increases income to the government, as well as providing opportunity and a better life for our people. Government revenues steadily increased in the 1980s, and there is no reason to stop there. Even sustained, modest 4 percent increases in economic growth will double the size of the economy to \$10 trillion during the next decade and sharply increase revenues which will be available to develop infrastructure and help educate our children, and reduce the deficit. The alternative, Mr. Chairman, is the loss of jobs alone is simply unacceptable.

From 1978 to 1986, when the capital gains tax rate was incrementally reduced from 49 to 20 percent, investment seed capital -- the lifeblood for the entrepreneur -- increased almost a hundred-fold. At the same time, Federal revenue from capital gains nearly quadrupled from the jump in economic activity. Moreover, the number of black-owned businesses soared during this golden age of venture capital, increasing by more than a third in just four years. Blacks, Hispanics and other minorities have the most to gain from a capital gains tax cut because they have most of their capital gains ahead of them.

Abraham Lincoln said in a speech more than 130 years ago: "I don't believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich; it would do more harm than good. We wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everyone else. When one starts poor, as most do in the race of life, free society is such that he knows he can better his condition; He knows that there is no fixed condition of labor, for his whole life. I want

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There are not enough minority businessmen and women in America, despite the large increases of the 1980s -- 80 percent for Hispanic businesses, 60 percent for Asians and nearly 50 percent for Black-owned businesses -- there are today less than 500,000 black-owned businesses and not enough Hispanic-owned businesses. John Jacob's speech on the "State of Black America in 1989" stated that there were only about 300,000 Black entrepreneurs in 1982, about 2 percent of all small businesses. And Black Americans, which comprise 13 percent of the population, own only one-half of one percent of the Nation's \$29 trillion of capital stock. There are 14.1 million small businesses in America, and we want minority business people to have the same opportunity to realize their dreams as other Americans in the free-enterprise system have. Our goal should be no less than to double the number of minority-owned businesses by the end of this decade.

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variations of this idea. The Republican Platform has recommended higher exemptions for families for more than 8 years. But the principle is a sound one -- allow families to keep more of their own income to raise children, to pay for health care, to pay for college education, and the need for government support will drop accordingly.

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Mr. Chairman, I also see positive signs that Congress is beginning to take seriously both the importance of stimulating growth and creating jobs and opportunity through improvements in the tax code. Members on both sides of the aisle from Phil Gramm, Bob Kasten, Lloyd Bentsen and Pat Moynihan in the Senate, and from Newt Gingrich and Vin Weber to Tom Downey and Charlie Rangel in the House have introduced tax cutting bills that deserve serious attention.

Just as important, however, is the fact that members on a bipartisan basis are beginning to question the ability of the current welfare system to encourage initiative and reward work and responsibility. I want to commend Vin Weber and members of the House Wednesday Group for examining this issue in depth. But I want to give special mention to a Democratic Congressman from the Mississippi Delta, Mike Espy, who happens to be a rising young leader in the Black Caucus. He has made a particular commitment to providing incentives for the accumulation of assets as the route to

opportunity and economic independence. I mention Mike Espy not just because he led a group of 66 House Democrats who supported increased HOPE funding, but because he speaks from the heart about a wide range of new approaches -- like microenterprises and self-employment -- to helping those who are poor, because the old ways simply don't work.

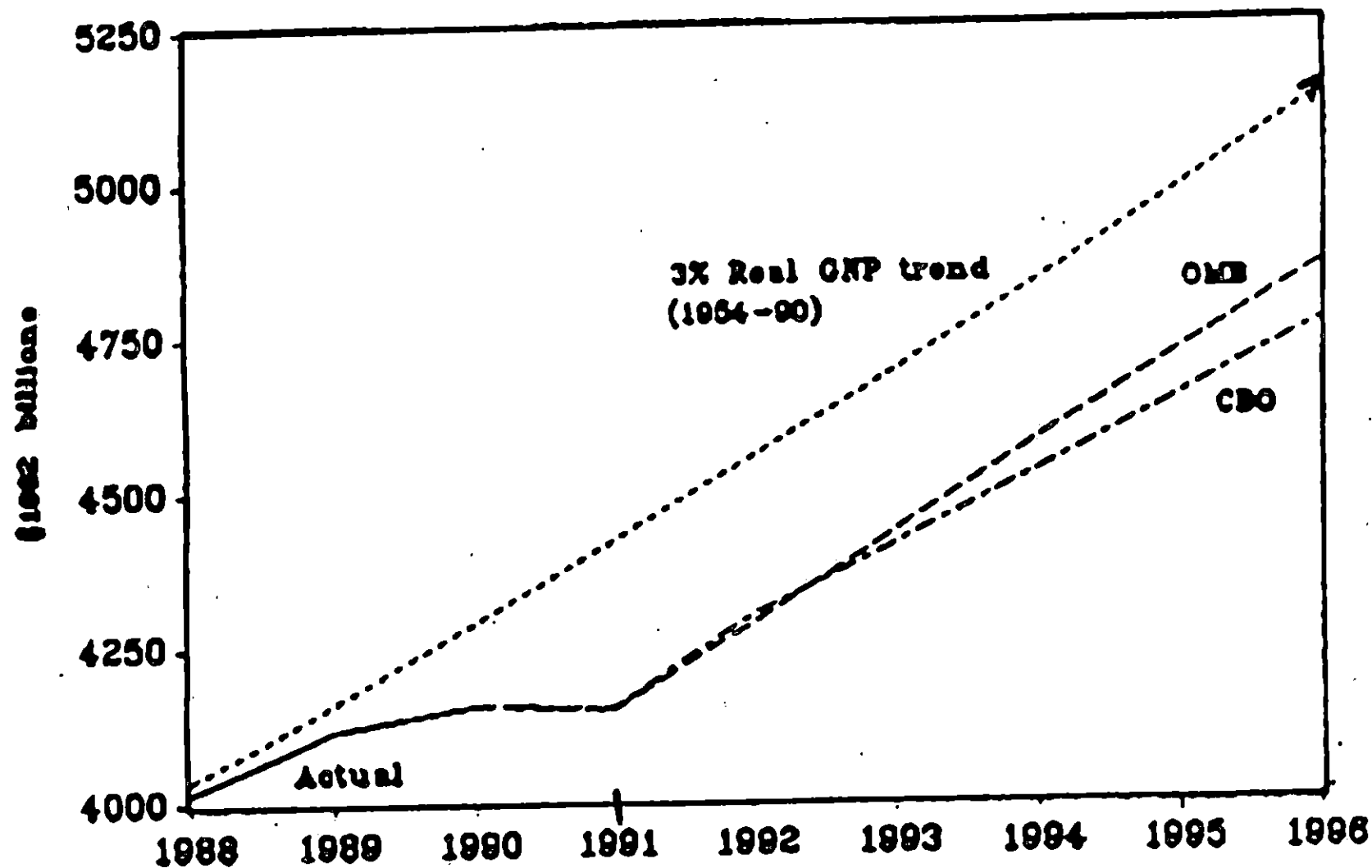
The Congressman said recently: "...it's time we adopted policies which help the poor move from dependency -- to independence. It's time we adopted programs which help them move from subsistence -- to self-sufficiency. It's time we stopped merely giving people fish, and taught them how to fish, and helped them get a rod and a reel." He went on to say that he learned as a child growing up in the Mississippi Delta that he who controls your home, controls your life.

Let me make it clear that one does not judge success in fighting poverty by the number of people we are able to assist, but by the number that have moved out of poverty -- those who have access to housing and homeownership, jobs and opportunity. The premise behind Enterprise Zones, HOPE, capital gains tax reduction and the whole range of "empowerment" strategies is that where life liberty and the pursuit of happiness are concerned, all Americans -- rich and poor -- are equally endowed to be architects of their own self-creation. We have a moral and political obligation to use democratic capitalism to fight poverty, and we can win that war.

I know there is a debate over the timing of new tax and economic growth initiatives. In my view -- and I am speaking for myself as chairman of the President's Economic Empowerment and Opportunity Task Force, as Secretary of HUD and as a

former colleague of yours who is deeply concerned about increases in unemployment and poverty, the decline in the value of residential and commercial real estate values, the slowdown in housing starts and the dramatic rise in barriers to affordable housing -- the hour is late. I urge the Congress to move expeditiously to put jobs, growth, hope and equality of opportunity back into our national economy and to engage in radical perestroika of our inner city welfare economy. I pledge the cooperation of every member of this Administration to work with you to that end.

REAL GNP, TREND & OMB/CBO PROJECTIONS



Source: Bear Stearns

Dear Mr President —

I'm sure no one will ever mention this to you, but at least I'm trying!

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY JACK KEMP
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
NOVEMBER 19, 1991

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, thank you for this opportunity to *Jack* discuss a new war on poverty, and thank you for your leadership in exploring ways to help the poor.

It has been almost three decades since this country first declared "unconditional war on poverty." In that time, poverty has become entrenched as never before in this country, ending its steady decline from 30 percent after the Second World War to 12 percent in 1968. Since the upsurge of social welfare programs — which have doubled as a share of Gross National Product (GNP) — that progress against poverty has stopped. There is no denying the noble intentions of the Great Society, but since the mid-1960s, we have spent \$2.6 trillion on a war on poverty — and poverty appears to be winning.

I would be remiss if I did not point out that poverty numbers are deeply distorted by the fact that the Census Bureau does not count in-kind welfare payments, such as food stamps, housing and Medicaid, and a significant portion of AFDC. In fact, the Census misses over \$11,000 in benefits per household, according to Warren Brookes.

But the poverty numbers also don't reflect the critical consequences of the breakdown of the traditional American family, as increasing numbers of Americans in poverty are in one-parent homes with no one working at all. In fact, in 1959 28 percent of poor families were headed by women. Last year, 62 percent were headed by single mothers. Nearly all welfare programs today subsidize that type of family, which actually promotes a rising poverty rate.

If one steps back and examines some of the orthodox notions about fighting poverty, one can see why they have not succeeded, and indeed why we have created more poverty.

How do countries cause poverty? What policies and principles destroy the economy and cities and make people dependent on government? Let me offer some suggestions:

- o Impose steeply graduated tax rates on labor and capital, leave them unindexed as well, and then allow inflation to push people into ever higher tax brackets that are confiscatory.
- o Reward welfare at a higher level than working.
- o Tax the entrepreneur who succeeds in the legal economy -- while permitting the underground and untaxed economy to flourish.
- o Reward people who stay in public housing more than those who want to move up and out into private housing and homeownership.
- o Give a greater reward to the family that breaks up, rather than to the family that stays together and remains intact.
- o Encourage debt and spending rather than saving, investing and risk taking.
- o Finally, destroy the link between effort and reward.

Mr. Chairman, we have effectively created two economies in this country. One economy -- the mainstream economy -- is democratic capitalist, market oriented, entrepreneurial, and based on private property. It offers incentives for working families

and rewards work and investment, productivity and saving. Indeed, incentives abound for productive economic and social behavior.

It was this economy, triggered by the income tax rate cuts in 1981, that generated 21.5 million new jobs, more than four million new businesses including record increases in the number of minority-owned businesses, relatively low inflation, and a higher standard of living for most people. This economy created more jobs in the last decade than all of Europe, Canada and Japan combined. The GNP grew by a third and revenues increased by 40 percent. And according to the U.S. Treasury, federal income taxes paid by the top one percent of taxpayers surged by more than 80 percent from 1981 to 1987. In 1980, the wealthiest five percent of Americans paid 35 percent of income taxes, and after the tax cut they paid 46 percent, and the top 50 percent of earners accounted for 95 percent of total income tax collections.

But there is another economy -- a second economy that is similar in many respects to Third World or Eastern European socialist economies. It functions in a fashion opposite to the democratic capitalist economy, indeed it is neither capitalist nor democratic. It predominates in the pockets of poverty throughout urban and rural America. This economy has barriers to productive social activity, and a virtual absence of economic incentives, rewards or private property. It denies black, Hispanic and other minority men and women entry into the economic mainstream as much as Jim Crowism did after the Civil War. It stresses dependency over independence; subsistence over self-sufficiency, and literally has eliminated the link between effort and the reward for productive human activity.

The irony is that the second economy was born of desire to help the poor, alleviate suffering and provide a basic social safety net. The results were a counterproductive economy and a counter-intuitive welfare system aimed at perpetuating poverty, instead of the springboard to prosperity that was the hallmark of the American dream.

Mr. Chairman, the 1980s were a decade of renewal and opportunity. But not for everybody. This is the worst of times for people who can't afford to buy their first home; for people without jobs, who are homeless, who are trapped by drug addiction, who are living in despair. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the most important way this nation can combat despair, poverty and hopelessness is to use the tools of democracy, homeownership and entrepreneurial capitalism as a ladder for upward mobility.

Let me outline some ideas for a national agenda to help low-income people and our nation find the keys that will help unlock the shackles on growth, hope and opportunity. Many of these items are contained in the President's growth and empowerment agenda, and many are supported by members of Congress on both sides of the aisle:

- o Eliminate the capital gains tax in distressed urban and rural communities that we would designate as Enterprise Zones, to help expand ownership of business and create new jobs.
- o Use housing policy to expand homeownership opportunities for low-income and minority families through resident management, urban homesteading and privatization of public housing and other properties; increase the use

of tenant-based assistance; and implement self-sufficiency programs to promote greater choice, dignity and asset accumulation.

- o Eliminate the excessive tax rates on persons trying to leave welfare and take jobs. Today, those who attempt to leave welfare face the highest marginal income tax in the United States.
- o Encourage homeownership by allowing first-time homebuyers to use their IRAs for downpayments, without tax penalty.
- o Increase the supply of affordable housing for minorities and the poor by extending the low income housing tax credit (LIHTC).
- o Foster quality education by expanding educational choice through magnet schools, tuition tax credits, educational vouchers and family choice.
- o Enact a pro-family tax cut to give families more after-tax income in order to reduce financial pressures, to help families keep more of their resources to take care of their children, and to help them break free of government assistance."
- o Cut the capital gains tax rate to launch a new decade of economic growth, capital formation and job creation.

Let me address some of these issues in more detail.

First, Enterprise Zones. We need to greenline for success those areas of our country that have been redlined for failure. President Bush has again asked Congress to establish 50 Enterprise Zones in which the capital gains tax would be eliminated completely. Enterprise Zones have proved themselves at the state level, through they are

just a glimmer of what could be achieved with the power of Federal initiatives.

Enterprise Zones would directly benefit those who need the basic commodities of an economy: Jobs and a steady income. Enterprise Zones would create rungs on the ladder of opportunity for those residents who are below the poverty line.

Second, is a radical new direction in housing and welfare policy. When I became Secretary of HUD, I made a commitment to wage war on poverty by using the resources of the Department to expand homeownership and affordable housing opportunities; to empower the poor through resident management and urban homesteading; to fight homelessness; and to create jobs and economic development. These activities are at the very heart of HUD's historic mission to fight poverty. But Mr. Chairman, this Department and the Bush Administration have intended from the outset not to be constrained by the traditional means of fighting poverty that have become grossly inefficient and that have placed low-income families on a treadmill of endless poverty and dependence.

We clearly recognize the need to provide basic shelter assistance to the millions of families who live in substandard housing, are faced with homelessness, or who pay large portions of their modest incomes for rent. However, this Administration does not buy the argument that poverty is a permanent or perpetual condition. We have proposed programs and budgets intended to redirect housing policy back to the poor and low-income families who are the intended beneficiaries of HUD programs, with the goal of ending poverty and dependence.

To an extent, we have had the cooperation of Congress in this effort. Congress authorized the Administration's HOPE Grants proposal to enable low-income families and tenants to become homeowners with a stake in their communities. HOPE is intended to break the cycle of poverty, dependence and despair that has entrapped low-income families, and to replace it with access to assets, private property and opportunity.

The most successful asset-based anti-poverty program in American history got underway a hundred years before the Great Society. It was Abraham Lincoln's Homestead Act of 1962. Homeownership is the classic path to the American dream. the median net worth of homeowners in 1984 was 30 times that of renters. Homeownership is a fundamental building block of prosperity in America. It is no different for the poor than for the middle class.

Congress also approved the Administration's Shelter Plus Care initiative to expand community-based mental health facilities, drug abuse treatment, job training and day care to help the long-term homeless get the shelter and support services they need to re-enter the mainstream economy. It also approved the Administration's Family Self-Sufficiency program to link Section 8 and public housing assistance with job training, education and other assistance to provide residents with opportunities for upward mobility.

Unfortunately, the promise of some of these new directions in housing was not matched by the performance of Congress in appropriating the funds for them. Because Congress approved only 40 percent of the authorized amount, we will have to settle for great deal less than we had hoped, the opportunity for homeownership will be delayed or denied for thousands of low income families, and we will have greater difficulty meeting

our goal of 1 million new homeowners by 1992. Congress also funded both the Shelter Plus Care program at a small fraction of the Administration's request.

At the same time Congress chose to protect the status quo. It ignored the evidence that housing vouchers and certificates will meet the affordability requirements of most families with "worst case" housing needs and at the same time give low-income families greater choice of where to live. Instead, it funded public housing new construction, which will create one-half as many units of housing as a comparable amount of tenant-based rental assistance. It even waived the matching requirement for the new HOME program, which was intended to provide a preference for more efficient tenant-based assistance and light rehabilitation over new construction. Congress even stripped the Department of its ability to implement rules that would have stopped the awarding of public housing operating subsidies to inefficient public housing authorities for the maintenance of vacant public housing units.

Third, we must help welfare recipients move to economic independence. If a woman on welfare in New York with two children, or a father who is unemployed takes a job, their income goes down. The startling fact in America today is that the highest marginal tax rates are being paid not by the rich, but by welfare mothers and unemployed fathers who want to take a job. In most cities, a welfare mother with two children would have to earn \$18,000 to \$20,000 in a private sector job to earn the equivalent of the average tax-free welfare payment.

But the loss of income is not the only barrier. According to the Wall Street Journal, when a woman in Milwaukee, Grace Capetillo, accumulates a small savings

account as a nest egg to help send her daughter to college, she is legally guilty of "welfare fraud," and faces a \$15,000 fine. Tell me how it's possible to run a welfare system which tells people that if you work and produce and invest your time and your talent and your energy, you're going to me worse off. There is no link between effort and reward. People who come off welfare should not face higher marginal tax rates than the wealthiest of our citizens. Savings and assets should not be penalized but encouraged.

Other initiatives. The President's "Excellence in Education" Act which makes choice among public and private schools the centerpiece of improving America's education, has not been passed by Congress. But I believe this Committee should look closely at choice in education for inner city schools where poor people are far too often trapped in second rate schools.

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opportunity and economic independence. I mention Mike Espy not just because he led a group of 66 House Democrats who supported increased HOPE funding, but because he speaks from the heart about a wide range of new approaches -- like microenterprises and self-employment -- to helping those who are poor, because the old ways simply don't work.

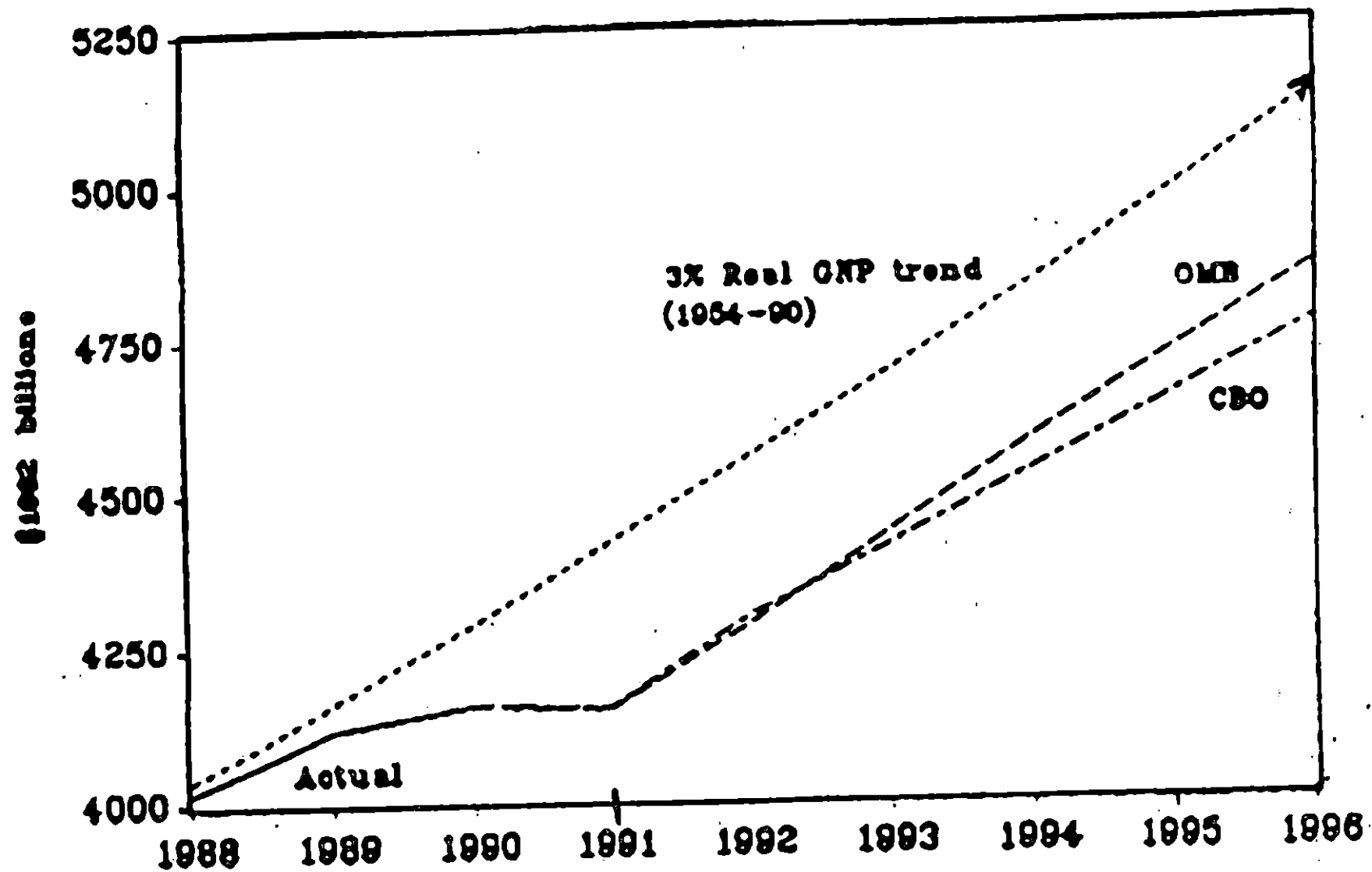
The Congressman said recently: "...it's time we adopted policies which help the poor move from dependency -- to independence. It's time we adopted programs which help them move from subsistence -- to self-sufficiency. It's time we stopped merely giving people fish, and taught them how to fish, and helped them get a rod and a reel." He went on to say that he learned as a child growing up in the Mississippi Delta that he who controls your home, controls your life.

Let me make it clear that one does not judge success in fighting poverty by the number of people we are able to assist, but by the number that have moved out of poverty -- those who have access to housing and homeownership, jobs and opportunity. The premise behind Enterprise Zones, HOPE, capital gains tax reduction and the whole range of "empowerment" strategies is that where life liberty and the pursuit of happiness are concerned, all Americans -- rich and poor -- are equally endowed to be architects of their own self-creation. We have a moral and political obligation to use democratic capitalism to fight poverty, and we can win that war.

I know there is a debate over the timing of new tax and economic growth initiatives. In my view -- and I am speaking for myself as chairman of the President's Economic Empowerment and Opportunity Task Force, as Secretary of HUD and as a

former colleague of yours who is deeply concerned about increases in unemployment and poverty, the decline in the value of residential and commercial real estate values, the slowdown in housing starts and the dramatic rise in barriers to affordable housing – the hour is late. I urge the Congress to move expeditiously to put jobs, growth, hope and equality of opportunity back into our national economy and to engage in radical perestroika of our inner city welfare economy. I pledge the cooperation of every member of this Administration to work with you to that end.

REAL GNP, TREND & OMB/CBO PROJECTIONS



Source: Bear Stearns