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FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90567
Folder ID Number: 90567-005

Folder Title:
Wednesday, October 31, 1990

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	12	3	5

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(3)	
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(6)	
02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(6)	
03. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Cardinal Casaroli [Index Cards] (8 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
04a. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Ozal (1 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(1)	
04b. Talking Points	Telephone Conversation with Turgut Ozal, Points to be Made (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
05. Memo	From James A. Baker, III to President Bush Re: various international issues (1 pp.)	10/30/90	(b)(1)	
06a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (2 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(1)	S
06b. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Cardinal Casaroli (4 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
06c. Report	Government Report (2 pp.)	10/15/90	(b)(1)	S

Page 1 of 2

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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Wednesday, October 31, 1990

Pinksheet Number: dw1869

OA/ID Number: 90567-005

Date Closed: 1/5/2011

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
06d. Report	Government Report (1 pp.)	08/16/90	(b)(1)	C
07a. Letter	From George Bush to Charles Bartlett (2 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(1)	
07b. Memo	From Charles Bartlett to President Bush (1 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(1)	

Page 2 of 2

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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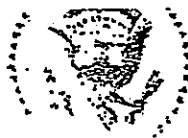


SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Wednesday, October 31, 1990

7:25 am	The President departs for Fundraising Breakfast for Congressman Stan Parris at the Belle Haven Country Club, Alexandria, Virginia <u>(Rogers)</u>	South Lawn (TAB A)
8:25 am	<u>Arrives White House</u>	South Lawn
8:30 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
9:15 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:45 am (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
10:15 am (20 min)	Meeting with Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of State <u>(Scowcroft)</u>	Oval Office (Distributed Separately)
10:35 am (55 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Photo Opportunities</u> 1. Sarah DeCamp (Demarest) 2. Mike Duncan (Demarest) 3. Chris Molineaux (Rogich) 4. USSS Agents (Newman) 5. Pete Kilgore (Cicconi)	(TAB D) Oval Office
12:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office

UNP 10/30/90
6:00 pm



1:30 pm
(30 min)

Meeting with Secretary Baker

Oval Office

2:00 pm
(25 min)

Personal Staff Time

Oval Office

2:25 pm
(5 min)

Photo with Siegfried and Roy
(Rogich)

(TAB E)

Oval office

2:30 pm
(30 min)

Meeting with Governor Sununu

Oval Office

3:00 pm
(2 hrs)

Administrative Time

Oval Office

3:30
(30 min)

ECONOMIC BRIEFING (SUNUNU, BRADY, DARMAN
AND BOSKIN)
SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

TAB B -- Briefing on Local Issues, Alexandria, Virginia (Anderson)

TAB C -- Virginia Political Briefing (Rogers)

0721 POTUS TO SOUTH GROUNDS (SEE SEPARATE SCHEDULE)

0902 POTUS IN OVAL / ADD SUNUNU

0905 ADD SCOWCROFT, GATES, DCI, (b)(3)

0908 ADD VP 0938 DCI, [REDACTED] OUT

0946 SCOWCROFT, GATES OUT 1000 ADD FITZWATER

1014 FITZWATER OUT 1015 VP OUT

1016 ADD BAKER, SCOWCROFT, GATES

1020 CARDINAL CASAROLI ET AL IN

1105 ALL OUT / EXCEPT SCOWCROFT 1124 SCOWCROFT OUT

1133 DE CAMP ET AL IN 1135 ALL OUT

1136 DUNCAN ET AL IN 1137 ALL OUT

1138 MOLINEAUX ET AL IN 1139 ALL OUT

1140 USSS ET AL IN 1144 ALL OUT

1145 KILBORE ET AL IN 1146 ALL OUT

1154 POTUS TO SUNUNU'S OFFICE

1201 POTUS IN OVAL 1203 ADD VP

UNP 10/30/90
6:00 pm

1258 VP OUT 1310 ADD SUNUNU, AILES, TEETER
1329 ADD BAKER, SCOWCROFT
1346 AILES, TEETER OUT 1409 ALL OUT
1411 POTUS TO ROOSEVELT ROOM
1415 POTUS IN OVAL / ADD CARD
1423 CARD OUT 1435 SIEGFRIED & ROY ET AL IN
1441 ALL OUT 1442 ADD CARD 1445 CARD OUT
1450 ADD DR. KISSINGER 1455 ADD SUNUNU
1459 ADD BAKER 1503 BAKER OUT / ADD SCOWCROFT
1515 SUNUNU OUT 1523 SCOWCROFT, KISSINGER OUT
1531 ADD BRADY, BOSKIN 1535 ADD DARMAN, SUNUNU
1601 ALL OUT 1603 POTUS TO SOUTH GROUNDS

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02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(6)	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

OCTOBER 31

, 1990

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT	7:05	AM	7:09	MR. WILLIAM REILLY (b)(6)	TLKD-OK
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. RICHARD M. NIXON RES: SADDLE RIVER, N.J. 201-825-1278	TLKD-OK 2:28 P.M.
INC	2:26	PM	2:35		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		CONGRESSMAN G.Y. MONTGOMERY (b)(6)	TLKD-OK 6:32 P.M.
INC	6:10	PM	6:34		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. JAMES W. CICCONE (b)(6)	TLKD-OK 6:51 P.M.
INC	6:44	PM	6:53		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. DAVID F. DEMAREST JR. (b)(6)	PRESUS CA 6:51 P.M.
INC	6:45	PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. ANDREW H. CARD JR. OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 680	TLKD-OK
INC	6:46	PM	6:47		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

OCTOBER 31, 1990

PRESIDENT BUSH

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT		AM		SECRETARY NICHOLAS F. BRADY OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 422	TLKD-OK 6:58 P.M.
INC	6:56	PM	7:01		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. ANDREW H. CARD JR. OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 680	TLKD-OK
INC	7:16	PM	7:17		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. DAVID F. DEMAREST JR. OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-456-2930	TLKD-OK
INC	9:07	PM	9:12		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

October 31, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	8:38 AM	8:39	Ms. Patty Presock Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-2199	Tlkd-ok 8:38 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	11:02 AM	11:14	Conference Call: President Turgut Ozal (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 11:04 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Nicholas R. Burns White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Cornelius F. O'Leary White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Governor John H. Sununu En route Washington, D.C. SAM 60206	Tlkd-ok 9:38 PM via Secure Satellite
INC	9:28 PM	9:40		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Washington, D.C.
 Alexandria, Virginia
LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 31 October 1990

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0723	South Grounds
0727	Depart South Grounds via Marine One
0737	Arrive Belle Haven Country Club, Alexandria, Virginia
0841	Depart Belle Haven Country Club via Marine One
0850	Arrive South Grounds
0901	Oval Office
1412	Roosevelt Room
1415	Oval Office
1603	South Grounds
1648	Oval Office
1707	South Grounds
1711	Residence
2117	South Grounds
2119	Oval Office
2124	South Grounds
2131	Residence



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1990 -- 6 A.M. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BUSH IS SHARPLY QUESTIONED BY LAWMAKERS ON GULF POLICY -- President Bush Tuesday faced sharp questioning from congressional leaders on whether he is trying to create a new rationale for military action in the Persian Gulf by putting strong new emphasis on the treatment of Americans held hostage in Iraq and Kuwait.

(Chicago Tribune, Newsday, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Knight-Ridder)

U.S. RAISES THE PRESSURE AND THE RISKS -- The escalation of pressure against President Saddam by the U.S. is part of a delicate new effort at brinkmanship -- to scare Saddam into relinquishing Kuwait, to prepare the American people for possible hostilities and, if war comes, to improve U.S. firepower on the ground, according to high-ranking Administration officials.

(Washington Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

BATTERED BUSH WANTS TO SEND DEMOCRATS 'A MESSAGE' -- President Bush, facing sinking polls and a divided GOP, tried Tuesday to rally Republicans for next week's congressional elections by beating up on the "irresponsible Democratic Congress."

(Copley, UPI)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday evening)

GULF -- President Bush called congressional leaders to discuss the circumstances that could trigger war with Iraq.

PAN AM 103 -- The DEA told NBC they are looking into an undercover heroin operation in relation to the 1988 bombing.

ECONOMY -- The government says GNP was up by 1.8% in the third quarter, more than economists had expected.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS....A-1

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-8

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

EDITORIALS.....C-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BUSH IS SHARPLY QUESTIONED BY LAWMAKERS ON GULF POLICY President Asked To Explain New Focus On Hostages

President Bush Tuesday faced sharp questioning from congressional leaders on whether he is trying to create a new rationale for military action in the Persian Gulf by putting strong new emphasis on the treatment of Americans held hostage in Iraq and Kuwait.

Bush met with about 15 congressional leaders from both parties who are involved in foreign policy before holding a two-hour session on the gulf with his top foreign affairs advisers.

Administration officials declined to provide details of the session with the foreign policy advisers, but one said it was aimed at reaching a consensus on gulf policy that Secretary Baker can discuss with leaders in Europe and the Middle East when he travels there at week's end. The options discussed, one official said, involved additional troop deployment plus broader issues of Baker's mission.

Rep. Fascell said congressional leaders told Bush, "If there is additional provocation (by Saddam), it better be real and able to stand up to press scrutiny."

Another official said, "The President was asked more or less directly if the Administration were using this as a pretext for a military action. Why all the new rhetoric of the last two days? What is changed?"

Several of the members of Congress said Bush, while not ruling out military option, had implied that option was not imminent. According to one official, Speaker Foley told Bush he hoped Tuesday's meeting was not the last he would have with congressional leaders in advance of some action.

(Ann Devroy and Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A1)

Congress Begs Bush To Hold Off

Congressional leaders, fearing that war with Iraq is imminent, got no promises Tuesday when they pleaded with President Bush to show patience and consult with them before launching any attack.

"I will continue to seek your advice and support as we proceed," Mr. Bush told them, reaffirming that force is an option. "We must all understand, however, that any such commitment must be hedged given the unpredictable and dynamic circumstances of this crisis."

After a White House meeting described as frank and blunt but not acrimonious, Speaker Foley and Sen. Mitchell said they're worried that a growing number of people feel war is unavoidable.

Rep. Fascell expressed concern that the U.S. troop buildup was getting out of hand. But he added as he left the White House: "I don't think war is imminent -- like tonight or tomorrow morning."

(Frank Murray, Washington Times, A1)

Bush Increases Impression U.S. Preparing For War Against Iraq

Ratcheting up speculation that the U.S. is preparing for eventual military action against Iraq, President Bush met with the National Security Council on Tuesday and let congressional leaders know his "patience is growing thin" on the Persian Gulf crisis.

As he emerged from a White House meeting, Sen. Cohen described the President as "very, very testy" about the gulf stalemate and the treatment of Western hostages in Iraq and Kuwait.

Cohen said the leaders meeting with the President advised Bush that it was still premature to talk of going to war against Iraq, and no tangible signs emerged suggesting that either Iraqi or U.S. forces were about to launch an attack....

Administration officials denied reports Tuesday that Bush had established a timetable for military action, but during the National Security Council meeting top Administration officials reportedly did discuss plans to deploy up to 100,000 more U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia.... State Department spokeswoman Tutwiler insisted Tuesday that Bush has not yet set a deadline for initiating hostilities, but she did not deny that Baker would be discussing a possible timetable for military action (when he travels to speak with U.S. allies in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, France and Britain. Baker will also meet with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze on Nov. 9 in Europe).

(Timothy McNulty, Chicago Tribune)

Lawmakers Ask Bush To Use Force As Last Resort

Nervous lawmakers are urging President Bush to be patient and let the international trade embargo against Iraq run its course before using force in the Middle East.

"We're saying, play out the sanctions. See how long this goes," Rep. Fascell said after he and other congressional leaders met with Bush on Tuesday.

"The general thrust was, don't do anything unilaterally. If we are going to proceed to ratchet this up, it should be under the United Nations umbrella. Caution is the word here," said Fascell....

Fascell said Bush threw the meeting open to comments from his guests, and was told: "If there is a provocation, it's got to be a real one. If there's an additional provocation, it can't be two whales passing in the night. It has to be something that can stand the scrutiny of the media and of the public and of history. He understood."...

The congressional contingent asked that Bush make no major moves without consulting Capitol Hill, noting that the Constitution reserves to Congress the power to declare war.

(Jim Drinkard, AP)

Bush Discusses Gulf Crisis With Hill Leaders, Who Say War Is Not Imminent

President Bush discussed the prospect of war in the Persian Gulf with congressional leaders and his top foreign policy advisers Tuesday but the White House insisted that military action is only one option and that the President continues to press for a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

Several congressmen said after a lengthy meeting with the President that his "patience is wearing thin." But none of the lawmakers said he believed a war was imminent....

For his part, "the President said several times that he keeps thinking something unpredictable will happen," reported Rep. Obey.
(Ellen Warren, Knight-Ridder)

Meeting With Congressional Leaders

President Bush, described as increasingly impatient with Saddam Hussein's refusal to withdraw his troops from Kuwait, was urged by congressional leaders Tuesday to "go slow" in considering military action against Iraq.

Bush told the congressional leaders he would continue to stress diplomatic and economic measures and promised to consult with them on the crisis, but stopped short of saying he would wait for their approval to take military action.

"We must all understand...that any such commitment must be hedged, given the unpredictable and dynamic circumstances of the crisis," he was quoted by the White House as saying.

"His patience is wearing thin," said Sen. Cohen after the 75-minute White House meeting. But Cohen said Bush will "continue to pursue the course that we're currently on."...

Sen. Mitchell said after the session with the President that most members of Congress at the meeting told Bush "the wisest course would be to continue the present policy.... I think someone used the phrase, 'Steady as she goes.'"

Words of caution were sounded by other members of Congress, too. "Many of us told him to make sure we don't use the military option out of impatience, that we try the embargo, the sanctions, the United Nations resolutions, our allies' efforts first and foremost," Sen. Leahy said.
(Gaylord Shaw, Newsday)

U.S. SEEKING U.N. APPROVAL FOR POSSIBLE ACTION AGAINST IRAQ

The U.S. reportedly is crafting a resolution aimed at winning U.N. authorization for possible military action in the Persian Gulf....

A senior State Department official acknowledged that the U.S. is drafting a resolution that would be brought before the U.N. Security Council if economic sanctions fail and Saddam refuses to leave Kuwait. The Administration wants a resolution that would broadly authorize the multi-national forces in Saudi Arabia to use force against Iraq, without putting those forces under effective U.N. Security Council command. Officials said they are confident that they can craft such a resolution, and European diplomats said Administration officials have discussed possible language.

The State Department official said Washington is trying to get China's vote for the resolution.

(Stephen Kurkjian and Mary Curtius, Boston Globe)

-more-

U.S. RAISES THE PRESSURE AND THE RISKS

The escalation of pressure against President Saddam by the U.S. is part of a delicate new effort at brinkmanship -- to scare Saddam into relinquishing Kuwait, to prepare the American people for possible hostilities and, if war comes, to improve U.S. firepower on the ground, according to high-ranking Administration officials.

The Administration's tactics include a more explicit rhetorical threat to use force by President Bush and Secretary Baker, the possible deployment of tens of thousands of additional armored troops to the Arabian peninsula, Baker's forthcoming trip to the gulf region and still more resolutions against Iraq at the U.N., where the U.S. assumes the chair of the Security Council for the next month.

All these efforts could put U.S. forces in the gulf closer to conflict, but they also are intended to drive Saddam into retreat, according to the officials and outside analysts. If he does not budge, then Bush will have to decide, perhaps in November or December, about whether to go to war to liberate Kuwait....

"We have two very distinct audiences," said a senior State Department official. "Saddam Hussein is listening to all of this and you hope he cracks or falls on the floor and comes to Jesus. But at the same time you have to be careful with the domestic audience. You've got to explain what you're doing here."

(David Hoffman, news analysis, Washington Post, A1)

DIPLOMACY FALLS SHORT OF GOALS

The plight of Iraqi-held hostages and the limited impact of the U.N. embargo against Baghdad make a U.S.-led military strike more likely, Administration officials and Middle East experts said Tuesday.

"We are edging closer to the military option," said a State Department official, who asked for anonymity. "We're maybe less optimistic (sanctions are) going to work."

Bush Administration officials and Middle East experts said the tougher U.S. rhetoric in recent days is intended to prepare public opinion for the inevitability or conflict in the Persian Gulf....

According to several Middle East analysts, Washington now feels it has a legal basis for action to defend the lives and well-being of the hostages seized by Iraq -- many of whom are being held as "human shields" at strategic sites in Iraq.

The reason no military action has yet been taken, the specialists said, was to allow time for diplomatic progress -- something that appears less likely in the wake of the failed weekend effort in Baghdad of Soviet envoy Yevgeny Primakov.

(Andrew Borowiec and Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A1)

SADDAM ORDERS COMMANDERS ON 'EXTREME ALERT'

AMMAN -- Iraq announced Tuesday that President Saddam put his military commanders on "extreme alert" against U.S. attack in the next few days and told them to prepare for "urban warfare" in occupied Kuwait.

The statement, carried by the official Iraq News Agency, was interpreted as a display of determination in the face of stepped-up pressure from U.S. leaders emphasizing that Saddam risks war unless he pulls his troops out of Kuwait and releases his Western and Japanese hostages.

"We must be prepared with all the potential God has given us to thwart the perfidious intentions of the United States and its allies to launch an attack in the coming few days," INA said Saddam told a special meeting of the armed forces General Command.

(Edward Cody, Washington Post, A1)

**ACCIDENT ON WARSHIP IN PERSIAN GULF
KILLS 10 U.S. SAILORS; MARINE DIES**

DHAHRAN -- In the most serious naval accident since Operation Desert Shield began, 10 American sailors on the USS Iwo Jima died Tuesday when a boiler room pipe ruptured, blasting them with high-pressure, super-heated steam.

In another accident, a Marine was killed and three injured when their vehicle overturned in the Saudi desert during a night exercise. Three other sailors were injured Monday when a Marine sentry inexplicably fired at their vehicle, a spokesman said.

The day's deaths raised to 42 the total of U.S. personnel killed since the military buildup against Iraq began. In addition, one serviceman has committed suicide, military officials said.

(Caryle Murphy, Washington Post, A30)

BUSH URGED TO VETO SANCTION AGAINST GAS, GERM WAR FIRMS

President Bush's top advisers are recommending that he veto legislation requiring a one-year cutoff of U.S. trade with companies that aid development of chemical and biological weapons in Iraq and other nations, according to senior U.S. officials and congressional sources.

The legislation was approved by Congress last weekend despite strong Administration protests that it would hamper U.S. flexibility and prevent a case-by-case determination of suitable punishment for private firms and countries that use poison gas or germ warfare in combat.

An Administration official said that while Bush has not announced his decision, "the feeling is that the President should veto it, and likely will veto it" due to concerns that it will impinge on his future discretion in conducting foreign policy.

The State Department opposes the legislation, spokeswoman Tutwiler said Tuesday, as does National Security Adviser Scowcroft. Tutwiler said its mandatory provisions for unilateral sanctions "would constitute objectionable intrusiveness into executive branch prerogatives and be potentially fatal to our efforts to cooperate with friends and allies" on such measures.

(Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A32)

3 ARABS DIE, 2 JEWS HURT IN ATTACKS

JERUSALEM -- Three Palestinians were killed and two Israeli Jews were stabbed Tuesday as a wave of intercommunal violence surged anew in Israel and the occupied territories despite broad security measures imposed by authorities.

Violence erupted Tuesday in Nablus, in the West Bank, where a Palestinian stabbed an Israeli private security guard before being shot dead by a plainclothes officer. In Bnei Brak, a suburb of Tel Aviv, one Arab was killed and two injured when a bomb they were trying to assemble exploded in a vegetable store, authorities said.

Later, soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian in Tulkarm in the West Bank, after encountering "a group of suspected terrorists," Israeli radio said. In East Jerusalem, an Israeli policeman was lightly injured when a Palestinian stabbed him in the neck, police said. The attacker was arrested.

(Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A36)

PACIFIC RIM NOT ANALOGOUS TO EUROPE SAYS ASST. SECRETARY OF STATE

SAN DIEGO -- While growing U.S.-Soviet friendship now extends across the Pacific, the Bush Administration doesn't envision Asia-wide security or arms-reduction agreements similar to those crafted for Europe.

In fact, although both the U.S. and Soviet Union are cutting defense spending in Asia, most countries in the region acknowledge that a continued U.S. military presence in the Pacific Rim will help -- not hurt -- peace prospects.

That's the view of Richard Solomon, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Solomon made his remarks in a speech Tuesday night.

The speech gives some indication of Washington's current thinking about post-Cold War Asia. The dramatic changes in Eastern Europe, the lessening of superpower tensions and the current crisis in the Persian Gulf have all tended to overshadow the U.S. presence in that region and the changes that may take place there.

"Moscow has been playing an increasingly constructive role in the region," Solomon said. But he believes the two superpowers would have difficulty fashioning a kind of peace treaty for Asia. "The region is simply not analogous to the European theater," Solomon said.

(Matt Miller, Copley)

COLOMBIAN CARTEL ADMITS HOLDING 7 JOURNALISTS, ISSUES THREAT

BOGOTA -- The Medellin cocaine cartel Tuesday admitted holding seven kidnapped journalists and said it would execute them if authorities harmed any of the traffickers' family members.

In a communique, "the Extraditables" said they were holding the journalists, six of whom have been held since Aug. 30, "as a response to all the violations of our rights."...

The statement, bearing the slogan "We prefer a tomb in Colombia to a prison cell in the United States," said there was a plan by the police to "kidnap one of our family members with the objective of exchanging him for those detained."

(Douglas Farah, Washington Post, A34)

DRUG AGENCY CHECKING WHETHER IT WAS INVOLVED

The DEA says it is investigating whether one of its undercover couriers may have unknowingly carried the bomb that blew up Pan Am 103 over Scotland.

The December 1988 bombing, which killed 270 people aboard the plane and in the village of Lockerbie, has been attributed by law enforcement authorities to a pro-Iranian terrorist group.

Investigators said the terrorist group put plastic explosives in a tape recorder in baggage that was shipped from Frankfurt.

NBC News, which first reported the new DEA investigation Tuesday night, said it had learned that Pan Am's flights from Frankfurt had been used in a Cyprus-based undercover operation to fly informants and suitcases of heroin from the Middle East to Detroit....

In a statement late Tuesday, the DEA said it was aware of "allegations made to the media" that an agency operation was involved in the bombing.

"Although no evidence has surfaced to substantiate such a claim, we are conducting an inquiry into these allegations, including a review of case files and DEA operations and activities in the relevant time period," the statement said. (AP)

POPULATION OF CHINA RISES TO 1.13 BILLION, CENSUS SHOWS

BEIJING -- China currently has a population of over 1.13 billion, about 20 million people more than the goal set by the government, according to results released Tuesday from the country's largest and most comprehensive census.

The new population figure shows that "there is no way" that China will be able to reach its target of keeping the population to 1.2 billion by 2000, one foreign specialist said.

(Washington Post, A38)

**BRITAIN AND FRANCE LINK UP -- FINALLY
Hole Drilled In 'Chunnel'**

LONDON -- A handful of mud-caked drillers working deep beneath the English Channel Tuesday night succeeded where the Spanish Armada, Napoleon, Hitler and a small army of European Community bureaucrats all have tried and failed -- they linked Britain to mainland Europe.

The historic breakthrough is largely symbolic: Tuesday night's link is only a two-inch-wide borehole and it will take another month for the connection to be wide enough for people to pass through.

By January, however, the channel tunnel, or "chunnel" for short, should be wide and firm enough for Prime Minister Thatcher and President Mitterrand to meet and shake hands, and by June 1993 trains are scheduled to run both ways through two 32-mile-long tubes. A third tube is to be used for servicing the tunnel.

(Glenn Frankel, Washington Post, A1)

NATIONAL NEWS

BATTERED BUSH WANTS TO SEND DEMOCRATS 'A MESSAGE'

President Bush, facing sinking polls and a divided GOP, tried Tuesday to rally Republicans for next week's congressional elections by beating up on the "irresponsible Democratic Congress."

Bush blamed Democrats for the tax increases in the new budget that he reluctantly backed, and told party faithful that voters have "the opportunity to send that crowd...a message by sending more Republicans to Congress."

The "Election Countdown" pep rally of a few hundred people was sponsored by several GOP organizations, including the RNC and the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Democratic congressional leaders lashed back, accusing Bush of a "deliberate distortion of the truth" and "phony arguments" in blaming Congress for the tax increases.

Rep. Gephardt said Bush wanted a "good deal for the wealthy, a raw deal for the elderly and a double deal for the middle class."

Sen. Mitchell charged the "tax policies of the Republicans over the past decade have been to soak the middle class" and said Bush spent five months trying "to reduce the tax burden on those who make over \$200,000."

Noticeable by his absence at the pep rally was Ed Rollins.... As Bush entered the Hyatt Regency Hotel to give his address, one demonstrator, dressed in coat and tie, held a placard reading, "Rollins was right." Gary Koops, a spokesman for Rollins' committee, said the co-chairman was unable to attend because he was busy planning strategy for next Tuesday's election.

(Thomas Ferraro, UPI)

Bush Rallies GOP Troops, Girds For Last Week Of Election Campaign

Over the past few days, in cities from Honolulu to Oklahoma City, President Bush told audiences the same thing: how great it was to be the heck away from Washington.

But on Tuesday, back in the nation's capital, he was lavished with the sort of lusty cheers, heartfelt applause and red-white-and-blue fervor that have been scarce of late on the campaign trail.

It helped, of course, that he was speaking to an audience of several hundred Republican party workers, volunteers and members of his Cabinet, all crammed into a stuffy hotel ballroom near Capitol Hill.

The pep rally -- delayed by the wrangling over the budget -- was originally planned as a send-off to launch the President on a final, furious spell of home-stretch campaigning.

As it turned out, the session was Bush's effort to buck up the troops -- and offer a public vote of confidence in his embattled advisers -- in the face of dispiriting rumors and demoralizing polls.

"Election Day is exactly one week from today," Bush said. "I look at it as opportunity day, a day when America's voters will have the opportunity...to vote for change and to vent their frustration, their anger, at the betrayal that they felt at the hand of the unresponsive and irresponsible Democratic Congress."

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(Mark Barabak, Copley)

**MODERATES' MOVE TO REPLACE VANDER JAGT
MAY PROLONG GOP'S INTERNAL WARFARE**

A group of moderate House Republicans has launched an effort to replace Rep. Vander Jagt as chairman of the House Republican Campaign Committee, a move that all but ensures open warfare within the House GOP will continue into the next Congress.

White House officials deny that President Bush, Chief of Staff Sununu or any other senior White House official is behind the candidacy of a longtime Bush supporters, Rep. Sundquist, to replace Vander Jagt.

Bush and Vander Jagt clashed last week over the actions of Ed Rollins....

The new battle came as Bush called some 400 members of his political team to a downtown hotel for a pep rally as the final week of the midterm campaign begins. Sponsored by the RNC, the rally was the Washington debut of a new Bush theme, patterned after those of two previous Democratic presidents: Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and Harry Truman's Fair Deal.

With sharp partisan attacks on Democrats as big taxers and big spenders and part of the Washington establishment that should be removed by the voters, Bush pledged Republicans would bring America "a better deal."... On Capitol Hill, Democratic leaders fired back. "Today our country needs a leader who acts like a president, instead of a president who acts like a party chairman," said Rep. Gephardt.

(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A7)

BUSH TRYING A NEW TOPIC

Is Talk Of War Driven By Policy Or Politics?

With the Republican Party's candidates thrown on the defensive by talk of recession and taxes, the Bush Administration moved this week to put a different subject on the top of the agenda by talking about war in the Persian Gulf.

On the campaign trail, President Bush continued Tuesday to denounce Democrats for their stranglehold on Congress and what he depicted as their love affair with taxes. But at the White House, the talk was of the mistreatment of the American hostages in Kuwait and Iraq and the rising concern that force would be needed in the Persian Gulf.

While the campaign statements were obviously political, it was the Iraq statements that had the larger political ramifications. that was shown by the television news programs Tuesday night, which focused far more on news of the gulf than on the attacks on Democrats.

Not everyone was buying the White House line that national security, rather than domestic politics, was the reason for President Bush's tough tone in a meeting Tuesday with members of Congress and Secretary Baker's saber-rattling speech from California on Monday.

Many Republicans said the President's effort to shift the blame for the budget debacle to Democrats was not believable to most voters. But there was general agreement that Republicans could benefit if the practical effect of the Administration's talk of war was to shift attention from the budget and taxes, which have proven disastrous terrain for Mr. Bush, to foreign policy, the favored political turf of most presidents, including this one.

(Michael Oreskes, news analysis, New York Times, A21)

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BUSH SHORTENS CAMPAIGN TRIP

When President Bush leaves Thursday on his last pre-election swing, he will bypass several key states where Republican Senate candidates teeter on the edge of defeat.

His trip was cut from 10 states to seven with definite overnight stops in Oregon and Nebraska dumped along with tentative flying stops in Illinois and North Carolina. Oregon and North Carolina are particularly intense battlegrounds for veteran GOP senators Mark Hatfield and Jesse Helms.

As White House officials minimized schedule changes, President Bush tried to fire up a clique of faithful Republican professionals at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Capitol Hill Tuesday, but even they didn't applaud his tax explanations....

Indiana Sen. Coats, who was appointed to the seat held by Vice President Quayle, said he would not use TV tape of a Bush appearance on his behalf as had been planned.

"It's going to make some good home movies," Mr. Coats said. "I just think the President made a major mistake by thinking he could play the good guy, play the compromiser and negotiate with the Democrat Congress."

Sen. Boschwitz of Minnesota, who has lost his lead over Democratic challenger Paul Wellstone, said, "I think the turmoil in Washington is having an effect on my campaign."

(Frank Murray, Washington Times, A6)

BUSH IN '92? 'DEAD MEAT,' SAY SKEPTICS

As President Bush's popular approval plunges in the polls, some of his supporters blame him for the GOP's worst nightmare coming true: Americans now trust Democrats over Republicans to run the economy.

Indeed, some Republican alarmists are saying privately that Mr. Bush is "dead meat" for re-election in 1992....

"Until now, the polls showed the public trusted us to manage the economy more than the Democrats," says Republican campaign consultant Eddie Mahe. "The strongest leg under our stool was the management leg. If we have lost it, it obviously represents a tremendous blow."...

What GOP consultant Craig Shirley says may be the most devastating finding, because it represents a hard-to-reverse trend, is this: Sixty-four percent of Americans in the (recent Newsweek) poll think Mr. Bush is losing political influence. Only 28 percent think he isn't.

That trend, coupled with the other poll revelations, is what has triggered private judgments among some Republicans that Mr. Bush is already "dead meat" for 1992. Mr. Shirley, however, calls such judgment "premature" and "foolish."

(Ralph Hallow, Washington Times, A1)

**ECONOMY'S STRENGTH SURPASSES PREDICTIONS
GNP Grew At 1.8% Rate In 3rd Quarter**

The U.S. economy grew at a 1.8 percent annual rate in the July-September quarter, stubbornly defying some economists' assertions that a recession began during the summer, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday. It was the economy's strongest performance in a year and a half.

Nevertheless, many private economists continued to predict that the impact of rising oil prices and plummeting consumer confidence will trigger a recession, with a substantial decline in the GNP, before the end of the year.

Bush Administration economists were among those surprised by the economy's strength in the third quarter, compared with the 0.4 percent rate of growth in the second quarter. They agreed that growth in the current quarter and the first three months of 1991 will be below the third-quarter pace. But they insisted no recession is imminent.

"Our best guess is that the economy will grow, although the next quarter or two will probably be somewhat weaker," said Michael Boskin, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

At the Commerce Department, undersecretary for economic affairs Michael Darby, declared, "This release contradicts those who believe we are in a recession or are about to enter one. We expect the economy to continue to expand...for the remainder of the year and in 1991.

(John Berry, Washington Post, B1)

BUDGET DEAL TO RAISE GAINS TAX

Despite two years of struggle by President Bush and his top aides to cut the capital gains tax rate, the budget legislation passed by Congress on Saturday actually raises capital gains taxes for the country's wealthiest individuals.

Treasury Department officials acknowledge that some wealthy taxpayers will now have to pay a slightly higher capital gains tax, but said it was something that the Bush Administration had to accept to get an agreement on cutting the nation's budget deficit by \$492 billion over the next five years.

"It's clear the President would not have chosen this method to address the budget situation," said Roger Bolton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Public Affairs. "This was a compromise. And the President has appealed for more Republican congressmen who will vote his way, so that he won't be forced to make such compromises and choices."

According to tax experts, many taxpayers with \$200,000 or more in taxable income will find their capital gains tax rate rising from 28 percent now to 30 percent or higher -- even though the budget measure called for a cap on the capital gains rate of 28 percent.

Two last-minute elements of the budget compromise will result in raising the capital gains rate on the wealthiest by as much as 10 percent, tax experts in Congress said. They are the limitation on deductions that taxpayers with adjusted gross income above \$100,000 can take, and the phaseout of personal exemptions for single filers with income above \$100,000 and joint filers with income greater than \$150,000.

(Nathaniel Nash, New York Times, D1)

CRIME PACKAGE

Despite months of tough talk on anticrime legislation, the 101st Congress adopted a weak crime package, deleting every contentious portion of the bill -- including a federal death penalty, a ban on assault weapons and limits on the appeals death-row inmates may file.

Attorney General Thornburgh Tuesday proclaimed the anticrime legislation a "considerable disappointment." But he praised its white-collar crime provisions that increase jail terms for S&L executives guilty of fraud, increase potential fines for price-fixing and bid-rigging, and give the government additional leverage in collecting bad debts it is owed -- estimated at \$90 billion.

The bill established an S&L "kingpin" provision that allows life prison terms for the worst S&L crimes. It also increased, from \$1 million to \$10 million, the possible fine for corporations guilty of price-fixing or bid-rigging. (Stephanie Saul, Newsday)

SOUTER QUESTIONS FEDERAL DEFENSE OF ABORTION COUNSELING LIMITS

The Supreme Court Tuesday considered the constitutionality of regulations that prohibit federally funded family planning clinics from discussing abortion, with the newest justice, David Souter, expressing concern that the rules stop doctors from giving women needed medical advice.

Speaking for the Bush Administration, Solicitor General Kenneth Starr defended the regulations, which bar physicians and other workers at federally funded clinics from giving women any information about abortion, even on request, or from stating if abortion is medically indicated.

Souter pressed him about what would happen if a doctor were to conclude that a pregnant woman is in imminent danger under circumstances in which the doctor would normally recommend that she consider abortion.

"To say, 'Your health is in danger, you do need treatment,' that is absolutely fine," Starr replied. But, he said, "To actually go forward...and to counsel, 'You need an abortion,' is beyond the mandate" of the program, which prohibits the use of abortion "as a method of family planning."...

"You are telling us that ...the physician cannot perform a normal professional responsibility...even though that responsibility does not violate the prohibition against using abortion counseling for family planning," Souter said. "I think you are telling us that in that circumstance...the secretary (of HHS) in effect may preclude professional speech."

(Ruth Marcus, Washington Post, A9)

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BUSH GIVES COUNSEL WAIVER RIGHTS ON ETHICS

President Bush has granted White House Counsel C. Boyden Gray a power denied everyone else in government -- authority to permit himself to decide issues in which he might have a conflict of interest.

The authority is contained in a presidential order on ethics issued Oct. 17. White House and federal ethics officials who helped prepare the order expressed surprise last week when shown that the document authorizes Mr. Gray to exempt his own action from criminal conflict-of-interest laws.

Nevertheless they were confident that Mr. Gray, who once said "I was my own ethics officer" while counsel to then-Vice President Bush, would never actually use the authority. Mr. Gray declined to respond to a week's worth of telephone calls.

(AP, Washington Times, A3)

DOLE WARNS OF POORLY TRAINED YOUNG WORKERS

LOS ANGELES -- Secretary Dole, the first member of President Bush's Cabinet to resign, warned business leaders Tuesday they must provide job training for low-skill workers or face the consequences of an ill-prepared workforce.

"Businessmen and women tell me constantly that they have jobs, but the youth coming out of high school don't have the skills to fill them," Dole said in a speech to about 1,000 members of the National Alliance of Business in Los Angeles.

"Sending half our youth into the work force without the skills to succeed is a prescription for disaster," Dole said in her speech. "I believe there is something very wrong with a system where students can pass tests to graduate from high school, but can't even pass the most basic entry-level test of many employers."...

"Japanese and European-owned companies based in the United States spend three to five times more money on employee training than American companies," Dole said. She also noted that much of the training by U.S. companies is directed toward middle and upper level managers.

"The clear message too often is, 'You're on your own,' as the United States is one of the few Western industrialized nations without a formal school to work transition," she said.

(Dave McNary, UPI)

NASA SAYS TESTING VERIFIES SHUTTLE FUEL LEAKS ARE CURED

Happy NASA officials Tuesday pronounced the shuttle Columbia a "tight ship" again after it passed an elaborate fueling test, ending the long hunt for hydrogen leaks that sabotaged shuttle launch attempts throughout the summer.

"Maybe things are turning around," said a smiling Robert Crippen, head of the shuttle program....

Columbia's 10-day astronomy mission, postponed four times since May, could be rescheduled for launch as early as the first week of December if there are no other problems, Crippen said.

(Kathy Sawyer, Washington Post, A2)

MINNESOTA GOP RELUCTANTLY BACKS CARLSON FOR GOVERNOR

BLOOMINGTON, Minn. -- Minnesota's conservative Republican Party shelved its reservations about Arne Carlson and backed him for governor in place of Jon Grunseth, who quit the race because of sexual misconduct allegations.

But the party's 14-member executive committee Tuesday left the question of Carlson's running mate to the Minnesota Supreme Court. With only a week to go before the election, the committee voted unanimously to unite behind Carlson, even though many consider the state auditor too liberal, said party (member) Bob Weinholzer. Carlson supports abortion rights. (Gene Lahammer, AP)

BARBARA BUSH TOUTS TURNER AS 'GOOD MAN'**First Lady Seeks To Diminish Damage Of Civil Rights Act Veto**

First Lady Barbara Bush campaigned Tuesday with Republican mayoral nominee Maurice Turner and said the former D.C. police chief enjoys access to the White House even though he may sharply disagree with the President's veto of the 1990 Civil Rights Act and other issues.

Bush said during a morning tour of Dunbar Senior High School in Northwest, Turner's alma mater, that although the President had vetoed the civil rights measure over Turner's objections, that did not diminish the importance of Turner's "input" into the Administration's decision to oppose the bill....

Democratic nominee Sharon Pratt Dixon, seeking to keep the issue alive until next Tuesday's election, called the veto incomprehensible and dismissed as politically insignificant the appearance by the First Lady on Turner's behalf.

"While there might be some personal affection for Mrs. Bush, I think it didn't help him to be associated with a President who walked away from civil rights," Dixon said. "I don't see how in the world that could help him."...

At Dunbar, which Turner attended during an era of racial segregation, Bush toured a computer learning center and later conducted a question-and-answer session with about 40 students in the school library.

She spoke warmly of Turner, who at the President's urging converted to the GOP when he retired from the police department last year.

"Maurice Turner is a leader," she said, "a decent, honest, good man."

(R.H. Melton and Michael Abramowitz, Washington Post, D1)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "Threat Of War With Iraq Brings To Fore Old Battle Between President, Congress," by Gerald Seib, appears in the Wall Street Journal, A10.

"Regional Economic Outlook -- Recession Approaches, But Not Everywhere," appears in the Wall Street Journal, A2.

"World Bank Appointment Shows Bush's Faith In The Dispassionate Search For Truth," a column by David Warsh, appears in the Washington Post, B3.

"Leningrad Mayor, In U.S., Seeks Economic Tie," by Felicity Barringer, appears in the New York Times, A9.

"Cash Showing High Interest In Incumbents," by Helen Dewar, appears in the Washington Post, A1.

"Closeness Of 2 Congressional Races Shows Why GOP Seems Destined For Minority Role In House," by Jeffrey Birnbaum and Jackie Calmes, appears in the Wall Street Journal, A16.

"Texas Governor's Race Gets Meaner," by John Dillin, appears in the Christian Science Monitor, p.6.

"GOP Dominance Looms In S. Carolina," by Alan McConagha, appears in the Washington Times, A4.

"Senate Race Of 'Two Toms' Takes Another Turn," by David Maraniss, appears in the Washington Post, A5.

"California Term-Limitation Drive Slips, by Paul Taylor, appears in the Washington Post, A6.

"Young Have Affinity For Republicans Now, But It Appears Fragile," by Savid Shribman, appears in the Wall Street Journal, A1.

"Born Amid Budget Blues: A New Pay System," by Dana Priest, appears in the Washington Post, A17.

"Official Says Dollar Fall Does Concern The U.S.," by Johathan Fuerbringer, appears in the New York Times, D2.

"U.S. Steps Up Antitrust Enforcement, But Effort Faces Reagan-Era Obstacles," by Paul Barrett, appears in the Wall Street Journal, A16.

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NETWORK NEWS

(Tuesday evening, October 30)

IRAQ

ABC's Peter Jennings: All over the country Tuesday, people are trying to get a handle on what it is President Bush intends to do next in the Persian Gulf. Saddam Hussein gives the impression at least that Iraq believes a U.S. attack is increasingly possible. Iraqi commanders were reportedly put on increased alert and told to prepare for urban warfare. The Iraqis may have been -- and it is always may have been -- responding to Secretary of State Baker, who said Monday that war was a real possibility. Tuesday, in Washington, President Bush was trying to tone things down a bit.

ABC's Brit Hume: The President called in worried congressional leaders to assure them that as they leave town for the election recess, the administration's continuing military build-up and its recent tough talk on the Persian Gulf does not mean it is about to go to war. Members of Congress said later there had been much give and take and that their message to the President was clear.

(Sen. Leahy: "Many of us told him to make sure that we don't use the military option out of impatience, that we try the embargo, the sanctions, the United Nations' resolutions, our allies' efforts first and foremost.")

(Rep. Fawell: "We all made the point that if there were a unilateral action of war against Iraq, that that certainly would -- should require congressional action of some kind.")

Press Secretary Fitzwater said the President had promised continued consultation with Congress, but Mr. Bush added "any such commitment must be hedged given the unpredictable and dynamic circumstances of the crisis." One such circumstance could be the besieged U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, which Fitzwater called "an immediate and troubling situation." Did that mean the President was planning to do something about it?

(Reporter: "Are you going to resupply the embassy, Mr. President?

President: "I'm glad the United Nations just began to move.")

The President was referring to Monday's U.N. resolution calling for the resupply of the foreign embassies still open in Kuwait. For now, Mr. Bush seems intent on working through the U.N., but there is deepening concern here that the international actions against Iraq may not be taking hold as fast as Iraq is tightening its hold on Kuwait.

Jennings reports a pipe ruptured on the USS Iwo Jima in the Gulf region and ten sailors were killed by scalding steam. The Iwo Jima was towed to Bahrain for repairs. In the Saudi desert Monday night, one Marine died and three others were injured when their jeep went over an embankment, dropped 20 feet and turned over. The commander of U.S. Army mechanized forces in Saudi Arabia says that if war breaks out with Iraq, American troops will try to gain an advantage quickly by fighting at night. As far as we know, our night vision capabilities are superior to that of the Iraqis.

ABC's Jim Hickey reports on night vision systems used by American forces. (ABC-Lead)

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NBC's Tom Brokaw reports there was more talk of war Tuesday, but it is difficult to say how much is real and how much is posturing. Secretary Cheney said there is no upper limit on the number of American troops that may be sent to the Gulf. But, at the same time, John Cochran is reporting that the President was calming congressional anxieties.

NBC's John Cochran: If the Bush administration is sending mixed signals -- and it is -- then the President's men think that's probably a good thing as long as it keeps Saddam Hussein off balance. The President's keep-'em-guessing strategy was aimed at Iraq, but it made congressional leaders uneasy, wondering whether Bush might order a military strike while Congress is out of town. (TV coverage: President in Cabinet Room with congressional leaders.)

After a lively 75-minute session, the visitors from Capitol Hill seemed a little more confident that Bush will not act rashly.

(Sen. Cohen: "But for the time being he's going to continue the course that we're currently on. I think it's also clear from the President's remarks that his patience is growing thin.")

(Sen. Leahy: "I would hope that we would not allow impatience to take us away from using the embargo and using the allied concerted action, the United Nations' resolutions against Iraq.")

The President said Tuesday he was especially concerned about the mistreatment of American hostages. So, with Congress on recess, does the President have the green light to do what he thinks is necessary?

(Sen. Pell: "Not a green light, but there's a yellow light there.")

The President's national security advisers arrived at mid-afternoon to warn him he may face a big decision next month.

(TV coverage: Generals Scowcroft and Powell arriving at White House.)

The American Embassy in Kuwait is rapidly running out of food; U.S. officials tell NBC News the President will not permit the trapped Americans to be taken and used as human shields. During an overseas trip, Secretary Baker will discuss options with the allies, especially the British, who also have people in their Kuwait embassy.

(Tom King, Defense Minister: "It would be extremely unwise to discard the military option. It is very important indeed that the message is borne in every day on Saddam Hussein that, one way or another, he will lose.")

And that is the message the President is trying to send while at the same time reassuring Congress that he -- George Bush -- is not a loose cannon.

Brokaw reports Saddam ordered his military on extreme alert to prepare for the possibility of war with the U.S. shortly.

NBC's Charles McLean reports from Baghdad that Saddam also warned the population that an attack may come in the next few days. But Baghdad wasn't gripped by war fever; Iraqis went about their normal lives. Iraqis gave little indication they fear a war.

(Iraqi: "We have two millions soldiers and we don't worry about 250,000 American soldiers.")

They have put their trust in Allah, they say, and in Saddam Hussein.

(NBC-2)

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NBC's John Chancellor comments on when an attack on Kuwait could start. January to March seems like the most likely time-frame to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. If it isn't done in the first ten weeks of next year and if Saddam doesn't provide his enemies with an excuse to attack, the forces which oppose him may have to stay in the sand for another year. No one is sure the alliance can hold together that long, though. (NBC-6)

CBS's Dan Rather: The number of Americans who have given their lives for their country in the Persian Gulf shot up Tuesday. Two accidents -- in the most serious 10 crewmen on the Navy's oldest amphibious assault ship died. Antiquated steam pipes exploded. Scott Pelley has the death toll from Saudi Arabia.

CBS's Scott Pelley reports the ship had been underway only 15 minutes when the pipe exploded.

(Capt. Michael O'Hearn, USS Iwo Jima: "The crew is pulling together on this one in our typical Iwo Jima fashion, and we will overcome this terrible setback. My sincere condolences and my prayers will be with those shipmates of ours who have departed.") Late Monday, three sailors were wounded when their truck was accidentally hit by machine-gun fire from a Marine sentry. The truck was approaching a guard post in broad daylight; officers say they do not know why the Marine opened fire. With 11 deaths Tuesday, the total killed in Desert Shield accidents has climbed to 42. Observers say it is not a high number for this large an operation.

(Rear Adm. Edward Carter (Ret.), U.S. Navy: "The military, like the police force, lives on the edge. It lives in an environment that is intolerant of mistakes.")

CBS's Martha Teichner reports from Baghdad Saddam met with his highest military command, the second such meeting in 24 hours. According to the official news agency, they discussed the necessary preparations for urban warfare in Kuwait. Tuesday's flurry of military activity is believed to be in direct response to Secretary Baker's speech Monday night in which he warned that American patience is wearing thin. Meanwhile, Western diplomats refused to dismiss numerous reports that when Yevgeny Primakov left Baghdad he was carrying a proposal from Saddam to free all foreigners held in Iraq if France and the Soviet Union publicly commit themselves to a peaceful settlement.

(Saddam Hussein: "I suggest that we give Mr. Primakov a chance.") Apparently tied to the French-Soviet proposal is Mikhail Gorbachev's call for an inter-Arab conference to resolve the crisis. It is unclear whether that means linkage to the Palestinian issue. Every day in Baghdad, bargaining for bodies goes on; Japanese guests have been forced to submit to strict medical checks by the Iraqis as a prelude to another possible mass release. Western diplomats believe that before long, the only foreign nationals likely to be left in Iraq will be British and American.

Rather: One day after President Bush said he'd consider going to war without consulting the United States Congress, Mr. Bush met with concerned congressional leaders. Some of them counseled patience in the confrontation with Saddam Hussein.

CBS's Wyatt Andrews: In his continuing effort to keep Saddam off-balance, President Bush Tuesday called congressional leaders to discuss the circumstances that could trigger war with Iraq.

(TV coverage: President in Cabinet Room with congressional leaders.)

None of the congressional leaders who met him said that war is any closer, but all reported Mr. Bush's rising anger at Iraq's siege of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait.

(Sen. Cohen: "I think his patience is wearing thin about the barbarous treatment that we have with hostages being held, with our embassy being surrounded and our personnel being simply contained.")

The public hint being left Tuesday was that the President might move to resupply the Kuwait embassy, interpreting Monday's resolution as giving the United States that right. Resupply was one of the options discussed at an afternoon meeting Mr. Bush called with his top military and diplomatic advisers. Also on the agenda: the possibility of sending up to 100,000 additional U.S. troops to the Gulf.

(Secretary Cheney: "We've never had an upper limit; that is, we've never said we will go so far and no farther. We've always been very careful not to specify a number.")

The administration's apparent focus on military options was alarming enough that some in Tuesday's congressional meeting warned him to go slow.

(Sen. Leahy: "Nobody asked the President to rule out a military option, but many of us told him to make sure that we don't use the military option out of impatience.")

Despite that concern, the White House strategy here seems to have more to do with public relations than with any imminent military move; no one here is suggesting that. Congressmen leaving here Tuesday said Mr. Bush as much as anything was signaling Saddam Hussein that he's still serious and laying down markers for the American public of what, in the future, might lead to war.

Rather reports many leading Saudis are pushing for an American attack on Saddam Hussein soon.

CBS's Bob Simon reports from Saudi Arabia that many Saudi businessmen want to get a war over with; the continuing prospect of war may be worse than the reality -- it creates worries about the economy.

(Saudi: "In a situation as we are now, you think twice before going and buying your wife a gold ring.")

The message from many movers and sheiks is to just do it. Of course, it's not their sons who will do the brunt of the fighting.

(Saudi: "I'd like to see the multinational force kick Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. I probably sound trigger-happy, but I see this as the only solution at the moment.")

Government officials say they want the White House to wage war and they want it done sooner rather than later; they're convinced it will be neither long nor difficult.

(Ali Al-Johany, Saudi Defense Minister's adviser: "I think it will be a very short war. I think it will take a maximum of days if not hours before his system collapses. I am suggesting that an extensive, well-planned air strike and the war is over.")

When Iraq invaded Kuwait, the Saudis prayed to Allah and telephoned Washington. Now the calls are for war and the prayers are that the Americans will not let them down.

(ABC-Lead)

PAN AM 103

Brokaw: Two-hundred and seventy people were killed when a bomb blew Pan Am flight 103 out of the air shortly before Christmas 1988.... Tuesday night, NBC News has learned there is a new development focusing on one of the passengers and his connection to American drug officials.

NBC's Brian Ross reports DEA officials told NBC News they are conducting an inquiry into a top secret, undercover heroin operation in the Middle East to find out whether the operation was used as cover by the terrorists who blew up Pan Am 103 almost two years ago. Pan Am flights from Frankfurt, including 103, had been used a number of times by the DEA as part of its undercover operation to fly informants and suitcases of heroin into Detroit as part of a sting operation to catch drug dealers in Detroit. The undercover operation, code-named Operation Courier, used the baggage area in Frankfurt to have informants put suitcases of heroin on the Pan Am flights, apparently without the usual security checks -- according to one security source, an arrangement between the DEA and German authorities. Law enforcement sources say the fear now is that the terrorists who blew up Pan Am 103 somehow learned of what the DEA was doing, infiltrated the undercover operation and substituted a bomb for the heroin in one of the DEA's shipments. Nazir Kali Jaffer [phonetic] of Detroit, who died on the flight, was recruited by the DEA as an informant in the operation; part of the DEA review is to see whether he was tricked by the terrorists into carrying the bomb onto Pan Am 103. Law enforcement authorities in Detroit said Tuesday they had been told by the DEA in Washington not to talk to reporters about Jaffer. In a statement Tuesday, the DEA said no evidence has yet surfaced to substantiate claims that its undercover activities were involved with the bombing, but that DEA officials were conducting an inquiry including the details of Operation Courier in the months before Pan Am 103 was blown up. The DEA expects to have some answers by the end of this week.

(NBC-Lead, ABC-2)

ECONOMY

Jennings says the government reports the GNP was up by 1.8 percent in the third quarter, more than most economists had expected. And so the question for economists is: Where is the recession? And if there is one, why is the GNP going up?

ABC's Stephen Aug reports retail sales were the major reason for the jump, rising nearly \$24 billion last quarter. And the Bush administration was delighted with the increase because it was larger than expected.

(Michael Darby, Undersecretary of Commerce: "Quarter after quarter, people have anticipated the recession that never came. I'm glad that once again the bears were simply wrong.")

The economy's performance contradicts virtually every consumer attitude survey. The latest ABC News/Money magazine poll, for example, finds 84 percent of those surveyed say the economy is not so good or poor, the most since the survey began five years ago.

-more-

Aug continues:

(Edward Yardeni, Prudential Bache Securities: "Yes, consumers are very depressed; consumer confidence, sentiment indicators are all down sharply, but when you actually look at their spending, they're doing pretty well. You know, there is a tradition in America: When you get depressed you go shopping.")

But consumer spending did not spread to the housing industry. Sales of new homes were down in September for the ninth month in a row. The housing industry is in its own recession, mainly on the East Coast. With the third quarter growing at a modest 1.8 percent annual rate, many economists say it's still too early to rule out a recession, though. (ABC-3)

Rather reports housing construction was down more than 15 percent and sales of new homes fell six percent in September alone.

CBS's Ray Brady reports on the slumping real estate market. There are many foreclosures; in the last few years alone, some states have seen foreclosure rates double. In Alaska, one in ten home loans is in foreclosure. In 1963, it took 36 hours of work to meet a mortgage payment. Today, it takes 101 hours. (NBC-2)

SUPREME COURT

ABC's Tim O'Brien reports government regulations prohibit all federally-funded family planning clinics from offering clients any counseling on abortion, and the clinics do not like it.

(Jeannine Michael, clinic director: "How could I, as a professional, allow the government to dictate my professional ethics? I can't do that.")

If a woman asks about abortion during a counseling session, clinic personnel are required to say they do not consider abortion an appropriate method of family planning.

(Dr. Irving Rust, family planner/plaintiff: "Why shouldn't she have the information to know what her options are? ")

So Dr. Rust and Planned Parenthood took the case to the Supreme Court Tuesday arguing the regulations violate free speech. Their lawyer told the justices the government had used its bargaining power to betray a trust between doctor and patient. Administration lawyer Kenneth Starr defended the ban on abortion counseling, even in situations where the doctor has determined the pregnancy poses health risks to the mother. That troubled Justice Souter, who said the doctor is banned from exercising professional responsibility. To some of the justices, the issue is less abortion and speech than it was tax dollars, a sentiment those opposed to abortion picked up on outside.

(Frederica Mathewes-Green, Americans United For Life: "They're being asked to use our tax dollars to pay for pro-abortion counseling and this is completely unacceptable.")

Tuesday's arguments focused on speech rather than on abortion, making it highly unlikely the Court would use this case to overrule Roe v. Wade. The stakes are still enormous as \$140 million in federal funds could be affected, nearly 4,000 clinics and about 5 million women who go to them each year for help. (ABC-7, NBC-4)

CBS's Rita Braver reports the Bush administration wants to ban all clinic workers from even mentioning abortion.

(Nabers Cabaniss, Deputy Assistant Secretary, HHS: "The program at issue here is a program designed to help parents and their pregnancies. It's not a program designed to help abort pregnancies.") (CBS-3)

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORIAL RACE

ABC's Al Dale reports on the close race between Sen. Helms and Harvey Gantt. In the cities, there is feeling that Jesse Helms is more vulnerable now than ever before. Sixty percent of the state rejects Helms' abortion views as too extreme. Other polls show Gantt even with Helms or leading by as much as nine points. But no one is ready to count Helms out; the outcome could hinge on race. (ABC-8)

NBC's Andrea Mitchell reports Helms is on the defensive. Harvey Gantt's success represents a generational change away from older people reluctant to change. (NBC-5)

VOLUNTEERISM/NEW YORK CARES

NBC's Steven Frazier reports yuppies have been volunteering for community service in a program called "New York Cares." The program is flexible to working hours and gives volunteers a choice of areas they can help in. The program is expanding rapidly and is spreading to other cities. (NBC-3)

UAW-CHRYSLER AGREEMENT

Jennings reports the UAW and Chrysler have reached tentative agreement on a new contract similar to the ones agreed at earlier by General Motors and Ford. (ABC-4, NBC-7)

HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE

ABC's Bettina Gregory reports 90 percent of the cars on the road do not need high-octane gasoline, yet about 28 percent of gas buyers pay more for higher octane. Americans waste an estimated \$3 billion a year on premium gas they don't need. (ABC-6)

BIG GREEN

ABC's Ned Potter reports on the big battle over the Big Green environmental initiative. If Big Green passes, it will have a tremendous effect on the nation as the California economy, taken on its own, would be the sixth largest economy on earth. It could affect business practices nationwide. More than any national legislation, it would force chemical firms to invent safer pesticides and car makers to reduce emissions. It could force new regulations on any firm anywhere that does business in California. Big business has spent \$16 million in a campaign against Big Green; they warn costs will be passed on to consumers. Economic worries have now created a close race. Proponents say Big Green will lead to lower hospital bills for future generations; they predict fewer lung disease cases because the air is cleaner and maybe less cancer because of safer chemicals.

Potter continues:

(Tom Hayden, "Yes on 128" organizer: "The cost of pollution, however you measure it, is far greater than the cost of cleaning up our environment.") (ABC-9)

SPACE SHUTTLE

Rather reports the troubled U.S. space shuttle cleared another hurdle Tuesday as a fuel-up test of Columbia showed no recurrence of a hydrogen leak. (CBS-4)

CHUNNEL

Rather reports workers 120 feet under the English Channel connected the two ends of the Chunnel. Trains should start running by 1993. (CBS-6)

SOVIET MONUMENT

CBS's Barrie Petersen reports from Moscow that a monument was unveiled Tuesday for those victimized by the KGB. It was paid for by Moscow's radical government. Many Soviets paid tribute to the monument and laid flowers on it. (CBS-5)

-End of B-Section-

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

WAR-MAKING POWER

On Going to War -- "...Formal declarations of war are about as obsolete as the stylized 18th-19th century mode of battle.... Perhaps if the United Nations were to authorize in advance military action against Iraq, some formal approval of a prospective action by the U.S. Congress might be in order. For the moment, however, this remains speculative and hypothetical."

(Baltimore Sun, 10/29)

Keep Congress In The Loop On Iraq Strategy -- "Thoughtful senators of both parties think the upcoming congressional recess is too long to leave President Bush with a blank check to wage war against Iraq, and they're right.... If Mr. Bush keeps the United Nations in the picture, as he has every step along the way so far, it should be no special inconvenience for him to do likewise, even during the recess, with respect to key members of Congress, which, after all, shares constitutional powers with the president for making war."

(Atlanta Journal, 10/25)

A Declaration Of War? -- "...Saddam seems smart enough not to attack U.S. troops to give us an excuse for response. Congress is unlikely to declare war.... It is important to uphold the Constitution's delegation to Congress of the power to declare war."

(Chattanooga News-Free Press, 10/22)

War-Making Powers: A Delicate Balance -- "...It comes down to a clear distinction between executive and legislative capacities: A president can act with decisive speed and dispatch; Congress -- as the recent budget deliberations prove -- is prone to weeks of agonizing debate.... If war begins in the Persian Gulf, it could be over before Congress decides which committees would hold hearings. Congress cannot -- should not -- tie the president's hands."

(Seattle Times, 10/21)

The Power To Declare War -- "...There are already a great number of constraints on the President. But the senators are right to remind him that, under the Constitution, they share the power to make war."

(Buffalo News, 10/20)

No War Without Congress' OK -- "...As Sen. Sanford notes, debating the war would not surrender the element of surprise. Saddam Hussein has a fairly good idea of what we have in the desert, and why we came.... A formal declaration of war would give Bush the authority and support he needs to fight and win. A Congress that authorized war could not cut and run, as Congress did in Vietnam.... Surely this is the way a democratic Republic should go to war, the right way, the constitutional way. If the War Party can't make its case to Congress, maybe it hasn't got a case."

(Patrick Buchanan, New York Post, 10/24)

With War Looming, Bush Should Get Congress' OK -- "Practical considerations strongly argue for seeking Security Council approval for military action.... If the United States does act through the Security Council, Bush should still go to Congress.... Congress should share the responsibility of a decision as grave as this one.... Suppose Congress was asked to declare war and said no? The answer is that that risk is the price of living under our constitutional system."

(Anthony Lewis, New Orleans Times-Picayune, 10/23)

GULF POLICY

Gulf Policy Perseverance -- "The economic blockade of Iraq is effective, and it will be more effective in the coming months.... Deprived of cash and credit, his debt-burdened economy is being suffocated. The longer the blockade goes on, the more his military machine is enfeebled by an absence of imported spare parts and supplies.... To be successful, the policy of sanctions backed by military deterrence will require perseverance. The impatience of warmongers and appeasers alike must be resisted."

(Boston Globe, 10/27)

Preparing For A U.S. Offensive -- "...The President...must turn to the American people and, in light of recent events, declare what are his goals for the Persian Gulf."

(Cleveland Plain Dealer, 10/27)

Why Spill Blood? -- "Public eloquence is not, to be charitable, President George Bush's forte.... Still, it's ludicrous that nearly four months into the Persian Gulf crisis he is still trying to rev up his rhetoric to make a compelling argument to the American public for a continued siege of Iraq. The President has a good case for pushing Saddam to the wall. But his failure to articulate that case clearly could have far more serious consequences than a slippage in the polls."

(New York Newsday, 10/25)

If War With Iraq, When? -- "...As bad as [war] may be, worse would be deployment of American forces to stop an aggressor -- and then retreat by the United States, leaving the aggressor rewarded and dangerous. That would invite more threats, conflict and losses in the future. That mistake was made with Hitler. Let us not make it again with Saddam."

(Chattanooga News-Free Press, 10/21)

Bush Principles Shift With The Sands -- "...Bush is plunging ahead in a high-stakes game of chicken with Saddam Hussein, talking tough, but failing to clarify exactly what he is up to, and why.... Sen. Dole has put the issue...in perfect focus -- this affair is not about principle, but O-I-L.... Is the price of oil, and the control of oil supplies, worth going to war?"

(James McCartney, Miami Herald, 10/29)

What About Our 'Internal' Security? -- "...While Americans are asked to rally round the flag -- and maybe to die in one of the world's most desolate deserts -- somebody needs to be considering our country's solvency, our 'internal security,' beyond the next election. We cannot police the planet and history says we can go broke trying."

(Paul Harvey, Tampa Tribune, 10/23)

-End of News Summary-

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



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1990 Wrapup

The 101st Congress, openly questioning its own ability to deal with the issues of the day, and ridiculed by commentators and the electorate for its seemingly never-ending struggle to reduce the budget deficit, finally adjourned early Sunday, Oct. 28.

In the end — particularly in the last, hectic weekend — Congress approved a number of significant measures, including a massive deficit-reduction bill, substantial rewrites of the clean air and immigration laws, a popular new child care initiative and a five-year farm bill that substantially cuts federal subsidies.

Congressional leaders preferred to dwell on the positive.

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., called the accomplishments of the 101st Congress "extraordinary." Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, termed them "significant."

But voters may overlook those accomplishments and remember instead the months of budget paralysis, the brief shutdown of the government in early October, the varied ethics scandals and Congress' inability to deal with issues of campaign finance reform and members' incomes.

And the voters don't have long to wait if they want to express their displeasure at the ballot box: When Congress adjourned, just nine days remained before Election Day.

That late adjournment gave members the least amount of time for full-time campaigning in the post-World War II era. In every other election year, Congress had adjourned at least 17 days before the election.

For better or worse, here's a roundup of the significant issues that occupied the time of Congress in 1990:

Agriculture

Farm Bill: It took over 100 hearings, markups and conference meetings but lawmakers finally cleared the 1990

farm bill (S 2830) in the last few days of Congress.

The five-year authorization measure is one the most comprehensive bills Congress considers. Besides setting commodity subsidy levels, it sets U.S. policy on food aid, foreign trade and conservation.

Although lawmakers hoped to provide about \$54 billion to farmers in subsidies, the budget crunch forced lawmakers to cut the measure by \$14 billion over the life of the bill. Members reached the cuts by implementing a new support system — called "triple base" — that breaks a farmer's acreage into three areas: land that is eligible for federal subsidies, land that must be taken out of production and land that can be planted but cannot receive subsidies.

The Food Stamp and Women, Infants and Children (WIC) feeding programs would be reauthorized but not with large increases lawmakers hoped to include. The budget squeeze forced members to drop a plan to increase food-stamp funding by \$5 billion.

The measure also includes important conservation and environment provisions, including the establishment of a 1 million acre wetlands reserve and national labeling standards for organically grown foods. The PL 480 trade program — called Food for Peace — would be overhauled to give the Agriculture Department greater say over what countries get surplus U.S. commodities and low-interest food loans.

Rural Development: Lawmakers included in the farm bill (S 2830) legislation to reorganize government programs designed to promote economic development in rural areas.

The measure would create a Rural Development Administration within the Agriculture Department to oversee about \$1 billion in rural aid programs.

A pilot program would also be established in up to five states in which panels of state officials would rank development

proposals for funding consideration according to a state's need. The program is designed to give local officials more of a say in government funding of rural projects, such as water and sewer programs and community facility programs.

Crop Insurance: Lawmakers and administration officials working on the 1990 farm bill (S 2830) often engaged in a debate on whether the crop insurance program should be continued.

Despite an administration request to scrap the program, lawmakers voted to continue the program in revised form.

Established in 1981, the crop insurance program has come under fire because many farmers have chosen not to buy the insurance because they were confident the federal government would provide disaster assistance regardless.

Lawmakers decided to keep the crop insurance after resolving a House dispute in which the Appropriations Committee, under the direction of Chairman Jamie L. Whitten, D-Miss., voted to terminate the program. Whitten and Rep. Glenn English, D-Okla., worked out a compromise that continued the program under increased Agriculture Department scrutiny.

Banking

S&L Bailout: One year after passing a mammoth thrift bill that provided \$50 billion to close down failed savings and loans, Congress was asked to dip into the well again — and it said no.

House lawmakers — already wary of approving additional bailout money so close to the election — never had to vote on the issue after Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., objected to a unanimous-consent request to consider the bill (HR 5891). The Senate passed its version (S 3222) only after issue appeared set to die in the House.

Members were working on legislation to provide the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC) with \$10 billion to cover savings and loan losses. That was considered enough money to tide the RTC over until February, when the 102nd Congress would have to approve additional funds to meet the administration's request of \$40 billion for fiscal 1991.

But the issue became a political hot potato. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady declined repeated requests to appear before the House Banking Committee to discuss the administration's handling of the bailout. That angered lawmakers, who wanted the administration to share responsibility for providing

Note to Subscribers

Today's issue will be the last one you receive this week. The next issue, dated and delivered on Monday, Nov. 5, will preview the Nov. 6 election.

additional S&L funds.

Congressional inactivity now raises the question of whether the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC) will have enough funds to keep the bailout moving. The administration has said that without a cash infusion this year the S&L bailout would grind to a halt.

Most lawmakers and the administration agree that the RTC has the authority under the 1989 thrift bailout bill (PL 101-73) to tap into \$18.8 billion in working capital — funds that would be recouped after S&L assets were sold. But an RTC official said that investors may be less willing to spend money on bids to buy S&Ls if there were doubt about the government's ability to structure deals. By contrast, lawmakers easily approved spending \$22 billion in fiscal 1991 in the VA/HUD spending bill (HR 5158) to restructure S&L deals made by the government in 1988. Faced with an insolvent insurance fund, thrift regulators offered non-cash incentives to investors willing to buy failed S&Ls. Regulators say spending money now will save money later.

S&L Crimes: Under political pressure to strike back at crooks who helped cause the savings and loan crisis, lawmakers approved legislation to crack down on bank and thrift fraud.

Lawmakers included the provisions in the omnibus crime bill (S 3266).

Well-publicized congressional and regulatory investigations of failed institutions have turned up evidence of widespread fraud. But while the new penalties look good in an election year, they cannot be used against prior cases of wrongdoing.

Perhaps more importantly, additional money has been authorized for Justice Department investigations and prosecutions. The measure also gives the government broader authority through civil actions to recover assets stolen from financial institutions.

A bipartisan commission would also be created to study the causes of the crisis.

Banking Regulation: Reports of a looming financial crisis in the banking industry sent lawmakers scurrying to approve legislation to give the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) the authority to increase the premiums banks pay to insure their deposits.

The provisions were included in the omnibus reconciliation bill (HR 5835).

In 1991, premiums are scheduled to increase from the current level of 12 cents per \$100 dollars in deposits to 19.5 cents. Lawmakers expected the FDIC to raise the premiums to 23 cents in 1992.

Money Laundering: Politics and end-of-session maneuvering killed legislation to step up penalties against money launderers.

Both the House (HR 3848, HR 5889)

and Senate (S 3037) passed bills that would have given regulators authority to appoint a conservator for a federal bank or thrift convicted of money laundering. Bank officials would have faced a lifetime ban from working in a financial institution.

But Senate politics ultimately led to the bill's demise, with Democrats claiming that Republicans held up the bill so as not to aid its key Senate sponsor, John Kerry, D-Mass., who was involved in a tough reelection fight. Republicans claimed that Kerry resurrected a dead bill at the end of the session because his Senate race suddenly got competitive.

Senate progress on the measure, one of the last financial services bills considered in the 101st Congress, was also hindered by a slew of add-ons, including truth-in-savings and fair lending requirements.

Foreign Bank Treatment: Lawmakers failed to clear legislation designed to pressure foreign countries to open up their financial markets to U.S. banks. The provision was added to legislation reauthorizing the Defense Production Act (HR 486), which died in the Senate.

The measure would have set up a process under which U.S. banking regulators could deny a foreign bank's application to conduct business here. If the Treasury Department issued a finding that U.S. banks operating abroad were not given fair access to markets, regulators could deny the bank applications of institutions from that country.

The policy — called "reciprocal national treatment" — would have differed from current U.S. policy of treating foreign banks essentially the same as domestic banks. The administration opposed the change in policy on the grounds that it could have adverse effect if countries retaliated and restricted U.S. banks' access to their markets.

Budget

White House and congressional budget negotiators agreed months ago to craft a plan that would reduce the deficit by \$500 billion over five years, including \$40 billion in fiscal 1991. But the problem of how to do it fomented such fierce partisan battle during an election year that by the time the 101st Congress left town, the Republican Party had suffered a deep fissure, voter resentment toward a seemingly paralyzed and bungling Congress had soared to new heights, and President Bush's approval ratings in the polls had dropped dramatically.

In the months following the agreement to cut \$500 billion, Bush abandoned his "no new taxes" campaign pledge — leaving many GOP congressional incumbents fuming. Negotiators, who at one point spent a week of slow-

paced talks at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, wrangled over whose taxes to raise and which programs to cut.

Democrats argued that the rich should pay more because they are better able to do so, while Republicans led by the White House pushed to lower the capital gains tax rate, a move they said would spur investment at a time when the economy needed it.

An agreement between the White House and congressional negotiators was rejected overwhelmingly by the House, with both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans finding parts unpalatable.

In the end, the lawmakers agreed to a plan that will raise taxes for most Americans.

Deficit-Reduction: Congress cleared for President Bush a massive, compromise budget measure (HR 5835) that aims to cut the federal deficit by nearly \$500 billion over five years through a mixture of tax increases and spending cuts. Bush said he would sign the legislation.

The Senate cleared the bill, 54-45. The House vote was 228-200.

The measure will raise gasoline taxes by 5 cents a gallon beginning Dec. 1, and impose new taxes on individuals earning between \$100,000 and \$275,000 a year and a top income tax rate of 31 percent — a hike from the current 28 percent for the wealthiest Americans. It also will place new taxes on alcohol, tobacco and air travel.

Rich Americans will also find limits to the tax deduction and exemptions they may take. The top capital gains tax rate will be set at 28 percent.

It calls for \$44 billion in Medicare cuts over five years, including higher costs for program participants.

The package will generate \$137 billion in taxes over five years and will account for almost half of the more than \$490 billion in savings. The rest is included as cuts in the 13 regular fiscal 1991 appropriations bills, all of which Congress cleared before adjourning.

Included in the bill was language to raise the permanent national debt limit by \$950 billion to \$4.073 trillion.

Appropriations: During the hell-bent rush to adjournment, the 101st Congress managed to clear all 13 regular appropriations bills for fiscal 1991. To do so required five stopgap continuing resolutions (CRs) to fund the government in the interim.

Twelve of the bills cleared during the last weekend of the session.

In most cases, the spending levels in the bills (see chart, on next page) were fairly non-controversial. Repeated attempts for percentage-based, across-the-board spending cuts were turned back —

Appropriations Bills Compared

The much-discussed "peace dividend" may not have been evident — the budget deficit ballooned and domestic spending (aside from mandatory programs such as Medicare and Social Security) was relatively static — but defense spending was reduced considerably for fiscal 1991, as the

appropriations chart shows.

In addition to defense spending cuts — a \$16 billion-plus reduction from fiscal 1990 — five other spending bills contained less than they did a year ago. The biggest domestic increases were for subsidized housing and health care.

Bill	FY 1990 Appropriations	Admin- istration Request	FY 1991 House Passage	FY 1991 Senate Passage	FY 1991 as Enacted	% Change FY91 vs. FY90	% Change FY91 vs. Request
Agriculture	\$ 45.18	\$ 52.25	\$ 50.35	\$ 52.26	\$ 52.16	15.4	-0.2
Commerce, State	19.86	20.01	10.59*	19.31	19.32	-2.7	-3.4
Defense	285.29	287.28	269.28	268.24	268.98	-5.7	-6.4
District of Columbia	0.56	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.55	-1.5	5.1
Energy	18.42	20.21	20.78	20.78	20.16	9.4	-0.2
Foreign Operations	15.52	15.52	15.64	15.53	15.39	-0.8	-0.8
Interior	11.41	9.86	11.78	11.70	11.74	2.9	19.1
Labor/HHS/Education	157.17	174.89	170.67*	183.54	182.18	15.9	4.2
Legislative†	1.94	2.41	1.67	2.07	2.16	11.3	-10.4
Military Construction	8.49	9.13	8.31	7.98	8.36	-1.5	-8.4
Transportation	13.06	11.88	13.09	13.19	12.99	-0.5	9.3
Treasury/Postal	18.45	20.71	20.72	20.96	20.72	12.3	—
VA/HUD/Ind. Agencies	66.32	76.18	80.66	78.59	78.01	17.6	2.4
TOTAL	\$661.67	\$700.85	\$674.07	\$694.71	\$692.72	4.7	-1.2

* The House did not consider requests for programs not authorized

† The House figure does not include amounts for the Senate. The administration does not propose legislative spending. It merely includes numbers from the congressional branch.

‡ Congress also approved additional funding of \$2.04 billion for Operation Desert Shield not counted within the Defense bill.

SOURCE: House Appropriations Committee.

except in the cases of the foreign aid and legislative spending bills.

But many policy issues proved troublesome to resolve. And the end of the session crunch was magnified because appropriators delayed action to await the results of the budget summit.

The following is a wrapup of appropriations action during the second session of the 101st Congress:

• **Fiscal 1990 Supplemental:** Congress sent to the president May 25 a \$4.3 billion "dire emergency" supplemental appropriations bill (HR 4404 — PL 101-302), containing additional funds for Food Stamps, aid to Panama and Nicaragua and forest firefighting.

Defense cuts of \$2 billion partially offset the measure's cost. The largest item in the bill was an additional \$1.2 billion for Food Stamps. The newly-installed government of Panama received \$420 million in economic aid and Nicaragua received \$300 million. The measure also included \$216 million in disaster assistance funds, mostly for areas in the South damaged by Hurricane Hugo.

• **Operation Desert Shield:** H J Res 655 (PL 101-403), the first of the five continuing resolutions signed into law also contained \$2 billion in fiscal 1991 supplemental appropriations for Operation Desert Shield, the U.S. action in the Middle East.

• **Agriculture:** Congress cleared a mostly non-controversial \$52.2 billion

spending bill (HR 5268) for farm programs, after conferees worked out a compromise to save the financially troubled crop insurance program. The House had wanted to eliminate the program but agreed to keep it under an overhaul designed to make it more financially sound. The program would have to possess reserves sufficient to cover 75 percent of its expected losses.

• **Commerce, Justice, State:** Conferees had to work out differences over additional filing fees for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) before clearing for the president a \$19.3 billion measure (HR 5021) to fund the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State and the judiciary.

The SEC controversy came on a proposal to raise the SEC filing fees to \$30 million annually. The House had removed the rate hike after Ways and Means members labeled the fees a tax that should have been under their jurisdiction. But the language was reinserted after the Senate changed it to provide that the fees directly offset SEC spending.

• **Defense:** Congress cleared a \$268 billion defense appropriations bill (HR 5803) after conferees reached agreement on the measure's expensive (and contentious) strategic programs, the B-2 Bomber and the strategic defense initiative (SDI).

Conferees staved off House attempts

to kill the B-2 outright and an attempt to kill the plane in the Senate Appropriations Committee failed by one vote.

Members split their differences on SDI, appropriating \$2.9 billion for the anti-missile defense program, \$1.7 billion less than the president's request. The House had wanted to cut an additional \$600 million.

• **District of Columbia:** Conflicts over abortion prompted the House to twice reject the conference report on the District of Columbia spending bill (HR 5311) before the House finally stripped out the controversial language and cleared the bill.

The bill retains current abortion funding restrictions on the use of any money in the bill — whether provided by the federal government or raised locally. Funds can be used only for abortions performed to save the life of the mother.

The original bill would have permitted the District government to use locally-raised funds for all abortions and use federal funds for abortions in cases of rape or incest.

• **Energy and Water:** The first appropriations conference report to go to the president was the \$20.2 billion Energy and Water spending bill (HR 5019), which cleared the Senate on Oct. 19.

The largest potential battle concerning the bill was avoided in committee, after opponents of the superconducting super collider decided not to take a run

Inefficient? Maybe. Lazy? No.

As a weary Congress finally wrapped up its work in the wee hours of the night early Sunday members could take some slight solace in the knowledge that they charged hard to the end.

Congress may not have been too efficient, but no one could deny that they were hardworking: As Congress staggered to the finish line in the longest finishing sprint in recent memory, the chambers were routinely in session past midnight and weekend sessions were the norm.

In the last month of the session, the House worked on four Saturdays and three Sundays. The Senate was in session on Saturday twice and on Sunday twice.

The House adjourned past midnight eight times and the Senate was in session that late on eight occasions in the final month.

And, interestingly — despite the urgent callings of the fall election campaign — attendance remained high until the end.

That was in contrast to 1988, for example, when the Senate conducted no roll call votes at all during the last three days of the session because there were so many absentees.

In the final two weeks of this year, the Senate was in session an average of more than 14 hours a day. The shortest session during that period lasted 11 hours 1 minute.

The House worked 13 days in a row, with 10 of those sessions running more than 10 hours.

Of the 511 roll call votes in the House during the entire year, almost a quarter were in the final four weeks. In the Senate, 69 of 326 roll call votes were cast during the last month.

at the massive project.

Foreign Operations: Conferees endured a sometimes tempestuous all-night conference as they crafted a compromise \$15.5 billion foreign aid bill (HR 5114).

The bill contains an administration-proposal to forgive Egypt's \$6.7 billion military debt. But Congress insisted on cutting military aid to El Salvador. The measure contains \$85 million, which would be cut in half if rebels in El Salvador cooperate in peace talks.

Aid would be completely cut off if the government of El Salvador rejected a peace plan that the rebels accepted or if they failed to conduct a satisfactory investigation into the murder case of six Jesuit priests.

Interior: Action on an \$11.7 billion measure (HR 5769) to fund the Interior Department and related agencies was held up for months as members wrangled over many peripheral issues involving "obscene" art and the northern spotted owl.

The owl issue pitted conservationists who wanted to save the owl's habitat against the timber industry, which said thousands of industry jobs were threatened. The bill would reduce timber sales in the region in an effort to reduce the impact of logging on the owl.

Members also rejected conservatives' attempts to ban National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) grants for artists' projects "that may be considered obscene." Instead, those who receive NEA grants for art that the courts later deem obscene will be required to return the grant.

Labor/HHS/Education: An expected fight over abortion language in a \$182.2 billion bill (HR 5247) to fund the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS) and Education, fizzled after abortion opponents scored a parliamentary coup.

Abortion opponents in the Senate tied a parental notification amendment to another amendment that would have allowed HHS funding of abortions in cases of rape or incest. The parental notification requirement would have required that at least one parent of a minor be told in such abortion cases. Dropping the notification language was more important to abortion-rights supporters than keeping the rape and incest provisions.

In a major disappointment to AIDS activists, conferees funded only \$226 million of an \$875 million emergency AIDS care bill that had cleared earlier in the year.

Legislative Branch: New restrictions on House mailing privileges and across-the-board cuts by both the House and Senate in the bill's (HR 5399) spending levels topped the annual prickly debate over how much members should spend on their own operations.

Conferees approved a cut slightly less than the 2 percent cut approved by the full House. The Senate had trimmed 5 percent.

The new House franking rules would give each member a mail budget equal to the amount needed for three first-class mailings to constituents.

Military Construction: In the face of a veto threat from President Bush,

Congress cleared a \$8.4 billion measure to fund military construction programs (HR 5313).

The bill does not include funding for a NATO airbase in Crotone, Italy, to house the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing, which has been evicted from its current base in Spain. And, in response to a lessening of U.S.-Soviet tensions, the measure more than halved the administration request for the U.S. contribution to the NATO Infrastructure fund.

Transportation: Congress cleared an essentially non-controversial \$12.9 billion transportation spending measure (HR 5229) after conferees dropped Senate language that would have required drug testing for 179,000 mass transit workers and a ban on radar detectors for trucks.

But some sparks flew as conference chairman Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg, D-N.J., squelched an attempt by Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., who was not a member of the conference, to address the conference to object about language affecting his state. Rep. William H. Gray III, a Philadelphia Democrat, had authored the language in dispute, which would cut Pennsylvania's federal highway funds by 25 percent unless the state agreed to dedicate mass transit funds.

Treasury, Postal: A sweeping revision of the federal pay system cleared as part of a \$20.9 billion spending bill (HR 5241) to fund the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service and other agencies.

The measure would require, beginning in 1992, federal pay raises equal to the average annual salary increases in the private sector. And starting in fiscal 1994, federal workers in high-cost cities would receive a pay supplement.

The bill also would give federal workers a 4.1 percent pay hike for fiscal 1991. The president had requested a 3.5 percent boost.

VA, HUD, Independent Agencies: The troubled National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) received the biggest boost in a \$78 billion spending bill (HR 5158) for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and several independent agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency.

NASA, beset by oft-delayed shuttle launches, a flawed design for the space station and a \$2 billion-plus near-sighted Hubble Space Telescope, could not convince lawmakers to appropriate funds for its proposed Moon-Mars manned voyage. The president had requested \$15.1 billion for NASA; Congress ultimately approved \$13.9 billion.

But House conferees did manage to squeeze an additional \$400 million out of their Senate counterparts for NASA, much of which came out of subsidized housing accounts.

Commerce

Cable TV Reregulation: A procedural move blocked Senate floor consideration of legislation (S 1880) to reregulate the cable television industry late in September and the measure — a version of which had earlier passed the House — died for the year.

A 1984 law deregulated the industry, and critics say deregulation has led to excessive cable prices and poor service in many parts of the country as cable system monopolies flourished.

The House bill (HR 5267), passed by voice vote, would have required the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to cap prices for the basic cable service, which includes access to local broadcasts and public television channels. The FCC would also have been required to crack down on cable operators who raise rates excessively.

The Senate bill included more restrictive language on access to programming than did the House measure. But it did not include House language that would have allowed cable companies to enter into exclusive agreements with programmers as long as doing so would not significantly impede competition. That drew objections from Sen. Tim Wirth, D-Colo., who led the move to block the bill.

The administration also had threatened a veto.

Seafood Inspection: Legislation to require federal seafood inspection stalled as the House and Senate passed measures that would have placed the program under different jurisdictions.

Each bill would have set standards for acceptable levels of contaminants in fish, and required the inspection of seafood processing plants. The House passed legislation (HR 3155) that would have given the Food and Drug Administration jurisdiction, declining to take up another bill (HR 3508) that would give responsibility to the Agriculture Department.

The Senate passed a measure (S 2924) that also would have given the responsibility to the Agriculture Department, in opposition to the administration's position. President Bush had threatened to veto the Senate bill.

Children's Television: Legislation to reinstate limits on television advertising aimed at children became law without President Bush's signature.

The measure (HR 1677 — PL 101-437) limits advertising on children's television programs to 10 1/2 minutes per hour on weekends and 12 minutes on weekdays. The bill also requires television stations to make additional efforts to educate children through programming.

Bush withheld his endorsement of the bill, saying it raised "extremely serious" First Amendment questions because it limits advertising, a form of speech.

TV Decoders: Legislation requiring

most new televisions to be equipped with built-in decoder circuitry enabling them to display closed-captioned transmissions for the hearing impaired became law.

The measure (S 1974 — PL 101-431) requires that all television sets with screens larger than 13 inches be equipped with such circuitry by July 1, 1993.

Closed captioning involves the translation of encoded data into words that are printed on television screens, similar to movie subtitles.

CPSC Reauthorization: A bill aimed at giving a jump-start to the troubled Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) cleared late in the session.

The bill (S 605) would ease the agency's quorum requirements, raise civil penalties for rules violations and speed up CPSC rulemaking.

During the Reagan years, the agency's budget and staff were cut, and Reagan appointees were less responsive to consumer activism. For most of 1989, the agency was unable to produce a quorum.

Lawmakers adopted a compromise provision to require that manufacturers report to the agency after a defective product produces three settled lawsuits in cases of serious injury or death.

The final version retained four House provisions directing the CPSC to take action on specific problems: cigarette lighter safety, indoor air quality, automatic garage door openers and the potential for bittering agents to prevent household poisonings.

Food Labeling: Sweeping legislation to require nutrition labels on most packaged foods and to restrict manufacturer's health claims about their products cleared late in the session.

The bill (HR 3562) would require food manufacturers to list the amount of fat, calories and other nutrients contained in packaged foods. In addition, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) would be required to substantiate health claims made about foods before they can appear.

Nutritional information about fresh fruits and produce would also be made available through brochures or signs on grocery store shelves.

The measure was aimed at halting the spate of unregulated claims about packaged foods.

Octane Mislabeling: The House passed legislation (HR 5520) that would encourage states to crack down on gasoline dealers who sell low-octane gasoline at high-octane prices, but the Senate declined to take up the measure.

The bill would have allowed states to adopt state octane mislabeling laws that are tougher than existing federal law. Currently, federal law, which provides only for civil penalties, preempts state laws that make octane fraud a criminal offense.

The measure would also have allowed states to issue "administrative stop

sale orders" to offending dealers. Currently such authority rests within the Federal Trade Commission.

Product Liability: A proposal to set up a federal standard governing product-liability lawsuits and punitive damage awards gained approval from a Senate committee but went no further.

Business groups pushed the bill (S 1400) aimed at setting up a common federal standard to ease the aggravation they face from a patchwork of state laws. The measure included uniform rules governing product liability suits and punitive damage awards but left out more divisive language to cap damage awards.

The Senate Commerce Committee reported the bill in May. The House Energy and Commerce Committee, which had reported a similar bill in the 100th Congress, took no action.

Defense

Defense Authorization. Congress approved a \$288.3 billion defense fiscal 1991 authorization measure (HR 4739) — nearly \$19 billion less than President Bush requested.

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The measure authorizes funds for the B-2 stealth bomber and slashes SDI funding to \$2.89 billion. It also contains compromises on the number of troops to be cut and which strategic missile systems to pursue.

In its version of the authorization bill, the House had called for a troop cut of 129,500, while the Senate-passed measure cut 100,000 troops in fiscal 1991. The conference agreement originally hewed to the Senate number, but last-minute negotiations between Capitol Hill and the White House resulted in a final compromise level of 80,000.

Also in the bill:

• **B-2 Stealth Bomber:** The controversial plane survived, but close votes to gut the program indicate that the issue will rise again. HR 4739 authorized \$2.35 billion for procurement of the radar-evading plane, but the measure was silent as to whether the money could be used only for the 15 planes already under construction or whether it could be applied to additional aircraft.

• **Strategic Defense Initiative.** The annual fight over funding for the anti-missile strategic defense initiative (SDI) saw opponents striking more deeply into the program's funding than at any time since fiscal 1986. The end of the cold war with the Soviet Union removed much of the rationale for SDI for some members, and the continued budget squeeze convinced others that funding for an anti-missile system was just not high on the agenda anymore.

HR 4739 contained only \$2.89 billion for SDI in fiscal 1991 — \$1.7 billion less than President Bush requested and about \$1 billion less than the program received in fiscal 1990.

In their usual maneuvering, the Senate approved \$3.6 billion, the House countered by slashing SDI funding to \$2.3 billion. Conferees divided the difference — with their \$2.89 billion figure coming a little closer to the House-passed number.

• **Dislocated Workers.** The defense conferees agreed to authorize \$200 million for assistance to communities and defense contractor employees displaced by the defense budget cutbacks.

• **Base Closings.** The bill would establish an eight-member bipartisan commission in each of the next three Congresses to recommend a list of military bases that should be closed. The president and Congress each would have to accept or reject each list in toto. Congress could reject a list only by passing a joint resolution, which could be vetoed.

Nuclear Testing: Ending 14 years of controversy, the Senate unanimously approved two treaties between the Soviet Union and the United States that are designed to limit the power of nuclear test explosions. The agreements would bar underground nuclear explosions with

a blast greater than 150 kilotons of TNT.

The Threshold Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed in 1974, regulates underground nuclear testing. Its companion, the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, was signed in 1976 to regulate underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, like large-scale excavation for such projects as dams or canals.

Action on the treaties had been delayed for a variety of reasons, including U.S. concerns over methods of verifying Soviet compliance with the pacts. But President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev signed an additional agreement in May detailing verification procedures.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States say they have been operating within the parameters of the treaties since 1976.

Defense Production Act. Lawmakers failed to clear legislation (HR 486) designed to ensure defense-related production in times of war and military preparedness in peacetime.

Members were working to reauthorize the Defense Production Act, which gives the president a broad range of authority to guarantee the production of materials deemed essential to U.S. national security. For example, under the act the president would have the authority to exempt from certain competitive bids certain goods that the administration deems should be produced by a domestic company.

To ensure domestic production of certain materials, the government could also offer firms that produce strategic materials purchase and loan guarantees.

The current authorization expired Oct. 5.

Correction: The Oct. 30 issue of the Monitor incorrectly reported that Congress cleared HR 486. The House agreed to the conference report, but the Senate did not.

Economic Affairs

Stock Market Regulation: Concerned by wild swings in stock prices and activity, lawmakers cleared a bill (HR 3657 — PL 101-432) designed to give regulators broader authority to stabilize markets during periods of high market volatility.

The bill, whose genesis was the 1987 stock market crash, gives the SEC increased authority to halt trading during market swings and to collect information on large transactions and the financial condition of securities firms.

The measure also gives the SEC the authority to determine whether individual program-trading practices have caused wild price swings. Program trading — the computer-driven tactic that takes advantage of price discrepancies between the stock and futures markets —

has been blamed for the 1987 crash.

Stock Penalties: Congress cleared legislation (S 647 — PL 101-429) to step up civil penalties for securities fraud.

The measure creates a new set of civil fines for failure to comply with securities laws and for cases of fraud and abuse. Previously, regulators were restricted to imposing criminal penalties for most securities violations.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which requested the new powers, is authorized to impose penalties of up to \$500,000 against a person convicted of violating securities laws.

Courts would be given the authority to bar permanently a person who has been convicted of securities violations from working for a securities firm.

S 647 also gives the SEC new authority to regulate the so-called penny stock industry.

CFTC Regulation: Despite an end-of-session agreement on commodity index futures, lawmakers failed to clear legislation (S 1729, HR 2869) to reauthorize the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and revise futures regulations.

The reauthorization bill had been stuck in neutral the entire year over a deadlock on who should regulate stock index futures, which are baskets of stocks traded on futures markets.

The Securities and Exchange Commission — backed by the Treasury Department — was angling to take regulatory control over the trading option. The CFTC resisted the attempt.

In October, lawmakers worked out a deal that would have left regulation with the CFTC but would have given control of the margins to the Federal Reserve Board. Critics of the CFTC have claimed that low margins have led to wild swings in stock prices. But in the last-minute legislative crunch, lawmakers were unable to get the compromise package to the floor for approval.

Education

Vocational Education: Lawmakers cleared legislation (HR 7 — PL 101-392) to extend and expand vocational education programs.

Members approved the five-year authorization measure after resolving a dispute over which institutions should get the bulk of the money.

Both the House and Senate passed measures that authorized about \$1.6 billion in fiscal 1991, an increase of almost \$600 million. Senators wanted more funds to go to secondary schools in order to stem the flood of high school dropouts. The Senate bill also required states to match dollar for dollar the federal funds for state administration of the program. The House bill deleted most state matching requirements.

Conferees agreed to the House language, which lets states continue to decide where to focus their money. Although funds are not specifically targeted, the measure is designed to focus on students with disabilities, who do not speak English well or who are economically disadvantaged.

Disabled Education: A federal grants program that helps states provide free education for disabled youths was reauthorized by legislation (S 1824) cleared in October.

The measure extends the 1975 Education of the Handicapped Act, which mandated that states provide free education programs for the disabled and established a permanent grant program to help them pay for it.

S 1824 authorizes more than \$308 million for fiscal 1991, including funds for several new programs, among them a program to aid disabled youths to make the transition from school to the outside world, funding for black colleges and universities to encourage more minorities to get special education degrees, and funds to improve research and information on teaching emotionally disturbed children.

Educational Excellence: Law-

makers had mixed success passing education bills in 1990. Although Congress cleared in March a bill (HR 2281 — PL 101-250) to decrease the dropout rate, lawmakers were unable to agree on a broader measure to recruit more teachers and set national education goals.

Members approved HR 2281 to combat the 25 percent high school dropout rate in the United States.

The measure reauthorizes, at a \$50 million funding level, a 1988 prevention program that provides grants to local governments to target potential dropouts and encourage them to finish school.

• In the rush to adjourn, lawmakers were unable to approve an \$800 million omnibus education bill (HR 5932) designed to provide more federal support for U.S. schools.

Although an apparent compromise was worked out by Congress and the administration, Senate Republicans' last-minute objections doomed the bill. One of the issues that torpedoed the late agreement was federal support for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, which is drawing up guidelines for voluntary certification of teachers nationwide.

National Service: Lawmakers cleared legislation (S 1430) to provide grants to states to promote volunteerism.

Under the bill, states would be given \$183 million in fiscal 1991 to establish school- and college-based community service programs designed to encourage volunteerism among youths. One program would provide service opportunities for disadvantaged youngsters by having them participate in construction or rehabilitation of low-income housing.

States would be allowed to provide funds for living allowances, vouchers and health insurance as incentives to attract students and others to participate. Opponents said it was illogical to pay people to volunteer.

Students' Right to Know: Lawmakers cleared legislation (S 580) to require universities to disclose information on student-athlete graduation rates and statistics on campus crime.

The athlete provisions were driven by concern that star athletes are falling through the cracks, with schools emphasizing playing time rather than academics. The bill requires universities to disclose the graduation rates of their student-athletes compared with the rest

Late Adjournment Left Little Campaign Time

When nervous members of Congress finally left town to hit the campaign trail, only nine days remained before the Nov. 6 election.

The opinion on Capitol Hill about the effect of the fore-shortened campaign was mixed: Some members, worried that they had left the bulk of the campaign season open to a one-sided presentation by their challengers, had been itching to get out of town for weeks. Others held the opposite attitude, that the best campaign technique was to remain in Washington busily doing the nation's business. And, those members reasoned, it would have been disastrous to appear before the voters

with an unfinished agenda of important business.

At any rate, this year's election results may be enlightening for members who had hoped for a full month of uninterrupted campaigning (based on the original adjournment target date of Oct. 5) and had certainly been counting on at least 2½ weeks (the amount of campaign time available after adjournment in the last two election years).

At the chart below shows, Congress in recent years has adjourned at least 17 days before the election. In fact, never before in the post World War II era has Congress been in session so close to Election Day.

Year	Adjournment Date	Days Before Election	Days in Session		Appropriations Bills Signed Before Oct. 1	Appropriations Bills Eventually Signed
			Senate	House		
1990	Oct. 28	9	138	138	0	13†
1989	Nov. 22		136	147	1	13
1988	Oct. 22	17	137	129	7	13
1987	Dec. 22		170	169	0	0
1986	Oct. 18	17	143	130	0	0
1985	Dec. 20		170	152	0	6
1984	Oct. 12	25	131	120	4	5
1983	Nov. 18		150	146	4	10
1982	Dec. 23*	32	147	140	1	6
1981	Dec. 16		165	163	0	9
1980	Dec. 16*	34	166	153	1	8
1979	Dec. 21†		167	173	3	11
1978	Oct. 15	23	159	149	5	12
1977	Dec. 15		178	174	9	11
1976	Oct. 2	31	142	138	12	13

* Lame duck sessions. In both years, Congress left town on Oct. 1 for the fall campaign and returned after the election.

† Congress completed legislative work on Dec. 21, but did not adjourn sine die until Jan. 3, 1980, because of the Iran hostage crisis.

‡ Not all 13 bills have been signed yet, but the White House has indicated that all the measures will be approved.

of the student body.

The crime statistics requirement was added to give prospective students information on the safety of a campus. The bill would establish uniform federal standards for the collection and dissemination of the information.

Energy

Petroleum Reserve: Spurred to action by the Middle East crisis, lawmakers cleared legislation (S 2088 — PL 101-383) to boost U.S. oil reserves.

The measure is designed to protect the United States from a world oil shortage by expanding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve from 750 million to 1 billion barrels. The oil stockpile, which is stored in salt domes in Louisiana and Texas, was set up in 1975 to soften the impact of a foreign oil cutoff.

Even before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait sent oil prices soaring, members were pushing the measure to raise awareness of the danger of the U.S. dependence on imported oil. Acting on the measure after Iraq's invasion, both chambers approved the measure unanimously. Although the administration initially opposed the measure on grounds that the market should determine the nation's energy supply, President Bush signed the bill.

Fuel Economy: Heavy lobbying by the Bush administration and auto industry killed a bill (S 1224) to require automakers to improve the average fuel efficiency of their cars.

The measure, which would have increased fuel efficiency levels by 20 percent in 1995 and by 40 percent in 2001, died in the Senate when supporters were not able to muster the 60 votes needed to cut off a filibuster.

The bill's chief sponsor, Richard H. Bryan, D-Nev., said the measure would save 2.8 million barrels of oil per day and increase gas mileage averages, but the Bush administration said the measure was not economically sound or feasible.

Environment

Clean Air: Encouraged by first-time White House support for clean air legislation and by new concerns over the environment, Congress cleared a comprehensive rewrite of the 1970 Clean Air Act. The president has said he will sign the bill (S 1630).

The wide-ranging measure seeks to bring cleaner air to the more than 100 most polluted areas of the country within 15 years.

It also aims to:

- Sharply curtail industrial emissions of 189 toxic chemicals, many of them cancer-causing;
- Halve coal-fired utility emissions of sulfur dioxide, a component of acid rain;
- Curb motor vehicle emissions by tightening controls on tailpipe emissions,

requiring the sale of cleaner blends of gasoline in cities with the worst smog problems, and phasing in a new generation of alternatively fueled vehicles for use in California.

The bill also provides extra financial assistance and retraining to workers, notably coal miners, displaced by the bill's tough new restrictions on industry. The decision by House-Senate conferees to authorize \$250 million to aid workers ended a conference that lasted more than four months.

The Clean Air Act was last revised 13 years ago.

Tongass Timber Ban: The House cleared for the president compromise legislation (HR 987) to overhaul government logging policies in Alaska's 16.7-million-acre Tongass National Forest, accepting a plan to bar timber cutting on 1 million acres of the forestland, more than 296,000 acres of which would be designated as wilderness.

It was a compromise between House plans to stop logging on 1.8 million acres, and a Senate effort to protect more than 670,000 acres from loggers. Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, said either version would deal a serious blow to the timber industry in the southeastern portion of his state.

The bill also would modify long-term logging contracts the government has with two Alaska companies, to which much of Tongass' timber is sold.

The bill would delete a longstanding permanent appropriation of \$40 million annually to build roads for logging and other forestry activities, as well as a minimum harvest requirement of 4.5 million board feet per decade.

Spotted Owl Protection: Attempts by Northwest lawmakers to soften federal protections of the threatened northern spotted owl in order to save logging jobs failed this year, but neither Congress nor the Bush administration produced a long-term strategy for protecting the bird.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service declared the owl a threatened species in June. Government scientists say it will become extinct unless logging is banned on millions of acres of the Northwest's "old growth" forests.

The Interior Department fiscal 1991 appropriations bill (HR 5769) calls for a reduction in the timber harvested from the area.

Environmentalists wanted an even larger reduction, claiming that the 3.2 billion board feet permitted could not be cut without violating the Endangered Species Act protections of the owl. The timber industry wanted to maintain at least the 3.85 billion board feet level allowed this year.

Oil Drilling Ban: House and Senate conferees working on the fiscal 1991 De-

partment of Interior appropriations bill (HR 5769) agreed to House provisions to ban for a year oil drilling and leasing off Washington, Oregon, the Mid-Atlantic Coast, New England, Alaska's Bristol Bay, the Florida Keys, parts of Florida's panhandle and most of California.

In a blow to the Bush administration and the oil industry, the moratorium would include not only the areas on which President Bush has imposed a 10-year drilling ban but would also extend into sites near Florida and other states whose lawmakers are fighting the construction of offshore oil rigs.

Oil Spill Liability: Congress cleared a compromise oil spill liability bill (HR 1465 — PL 101-380) that increases the liability for shipowners; requires most tankers and oceangoing barges to be outfitted with double hulls; and raises civil and criminal penalties for spills.

The new law allows enforcement of state statutes that are tougher than its own provisions and includes a one-year moratorium on oil drilling off the North Carolina coast.

Last year's drastic *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska, spurred passage of the bill.

Global Warming: Lawmakers failed to clear a bill (S 324) designed to establish a national energy policy to reduce the threat of global warming.

Some scientists say the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from burning fossil fuels will lead to a dangerous increase in the Earth's temperature.

The Senate passed the measure in August, but the House took no action. S 324 was aimed at decreasing the use of fossil fuels nationwide and promoting conservation and alternative energy sources.

The Energy Department would have been required to draw up two proposals — one for cutting emissions by 20 percent and one for stabilizing emissions — and evaluate the economic, energy and environmental consequences of both plans.

Nuclear Waste Cleanup: Included in the \$20.2 billion Energy and Water appropriations bill (HR 5019) was a \$3.1 billion down payment on the Energy Department's multibillion-dollar, long-term effort to restore the environment around its civilian and defense nuclear facilities.

Of that amount, \$2.7 billion is for cleanup around defense facilities and \$440 million is for cleanup at civilian energy facilities.

Coastal Waters: Legislation designed to reduce pollution of coastal and Great Lakes waters from sewage and industrial and agricultural runoff gained approval from two House committees, but the bill (HR 2647) went no further, and action was put off until next year's revamp of the Clean Water Act.

The bill would have required the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

to toughen water quality standards and would also have required states to develop water quality protection plans or risk losing a portion of their federal aid.

Coastal Management: States would have greater power to regulate oil and gas drilling off their coastlines under a provision contained in the omnibus budget reconciliation bill (HR 5835).

Differing, stand-alone forms of the legislation had earlier passed both the House and Senate (HR 4450; S 2782). President Bush had threatened to veto those bills.

The provision would overturn a 1984 Supreme Court decision that had weakened coastal states' abilities to regulate offshore drilling.

Coastal Barriers: Legislation aimed at protecting fragile coastal barrier islands by discouraging development on them cleared.

The bill (HR 2840) would add 700,000 acres to the present barrier island system, doubling the acreage on offshore islands restricted from nearly all federal aid that encourages development.

Beach Water Testing: Legislation to require that states test their beach water and notify the public if it is hazardous passed the House, but efforts to bring the measure to the Senate floor were stymied in the end-of-the-session rush.

The bill (HR 4333) would have required states to inspect beach waters and to post signs if the water exceeded guidelines to be determined by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The bill was being pushed by members of the New Jersey delegation, who said their state was being victimized because it has stricter beach water safety standards than neighboring states and, as a result, is at risk of losing tourists from beach closings.

Indoor Air Pollution: Legislation to curb indoor air pollution progressed but failed to gain final approval this year.

The Senate passed S 657, which called for greater research into the health effects of such indoor air pollutants as radon, asbestos, formaldehyde, viruses and bacteria.

It would have required schools in areas with radon problems to test for high levels of the carcinogenic gas. The bill would have authorized \$25 million over five years to help schools reduce radon levels and \$10 million for states to test for it.

A differing House version (HR 1530), which also sought to expand research into and monitoring of indoor air pollution, started through the committee process — receiving approval from a House Science, Space and Technology subcommittee in March — but never came up for a vote in the full committee.

Alternative Fuels. Legislation aimed at boosting the alternative energy

industry cleared after the House agreed to accept Senate provisions dear to J. Bennett Johnston, D-La.

The bill would remove size restrictions on solar, wind and geothermal power plants that qualify for regulatory benefits.

Under present law, alternative energy plants with capacities to produce 30 to 80 megawatts are exempt from state and federal utility regulations, and existing utilities are required to buy power from them.

EPA Cabinet Status: Bills to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet-level status progressed significantly this year but not far enough to get a final-passage vote.

The House passed HR 3847, and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee reported S 2006.

President Bush announced his opposition to the legislation after lawmakers tried to strengthen environmental laws and give added power to the proposed new Department of the Environment.

The House also attached to the legislation another bill (HR 1056) that would have required federal agencies to comply with solid- and hazardous-waste regulations. That bill had earlier passed the House in July, 1989.

Foreign Affairs

Persian Gulf: The crisis in the Middle East, spawned by Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion and occupation of the tiny emirate of Kuwait, refocused the action during the last half of the congressional session.

• **Persian Gulf costs:** Since the invasion, the United States has sent more than 200,000 troops to Saudi Arabia to protect both the country and its oilfields. To pay for the associated costs of Operation Desert Shield, Congress appropriated \$2 billion as part of a stop-gap spending bill (H J Res 655 — PL 101-403). The defense authorization bill (HR 4739) later authorized that spending.

Lawmakers also voted to permit the Defense Department to receive contributions to the Persian Gulf operations from other countries. Funds could be spent from that account only after clearing it with Congress. In later action, the defense appropriations bill (HR 5803) allocated \$1 billion from that account to go to Operation Desert Shield costs in fiscal 1991.

In HR 4739, lawmakers also codified a decision by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to pay members of the military stationed in the Persian Gulf imminent danger pay.

• **War powers questions:** Both the House and Senate passed legislation (H J Res 658, S Con Res 147) supporting President Bush's actions during the Persian Gulf crisis thus far. Lawmakers warned

the president, however, not to regard these measures as another Gulf of Tonkin resolution (the 1964 measure that gave President Johnson wide-latitude in his conduct of the Vietnam War) and reiterated their desire that he consult with them before taking action.

Citing the War Powers Act, members strongly urged the president not to go to war without congressional approval.

While Bush pledged to continuously consult with congressional leaders, he did not promise that he would definitely consult before taking military action. Before leaving town, members of the congressional leadership added language to their adjournment resolutions, giving themselves the authority to call Congress back to Washington "as necessary."

• **Egyptian Aid.** Finally, Bush asked Congress to forgive \$6.7 billion of Egypt's military debt. Bush wanted to reward Egypt, who has committed troops to the international effort in the gulf. After much debate, lawmakers and the administration reached a compromise — Egyptian debt forgiveness in return for conditions on military aid to El Salvador.

State Department: Two bills that would have allowed the State Department to spend more funds in fiscal 1991 died in the 101st Congress. Both the House and the Senate committees with jurisdiction over the State Department approved bills (HR 4610, S 2749) to increase the department's authorization for fiscal 1991. Neither bill saw floor action.

Though the State Department is already authorized through fiscal 1991 under PL 101-246, President Bush requested additional funds in his fiscal 1991 budget. He asked for \$270 million to begin tearing down and rebuilding the bug-riddled new U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and for funds to payoff the U.S. debts to international organizations, such as the United Nations. Bush also wanted more money for TV Marti.

While both bills had provisions on the Moscow Embassy situation — neither was what Bush wanted. The Senate bill would have authorized \$50 million but only to finish the building as-is and build a secure annex next to it. The House bill would have authorized the full \$270 million but forced the administration to get additional approval from Congress before spending any of the funds.

(The administration's request fared no better in the appropriations process: The \$19.3 billion Commerce, Justice, State and judiciary appropriations bill (HR 5021) includes no money for the unfinished structure.)

The State Department did get increased authorization to allow payment of U.N. arrearages and aid for Eastern Europe as a part of the foreign aid spending bill cleared last weekend for the president (HR 5144).

Eastern Europe: Congress appropriated about \$370 million in aid for Eastern European countries for fiscal 1991. These formerly communist countries — Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary — are trying to change to market economies, and President Bush wants to ensure the survival of the fledgling democracies by aiding their troubled transitions.

The money will go to the countries despite the fact that measures to authorize the funds (S 2040, HR 4610) died at the end of the 101st Congress.

Appropriators included in their foreign operations spending bill (HR 5114) language that waives the requirement that all expenditures be authorized.

The \$370 million was a compromise between the Senate-passed level of \$320 million and the House-approved allocation of \$418.7 million. President Bush requested just under \$230 million for fiscal 1991.

Chemical Weapons: A compromise bill that would require the president to impose sanctions on countries that use chemical or biological weapons and on foreign firms that assist in developing such weapons survived the 101st Congress by attaching itself to a bill that the Senate cleared for the president last weekend.

The version of the chemical weapons measure that was included in the Export Administration Act (HR 4653) is a compromise between the House-passed version — which would allow a one-year waiver of sanctions against either a country or a business if the president thought the imposition of sanctions would be detrimental to U.S. national security — or the Senate-backed measure, which gave the president less flexibility to grant these waivers.

Bush has threatened to veto the Export Administration bill because of the chemical weapons provisions.

A free-standing chemical weapons bill (HR 3033) died at the end of the Congress after the Senate declined to act on it.

German Unification: President Bush signed ratification documents Oct. 18 for a treaty approving Germany's unification, about a week after the Senate had approved the pact (Treaty Doc. 101-20) that returned full sovereignty to a unified German nation. East and West Germany officially united on Oct. 3.

The treaty provides that all Soviet troops must leave German soil by the end of 1994.

Among other provisions, Article I of the treaty states that the current German-Polish border, drawn after World War II along the Oder-Nisse River, is the recognized and legitimate border.

Representatives of the three Baltic states: Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia

that have been occupied by the Soviet Union since World War II worried that acceptance of the Polish-German border could undercut their independence movement. To alleviate their concerns, the Senate approved another resolution (S Res 334) that reaffirms that the United States does not recognize the Baltic States as a part of the Soviet Union.

Intelligence authorization: Ending a yearlong debate marked by unusual openness about both the content and restrictions of the annual intelligence authorization measure (S 2834), Congress cleared the measure during the last week of the session.

The measure reportedly authorizes about \$30 billion in fiscal 1991 for agencies such as the CIA, the FBI, the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, that are devoted to carrying out classified provisions of U.S. national security policy.

The bill continues funding for rebels in Afghanistan, Angola and Cambodia, but provisions of the measure would change the way the money is handled. For example, the program to fund the Cambodian resistance will be transformed into an open, overt aid program. The bill also attaches conditions on future aid to the Angolan rebels and reportedly cuts aid to the Afghan rebels by at least 10 percent.

Military Sales: Despite objections by some members of Congress, two sales of U.S. military equipment to foreign countries proposed by President Bush will go into effect while Congress is gone.

Bush proposed selling \$7 billion in weapons to Saudi Arabia on Sept. 27. In paring down the request (Bush originally wanted a sale three times that size), he hoped to allay congressional concerns about arming a Middle East country hostile to Israel.

Though some lawmakers still had concerns about weapons included in the sale such as Apache helicopters and the new M-1 tank model, resolutions (S J Res 378, H J Res 674) to disapprove the sale never made it to the floor.

• Bush also informed Congress on Sept. 6 of a plan to co-produce 120 FA-18 jets with the government of South Korea, a deal worth \$4.7 billion. Several members of the Senate tried to block the deal, arguing that the Bush administration did not fully disclose necessary information to members of Congress on the sale. But action on the disapproval measure (S 3148) was not completed before Congress adjourned.

Antarctica Protection: Legislation (HR 3977) that would bar U.S. exploration and development of minerals in Antarctica was cleared for the president.

The measure would bar U.S. mineral development or exploration of Antarctica until international conferees are able to

reach an agreement. Discussions among the members of the 1988 Antarctic Minerals Convention will take place in November in Santiago, Chile.

The bill would direct the Secretary of State to negotiate a prohibition or indefinite ban on international mineral development in Antarctica.

A provision of the bill that would have required environmental impact assessments of all U.S. activities in the region was dropped.

Separately, Congress approved a measure (S J Res 206) calling on the Bush administration to negotiate an international ban on mineral development in the region.

Government Operations

Hatch Act Amendments: Congress came within two votes of substantially amending the Hatch Act, which prohibits the nation's three million federal workers from participating in partisan politics.

The measure (HR 20), which would allow federal employees to participate in political campaigns on their own time and to hold party (but not public) offices, passed both houses with margins wide enough to override a veto.

President Bush vetoed the bill anyway. After the House voted to override the veto, the president was able to win over enough Senate votes to keep his veto record intact.

The 101st Congress ended with the president issuing 16 vetoes. None were overridden.

Paperwork Reduction: Congress failed to renew the 1980 paperwork reduction act after the Senate version stalled due to opposition, primarily from Republicans.

The White House had opposed provisions in the legislation that would limit the Office of Management and Budget's authority to review and affect the form and content of agency rule making. Many in Congress had long complained that the OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) had misused its authority to review agency rulemaking to stall and alter regulations that the administration opposed.

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman John Glenn, D-Ohio, had worked out a compromise with OMB director Richard G. Darman that removed the limitations to OMB's review powers from the bill, in exchange for a promise from the president to issue an executive order mandating the same limitations.

The House passed a paperwork reduction measure (HR 3695) based on an earlier OIRA rule making compromise in which the administration promised only to issue a memorandum, not an executive order, limiting the OMB's review power. But the Senate bill (S 1742) never

reached the floor as some GOP senators informed Glenn that they were prepared to hold up the bill.

Federal Pay: A key provision of the fiscal 1991 Treasury, Postal Service spending bill (HR 5241) would boost the salaries of federal white-collar workers, especially in areas with high labor costs.

The measure was designed to close the gap, which has widened appreciably over the past decade, between salaries offered by the private and public sectors. It would authorize the expenditure of \$3.5 billion from 1992 to 1994, to increase federal white-collar salaries to bring them closer to private industry levels.

In addition, workers in designated high-cost areas would receive extra pay starting in 1994.

NEA Funding: Congress engaged in a wrenching debate on the role of government in the arts and, more specifically, the criteria that should be used by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) in apportioning federal funds.

In 1988, Congress imposed restrictions on the NEA that prohibited the funding of obscene art. But in 1990, Congress decided to fund the NEA without restrictions and to leave questions of obscenity to the courts.

In both houses, language in the Interior appropriations bill (HR 5769) asks the NEA to ensure that grants take "into consideration general standards of decency and respect for the diverse beliefs and values of the American public." Grant recipients would be required to return money used to produce works of art declared obscene by the courts, and could be barred from receiving money from the NEA for three years.

Chief Financial Officer: Congress cleared legislation (HR 5687) that would establish a chief financial officer for the federal government and one within each major executive agency to improve financial management. These officials would develop systems to provide accurate and timely reporting of financial information.

The nation's chief financial officer would be a deputy at the Office of Management and Budget and would be required each year to submit to Congress a five-year plan for management and reform.

Puerto Rico: Legislation to permit residents of Puerto Rico to conduct a plebiscite to determine their political future failed to clear.

The measures would have permitted voters to choose between independence, statehood and "enhanced" commonwealth.

The House passed HR 4765, in which the results of the referendum would merely guide Congress in outlining the details of the chosen option.

The Senate bill (S 712), which would have called for a binding referendum, was

shelved for the year when its chief sponsor, J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., announced that there simply wasn't enough time to enact the legislation.

Johnston said quick action on the legislation was possible next year.

Health

AIDS: President Bush signed into law legislation (S 2240 — PL 101-381) to boost aid to areas across the country hit hard by the AIDS virus.

The legislation authorizes \$875 million for fiscal 1991 for use in social service and health centers to help cover costs stemming from AIDS care. Monies also are intended for converting federal research of the AIDS virus, HIV, into treatment. However, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education spending bill (HR 5257) provides only a fraction of the amount authorized.

In related action, President Bush signed a bill (HR 4273 — PL 101-368) to extend the Centers for Disease Control program of grants for health centers to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, common among AIDS patients. About 10 million Americans are infected with TB.

Family Planning: Reauthorization of Title X (family planning) of the Public Health Service Act (S 110) failed.

Republicans accused the Democratic majority of attempting to block them from offering amendments, and ultimately the bill's sponsor, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., pulled the bill from the floor.

Title X programs have received funds through appropriations for the Department of Housing and Human Services since 1985.

Tobacco Advertising: Legislation (HR 5041) to further restrict advertising and to prohibit cigarette makers from lending their names to sporting events made it out of a House Energy subcommittee but went no further.

The bill (HR 5041) also would have banned cigarette vending machines, which can be easily used by minors, and would have restricted ads for chewing and pipe tobacco.

NIH: A stripped-down version of a reauthorization bill (S 2857) for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) was cleared by Congress on the last day of the session.

Only two programs at NIH receive reauthorization under the bill, leaving several of the NIH institutes without new funding authority.

Fiscal 1991 funding for the majority of NIH operations is included in the spending bill (HR 5257) for the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

Among the few things that the NIH bill would do is establish a rehabilitative research center and a private foundation

for biomedical research.

Before it was stripped the bill contained a controversial provision calling for new research centers at NIH to study infertility and contraception.

Radiation Compensation: A bill to compensate people who developed cancer from mining uranium or from the radioactive fallout of nuclear weapons testing was cleared in October for the president.

The measure (HR 2372 — PL 101-426) would set up a \$100-million trust fund to compensate radiation victims who lived in Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico during the 1950s and 1960s. Money would also be made available to survivors of radiation victims.

In the superpower race for nuclear superiority, uranium was mined in these states with little done to ensure the health of miners or citizens living nearby. Massive bombing tests of new hydrogen bombs in the desert also left many workers with unyielding side effects of radiation.

Housing

Housing Bill: For just the second time in 10 years, Congress approved stand-alone legislation (S 566) to reauthorize federal housing programs. Lawmakers spent a good deal of the 101st Congress crafting a measure that could be supported by Democrats, Republicans and the administration. And the final package did just that, by including a portion of each group's proposals into the measure.

S 566 authorizes \$27.5 billion in housing spending for fiscal 1991. Included in the measure is about \$9 billion to forestall the prepayment of thousands of low-income housing units.

An expiring moratorium on prepayments of federal mortgages for buildings with low-income tenants threatened to uproot about 350,000 families.

Lawmakers agreed to provide a host of incentives to building owners to continue renting to low-income people, instead of continuing a moratorium on paying off federal mortgages that would have allowed the owners to turn out their low-income tenants and charge higher rents.

Homeless Assistance: Lawmakers approved legislation (HR 3789) to continue programs designed to help homeless people.

The authorization measure provides \$804.9 million for fiscal 1991, and \$823.6 million for fiscal 1992 for numerous homeless programs, including shelter grants, education programs and community mental health services.

Indians

Indian Child Abuse: Congress cleared legislation (HR 3703) that aims

to protect children on Indian reservations from child abuse.

Two Senate bills dealing with the issue (S 1783, S 2340) were combined and later folded into HR 3703, which addresses a variety of Indian health matters.

The abuse provisions would require better reporting of Indian child abuse cases to local authorities and impose \$1,000 fines for non-compliance.

The bill also would authorize \$43 million a year in grants to tribes to prevent, treat and provide protection against domestic violence.

Inside Congress/Politics

Membership Changes: Four new members came to the House this year, three left and two seats were vacant as the second session of the 101st Congress came to a close.

The Senate gained a new member when Daniel K. Akaka, D-Hawaii, was appointed to fill the vacancy left by the death of Spark M. Matsunaga, D.

New members in the House:

- Craig Washington, D-Texas, was sworn in Jan. 23 after winning a special election Dec. 9, 1989, to fill the 18th District seat of the late Rep. Mickey Leland, D.

- Susan Molinari, R-N.Y., was elected to the 14th District seat vacated by her father, Republican Guy V. Molinari, who became Staten Island borough president.

- Jose E. Serrano, D-N.Y., won a special election in the 18th District to replace Democrat Robert Garcia, who resigned in January after criminal charges were brought against him.

- Patsy Mink, D-Hawaii, won a special election to fill the seat of former Akaka.

- James J. Florio, D-N.J., in January vacated his 1st District seat, which remained empty throughout the year, to assume the governorship of his state.

- Donald E. "Buz" Lukens, R-Ohio, resigned just three days before the end of the session amid new allegations of sexual impropriety.

At the end of the session, the House was comprised of 258 Democrats and 175 Republicans. There were two vacancies.

Senate Democrats held a 55-45 margin over Republicans.

Ethics: Just as it had in 1989, an ethics cloud hung over several Senate and House lawmakers.

Although none was as dramatic as the case that drove House Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas, to resign in 1988, the Senate probe into the so-called Keating Five could have ramifications in the way lawmakers do business.

The Senate Ethics Committee is investigating whether five senators — Republican John McCain, Ariz., and Democrats Donald W. Riegle Jr., Mich., Dennis DeConcini, Ariz., John Glenn, Ohio, and

Alan Cranston, Calif. — improperly intervened with thrift regulators on behalf of savings and loan operator Charles H. Keating Jr.

The panel has planned a Nov. 15 public hearing to further review the case and allow the senators to defend themselves.

The senators met with regulators in 1987 to discuss claims by Keating that his California thrift, Lincoln Savings and Loan, was being damaged by unwarranted regulations.

The panel is investigating, among other things, whether the \$1.3 million in campaign contributions received from Keating and associates had an effect on the senators' actions.

In September, the panel's special counsel reportedly recommended to the committee that the case against Glenn and McCain should be dropped while the investigation against the other senators should continue.

As the session came to an end, several Republicans charged that the ethics panel was delaying the case so that the scandal could not be used against Democrats in the election. If McCain is exonerated, that would leave only Democrats under S&L investigation.

If the senators are severely punished, it could lead to change in the manner in which lawmakers assist constituents and accept campaign contributions. Riegle, who chairs the banking panel, has already announced that he will not accept contributions from individuals involved in issues before his committee.

- The Keating case was not the only inquiry the Senate panel grappled with this session. In July, the Senate voted to denounce Dave Durenberger, R-Minn., for financial misconduct.

An inquiry found that the senator's financial dealings had been "clearly and unequivocally unethical." The charges stemmed from Durenberger's acceptance of speaking fees and housing reimbursements in violation of Senate rules. Durenberger was ordered to pay more than \$120,000 in restitution. Durenberger apologized to his colleagues and called the punishment a "costly education" that has led him to reorder his priorities.

- The panel also began an inquiry into allegations that Alfonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y., improperly exerted pressure on Department of Housing and Urban Development officials to finance housing projects developed by political allies and relatives.

- In the House, Donald E. "Buz" Lukens, R-Ohio, resigned in October after charges that he sexually harassed a congressional employee. Lukens was already under an ethics investigation resulting from his 1989 conviction of a misdemeanor sex offense with a minor. The panel had suspended that inquiry after

Lukens lost a May primary for reelection.

- Barney Frank, D-Mass., was reprimanded by the House for improperly using his office to help a male prostitute. After turning back efforts for a harsher penalty, the House voted to punish the congressman for fixing 33 parking tickets and writing a misleading memorandum on behalf of male prostitute Steve Gobie.

Frank, who publicly acknowledged his homosexuality in 1987, apologized to the House.

The ethics panel also completed action on several other inquiries:

- Gus Savage, D-Ill., was reproved for making improper sexual advances to a woman during an official trip abroad.

- Dropped a complaint against Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., that a book deal was designed to get around limits on income.

- Dropped a complaint against Roy Dyson, D-Md., that he misused official funds for campaign purposes and discriminated against women in hiring.

- Dropped a complaint against Gerry Sikorski, D-Minn., that he misused staff members by requiring them to do personal chores and campaign work.

Campaign Finance: Perhaps the biggest disappointment for House and Senate leaders was their inability to clear campaign finance legislation despite the vows of Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, and House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., that meaningful legislation would pass this Congress.

But lawmakers never came close to coming up with a package that would receive the support of both parties.

A Senate bill (S 137) to limit spending in Senate election campaigns would have cut off the flow of political action committees (PAC) contributions to campaigns. House lawmakers never signed off on the proposal; they only agreed to restrictions.

Passed by the Senate in August, S 137 would also have established a voluntary system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate general election campaigns. Candidates that agreed to the voluntary limits would have been granted a series of benefits, including reduced rates for mailings and broadcast advertising. Candidates who chose not to comply with the spending curbs would have to disclose that in their campaign ads.

House-passed legislation (HR 5400) would have capped spending on campaigns at \$550,000 but would have let candidates who garnered less than 67 percent in the primary accept more. The measure also would have limited PAC contributions to 50 percent of campaign funds, a figure high enough so not to affect the PAC receipts of three-fourths of the House.

But the measure never got the support of key Republicans, in particular President Bush. He threatened a veto of either the House or Senate proposals on the grounds that they were too favorable to Democrats.

Motor Voter: Legislation to ease restrictions on voter registration was killed in September when Senate Republicans would not allow the measure (S 874) to be considered.

The proposal, called "motor voter" because it would have tied vote registration to obtaining a driver's license, would have established uniform, nationwide voter registration standards. An application, renewal or change in driver's license would have served as an automatic application to register to vote.

But Republican opposition to the proposal led to the bill's demise. The Bush administration argued that the measure would increase the potential for voter fraud and place an undue financial burden on states. A motion to close debate fell five votes short of the 60 needed.

A similar bill (HR 2190) passed the House with little Republican support.

Uniform Poll-Closing: Legislation (HR 18) to establish a single poll-closing time for the continental United States failed to gain congressional approval.

For the second Congress in a row, a House-passed measure died in the Senate. The measure would have required polling places in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia to close at 9 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST). To allow West Coast polls to stay open until 7 p.m. rather than close at 6 p.m., the bill also would have extended daylight-saving time for two weeks in the Pacific time zone during presidential election years.

Supporters said legislation would encourage voter participation in the West, which sometimes has suffered when races appear decided by early results from the rest of the country.

But the Senate critics said the change in daylight-saving time in one time zone would wreak havoc on airline schedules.

Judiciary

Crime Bill: A scaled down version of the crime bill (S 3266) cleared Congress on the last full day of the session. Some hotly contested provisions were dropped from the measure at the last minute to make the legislation more palatable to both liberals and conservatives.

Liberals were troubled by the broad expansion of the death penalty to cover federal crimes, among them presidential assassination, treason and large-scale drug trafficking. The provisions were dropped, as were changes in the habeas corpus procedures barring some federal court appeals by death row inmates.

Conservatives opposed provisions in

the Senate version banning the manufacture and sale of nine types of semiautomatic assault weapons. These were also removed from the final bill.

What remained, among other things, were new procedures making it easier for child victims to testify in federal court, mandatory jail sentences for "S&L kingpins" and more funds for federal and local law enforcement.

Disabled Rights: For an estimated 43 million Americans with disabilities, 1990 will be a year to remember.

In July, President Bush signed legislation (S 933 — PL 101-336) that extends protections from discrimination in employment and public accommodations to people with disabilities. The bill requires public transportation and telecommunications systems and other public services to become accessible to the disabled.

A proposal to allow restaurants to transfer food handlers with AIDS to other jobs was rejected by House members.

Ultimately, lawmakers adopted a compromise that calls for the secretary of Health and Human Services to create and disseminate a list of communicable diseases that could pose a danger to restaurant customers if food handlers were infected. Those with a disease on this list who handled food could be transferred to other jobs by restaurant owners.

Chinese Students: President Bush's veto last year of a bill (HR 2712) to allow Chinese students to remain in the United States underscored his attempt to placate the Chinese government.

His subsequent administrative order — which accomplished the same objective — was a gesture in support of the Chinese students and an attempt to mollify the American public, outraged by China's actions in Tiananmen Square.

Bush's veto, however, placed Republican members in the unenviable position of having to choose between a popular president and a popular measure.

In January, after a vote to override the veto the day before in the House, 37 Senate Republicans stood by the president and voted to sustain his veto.

In the days leading up to the vote, Bush had ignored the House, choosing instead to lobby senators intensely. The Senate was a more logical choice, given the proportionately larger share of seats held by the president's party than in the House and the view among Republican senators that a credible veto threat is crucial to their ability to influence legislation.

Civil Rights: The Senate, by one vote, sustained President Bush's veto of civil rights legislation (S 2104).

The measure would have effectively reversed six recent Supreme Court rulings that made it harder for women and

minorities to successfully bring discrimination suits against employers.

Among other things, S 2104 would have shifted the burden of proof in discrimination suits to employers, forcing them to show that any hiring and promotion practices that negatively affected protected groups were based on business necessity, not discrimination.

The president argued that the bill would force employers to establish quotas to protect themselves from lawsuits but indicated that he was willing to work out a compromise. Attempts to come to an agreement failed though, ending when an alternative bill proposed by the administration was rejected by supporters of the original legislation.

The near success of this legislation and other factors — such as former Klu Klux Klan leader David Duke's strong showing in the Louisiana senatorial multi party primary — have ensured that civil rights will be a contentious issue in the next Congress. Supporters of the measure have already vowed to take up the fight next session.

Immigration Revision: As the session drew to a close, Congress managed to resolve differences on immigration revision, clearing legislation (S 358) that would increase the number of immigrants admitted into the country by up to 210,000 yearly.

Under current law, 90 percent of the almost 500,000 immigrants admitted every year must have close relatives who are U.S. citizens. The new measure redefines the nation's immigration priorities, reserving almost 100,000 new visas for persons with certain professional or educational skills.

Sen. Alan K. Simpson, R-Wyo., threatened to hold up action on the bill, complaining that both the House and Senate versions would let in too many immigrants. But Simpson accepted the 700,000 person cap agreed upon during the House-Senate conference.

Hate Crimes: Congress cleared and the president signed legislation (HR 1048 PL 101-275) designed to catalog the number and types of hate crimes in the United States. The act requires the Justice Department to gather and publish statistics for the next five years on crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation.

The House had passed similar legislation in both the 99th and 100th Congresses, but the Senate had killed the measure. This time though, it passed the Senate, after an amendment was added stating that the bill was in no way intended to "promote or encourage homosexuality."

RICO Revisions: In the rush to complete their business for the year, Congress passed over legislation designed

to reform the federal anti-racketeering law known as RICO.

The House measure (HR 5111) would have limited the types of civil suits that could be brought under RICO forcing the plaintiff to meet three criteria concerning the magnitude of the injury, the defendant's past criminal background and the need to deter future criminal conduct by the defendant or others.

The Senate version (S 438) would have eliminated automatic triple-damages in civil-RICO suits for private plaintiffs. Both the Senate and House measures passed their respective judiciary committees, but neither made it to the floor.

Court Revisions: Lawmakers cleared legislation (HR 5316) designed to improve the efficiency of the federal courts system, particularly the resolution of civil cases.

Proposed by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del., and Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., as part of a larger plan to improve the federal justice system, the measure would require each of the 94 federal district courts to develop and implement plans to reduce expense and delay in civil cases.

Each district would have to consider guidelines for improved litigation management, including earlier deadlines for motions, greater control of pretrial discovery and individualized management of cases before pretrial discovery.

For example, in ten districts these guidelines would automatically become part of their expense. The bill also adds eleven new appeals court judges and 74 new district court judges, many in districts overburdened by increases in the numbers of drug cases. These figures were reported incorrectly in yesterday's *Monitor*.

Handgun Control: Legislation (HR 467) that would require a seven-day waiting period for people who want to buy handguns was approved by the House Judiciary Committee, but never reached the House floor in the rush to recess.

The measure was named for James Brady, former President Ronald Reagan's press secretary who was shot by a handgun and seriously wounded during an attempt to assassinate the president in 1981. Brady and other gun-control advocates had hoped to add the legislation to the omnibus anti-crime bill, but efforts to do so never got off the ground.

In Senate, a similar version of the bill (S 1236) introduced by Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, stalled in the Constitution Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

Supporters did not come away from this session empty handed though, as House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash, has promised to bring the bill to

floor next session.

Labor

Age Discrimination: President Bush in October signed into law legislation (S 1511 — PL 101-433) making it illegal, in most circumstances, for companies to discriminate against older workers in employee benefits.

The measure has the effect of overturning a 1989 Supreme Court ruling that federal laws against age bias do not extend to employee benefits. While that goal was generally agreed upon, lawmakers were split over how far legislation should go to protect older workers from discrimination.

Senate sponsors David Pryor, D-Ark., and Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, wanted to prohibit employers from replacing long-term disability benefits and severance pay with pension benefits without a workers' approval. Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, insisted that those provisions would adversely affect voluntary early retirement incentives.

Ultimately, the senators reached a compromise that gives employers "safe harbors" for the most popular types of early retirement incentives — pension subsidies and Social Security bridge payments. Workers would still be allowed to sue for age discrimination if other packages are not consistent with age-bias laws. The deal approved by the House also allows employers to offset long-term disability payments with pension benefits only when an employee chooses to begin receiving a pension or reaches typical retirement age.

Job Training Amendments: An attempt to refocus the 1982 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) to target the most economically disadvantaged for job training died at the end of the 101st Congress. Though the House passed a bill (HR 2039), the Senate failed to act on it or their own version (S 543).

Both bills would have changed the funding formula for JTPA, which raised concerns among states that they might lose money for job training. Both bills would have authorized about \$3 billion for job training.

Displaced Homemakers: Congress cleared legislation (HR 3069) to provide job training to displaced homemakers.

The bill would amend the 1982 Job Training Partnership Act by authorizing funds to train the nation's estimated 15.6 million displaced homemakers — women whose long-term roles as homemakers ended because of divorce, death or the disability of their spouses.

The funds would be used to expand and coordinate existing training and support services at the state and local levels.

Pension Reversions. Though legislation (S 685) to restrict an employer's

ability to terminate pension plans died without seeing floor action in the Senate, provisions included in the final deficit-reduction agreement may have a very similar effect on employers.

While the bill restricted employers to allowing only those plan terminations found to be in the interest of the plan participants, new taxes included in the budget reconciliation agreement (HR 5835) would make it less profitable — and therefore less attractive — to many employers to use excess pension funds for other purposes.

The agreement raises to 20 percent (up 5 percent) the amount of excise tax an employer would have to pay for cashing out their pensions (that is in addition to regular income tax). And, if a company decides not to set up a new pension plan, the excise tax bite jumps to 50 percent.

In the firm does decide to set up a new plan, the employer has the choice of contributing 25 percent of the money gained by cashing out the pension to the new plan or paying out 20 percent to qualified employees.

When S 685 died, an amendment to create a method for making pensions portable died with it also.

Parental leave. A measure (HR 770) that would have required employers to grant unpaid leave to workers caring for newborn children or ill relatives died in the 101st Congress when the House failed to override President Bush's veto.

Bush vetoed the bill because he believed that such matters are the domain of labor-management relations.

The House's July vote was 54 short of the two-thirds necessary to override. But backers of the bill vowed to revisit the issue in the 102nd Congress.

Merchant Marine

Tuna Labeling: Legislation (HR 2926) to require "dolphin safe" labeling on all tuna sold in the United States died in the 101st Congress. But friends of the marine mammal can claim a partial victory: The three largest U.S. tuna processors voluntarily agreed to purchase only tuna not caught by methods known to harm dolphins.

For reasons unknown, yellowfin tuna swim with dolphins, who often drown after being encircled by fishing nets.

The measure was reported from the friendly confines of the Merchant Marine Committee but died in the Energy and Commerce Committee.

In the Senate, however, Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del., amended the reauthorization (HR 2061) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act that cleared Congress to include language that would require that tuna sold as dolphin safe be certified as having not been caught in nets that drown dolphins. He dropped a provision that would have

required tuna not certified to be labeled as being "caught with methods known to kill dolphins."

Pipeline Safety: Lawmakers cleared in October a bill (HR 4888) to require fuel pipeline owners to inspect and rebury exposed lines in the Gulf of Mexico.

The bill was pushed by members of the Louisiana delegation, after two accidents in which boats hit exposed gas lines, setting off explosions that claimed 13 lives. Currently, pipelines are required to be buried, but the Gulf currents and the silty nature of ocean floor have resulted in many exposed pipelines.

Public Works

Water Projects: An omnibus two-year reauthorization bill (S 2740) for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers water projects cleared Congress after lawmakers pared the bill in response to administration objections.

The bill would authorize 26 new projects, but conferees dropped five others that were pending corps approval. And they dropped a \$270 million project modification to restore wetlands along the Kissimmee River in Florida that were damaged by a corps navigation project in the 1960s.

Remaining in the bill is a huge \$1.2 billion flood control project along the Passaic River in New York and New Jersey.

Science

NASA: Despite criticism about its lack of accomplishments in space over the last year, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is set to receive \$13.9 billion for its fiscal 1991 operations under legislation (HR 5158) that cleared Congress late in the session.

The funding level amounts to a nearly 13 percent increase over the fiscal 1990 appropriation. Bush requested a 24 percent increase.

The space station program would be funded at \$1.9 billion, far less than the \$2.45 billion requested by Bush. A provision to fund a program sending astronauts on a moon-Mars mission was cut back in a House-Senate conference.

Social Policy

Medicare-Medicaid: The deficit-reduction legislation (HR 5835) calls for roughly \$44 billion in Medicare spending cuts over five years, \$10 billion of which would be borne by the federal health insurance program's beneficiaries in the form of cost hikes.

Beneficiaries' Part B premiums — which cover doctors' services and other non-hospital costs — would increase from \$29.90 a month in fiscal 1991 to \$46.20 a month in fiscal 1995. This will cost program participants roughly \$.75

billion over the next five years.

The deductible for the voluntary Part B program will rise from \$75 to \$100, effective this fiscal year. That is expected to cost beneficiaries — senior citizens and the disabled — about \$2.5 billion through fiscal 1995.

The package also includes \$33 billion in cuts in Medicare payments to hospitals, doctors and other health care providers for overpriced procedures, hospitals' capital costs, radiology and other services. The cuts would also result from keeping hospital and doctor payment rate increases below inflation.

Starting in 1991, Medicare will provide coverage for mammograms because of changes effected in the deficit-reduction package. Private Medigap policies, which insure for costs not covered by Medicare, will be more tightly regulated.

As of this fiscal year, rather than fiscal 1992, states will have to pay all Medicaid costs for participants with incomes below the federal poverty line. The legislation requires states to phase in Medicaid coverage of children below age 19 in such families.

To save money in Medicaid — a federal-state program that helps pay medical costs for the poor, elderly, blind and disabled — drug manufacturers would have to lower prices charged to state Medicaid programs.

States would be required to pay private insurance premiums for Medicaid recipients whose parents or spouses have employer health coverage that can include family members when those premiums are less costly than continuing Medicaid benefits.

Head Start: Congress cleared legislation (HR 4151) to expand significantly the 25-year-old Head Start preschool program over the next four fiscal years.

The measure would authorize \$2.39 billion for the education, nutrition, health and social service programs for poor children in fiscal 1991. The Head Start authorization would increase to \$4.27 billion in fiscal 1992, \$5.92 billion in fiscal 1993 and \$7.66 billion in fiscal 1994.

Actual funding for Head Start and other human services programs authorized under the bill is likely to fall short of ceilings set by HR 4151. For example, lawmakers working on a compromise Labor-Health and Human Services fiscal 1991 appropriations bill agreed to provide Head Start with only \$2 billion. The program received \$1.39 billion in fiscal 1990.

HR 4151 would authorize several other human services programs, including \$2.1 billion in fiscal 1991 and \$2.3 billion in fiscal 1992 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program and \$20 million in fiscal 1991 for a program that helps Head Start students once they

have moved into elementary school.

WIC Funding: Congress in June cleared an emergency fiscal 1990 funding authorization bill (HR 5149 — PL 101-330) for the federal women, infants and children (WIC) nutrition program.

The WIC program was faced with a massive money shortfall that would have forced 27 states to drop an estimated 280,000 poor children and pregnant women from their lists of food recipients. Thousands of other beneficiaries would have suffered reductions in their WIC food packages.

The so-called fast-track legislation allowed states with funding shortfalls to spend 3 percent of their fiscal 1991 allocation — a move that freed some \$66 million in additional money.

Child Care: The comprehensive deficit-reduction package (HR 5835) passed by Congress in October contains a child-care measure establishing two state grant programs to finance child-care services and enhance the quality of and access to child care for low-income families.

One of them, a child-care and child development block grant, is authorized to receive \$750 million in fiscal 1991, \$825 million in fiscal 1992 and \$925 million in fiscal 1993.

States will have to use 75 percent of the funds to provide direct child-care services, and improve quality and increase availability of child care. The other 25 percent will be reserved for early childhood development and before- and after-school child-care programs.

The legislation also increases the earned income tax credit for poor working parents, giving a bigger credit to larger families and an extra \$500 bonus for those with children younger than one year old. It creates a new child health insurance credit.

Social Security: Congress approved some important changes in Social Security this year.

Included in the deficit reduction package (HR 5835) are requirements that state and local government employees who have no pensions to participate in Social Security by paying the Social Security payroll tax starting July 1, 1991. That move would raise roughly \$9 billion between fiscal 1991 and fiscal 1995.

The deficit-reduction bill also would require, starting in 1992, that every child one year old or older be given a Social Security number. Under current law, children may go for two years without receiving a number.

Other proposed changes in the Social Security system did not make it.

In October, the Senate defeated a bill (S 3167) by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., to cut Social Security taxes for low- and middle-income Americans and increased them for those who earn more. It was an effort by the senator to

revise the program in order to protect it from serious attack in the future.

It would have returned Social Security to the pay-as-you-go method it employed until 1983, when Congress agreed to raise current Social Security taxes to finance future benefits. Moynihan vowed to revive the issue next year.

But congressional and White House budget summitters did agree to remove Social Security Trust Funds from Gramm-Rudman federal deficit calculations — a move that will prevent officials from artificially reducing deficit estimates.

Trade

Export Administration: With the aim of boosting electronic exports, Congress cleared legislation (HR 4653) in October reauthorizing and amending U.S. export laws.

The bill relaxes U.S. national security laws regarding high-tech product sales to allies and to former members of the Eastern bloc. The laws were written primarily to keep sensitive high-tech electronics out of the hands of the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

The bill would allow for quicker processing of export licenses for many previously controlled products, i.e. high-speed computers. The bill also reauthorizes laws governing the Export Administration in the Commerce Department.

A provision in the bill increases the penalties for violating the United Nations trade embargo against Iraq. Another links the lifting of Iraqi sanctions to progress on human rights and an end to chemical weapons production.

Textile Veto: When the House was unable to override President Bush's veto of a bill (HR 4328) to impose new tariffs on imported shoes, apparel and textiles, the door was sealed on action in the second session to change U.S. trade laws on textiles.

Similar bills sent to the White House in 1986 and 1988 also received vetoes that were subsequently sustained.

China Trade: Legislation (H J Res 647) to revoke most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status for China was passed in the House, 247-174, on Oct. 18 but was not taken up in the Senate. The administration was strongly against the bill even though criticism of China remains widespread after its bloody crackdown on a student protest in June 1989. President Bush renewed MFN status for China in May.

Another bill (HR 4939) that would make continued MFN status for China conditional on improved human rights that the president would have to confirm to Congress also died. The House passed it overwhelmingly, but it died in the Senate.

Caribbean Trade: President Bush

in August signed legislation (HR 1594 — PL 101-382) to promote trade and relations with the Caribbean basin.

While the final version of the bill was characterized as a largely watered-down version, the legislation does grant permanent duty-free status to many products from nearly 30 Caribbean nations, not including Cuba.

Attached to the bill were a number of add-ons, such as a provision banning imports from Burma — now Myanmar — because of the unrelenting military regime that has not allowed a transfer of power after recent elections.

Another provision restricts exports of unprocessed timber from public lands with the thought that more domestic processing mills in the Northwest would be kept in business if logs could not be exported.

Transportation

Aviation Security: Congress cleared a bill (HR 5732) aimed at protecting airlines against bombings and hijackings by requiring federal security managers at major American airports.

The bill would give responsibility for airline security to the Transportation Department — the FAA's parent agency — which would assign security managers responsible for enforcement of the procedures to the airports.

The measure also calls for development of better airport explosive detectors and improved guidelines to notify the public of threats to airlines.

Supporters introduced the bill in response to the 1988 bombing of Pan American flight 103, over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270 people.

Ticket Tax, Aviation Noise: As part of the omnibus budget reconciliation bill (HR 5835), Congress approved a new airline ticket tax of up to \$12 per round-trip flight. The new tax could be levied by airports to pay for facilities improvements and noise-reduction projects.

The ticket levy was originally part of the reauthorization of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund (HR 5170) that passed the House in August. Sen. Wendell H. Ford, D-Ky., rolled the reauthorization into the budget reconciliation measure, but also added language to establish a new federal aircraft noise policy.

The noise policy would require airlines to phase out the noisiest jets by 2003 and require the Transportation Department to adopt a noise policy by July 1991.

The trust fund provision authorizes spending \$17.7 billion from the trust fund in fiscal 1991 and fiscal 1992.

Hazardous Materials: Lawmakers cleared legislation (S 2936) in October that would set up a safety permit program for truck and rail carriers that haul extremely hazardous cargo such as poi-

sonous gases and radioactive materials. The bill would also boost federal authority to prosecute violators of safety rules.

The measure would authorize \$30 million over six years for states to develop emergency response plans and \$54.8 million for response training and curriculum. The measure would also require companies that transport hazardous materials to pay registration fees of \$250-\$5000.

D.C. Metro Authorization: In a move bound to please Washington-area Metro riders, Congress cleared legislation (HR 1463) to authorize \$2.1 billion to fund the Metro system to near-completion.

Under pressure from the administration, members crafted a compromise that would raise the requirement for local contributions to construction from 20 percent to 37.5 percent. The federal contribution would be \$1.3 billion over the next eight years.

Garbage Backhauling: Legislation that would ban the practice of "backhauling" garbage in trucks and railroad cars that also carry food cleared the 101st Congress.

The bill (HR 3386) would require the Transportation Department to set standards for what materials can be shipped in trucks and rail cars that also ship food.

The legislation was spurred by reports that trucks were carrying food, drugs and other perishables to the East Coast were returning with garbage or chemical wastes destined for western landfills.

Veterans

COLA, Agent Orange: Legislation (HR 5326) to give veterans a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) in fiscal 1991 died after members objected to provisions dealing with Agent Orange — the toxic defoliant used in Vietnam.

More roadblocks to passage were erected when Alan K. Simpson, R-Wyo., and Frank H. Murkowski, R-Alaska, would not agree to a unanimous consent to consider the bill.

Members of the Senate opposed provisions in HR 5326 that would have codified a decision by Veterans Affairs Secretary Edward J. Derwinski to compensate veterans exposed to Agent Orange who suffered from three forms of cancer — chloracne, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, or soft-tissue sarcoma.

The cost-of-living increase would have allowed a 4.5 percent increase to veterans suffering from service-connected disabilities, or direct survivors of veterans who died of service-related injuries.

A final attempt by the House to pass another bill without the Agent Orange provisions (HR 5962) failed on the last day of the session.

Events Today

Senate Committees

■ OPEC, OIL SUPPLY & PRICING

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee

The full committee (Chmn Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on OPEC and its role in world oil supplies and prices.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg Oct 31

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: Charles Doran - prof, Nitze School of Advanced Studies; John Lichtblau - Petroleum Industry Research Foundation; M. A. Adelman - prof, MIT; Fariborz Ghadar - prof, George Washington University

PANEL 2: Paul Freedenberg - internatl trade consultant, Baker and Botts; Robert Ebel - ENSERCH Corp; Roxanne Ridgway - amb, The Atlantic Council; William Hermann - chief economist, Chevron Corp

News Events

TRADE ISSUES

International Trade Committee of American Bar Association will sponsor a breakfast meeting with Robert Kyle, chief international trade counsel for the Senate Finance Committee, who will discuss the prospects for legislation to implement decisions reached during the Uruguay Round of GATT trade negotiations, and other trade initiatives in the next session of Congress.

8am to 9am, University Club, 1135 Sixteenth St NW Oct 31

Contact: Christiana Black (202) 331-2239

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TRANSPORT

Women in Government Relations will sponsor a panel discussion on the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

8:30am to 11am, Bell Communications, Suite 600, 2101 L St NW Oct 31

Contact: Cindy Hughes at (202) 659-2301

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$15 for members and \$25 for non-members. For reservations and information call the number above.

Deadline for reservations is Oct 19.

HEALTH SPENDING NEWS CONFERENCE

Families United for Senior Action Foundation will release a report on health care spending. The report reveals state-by-state increases in spending during the 1980s and projects the rate of escalating costs for the 1990s.

9:30am, National Press Club, 14th and F Sts. NW, Lisagor Room Oct 31

Contact: Arnold Bennett, 202-628-3030

CLEAN AIR DISCUSSION

PG&E-Bechtel Generating Co. President and CEO Joseph Kearny, Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee chief economist Karl Hausker and Nancy Kete, an analyst with the Environmental Protection Agency, discuss the topic, "Providing New Electric Generating Capacity in Context of the Clean Air Act."

11am, Madison Hotel, 15th and M Sts. NW,

Mt. Vernon Salon C

Contact: Joan Geoghegan or Nathalie Laget, 617-661-6330, to RSVP

PHYSICIAN PAYMENT REVISION

Health Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a luncheon meeting on revisions in the Medicare physician payment program.

Noon to 2pm, Washington Court Hotel, 525 New Jersey Ave NW Oct 31

Contact: Jane Carlile or Hope Wittenberg at (202) 371-6617

Participants: Marina Weiss - chief health analyst, Senate Finance Cmte; Thomas Scully - assoc dir, OMB; Jeff Sanders - dir, HCFA Ofc of Legis & Policy; Paul Ginsberg - exec dir, PPRC

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$30 for members and \$40 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Paulette Kellog
American College of Emergency Physicians
900 17th St NW, Suite 1250
Washington, DC 20006

Telephone reservations may be made by calling (202) 728-0610

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND REPORTS

No set time: Federal Reserve releases weekly report on selected borrowings of large member banks.

10am: Commerce Department releases factory orders for September.

10am: Commerce Department releases personal income for September.

Noon: The Federal Reserve releases the Beige Book of economic statistics

5pm: Energy Information Administration releases weekly report on petroleum inventories.

Future Listings

Senate Ethics

224-2981

ETHICS BUSINESS

Senate Select Ethics Committee (Chmn Heflin, D-Ala) will hold a meeting to discuss the pending ethics investigations of five Senators and their relationship to Charles H. Keating Jr., former operator of the California-based Lincoln Savings and Loan.

Time & room TBA Nov 15

Senate Governmental Affairs

224-4751

OIL PRICING MECHANISMS

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chmn Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on mechanisms for setting oil prices.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg Nov 1

House Foreign Affairs

225-5021

ASIA OVERVIEW

Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee (Chmn Solarz, D-NY) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing to review the current situation in Asia.

Time TBA 2200 Rayburn Bldg Nov 2

Joint Economic

★ OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT

Joint Economic Committee (Acting Chmn Solarz, D-NY) will hold a hearing to receive the employment and unemployment statistics for the month of October.

9:30am 2359 Rayburn Bldg Nov 2

Witness scheduled: Janet Norwood - commr, Bureau of Labor Statistics

★ CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Joint Economic Committee (Acting Chmn Solarz, NY) will hold a hearing on current economic conditions.

10am (or following employment hearing - above) 2359 Rayburn Bldg Nov 2

Witnesses scheduled: Lawrence Chimerine - sr economic counselor, Data Resources Inc and fellow, Economics Strategy Inst; Lawrence Kudlow - chief economist & sr mgng partner, Bear, Stearns & Co; Donald Straszheim - chief economist & first vpres, Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Other Events

FED EMPLOYEE UNION & FUTURE OF CIVIL SERVICE

National Federation of Federal Employees will hold a news conference to introduce Sheila Velasco, the new union president, and to discuss the future of civil service.

10am, West front, Capitol Bldg Nov 1

Contact: Red Evans at (202) 862-4436

U.N. DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

International Environment and Development Study Seminar of the Environmental and Energy Study Conference will sponsor a briefing for members and staff on policy preparations for the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil.

Noon, S-207 Capitol Bldg Nov 1

Contact: Dan Riedinger at (202) 226-3300

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Foreign Relations Committee of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a meeting and discussion by the staff of the Washington office of the delegation of the European Community.

5:30pm to 7pm, 2100 M St NW, 7th Floor Nov 5

Contact: Tess Rae (202) 624-2112 or Carla

Other continued...

Dancy (202) 637-6700

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$10 for members and \$25 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Tess Rae
American Council of Life Insurance
1001 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington D.C. 20004

ELECTION 1990 OUTLOOK

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on "Election '90: Outlook for the 102nd Congress."

9am to 5pm, Natl Press Club, 524 14th St NW Nov 8

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$385. For information and registration call Irene Cuffy at (202) 887-8620. Outside the Washington, D.C., area call 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

★ POST-COLD WAR SECURITY THREATS

Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS - formerly known as Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control) will hold a luncheon meeting to hear Charles William Maynes, editor of *Foreign Policy* magazine, discuss security threats in the post-cold-war environment.

12:15pm, Natl Lawyers Club, 1815 H St NW Nov 8

Contact: Phil Fleming at (202) 624-2755

Note: There is a \$15 charge for this event. For reservations call the number above.

LESSONS OF CAMPAIGN '90 & PROSPECTS FOR '92

People for the American Way will sponsor a roundtable discussion on the lessons of the 1990 campaign and election and a discussion of how news organizations, candidates, Congress and citizens can help revitalize the political dialogue in 1992 and beyond.

10am, SD-G50 Dirksen Bldg Nov 9

Contact: Sandy Horwitt at (202) 467-4999.

Note: There is no charge for this event, but reservations are required. Call Sandy Horwitt at the number above.

U.S.-MEXICO TRADE

Women in International Trade will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear a discussion of the evolution of the U.S.-Mexico trade relationship.

Noon, Natl Press Club, 524 14th St NW Nov 9

Contact: Claire Rickard Palmer at (202) 624-2895

Participants: Delal Baer - Ctr for Strategic & Internatl Studies; Sally Grooms-Cowal - dpty asst secy of State for inter-American affs; Manuel Suarez-Mier - Economic Minister-Counselor for the Embassy of Mexico

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$22 for members and \$32 for non-members. For reservations and information call the number above.

ENERGY ISSUES

Women's Council on Energy and the Environment (WCEE) will sponsor a meeting to hear Deputy Under Secretary of Energy Linda Stuntz discuss clean air, national energy concerns in light of the gulf crisis and other related issues.

2pm to 3pm, Society of the Plastics Industry, 1275 K St NW, Suite 400 Nov 9

Contact: Maureen Healey at (202) 371-5204

Note: There is no charge for this event, but reservations are requested. Call the number above for information.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Women in Government Relations will sponsor a series of seminars on the legislative process, focusing on House, Senate and conference procedures. Seminars will be conducted by Congressional Research Service specialists Judy Schneider and Paul Rundquist.

See agenda for times, Bell Communications, 2101 L St NW, Suite 600, Nov 13, 16, 19, 26, 30 & Dec 3

Contact: Beth Singley at (202) 659-6540 or Lois Starkey at (202) 979-6620

Agenda:

HOUSE

Nov 13: 4pm-6pm

Nov 16: 8:30am-10:30am

SENATE

Nov 19: 4pm-6pm

Nov 26: 4pm-6pm

CONFERENCE

Nov 30: 8:30am-10:30am

Dec 3: 4pm-6pm

Note: There is a charge for these seminars of \$30 each for members or \$80 for all three. The charge for non-members is \$50 each or \$140 for all three. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Beth Singley
Lipson, Whitten & Diamond
1725 DeSales St NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036

Please indicate dates for each session you wish to attend.

★ DRUG CONTROL POLICY

National Association of Manufacturers will sponsor an issues breakfast meeting to hear Office of National Drug Control Policy Director William Bennett discuss the administration's efforts in tackling drugs. Also featured will be a discussion of NAM's drug-free workplace campaign package. 8:30am to 10am, Capital Hilton Hotel, Congressional Room 16th & K Sts NW Nov 14

Contact: (202) 637-3115

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$30 for members and \$40 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to NAM Issue Briefing Breakfast, to:

Natl Assn of Manufacturers
1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Suite 1500 - North Lobby
Washington, D.C. 20004
ATTN: Betty Williams

★ 1990 DEFICIT AGREEMENT

National Council on the Aging and the National Voluntary Organizations for Independent Living for the Aging sponsor a luncheon meeting on "Who Will Bear the Pain? - The 1990 Federal Deficit Agreement.

Noon to 2pm, NCOA Conf Ctr, 600 Maryland Ave SW Nov 14

Contact: Leanda Moore at (202) 479-6994

Participants: Paul Leonard - sr research analyst, Ctr on Budget & Policy Priorities; Edward Haislmaier - policy analyst for health care issues, Heritage Foundation

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$13 for members and \$15 for non-members. For reservations send a check to:

Natl Council on Aging
ATTN: Finance Dept
600 Maryland Ave, SW
Washington, D.C. 20024
Deadline is Nov 9

POLITICS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Georgetown Business and Professional Women's organization will sponsor a dinner meeting on the Politics of Reproductive Health. Washington public policy and political consultant Marie Bass will be the speaker.

6:30pm, Kennedy-Warren Dining Room, 3133 Conn Ave NW Nov 14

Contact: Helen Fox at (202) 362-5738

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$14 for members and \$16 for non-members. For reservations call the number above.

RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a research workshop on Congress.

8:30am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St NW Nov 16

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$195. For information and registration call Irene Cuffy at (202) 887-8620. Outside the Washington, D.C., area call 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

FCC ISSUES

Telecommunications Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a breakfast meeting with Federal Communications Commission Commissioner Ervin Duggan, who will discuss highlights of activities at the FCC.

8am to 10am, Ramada Renaissance Hotel, 1143 New Hampshire Ave NW Nov 20

Contact: Julie Raffensperger at (202) 484-4884 or Deborah Rudolph at (202) 785-0017

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$15 for members and \$25 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Julie Raffensperger
Dutko Associates
412 First St SE
Washington, DC 20003

Deadline is Nov 15

MEDICARE & MEDICAID

Women in Government Relations will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear a discussion of the long-term and short-term goals for Medicaid and Medicare. The speaker will be Gail Wilensky, administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration.

Noon to 1:30pm, Washington Court Hotel on Capitol Hill, 525 New Jersey Ave, NW, Nov 20

Contact: Marcia Mabree at (703) 476-8060

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$30 for members and \$45 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Marcia Mabree
TBCO
11490 Commercial Park Drive, Suite 200
Reston, Va 22091

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on "Understanding Congress," a basic discussion of the fundamentals of how Congress works.

8:30am to 1pm, Washington Court Hotel on Capitol Hill, 525 New Jersey Ave, NW, Dec 10

Contact: (202) 887-8620

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$195. For information and reservations call Irene Cuffy at the number above. Outside the Washington, D.C., metro area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

Status of Appropriations

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 1

Bill No: H J Res 655
House full cmte markup completed: September 25
Passed House: September 30
Passed Senate: September 30
President signed: Oct 1 (PL 101-403)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 2

Bill No: H J Res 660
Passed House: Oct 5
Passed Senate: Oct 5
Vetoed: Oct 6
House sustained veto: Oct 6

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 3

Bill No: H J Res 666
Passed House: Oct 8
Passed Senate: Oct 8
President signed: Oct 9 (PL 101-412)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 4

Bill No: H J Res 677
Passed House: Oct 18
Passed Senate: Oct 19
President signed: Oct 19 (PL 101-444)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 5

Bill No: H J Res 681
Passed House: Oct 24
Passed Senate: Oct 24
President signed: Oct 25 (PL 101-461)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 6

Bill No: H J Res 687
Passed House: Oct 27
Passed Senate: Oct 27
President signed: Oct 28

AGRICULTURE

House: 225-2638; Senate: 224-7240

Bill No: HR 5268
House subcmte hearings completed: March 30
House subcmte markup completed: July 10
House full cmte rpt filed: July 13 (H Rpt 101-598)
Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 4
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 11
Senate full cmte report filed: September 19 (S Rpt 101-468)
Passed House: July 18
Passed Senate: September 25
Conf rpt filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-907)
Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 22

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, & THE JUDICIARY

House: 225-3351; Senate: 224-7277

Bill No: HR 5021
House subcmte hearings completed: April 3
House subcmte markup completed: June 7
House full cmte rpt filed: June 13 (H Rpt 101-537)
Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 2
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 12
Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-515)
Passed House: June 26
Passed Senate: Oct 11
Conf rpt filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-909)
Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 23
Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 24

DEFENSE

House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 5803
House subcmte hearings completed: May 8
House subcmte markup completed: September 27
House full cmte markup completed: September 25
(supplemental)
House full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (H Rpt 101-822)
Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 12
Senate subcmte markup completed: Oct 10
Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 11 (S Rpt 101-521)
Passed House: Oct 12
Passed Senate: Oct 15
Conf rpt filed: Oct 24 (H Rpt 101-938)
Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 25
Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 26

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7236

Bill No: HR 5311
House subcmte hearings completed: June 28
House subcmte markup completed: July 12
House full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (H Rpt 101-607)
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 24
Senate full cmte report filed: July 27 (S Rpt 101-397)
Passed House: July 26
Passed Senate: September 18
Conf rpt filed: Oct 18 (H Rpt 101-897)
Conf rpt rejected by House: Oct 20
Second conf rpt filed: Oct 24 (H Rpt 101-935)
Second conf rpt rejected by House: Oct 25
Revised conf rpt cleared: Oct 26

ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT

House: 225-3421; Senate: 224-7260

Bill No: HR 5019
House subcmte hearings completed: April 4
House subcmte markup completed: June 7
House full cmte rpt filed: June 13 (H Rpt 101-536)
Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 3
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 18
Senate full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (S Rpt 101-378)
Passed House: June 19
Passed Senate: Aug 2
Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-889)
Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 19
Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 19

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

House: 225-2041; Senate: 224-7209

Bill No: HR 5114
House subcmte hearings completed: April 4
House subcmte markup completed: June 13
House full cmte rpt filed: June 21 (H Rpt 101-553)
Senate subcmte markup completed: Oct 2
Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-519)
Passed House: June 27
Passed Senate: Oct 24
Conf rpt filed: Oct 27 (H Rpt 101-968)
Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 27
Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27

INTERIOR

House: 225-3081; Senate: 224-7233

Bill No: HR 5769
House subcmte hearings completed: May 23
House subcmte markup completed: July 24
House full cmte report filed: Oct 2 (H Rpt 101-789)
Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 12
Senate subcmte markup completed: Oct 16
Senate full cmte rpt filed: Oct 16 (S Rpt 101-534)

Appropriations continued...

Passed House: Oct 15
 Passed Senate: Oct 24
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 27 (H Rpt 101-971)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 27
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27

LABOR/HHS/EDUC

House: 225-3508; Senate: 224-7283

Bill No: HR 5257
 House subcmte hearings completed: May 1
 House subcmte markup completed: June 20
 House full cmte markup completed: July 12 (H Rpt 101-591)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 27
 Senate subcmte markup completed: September 12
 Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-516)
 Passed House: July 19
 Passed Senate: Oct 12
 Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-908)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 25
 Congress cleared: Oct 27

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7338

Bill No: HR 5399
 House subcmte hearings completed: Feb 8
 House subcmte markup completed: July 24
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 30 (H Rpt 101-648)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 6
 Senate full cmte rpt filed (S 3207): Oct 16 (S Rpt 101-533)
 Senate full cmte rpt filed (HR 5399): Oct 24
 Passed House: Oct 21
 Passed Senate: Oct 25
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 27 (H Rpt 101-965)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 27
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

House: 225-3047; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 5313
 House subcmte hearings completed: March 29
 House subcmte markup completed: July 11
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (H Rpt 101-608)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 2
 Senate full cmte report filed: Aug 1 (S Rpt 101-410)
 Passed House: July 30

Passed Senate: Oct 1
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-888)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 19
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27

TRANSPORTATION

House: 225-2141; Senate: 224-7245

Bill No: HR 5229
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 26
 House subcmte markup completed: June 19
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 10 (H Rpt 101-584)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 16
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 26
 Senate full cmte rpt filed: July 27 (S Rpt 101-398)
 Passed House: July 12
 Passed Senate: Aug 4
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-892)
 Conf rpt adopted by the House: Oct 19
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27

TREASURY/POSTAL SERVICE

House: 225-5834; Senate: 224-6280

Bill No: HR 5241
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 4
 House subcmte markup completed: June 13
 House full cmte markup completed: July 11
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 11 (H Rpt 101-589)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 23
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 31
 Senate full cmte rpt filed: Aug 1 (S Rpt 101-411)
 Passed House: July 13
 Passed Senate: September 11
 Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-906)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 23

VA, HUD & INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

House: 225-3241; Senate: 224-7211

Bill No: HR 5158
 House subcmte hearings completed: May 3
 House subcmte markup completed: June/12
 House full cmte reported: June 26 (H Rpt 101-556)
 Senate subcmte markup completed: September 13
 Senate full cmte reported: September 26 (S Rpt 101-474)
 Passed House: June 28
 Passed Senate: Oct 3
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 18 (H Rpt 101-900)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 20
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 25
 Congress cleared: Oct 26

House Floor Action

Week of October 22

Monday, October 22:

- HR 5268 Conf Rpt: agriculture approps agreed to by voice
- HR 5257 Conf Rpt: Labor, HHS, Education approps agreed to 335-74
- HR 5241 Conf Rpt: Treasury-Postal Service approps agreed to 343-67
- HR 5268 Conf Rpt: FY91 Agriculture approps agreed to by voice
- HR 5275 Congressional awards prgm agreed to Senate amendment by voice
- HR 5872 Amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require qualifying employer securities to include interests in publicly traded partnerships passed by voice
- HR 3033 Chemical Weapons Elimination Act agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment by voice

Under suspension of the rules

- HR 4407 Require federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to report all cases of missing persons under age 18 to the National Crime Information Center of the Department of Justice passed by voice
- HJ Res 657 Granting the consent of Congress to amendments to the Delaware-New Jersey Compact passed by voice
- S 303 Establish a framework for the conduct of negotiated rulemaking by fed agencies concurred in Senate amendment to House amendment by voice
- S 1890 Amend US Code to provide relief from certain inequities remaining in the crediting of Natl Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement passed by voice
- HR 5892 Latin America and Caribbean Regional Development passed by voice
- HR 5762 Promote Caribbean regional development passed by voice
- HR 5855 Enterprise for the Americas Act passed by voice
- HR 5567 Authorize international narcotics control activities for fiscal year 1991 passed by voice
- HCon Res 385 Regarding Albanian Minorities in Yugoslavia began consideration (vote scheduled for Oct 23)
- HR 5482 Waive the period of congressional review of certain District of Columbia acts authorizing the issuance of District of Columbia revenue bonds passed by voice
- S 555 De Soto Trail Commn Act passed by voice
- HR 5237 Provide for the protection of Native American graves passed by voice
- S 1270 Provide an Indian mental health demonstration grant prgm passed by voice
- HR 5539 Provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the San Carlos Apache Tribe in Arizona passed by voice
- HR 2582 Civil War Sites Study Act disagreed with Senate amendments by voice
- S 580 Conf Rpt: Student Athletes' Right-to-Know act passed by voice
- HR 3315 Conf Rpt: Taft Inst authorization passed by voice
- SJ Res 318 Appointment of Smithsonian regent begin consideration

- S 3062 Transfer the responsibilities for operation and maintenance of Highway 82 bridge at Greenville, Miss, to the states of Mississippi and Arkansas passed by voice
- HR 4333 Clean Coastal Beaches Council to develop a program for monitoring coastal zone recreation waters began consideration (vote scheduled for Oct 23)
- HR 2548 Provide for the establishment of the Laguna de Santa Rosa Natl Wildlife Refuge in Sonoma County, Calif passed by voice
- HR 736 Truth-in-Savings act passed by voice

Tuesday, October 23:

- HR 5021 Conf Rpt: FY91 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary, and related agencies agreed to 377-40
- S 2830 Conf Rpt: Farm bill agreed to 318-102
- Under suspension of the rules:
- HCon Res 385 Express the sense of the Congress regarding human rights violations against the ethnic Albanian minority in southern Yugoslavia rejected 55-362
- HR 4333 Establish the Clean Coastal Beaches Council to develop a program for monitoring coastal zone recreation waters passed by voice
- HCon Res 382 Express the sense of the Congress that the crisis created by Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait must be addressed and resolved on its own terms separately from other conflicts in the region passed by voice
- SJ Res 318 Appointment of Smithsonian regent passed by voice
- SJ Res 302 Reappointment of Smithsonian regent passed by voice
- S 639 Establish a hydrogen research and development prgm passed by voice
- S 3215 Authorize the transfer by lease of a specified naval landing ship dock to the government of Brazil passed by voice
- SJ Res 206 Call for the US to encourage immediate negotiations toward a new agreement among Antarctic Treaty Consultative parties for the protection of Antarctica as a global ecological commons passed by voice
- HR 3695 Authorize the Office of Management and Budget to make changes in the requirements applying to agency collection of information passed by voice
- HR 5645 Revise procedures for closing appropriation accounts passed by voice
- S 2516 International Data Improvement Act of 1990 passed by voice
- HR 5707 Limit the jurisdictions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission over local distribution company wholesalers of natural gas for ultimate consumption as a fuel in motor vehicles passed by voice
- HR 4808 Encourage solar, wind, and geothermal power production by removing the size limitations contained in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 passed by voice
- HR 5520 Amend the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act to require certification and posting for all liquid automotive fuels, to provide the states more authority to enforce automotive fuel posting requirements passed by voice
- S 2628 Reauthorize certain National Institute of Mental Health grants and to improve provi-

House Floor continued.

- HR 2061 sions concerning the state comprehensive mental health services plan passed by voice
 Authorize appropriations to carry out the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 through fiscal year 1992 agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment
HR 2061 returns to the Senate for consideration of the House amendment to the Senate amendment.
- HR 4638 Revise the orphan drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the Orphan Drug Act agreed to Senate amendment by voice
- S 605 Conf Rpt: Consumer Product Safety Commn reauthorization began consideration
- HR 5112 Conf Rpt: Home Health Care Services began consideration

Wednesday, October 24:

- S 1430 Conf Rpt: Natl and Community Service Act agreed to 235-186
- HR 5241 FY91 Treasury-Postal Service approps agreed to Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment by voice
- S 2924 Expand the meat inspection programs of the US by establishing a comprehensive meat inspection program to ensure the quality and wholesomeness of all fish products intended for human consumption in the US passed 324-106
- HR 5021 FY91 Commerce, Justice, State approps agreed to Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment by voice
- S 2834 Conf Rpt: Intelligence authorization passed by voice
- HR 5732 Aviation security agreed to Senate amendment by voice
- HR 4739 Conf Rpt: Defense Dept authorization agreed to 271-156
- HJ Res 681 Further continuing appropriations passed 380-45
- HR 3069 Displaced Homemakers Employment & Family Self Sufficiency Act agreed to Senate amendments by voice

Thursday, October 25:

- HR 5803 Conf Rpt: Defense approps agreed to by voice
- HR 486 Conf Rpt: Defense Production Act Amendments agreed to by voice
- S 566 Conf Rpt: Omnibus housing bill agreed to by voice
- HR 5311 Conf Rpt: D.C. approps rejected 195-211
- HR 996 Conf Rpt: Excellence in Math/Science education agreed to by voice
- S 2287 NASA authorization passed by voice
- HR 2065 Tropical forest management passed by voice
- HR 3911 Increase the allowance for services of attendants agreed to the Senate amendment by voice
- S 2936 Amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 passed by voice
- Under suspension of the rules:
- S 605 Conf Rpt: Consumer Product Safety Commn Authorization Act agreed to 375-41
- HR 5112 Amend the Public Service Health Act to extend certain programs for health-care services in the home agreed to 417-1

Friday, October 26:

- HR 2065 Tropical Forest Management passed by voice
- HR 5932 Education Equity and Excellence Act passed by voice
- HR 3789 Conf Rpt: Amend the Stewart B McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to extend prgms providing urgently needed assistance for the homeless agreed to by voice
- HR 4653 Conf Rpt: Export Administration reauthorization agreed to by voice
- S 1630 Conf Rpt: Clean Air Act amendments agreed to 401-25
- S 358 Conf Rpt: Immigration Act amendments rule rejected 186-235
- HR 5835 Conf Rpt: FY91 Budget Reconciliation agreed to 228-220
- Under suspension of the rules:
- HR 1463 National Capital Transportation Amendments agreed to by voice
- S 1893 Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act passed by voice
- HR 5889 Require the federal depository institution regulatory agencies to take additional enforcement actions against depository institutions engaging in money laundering passed by voice
- HR 4115 Authorize appropriations for certain ocean and coastal programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration passed by voice
- HR 5922 Marine biotechnology program passed by voice
- HR 4796 Allow illegal aliens to work as masters and pilots aboard commercial fishing vessels and to allow US businesses owned by legal aliens to operate such vessels passed by voice
- HR 5909 Establish the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary passed by voice
- HR 4559 Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area agreed to Senate amendment, with an amendment, by voice
- HR 3703 Authorize the Rumsey Indian Rancheria to convey a certain parcel of land passed by voice
- S 677 Amend the Arctic Research and Policy Act to improve and clarify its provisions passed by voice
- HR 987 Conf Rpt: Tongass timber passed by voice
- HR 1396 Conf Rpt: Securities act amendments passed by voice
- HR 3310 Telecommunications admin reauthorization agreed to Senate amendment by voice
- HR 3562 Nutrition labeling act agreed to Senate amendment by voice
- S 3187 Address immediate problems affecting environmental cleanup activities passed by voice
- HR 4487 Conf Rpt: Natl Health Service Corps agreed to by voice
- HR 5113 Revise and extend the program for the prevention and control of injuries agreed to Senate amendment by voice
- S 2056 Provide grants to states and implement state health objectives plans passed by voice
- HR 1602 Conf Rpt: Amend the Public Health Service Act to improve emergency medical services and trauma care agreed to by voice
- S 2946 Revise and extend the program establishing the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry passed by voice
- HR 2497 Authorize and encourage fed agencies to use mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and other techniques for the prompt and informal resolution of disputes passed by voice
- S 1931 Drunk Driving Victims Protection Act passed by voice

House Floor continued...

S 459 Amend U.S. Code with respect to the use of inventions in outer space passed by voice

HR 3045 Conf Rpt: Copyright remedy clarification agreed to by voice

HR 5311 Conf Rpt: D.C. appropriations agreed to by voice

HR 3977 Antarctic Protection and Conservation Act passed by voice

HR 3000 Require that certain fasteners sold in commerce conform to the specifications to which they are represented to be manufactured and provide for accreditation of laboratories engaged in fasteners testing agreed to Senate amendment by voice

S 169 Amend the Natl Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act in order to provide for improved coordination of natl scientific research efforts and to provide for a natl plan to improve scientific understanding of the Earth system and the effect of changes in that system on climate and human well-being passed by voice

HR 5931 Pollution Sources Reduction passed by voice

S 845 FDA Revitalization Act began consideration

HR 3095 Conf Rpt: Make improvements in the regulations of medical devices agreed to by voice

HR 3630 Conf Rpt: amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the prevention and treatment of substance abuse and mental health agreed to by voice

HR 5933 Provide for temporary extension of certain housing and community development laws passed by voice

S 3237 Silver coin proof sets passed by voice

HR 2840 Costal Resources protection agreed to Senate amendment to House amendment by voice

S 3176 Natl Environmental Education Act passed by voice

HR 5140 Amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve secondary school programs for basic skills improvement and dropout prevention passed by voice

S 2655 Redesignate the Sunset Crater National Monument as the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument passed by voice

S 2857 National Institutes of Health Reauthorization Act of 1990 passed by voice

Saturday, October 27:

HR 5399 Conf Rpt: FY91 legislative branch approps agreed to 259-129

S 358 Conf Rpt: Immigration revision agreed to 264-118

HR 5114 Conf Rpt: FY91 foreign ops appropriations agreed to by voice

S 1957 Provide for the efficient and cost-effective acquisition of nondevelopmental items for fed agencies passed by voice, amended

HR 5769 Conf Rpt: FY91 interior appropriations agreed to 298-43

HR 5114 Conf Rpt: FY91 foreign ops appropriations agreed to 188-162

HJ Res 687 FY91 further continuing appropriations agreed to 283-49

Under suspension of the rules:

HR 4323 Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to water quality in the Great Lakes passed by voice

HR 4630 Exchange certain lands in the state of New

S 2740 Mexico agreed to Senate amendment by voice

Conf Rpt: Water resources development agreed to by voice

HR 5237 Provide for the protection of Native American graves agreed to Senate amendments by voice

HR 5567 Internatl narcotics control concurred in Senate amendment by voice

HR 3338 Direct the Interior secy to convey all interest of the US in a fish hatchery to SC concurred in Senate amendment by voice

S 1805 Authorize Interior secy to reinstate oil and gas lease in La agreed to motion to recede from amendment by voice

HR 4468 Amend the Internal Revenue Code to modify the employment tax treatment of certain crew members on fishing vessels passed by voice

S 845 FDA Revitalization Act passed by voice

S 2362 Enhance the survivability and recovery of the Insular Areas from severe storms passed by voice

HR 2061 Magnuson fishery act concurred in Senate amendments to House amendments by voice

HR 2006 Expand the powers of the Indian Arts and Crafts Bd concurred in Senate amendments by voice, with a further amendment

HR 3656 Amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to improve the clearance and settlement of transactions in securities and related instruments concurred in Senate amendment by voice

HR 5390 Prevent and control infestations of the coastal inland waters of the US by the zebra mussel, and other nonindigenous aquatic nuisance species concurred in Senate amendment by voice

HR 5933 Temporary Housing and community development prgms extension concurred in Senate amendments by voice

S 3266 Crime Bill agreed to 313-1

HR 5316 Fed judgeship act agreed to Senate amendment by voice

HR 29 Interlocking directorate act concurred in Senate amendment by voice

HR 2570 Arizona wilderness act concurred in Senate amendments by voice

S 3069 Environmental Research Geographic Location Information Act passed by voice

HR 5687 Establish a chief financial officer of the US within the Office of Management and Budget; by establishing a chief financial officer within each executive department and agency concurred in Senate amendment by voice

HR 4808 Encourage solar, wind, and geothermal power production by removing the size limitations contained in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 concurred in Senate amendment by voice

S 3012 Indpt safety bd act amendments passed by voice

HR 4793 Small Business Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990 passed by voice

S 280 Niobrara River Scenic River Designation Act concurred in Senate amendment to House amendment by voice

HR 4009 Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Maritime Commission concurred in Senate amendment to House amendment by voice

S 3084 Provide for the settlement of water rights claims of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Indian Tribe passed by voice

S 2343 Amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Clarks Fork River in the state of Wyo as a component of

House Floorcontinued...

the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System passed by voice
 HR 3209 Modify the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes Natl Lakeshore disagreed to Senate amendment with an amendment by voice
 S 650 Services to America Act passed by voice

Senate Floor Action

Week of October 22

Monday, October 22:

HR 3840 Establish the Newberry Volcanoes Natl Monument in Ore passed by voice
 HR 5269 Omnibus Crime Control passed by voice
The Senate struck all after the enacting clause an inserted the text of S 1970, the Senate companion bill passed earlier
The Senate insisted on its amendments, request a conference and named conferees
 S 2494 Strengthen the authority of the Federal Trade Commission regarding fraud committed in connection with sales made with a telephone passed by voice
 HR 5112 Amend the Public Service Health Act to extend certain programs for health-care services in the home passed by voice
 HR 5114 FY91 foreign operations appropriations continued consideration
 HR 5268 Conf Rpt: FY91 agriculture approps agreed to by voice
 S 605 Conf Rpt: Consumer Product Safety Commission authorization agreed to by voice
 HR 5769 FY91 Interior approps began consideration

Tuesday, October 23:

HR 5732 Promote and strengthen aviation security passed by voice
 HJ Res 657 Delaware-New Jersey Compact passed by voice
 S 2936 Amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990, 1991 and 1992 passed by voice
 S 3237 Silver Proof Coin passed by voice
 HR 5769 FY91 Interior approps continued consideration
 HR 5241 Conf Rpt: FY91 Treasury-Postal Service approps agreed to by voice
 S 321 Buy Indian Act Amendments concurred in House amendment by voice
 S.1805 Oil & Gas Lease Reinstatement disagreed to House amendment by voice

Wednesday, October 24:

HR 3562 Amend the Fed Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to prescribe nutrition labeling for foods passed by voice
 HJ Res 649 Approve the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment)

to the products of Czechoslovakia passed by voice
 S 1829 Steroid Trafficking Act passed by voice
 HR 4299 Authorize a study of the fishery resources of the Great Lakes passed by voice
 HR 5113 Amend the Public Service Health Act to revise and extend the program for the prevention and control of injuries passed by voice
 HR 5114 FY91 foreign operations approps passed 76-23
 HR 5769 FY91 interior approps passed 92-6
 HJ Res 681 FY91 further continuing approps passed by voice
 HR 3911 Amend title 5 of the US Code to increase the allowance for services of attendants passed by voice
 HR 5140 Improve secondary school programs for basic skills improvement and dropout prevention passed by voice
 S 845 FDA Revitalization Act passed by voice
 HR 5433 Direct the secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the US a condition in a deed conveying certain lands to the Conservation Commission of West Virginia passed by voice
 HR 2497 Authorize and encourage fed agencies to use mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and other techniques for the prompt and informal resolution of disputes, passed by voice (passage vitiated October 25, see below)
 HR 3310 Natl Telecommunications and Information Authorization Act passed by voice
 HR 5872 Amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require qualifying employer securities to include interests in publicly traded partnerships passed by voice
 S 2287 Authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management passed by voice
 HR 3977 Antarctic Protection and Conservation Act passed by voice
 HR 5004 Amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Mills River in the state of North Carolina for potential addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System passed by voice
 HR 4090 Authorize the establishment of the Glorieta National Battlefield in the state of NM passed by voice
 S 1067 Natl High-Performance Technology Act passed by voice
 HR 5399 FY91 legislative branch approps began consideration
 S 2104 Civil rights act veto sustained 66-34

Senate Floor continued...

HR 5021 CONF RPT: FY91 Commerce, State, Justice
approps agreed to by voice

S 580 Conf Rpt: Student athlete right-to-know
agreed to by voice

HR 987 Conf Rpt: Tongass Timber act agreed to by
voice

S 2834 Conf Rpt: Intelligence authorization agreed to
by voice

S 2628 Reauthorize certain National Institute of
Mental Health grants and to improve provi-
sions concerning the state comprehensive
mental health services plan concurred in
House amendment by voice

SJ Res 206 Call on the US to encourage immediate nego-
tiations toward a new agreement among
Antarctic Treaty Consultative parties for the
protection of Antarctica as a global ecologi-
cal commons concurred in House amendment
by voice

Thursday, October 25:

HR 5399 FY91 legislative branch approps passed 72-24

HR 2497 Authorize and encourage fed agencies to use
mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and other
techniques for the prompt and informal reso-
lution of disputes unanimous consent to vitiate
passage, which occurred on Oct 24, and again
pass the bill, incorporating the text of S 971, as
amended

HR 4630 Exchange certain lands in the state of New
Mexico passed by voice
*HR 4630 was amended to strike all after
the enacting clause in insert in lieu thereof the
text of S 2521, the Senate companion measure*

S 2476 Computer Abuse Amendments Act of 1990
passed by voice

S 2946 Transplant Amendments Act of 1990 passed
by voice

HR 2006 Expand the powers of the Indian Arts and
Crafts Bd passed by voice

HCon Res 172 Sense of the Congress that, for purposes of
determining child custody, evidence of spou-
sal abuse should create a statutory presump-
tion that it is detrimental to the child to be
placed in the custody of an abusive parent
passed by voice

HR 1463 National Capital Transportation Amend-
ments passed by voice

S 2830 Conf Rpt: Omnibus farm bill agreed to 60-36

HR 5257 Conf Rpt: FY91 Labor-HHS approps agreed to
82-15

HR 5158 Conf Rpt: FY91 VA-HUD approps agreed to
by voice

S 1396 Conf Rpt: Securities Enforcement Coopera-
tion agreed to by voice

Friday, October 26:

HR 4739 Conf Rpt: Defense authorization agreed to 80-
17

HR 5803 Conf Rpt: FY91 defense appropriations
agreed to 80-17

HR 5229 Conf Rpt: FY91 transportation appropria-
tions began consideration

S 358 Conf Rpt: Immigration revision agreed to by
voice

HR 5311 Conf Rpt: FY91 D.C. appropriations agreed to
by voice

HR 996 Conf Rpt: Congressional scholarships agreed
to by voice

S 3084 Provide for the settlement of water rights
claims of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Indian
Tribe passed by voice, amended

HR 4521 Establish a Hydrogen Research and Devel-
opment Program passed by voice, amended

HR 3000 Require that certain fasteners sold in com-
merce conform to the specifications to which
they are represented to be manufactured and
provide for accreditation of laboratories en-
gaged in fasteners testing passed by voice,
amended

S 2385 Establish the National Forest Foundation
passed by voice, amended

S 1532 Amend the Volunteers in the Natl Forests Act
to permit volunteers to be considered em-
ployees under U.S. passed by voice

S 3180 Amend provisions of title 18, US Code, relat-
ing to terms of imprisonment and supervised
release following revocation of a term of
supervised release passed by voice

HR 5567 Authorize international narcotics control ac-
tivities for fiscal year 1991 passed by voice,
amended

HR 5667 Amend the Water Resources Development
Act of 1974 to establish a deadline for the
transfer of jurisdiction of the Big South Fork
National River Area from the secretary of
the Army to the secretary of the Interior
passed by voice

HR 2840 Add an additional 423 miles of fragile coastal
barrier islands to the Coastal Barriers Re-
source System passed by voice, amended

HR 5390 Prevent and control infestations of the
coastal inland waters of the US by the zebra
mussel, and other nonindigenous aquatic nu-
isance species passed by voice, amended

S 3176 Promote environmental education passed by
voice, amended

HR 3338 Direct the Interior secy to convey all interest
of the US in a fish hatchery to SC passed by
voice, amended

HR 5237 Provide for the protection of Native Ameri-
can graves passed by voice, amended

HR 5796 Conduct certain studies in the state of New
Mexico passed by voice

HR 5507 Regarding the Early Winters Resort passed
by voice

HR 5871 Amend the farm poundage quota provisions
of section 319 (g), (h), and (i) of the Agricul-
tural Adjustment Act of 1938 passed by voice

S 3069 Environmental Research Geographic Loca-
tion Information Act passed by voice

S 1933 Provide for the minting of coins in commem-
oration of the bicentennial of the death of
Benjamin Franklin and to enact a fire service
bill of rights and prgms to fulfill those rights
passed by voice, amended

HR 2567 Reclamation projects authorization passed by
voice, amended

HR 4600 Authorize the establishment of a memorial at
Custer Battlefield National Monument to
honor the Indians who fought in the battle of
the Little Bighorn passed by voice, amended

HR 5687 Improve the financial management of the
federal government by establishing a chief
financial officer of the US within the Office of
Management and Budget; by establishing a
chief financial officer within each executive
department and within each major executive
agency; and, by requiring the development of
systems that provide complete, accurate and
timely reporting of financial information
passed by voice, amended

HR 4653 Conf Rpt: Export administration reauthoriza-
tion agreed to by voice

Senate Floor continued.

S 319 Salt Lake City Watershed Improvement Act concurred in House amendment by voice
 HR 3789 Conf Rpt: Homeless assistance agreed to by voice
 HR 4487 Conf Rpt: Natl Health Service Corps Revitalization agreed to by voice
 S 2936 Amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 concurred in House amendments by voice

Saturday, October 27:

S 3262 Kissimmee river flood control passed by voice
 HR 5428 Designate certain public lands in the state of Illinois as wilderness passed by voice
 S 3049 Amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act passed by voice, amended
 HR 2570 Arizona Desert Wilderness Act passed by voice, amended
 HR 5316 Expand the number of federal circuit and district judges passed by voice, amended
 HR 29 Amend Clayton Act regarding interlocking directorates and officers passed by voice, amended
 HR 3656 Amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to improve the clearance and settlement of transactions in securities and related instruments passed by voice, amended
 S 3266 Omnibus crime control bill passed by voice
 HR 5933 Provide for temporary extension of certain housing and community development programs passed by voice, amended
 HR 5007 Designate the facility of the US Postal Service located at 100 South John F Kennedy Drive, Carpentersville, Ill, as the "Robert McClory Post Office" passed by voice
 HR 4793 Small Business Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990 passed by voice, amended
 S 185 Amend U.S. Code to punish as a fed criminal offense the crimes of internatl parental child abduction passed by voice, amended
 HR 5708 Authorize acquisition of certain real property for the Library of Congress passed by voice
 HR 3209 Modify the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes Natl Lakeshore passed by voice, amended
 HR 5497 Authorize the secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands to be added to the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site and the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina passed by voice
 HR 4107 Direct the secretary of the Interior to permit certain uses lands within Richmond National Battlefield Park and Colonial National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Va passed by voice
 HR 5909 Establish the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary passed by voice
 HR 5264 Authorize modifications of the boundaries of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge passed by voice
 HR 2419 Authorize the secy of Agriculture to exchange certain property in the Chattahoochee Natl Forest for the construction of facilities in the natl forest passed by voice
 HR 4808 Encourage solar, wind, and geothermal power production by removing the size limitations contained in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 passed by voice, amended

S 3012 National Transportation Safety Bd authorization passed by voice, amended
 S 2343 Amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Clarks Fork River in the state of Wyo as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System passed by voice, amended
 HJ Res 687 FY91 further continuing appropriations passed by voice
 HR 2754 Christopher Columbus Commemorative Coin passed by voice
 HR 4888 Improve navigational safety and to reduce the hazards to navigation resulting from vessel collisions with pipelines in the marine environment passed by voice
 HR 2566 Direct the secy of the Interior to transfer all right, title, and interest of the U.S. in certain property on San Juan Island, Wash, to those persons who own such property because of an erroneous survey passed by voice, amended
 HR 3618 Authorize the lease of lands on the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation for a term not to exceed 99 yrs passed by voice
 S 3222 Resolution Trust Corporation additional funding passed by voice, amended
 HCon Res 399 Adjournment resolution passed by voice
 HR 5063 Fort McDowell Indian Community passed by voice, amended
 HR 4834 Provide for a visitor center at Salem Maritime National Historic Site in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed by voice
 HR 5308 Approve the Fort Hall Indian Water Rights Settlement passed by voice
 HR 4983 Amend title 5, US Code, with respect to certain programs under which awards may be made to federal employees for superior accomplishment or cost savings disclosures passed by voice
 HR 4687 Amend the Wild and Scenic River Act by designating a segment of the Lower Merced River in California as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System passed by voice, amended
 HR 5419 Designate the federal building at 88 West 100 North in Provo, Utah, as the "J Will Robinson Federal Building" passed by voice
 S 1630 Conf Rpt: Clean air act agreed to 89-10
 S 566 Conf Rpt: Omnibus housing act agreed to 93-6
 S 2740 Conf Rpt: Water resources development agreed to by voice
 HR 3095 Conf Rpt: Safe medical devices agreed to by voice
 HR 2061 Authorize appropriations to carry out the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 through fiscal year 1992 concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment by voice, with an additional amendment
 HR 1602 Conf Rpt: Improve emergency medical services and trauma care agreed to by voice
 HR 5835 Conf Rpt: FY91 budget reconciliation agreed to 54-45
 HR 5399 Conf Rpt: FY91 legislative branch appropriations agreed to by voice
 HR 5769 Conf Rpt: FY91 interior appropriations agreed to by voice
 HR 5114 Conf Rpt: FY91 foreign operations appropriations agreed to by voice
 S 280 Niobrara River Scenic River Designation Act concurred in House amendment by voice, with an additional amendment
 S 1931 Drunk Driving Victims Protection Act concurred in House amendments by voice
 S 555 De Soto Trail Commn Act concurred in House amendment by voice

Senate Floor continued...

HR 4559 Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment by voice

S 2056 Provide grants to states and implement state health objectives plans concurred in House amendment by voice

S 2857 National Institutes of Health Reauthorization Act of 1990 concurred in House amendments by voice

S 2930 Eliminate "substantial documentary evidence" requirement for minimum wage determination for American Samoa concurred in House amendment by voice

HR 4009 Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Maritime Commission concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment with an amendment

HR 5313 Conf Rpt: FY91 military construction appropriations agreed to by voice

S 1859 Restructure repayment terms and conditions for loans by the Interior secy to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for the reconstruction of the Filene Center in

S 2362

S 2566

S 1939

HR 2006

S 169

HR 2570

Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va concurred in House amendment by voice

Enhance the survivability and recovery of the Insular Areas from severe storms concurred in House amendment by voice, with an additional amendment

Redesignate the Sunset Crater National Monument as the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument passed by voice

Conf Rpt: Taft inst authorization agreed to by voice

Expand the powers of the Indian Arts and Crafts Bd concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment by voice

Amend the Natl Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act in order to provide for improved coordination of natl scientific research efforts and to provide for a natl plan to improve scientific understanding of the Earth system and the effect of changes in that system on climate and human well-being concurred in House amendment by voice

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment by voice

CQ EXEU-20500-00A 20500
WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
PATTY PRESCOT OFFICE
CQ EXECUTIVE OFC OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON DC
CQ

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



A Publication of

Congressional Quarterly Inc.
1414 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Cardinal Casaroli [Index Cards] (8 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Wednesday, October 31, 1990

Date Closed:	1/5/2011	OA/ID Number:	90567-005
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)]

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Patty:

6:10 pm:

Ed Rogers called in
(he was with the Governor -
away from the WH)

I passed this on to
Ed and asked him to
run it by the Governor . .

Bridget

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Tuesday, October 30, 1990
6:00 pm

Governor:

Bill Reilly called for the President and requested that the President return his call.

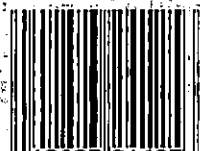
The President is not aware of this call.

GUIDANCE:

*Talked
10-31-90
P.*

Bridget Montagne

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Chicago, Illinois

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USA-1.25

325365



W,

from your little monster

Happy Halloween
Mr President
of all the People...

XOXO

Laura
(the godchild)

Happy Halloween
Mr President

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04a. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Ozal (1 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Wednesday, October 31, 1990

Date Closed: 1/5/2011	OA/ID Number: 90567-005
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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- (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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
PER NSC WAIVER, 1500 2021-02
By SS NARA, Date 10/23/24

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH TURGUT OZAL
POINTS TO BE MADE

Visit to Turkey

- ✓- My purpose in calling you today is to give you advance notice of my intention to travel to the Middle East in mid-November just after the Paris CSCE Summit.
- ✓-- I thought it was time for me to visit our troops in Saudi Arabia and to give visible support to our strategy of maintaining firm sanctions on Iraq.
- ✓-- Because we have worked so closely on this crisis, I wanted to make sure you heard about these plans from me first.
- As you know, I also want to visit Turkey soon. The last American President to visit Turkey was Eisenhower over thirty years ago -- that is much too long a time for a close ally.
- ✓-- { If you agree, I would plan to come to Turkey during the first part of 1991. I would also visit Greece. We will be in touch with you as soon as we can on specific proposed dates for my trip.
- I would also hope we can meet for a good substantive talk in Paris at the time of the CSCE Summit. If you concur, I thought we could announce my intention to visit Turkey after our Paris meeting.

Gulf Crisis

- I thought we had a very useful review of the Gulf situation when we talked last week.
- As you know, Jim Baker will be coming to Ankara next week. You expressed an interest in our phone conversation in hearing more details on our military strategy. He will be prepared to discuss that issue with you.
- I thought it was time for us to be in touch personally with you and King Fahd and others to discuss the sanctions and the road ahead.
- I also want you to know that we continue to press donor states to honor their commitments to you and to disburse funds rapidly.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED

2.000-0429-F
8/24/09 RO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- We know, in particular, that the Saudis have not yet confirmed to you their pledge to provide oil on a grant basis to compensate for your losses in shutting down the pipeline.
- We are urging them to resolve this problem as soon as possible.

(If Ozal asks about our FMS funding for FY-91:

- You undoubtedly know by now that the Congress decided on a figure of \$500 million in FMS for Turkey for our fiscal year 1991.
- I was disappointed because we had made funding at \$545 million one of my Administration's very top priorities. We had a tough fight on the budget and I am afraid we were not able to get you as much as you deserve.
- I can assure you that we will have Turkey's defense requirements firmly in mind as we proceed with the next budget and the variety of other assistance programs Dick Cheney discussed with you in September.)

(If Ozal asks about Textile Negotiations:

- We are ready to negotiate a new textile agreement and are prepared to make a substantial increase in Turkey's quota.
- I understand we are proposing talks in Geneva in the next ten days to get that process started.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

10-31

TIME:

2:30

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Pres. Nixon

SUBJECT:

called to Hunk =
for his letter

1970 down that road
lost zone seats

campaign for zone that
lost - they'll remember

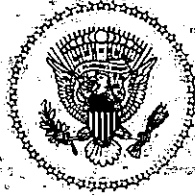
FOLLOW UP:

you've really done it -
campaign

real problem is concern
about economy -

what is important lay
now is

Presidential Phone Calls



-2-

DATE:

4

TIME:

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

only someone who's

SUBJECT:

been there
can understand

Gladstone - prime
minister of P.M.
is to be a good
butcher - "

FOLLOW UP:

after election you can
take care of those
who attacked

RICHARD NIXON

577 CHESTNUT RIDGE ROAD
WOODCLIFF LAKE, NEW JERSEY

10-11-90

Dear George,

you are going through a rough patch right now but I predict you will come out of it stronger than before.

I am not speaking of polls but of the quality everyone admires - strong leadership against great odds.

Pat + I particularly admire the way you have campaigned so hard for sure losses as well as sure wins. It must be discouraging at times but just remember that those you campaigned for who lose will be more grateful than those who win. (Although I am sure Senem will let the winners know they owe you something for what you have done for them!)

Barbara should get a job in the World Series. LaPresa could have used her as a reliever! Love you always,
1/11/91

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

Mr. President

There are alot of good reasons
for you to seriously consider Constance
Newman - O.P.M. Director for Secretary
of Labor. She is doing a good job at
O.P.M. and nose up thru the ranks.

An immediate announcement might
take any sting off of the C.R. Veto.

Sam

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

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Department of
Transportation
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CB
President Bush

Personal and Confidential

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Determined NOT to be
National Security Classified Marking
By *Da* (NLGB) on *1/5/11*

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Sig- yes, !!! good tidings

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10-30-90

CB/

90 OCT 30 AM 10:30

TO:

The President

FROM:

SIG ROGICH

Bob White of
Pete Wilson's office
called - And the
rolling totals thru
last night have
Wilson up 50/39.
More important, our
numbers are 59/29
which is good sign,
And probably result
of our trip. —
S.R.

1989 - 1990

PRESS CONFERENCES

1989 -- 32

1990 -- 41

Total -- 73

INFORMAL PRESS CONFERENCES

1989 -- 15

1990 -- 17

Total -- 32

INTERVIEWS

1989 -- 54

1990 -- 43

Total -- 97

OVAL OFFICE POOLS

1989 -- 6

1990 -- 0

Total -- 6

RADIO AND TELEVISED ADDRESSES

1989 -- 6

1990 -- 5

Total -- 11

"ANY SATURDAY" RADIO INTERVIEWS

1989 -- 0

1990 -- 2

Total -- 2

Updated: October 31, 1990

Sir:

Thought you'd
like to see this.

JC

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

from Hotline 10/30/90

trafficked in gossip. ... [Daub] is running an energetic campaign and is full of ideas, but the JOURNAL feels the balance tips strongly in Exon's favor" (10/24). NORTH PLATTE TELEGRAPH also endorses Exon (10/19).

*12 NEW HAMPSHIRE: DURKIN RIPS SMITH LARGE AUTOPAC EXPENDITURE
Trailing in published polls, ex-Sen. John Durkin (D) has assaulted Rep. Bob Smith (R) in response to AUTOPAC's report of spending \$317,000 for anti-Durkin ads in a campaign expenditure independent of Smith's campaign. AUTOPAC (Auto Dealers and Drivers for Free Trade PAC) "has 1,500 contributors nationwide, 95 percent of them dealers of Japanese cars," according AUTOPAC director Frank Glacken. BOSTON GLOBE reports the 2 ads which started this weekend on MA and NH TV "don't mention autos or foreign trade ... 'John Durkin has a new position on abortion,' one ad says. 'He voted dozens of times, along with Jesse Helms, to ban abortions. But now Durkin favors abortion on demand. How can you flip 180 degrees on issues like taxes and abortion?'" GLOBE's John Milne reports, "it was a big buy for a campaign in a small state -- New Hampshire's voluntary campaign spending limit is \$400,000 -- and unusual because recent polls give Smith a big edge" (10/27).

DURKIN REACTION: "The same Japs who planned and carried out a sneak attack on Dec. 7, 1941, are now planning a sneak attack on the voters of New Hampshire on Nov. 6, 1990 ... Here we have the Japs, they buy Rockefeller Center and are trying to turn the Rockettes into geishas. That's bad enough. But here they're trying to buy a US Senate seat ... It's not a racist comment, it's true ... If you want a Jap in the US Senate, vote for Bob Smith ... 'Bob Made-in-Japan Smith.'"

SMITH RESPONSE: "I believe John Durkin's comments are unfortunate and in poor taste ... We prefer to run our own campaign and do our own advertising. However, I have no control over an independent expenditure. It was not authorized by this campaign" (GLOBE, 10/27).

*13 NORTH CAROLINA: THE AIRWAVES ARE GETTING "RACY"

In a move that "[m]ost political observers had anticipated", Sen. Jesse Helms (R) began airing a new TV spot Monday, "using sharp-edged tactics in the closing days of his tight race" with ex-Charlotte mayor Harvey Gantt (Christensen/Riley, Raleigh NEWS AND OBSERVER). The ad attacks Gantt for using his "minority preference to get a TV station license to help minorities" and then selling his interest to make a big profit. AD TEXT: "Gantt invested just \$679, and only weeks later sold the license to a white corporation for \$450,000. Black leaders filed a complaint and said Gantt got the license under false pretenses, and Gantt was sacrificing principle for profit. That's why Harvey Gantt was defeated." Current Mayor Suellen Myrick (R) used the same issue in her defeat of Gantt in 1987. "Several groups filed complaints to try to stop the sale" but all complaints were eventually dropped and the FCC "found no reason to look deeper into the matter." Gantt "has said that his group had intended to operate the station itself, but found it would cost far more than

do [Domenici] and [Boschwitz] get off, trying to tell Minnesotans how to deal with the federal budget, after having just put together the biggest budget mess this country's ever seen?" (10/30). Domenici said Wellstone is perpetrating a "cruel hoax" on MN voters by pretending full funding of his proposals is possible: "I have never seen a more radical social proposal than this" (ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, 10/30).

ENDORSED: PIONEER PRESS says Wellstone is "unabashedly liberal and his vision does entail a costly wish list. While Mr. Boschwitz is reluctant to make adequate defense cuts, Mr. Wellstone is too eager. He will have to do a great deal of fiscal homework but we are betting he is up to the challenge. ... When Congress is drifting, unable to govern, it makes sense to champion a challenger over a member who has not excelled. Mr. Boschwitz seems content with more of the same. That isn't good enough for [MN] or the nation in these troubled times" (10/28).

***10 MONTANA: BAUCUS MAINTAINS WIDE LEAD**

A Political/Media Research poll, conducted 10/22-24, surveyed 804 likely voters; margin of error +/- 3.5% (BILLINGS GAZETTE, 10/29). Candidates: Sen. Max Baucus (D), LG Allen Kolstad (R).

		FAV / UNFAV
Baucus	57%	61% / 22%
Kolstad	36	32 / 37
Undec.	7	

***11 NEBRASKA: EXON LENGTHENS LEAD**

An OMAHA WORLD-HERALD poll, conducted 10/24-26 by SRI/Gallup, surveyed 932 likely voters; margin of error +/- 3.2% (10/29). Candidates: Sen. J.J. Exon (D), ex-Rep. Hal Daub (R).

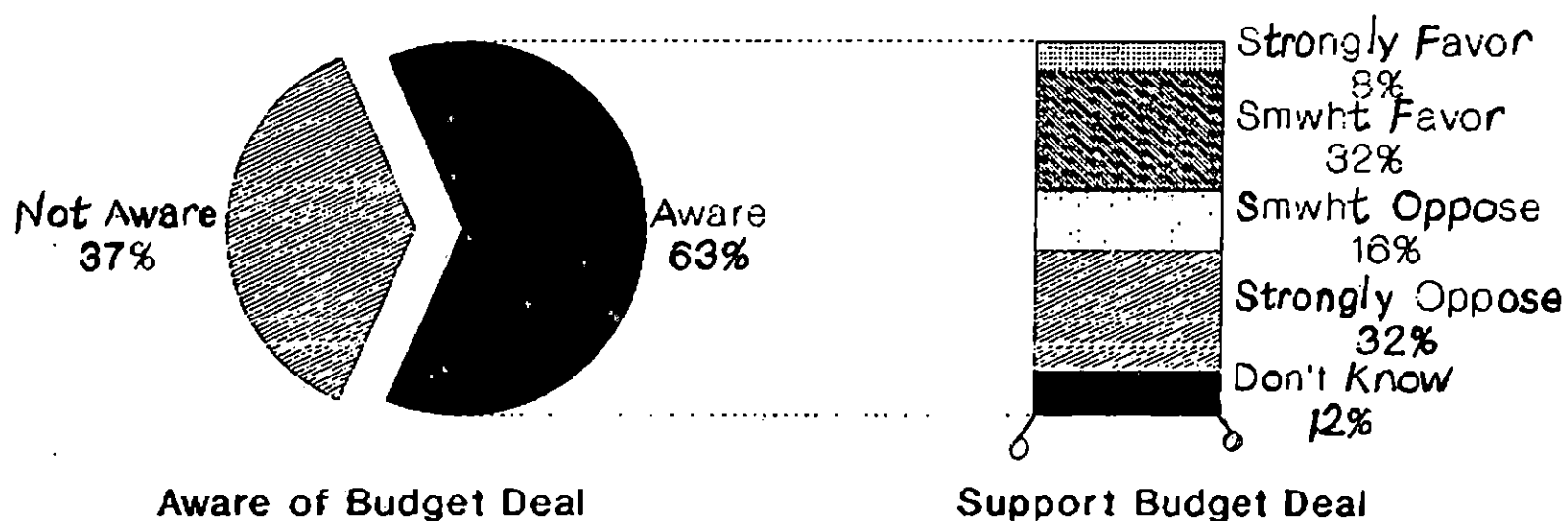
	NOW	8/28-30
Exon	55%	51%
Daub	29	35

Exon had, "the backing of 78% of those who said they were registered [Dems] and 36% of the Republicans." Daub held the support "of 46% of the Republicans and 10% of the [Dems]. Daub's [GOP] support ... dropped 9% since the August survey" (10/29).

EXON ENDORSEMENTS: LINCOLN JOURNAL "favors the re-election of Jim Exon ... Exon does not always go along with -- or wait for -- the Senate's [Dem] leadership. He was the first [Dem] senator to come out in support of David Souter. ... Exon has been a leader in the fight to save [NE]. As chairman of the Senate Armed Forces subcommittee on strategic forces and nuclear deterrence, his influence goes beyond national borders. Yet Exon has said that careful cuts are possible in military expenditures in the post-Cold War era. He also speaks plainly about the budget deficit, saying 'gut-wrenching of shared sacrifice' is necessary. ... Exon looks less hawkish than his opponent Hal Daub. Daub called for early action to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. Daub also unleashed a moderate-size gun, [John Tower] in his campaign. It proved to be a weapon that misfired, as Tower

Awareness & Support of Budget Deal

October 30



"Are you aware of the recent budget deal that Congress recently passed and that the President says he will sign?"

THE WIRTHLIN GROUP

10/30	10/20-10/22	10/21-10/23	10/22-10/24	10/23-10/25	10/24-10/27	10/25-10/28	10/27-10/29	10/28-10/30	BASE-TOTAL SAMPLE		D/S (Yes - No)		Yes		No	
									200	100%	44	22%	122	61%	78	39%
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	100%	42	21%	121	61%	79	39%
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	100%	85	21%	243	61%	157	39%
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	100%	165	27%	382	64%	218	36%
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	100%	154	26%	377	63%	223	37%
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	100%	161	27%	381	63%	219	37%

Q 109: Have you heard of the recent budget deal that Congress recently passed and that the President says he will sign?
ROLLING THREE DAY AVERAGES

Table 2

Q 105: Have you heard of the recent budget deal that Congress recently passed and that the President says he will sign?

B 2: SEX, AGE, ETHNICITY, FOUR-POINT GEOCODE

	SEX			AGE						ETHNICITY			4-POINT GEOCODE				TALKED ABOUT MIDDLE EAST	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	CAUC-ASIAN	BLACK	OTHER	NORTH EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	YES	NO
BASE-TOTAL SAMPLE	600 100%	288 100%	312 100%	69 100%	134 100%	130 100%	88 100%	75 100%	104 100%	444 100%	66 100%	82 100%	158 100%	144 100%	202 100%	96 100%	99 100%	500 100%
** D/S (Yes - No)	161 27%	88 31%	73 23%	-17 -25%	45 34%	35 27%	32 37%	29 39%	36 35%	137 31%	14 21%	12 14%	37 24%	45 31%	49 24%	31 32%	55 55%	107 21%
Yes	381 63%	188 65%	193 62%	26 37%	90 67%	82 63%	60 68%	52 70%	70 67%	291 65%	40 61%	47 57%	97 62%	95 66%	125 62%	63 66%	77 78%	304 61%
No	219 37%	100 35%	119 38%	43 63%	44 33%	47 37%	28 32%	23 30%	34 33%	153 35%	26 39%	35 43%	60 38%	50 34%	77 38%	33 34%	22 22%	197 39%

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Oct 31.90 10:37 No.001 P.05

Q 105: Have you heard of the recent budget deal that Congress recently passed and that the President says he will sign?
A 3: PARTY ID

Table 3

	PARTY ID			
	TOTAL	GOP	DEM	IND
BASE=TOTAL SAMPLE	600 100%	228 100%	252 100%	120 100%
** D/S (Yes - No)	161 27%	73 32%	79 31%	9 7%
Yes	381 63%	151 66%	166 66%	64 54%
No	219 37%	77 34%	87 34%	56 46%

Q 104: And do you favor or oppose the new budget deal?
ROLLING THREE DAY AVERAGES

	10/30	10/20-10/22	10/21-10/23	10/22-10/24	10/23-10/25	10/24-10/27	10/25-10/28	10/27-10/29	10/28-10/30
BASE="YES" IN Q. 105	122 100%	- -	- -	- -	121 100%	243 100%	382 100%	377 100%	381 100%
**D/S (Total Favor - Total Oppose)	-14 -11%	- -	- -	- -	-36 -30%	-50 -21%	-51 -13%	-32 -8%	-30 -8%
<u>Total Favor</u>	49 41%	- -	- -	- -	36 30%	84 35%	146 38%	150 40%	152 40%
<u>Total Oppose</u>	63 52%	- -	- -	- -	72 59%	134 55%	197 51%	182 48%	182 48%
Strongly favor	10 8%	- -	- -	- -	12 10%	25 10%	35 9%	32 9%	31 8%
Somewhat favor	40 33%	- -	- -	- -	24 20%	59 24%	110 29%	117 31%	122 32%
Somewhat oppose	17 14%	- -	- -	- -	18 15%	37 15%	59 15%	63 17%	60 16%
Strongly oppose	46 38%	- -	- -	- -	54 45%	97 40%	138 36%	118 31%	122 32%
Don't know	9 8%	- -	- -	- -	13 11%	24 10%	40 11%	46 12%	46 12%
** Favor/Oppose Ratio	0.8	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8

Q 106: And do you favor or oppose the new budget deal?

B 2: SEX, AGE, ETHNICITY, FOUR-POINT GEOCODE

	SEX			AGE						ETHNICITY			4-POINT GEOCODE				TALKED ABOUT MIDDLE EAST	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	CAUC-ASIAN	BLACK	OTHER	NORTH EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	YES	NO
BASE="YES" IN Q. 105	381 100%	188 100%	193 100%	26 100%	90 100%	82 100%	60 100%	52 100%	70 100%	291 100%	40 100%	47 100%	97 100%	95 100%	125 100%	63 100%	77 100%	304 100%
Fav/Op (Total Favor - Total Oppose)	-30 -8%	-8 -4%	-22 -11%	6 22%	-13 -14%	-9 -11%	-10 -16%	-1 -2%	-2 -3%	-15 -5%	-18 -46%	4 6%	13 13%	-13 -14%	-23 -18%	-6 -10%	-8 -10%	-22 -7%
Total Favor	152 40%	78 42%	74 38%	13 52%	29 33%	31 37%	23 38%	25 47%	32 46%	123 42%	9 22%	20 42%	51 52%	39 37%	45 36%	22 34%	30 39%	123 40%
Total Oppose	182 48%	86 46%	96 50%	8 30%	42 47%	40 48%	32 54%	26 49%	35 49%	138 47%	27 67%	16 34%	38 39%	49 52%	67 54%	28 44%	38 49%	144 48%
Strongly favor	31 8%	13 7%	18 9%	4 2%	10 11%	5 6%	6 9%	5 9%	5 7%	18 6%	2 6%	10 22%	13 13%	3 4%	9 7%	5 8%	4 5%	27 9%
Somewhat favor	122 32%	65 35%	57 29%	13 50%	19 22%	25 31%	17 28%	20 38%	27 39%	104 36%	6 16%	9 20%	38 39%	32 34%	35 28%	17 26%	26 34%	95 31%
Somewhat oppose	60 16%	22 12%	39 20%	5 19%	19 21%	11 13%	7 12%	7 14%	11 16%	48 17%	5 12%	7 15%	18 19%	14 15%	15 12%	13 20%	14 18%	46 15%
Strongly oppose	122 32%	64 34%	57 30%	3 11%	23 25%	29 35%	26 42%	18 35%	23 33%	89 31%	22 55%	9 19%	20 20%	35 37%	52 41%	15 24%	24 31%	98 32%
Don't know	46 12%	24 13%	22 12%	5 19%	18 21%	12 15%	5 8%	2 3%	3 5%	30 10%	4 11%	11 24%	9 9%	10 11%	13 11%	14 22%	9 12%	37 12%
Fav/Op Ratio	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8

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Oct 31, 90 10:37 No. 001 P. 08
TEL No. 703-556-9765
THE WIRTHLIN GROUP

Q 106: And do you favor or oppose the new budget deal?
B 3- PARTY ID

	PARTY ID			
	TOTAL	GOP	DEM	IND.
BASE="YES" IN Q. 105	381 100%	151 100%	166 100%	64 100%
**D/S (Total Favor - Total Oppose)	-30 -8%	22 15%	-41 -25%	-11 -17%
Total Favor	152 40%	79 53%	54 32%	19 30%
Total Oppose	182 48%	57 38%	94 57%	31 48%
Strongly favor	31 8%	17 11%	6 4%	8 12%
Somewhat favor	122 32%	63 42%	47 29%	12 18%
Somewhat oppose	60 16%	26 17%	27 16%	7 12%
Strongly oppose	122 32%	31 21%	67 41%	23 36%
Don't know	46 12%	14 9%	18 11%	14 22%
** Favor/Oppose Ratio	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6

Dich

Fascinating:

Repubs favor: 53 - 38
Dems oppose: 57 - 32
Indep " : 48 - 30

GB

Who Responsible for Budget Deal (Among those who Favor & Oppose)

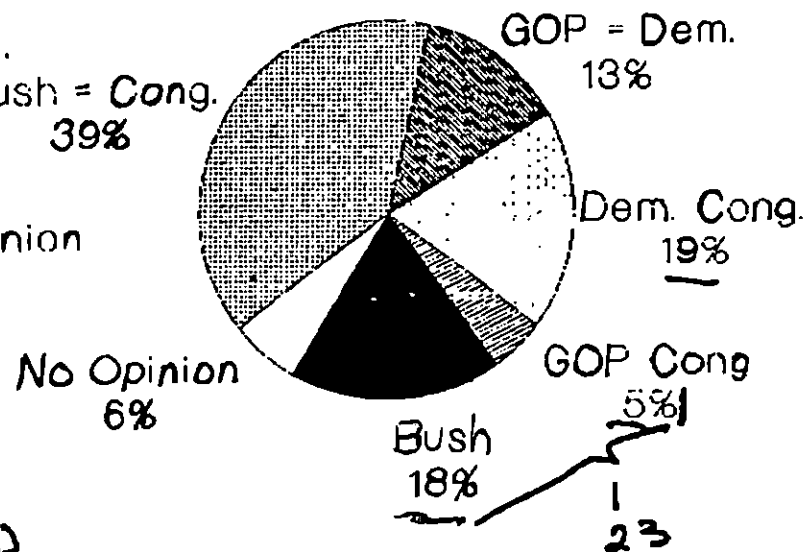
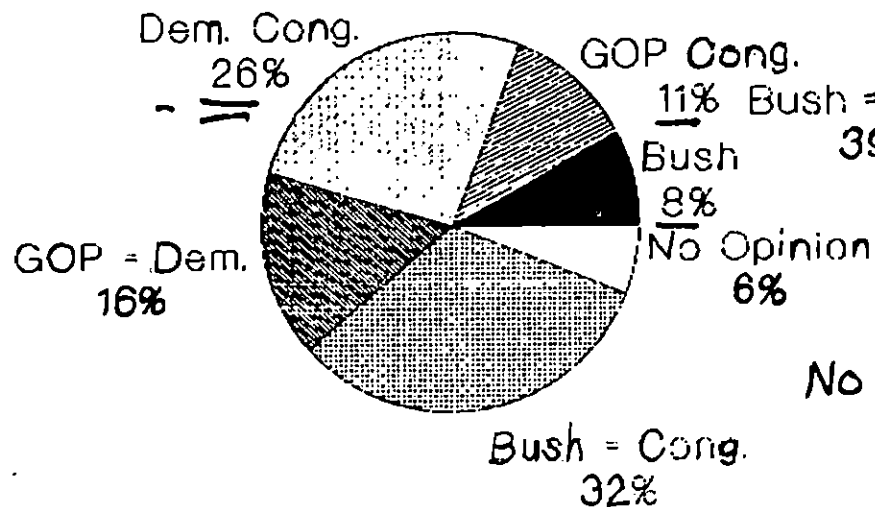
October 29

Dem's get 7% of the net credit among those who favor
Favor (40%)

Congress (Total) = 58%

Rep's get 4% of the net blame among those who oppose
Oppose (48%)

Congress (Total) = 42%



Dem's Congr - (Rep's Congr + Pres)
26% - 19% = 7% net Dem ⊕

Dem's Congr - (Rep's Congr + Pres)
19% - 23 = -4%
Net Rep minus

"From what you have heard or read, who do you think is more responsible for the budget deal? Which party in Congress do you think is more responsible?"

Table 3

Q 107-108: From what you have heard or read, who do you think is more responsible for the budget deal?
Which party in Congress do you think is more responsible for the budget deal?
ROLLING THREE DAY AVERAGES

	10/30	10/20-10/22	10/21-10/23	10/22-10/24	10/23-10/25	10/24-10/27	10/25-10/28	10/27-10/29	10/28-10/30
BASE="YES" IN Q. 105	122 100%	- -	- -	- -	121 100%	243 100%	382 100%	377 100%	381 100%
== D/S (BUSH - CONG)	-52 -43%	- -	- -	- -	-17 -14%	-53 -22%	-95 -25%	-130 -34%	-148 -39%
== D/S (GOP - DEM)	-8 -6%	- -	- -	- -	9 7%	9 4%	13 3%	-6 -2%	-15 -4%
<u>PRESIDENT BUSH</u>	13 11%	- -	- -	- -	33 27%	48 20%	69 18%	49 13%	48 13%
<u>CONGRESS</u>	65 54%	- -	- -	- -	50 41%	100 41%	165 43%	179 48%	197 52%
Republicans	9 8%	- -	- -	- -	6 5%	14 6%	25 7%	27 7%	29 8%
Democrats	30 25%	- -	- -	- -	31 25%	52 22%	82 21%	82 22%	92 24%
Equally responsible	22 18%	- -	- -	- -	11 9%	29 12%	45 12%	54 14%	58 15%
Don't know/Refused	4 4%	- -	- -	- -	2 2%	5 2%	12 3%	16 4%	18 5%
<u>EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE</u>	40 33%	- -	- -	- -	37 30%	92 38%	144 38%	138 37%	122 32%
<u>DON'T KNOW/REFUSED</u>	3 2%	- -	- -	- -	2 1%	3 1%	4 1%	11 3%	13 4%

Table 1

Q 89-90: Who do you think is more to blame for the current budget situation?
Which party in Congress do you think is more to blame for the current budget situation?
ROLLING THREE DAY AVERAGES

	10/21	10/10-10/13	10/11-10/14	10/13-10/15	10/14-10/16	10/15-10/17	10/16-10/19	10/17-10/20	10/19-10/21
BASE=TOTAL SAMPLE	200 100%	600 100%	600 100%	600 100%	600 100%	600 100%	600 100%	600 100%	600 100%
** D/B (BUSH - CONG)	-64 -32%	-219 -36%	-217 -36%	-235 -39%	-246 -41%	-256 -43%	-238 -40%	-238 -40%	-208 -35%
** D/B (GOP - DEM)	26 13%	103 17%	83 14%	85 14%	77 13%	60 10%	57 10%	66 11%	75 12%
<u>PRESIDENT BUSH</u>	43 21%	137 23%	134 22%	111 19%	105 18%	97 16%	116 19%	113 19%	128 21%
<u>CONGRESS</u>	106 53%	356 59%	350 58%	346 58%	351 58%	352 59%	354 59%	351 59%	336 56%
Republicans	24 12%	76 13%	59 10%	71 12%	75 13%	80 13%	68 11%	70 12%	62 10%
Democrats	40 20%	110 18%	110 18%	98 16%	103 17%	116 19%	127 21%	117 19%	115 19%
Neither/Blame both equally	26 13%	106 18%	118 20%	118 20%	118 20%	102 17%	100 17%	108 18%	103 17%
Don't know/Refused	17 9%	64 11%	62 10%	59 10%	54 9%	55 9%	58 10%	56 9%	56 9%
<u>NEITHER</u>	8 4%	17 3%	18 3%	22 4%	24 4%	36 6%	37 6%	40 7%	30 5%
<u>BLAME BOTH EQUALLY</u>	25 13%	63 10%	74 12%	93 15%	86 14%	78 13%	68 11%	72 12%	74 12%
<u>DON'T KNOW/REFUSED</u>	17 9%	26 4%	23 4%	28 5%	34 6%	37 6%	25 4%	23 4%	31 5%

Table 8

Q 107-108: From what you have heard or read, who do you think is more responsible for the budget deal?
Which party in Congress do you think is more responsible for the budget deal?

B 2: SEX, AGE, ETHNICITY, FOUR-POINT GEOCODE

	SEX		AGE								ETHNICITY				4-POINT GEOCODE				TALKED ABOUT MIDDLE EAST	
											CAUC- ASIAN BLACK OTHER				NORTH EAST MID- WEST SOUTH WEST					
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+									YES	NO	
BASE="YES" IN Q. 105	381 100%	188 100%	193 100%	26 100%	90 100%	82 100%	60 100%	52 100%	70 100%	291 100%	40 100%	47 100%	97 100%	95 100%	125 100%	63 100%	77 100%	304 100%		
** D/B (BUSH - CONG)	-148 -39%	-71 -38%	-40% -40%	-8 -30%	-31 -35%	-29 -35%	-20 -33%	-27 -52%	-33 -47%	-140 -48%	8 20%	-13 -29%	-27 -28%	-50 -53%	-49 -39%	-22 -34%	-36 -47%	-112 -37%		
** D/B (GOP - DEM)	-15 -4%	-12 -6%	-1% -1%	-1 -2%	6 7%	3 3%	-10 -16%	1 3%	-15 -21%	-33 -12%	15 37%	4 8%	7 7%	-22 -23%	4 3%	-4 -6%	-13 -17%	-2 -1%		
PRESIDENT BUSH	48 13%	21 11%	27 14%	3 12%	12 14%	16 19%	4 7%	8 15%	5 7%	28 10%	15 38%	5 11%	17 17%	6 6%	20 16%	6 10%	8 11%	40 13%		
CONGRESS	197 52%	93 49%	104 54%	11 42%	44 49%	44 54%	24 40%	35 67%	38 54%	169 58%	7 18%	18 39%	44 45%	56 59%	69 55%	28 44%	45 58%	152 50%		
Republicans	29 8%	12 7%	16 9%	1 2%	12 13%	8 9%	2 3%	6 11%	1 2%	21 7%	2 5%	5 11%	6 6%	5 5%	15 12%	3 5%	4 5%	25 8%		
Democrats	92 24%	46 24%	46 24%	4 16%	18 20%	20 25%	16 26%	12 24%	21 30%	83 29%	2 6%	7 14%	15 16%	32 34%	31 25%	13 20%	25 32%	67 22%		
Equally responsible	58 15%	31 16%	27 14%	4 14%	13 15%	15 18%	7 11%	11 21%	9 13%	47 16%	3 7%	6 12%	16 16%	14 15%	18 15%	10 16%	15 19%	44 14%		
Don't know/Refused	18 5%	4 2%	14 7%	2 9%	1 1%	2 3%	- -	6 11%	6 9%	17 6%	- -	1 2%	7 7%	5 5%	4 3%	2 3%	2 2%	16 5%		
EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE	122 32%	67 36%	55 28%	12 46%	34 37%	20 24%	28 46%	5 9%	25 35%	86 29%	14 36%	22 46%	37 38%	29 31%	32 25%	25 39%	24 31%	98 32%		
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	13 4%	7 4%	7 3%	- -	- -	3 3%	4 6%	5 9%	2 3%	8 3%	3 9%	2 4%	- -	4 4%	5 4%	4 6%	4 1%	13 4%		

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Q 107-108: From what you have heard or read, who do you think is more responsible for the budget deal?
Which party in Congress do you think is more responsible for the budget deal?

Q 5: BUDGET DEAL

BUDGET DEAL

TOTAL TOTAL DON'T
FAVOR OPPOSE KNOW

BASE="YES" IN Q. 105

381	152	182	46
100%	100%	100%	100%

Q D/S (BUSH - CONG)

-148	-86	-48	-14
-39%	-57%	-27%	-30%

Q D/S (GOP - DEM)

-15	-21	11	-4
-4%	-14%	6%	-10%

PRESIDENT BUSH

48	8	36	5
13%	5%	20%	11%

CONGRESS

197	94	84	19
52%	62%	46%	41%

Republicans

29	17	10	1
8%	11%	6%	2%

Democrats

92	47	35	10
24%	31%	19%	23%

Equally responsible

58	24	29	5
15%	16%	16%	11%

Don't know/Refused

18	6	10	2
5%	4%	5%	5%

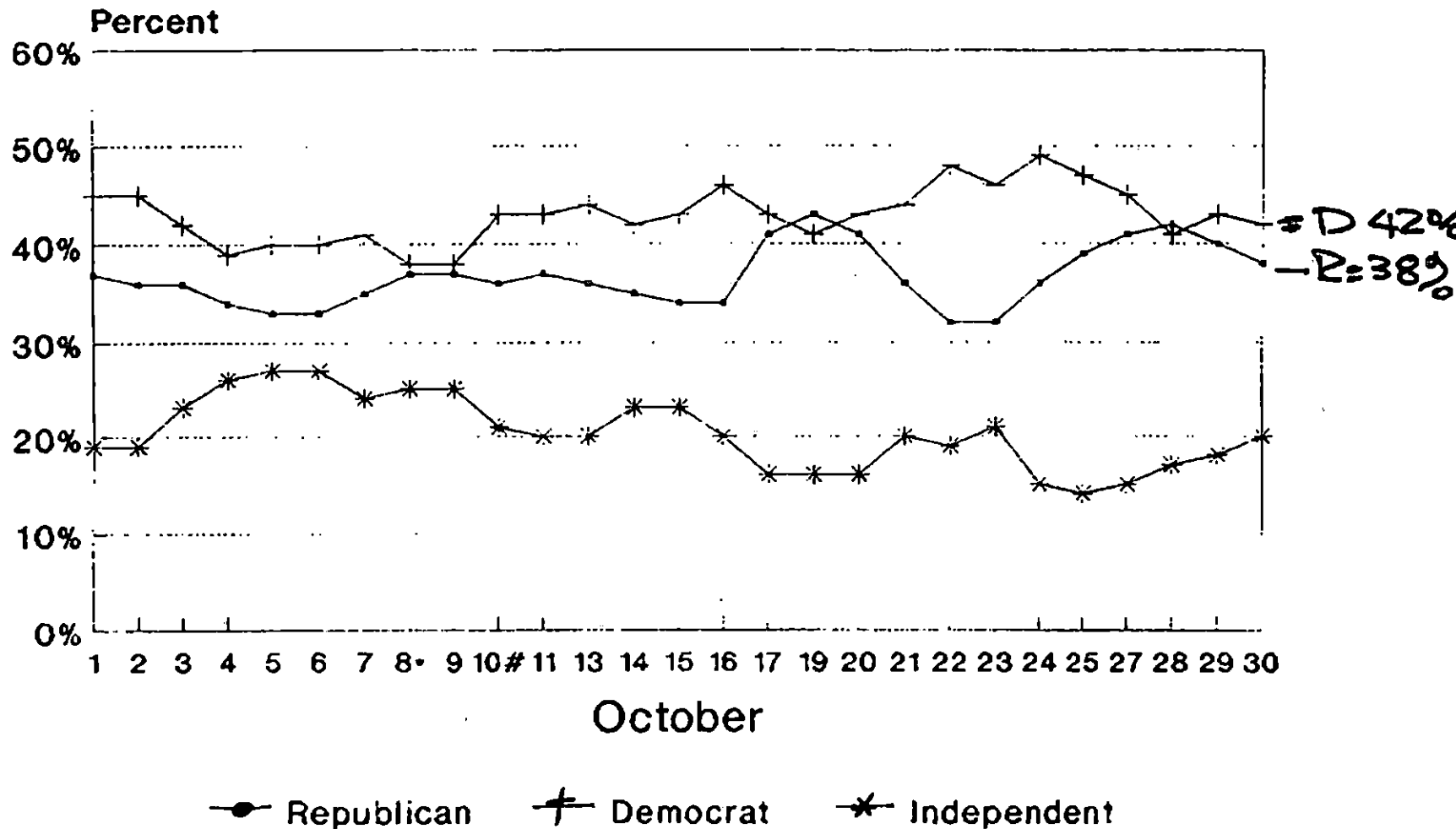
EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE

122	48	56	18
32%	31%	31%	40%

DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

13	3	7	4
4%	2%	4%	9%

Party ID Breakdown



• Wash. Post Poll
#Began questions

"In politics today, do you usually consider yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

DECLASSIFIED

PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015

WASHINGTON

By SS NARA, Date 10/23/24

October 30, 1990 **67**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: James A. Baker, III *JAB*

1. Japan: Peace Cooperation Bill. GOJ efforts to dispatch elements of its Self-Defense Force (SDF) overseas for UN-related peacekeeping operations are facing stiff resistance in the Diet. The LDP does not have a majority in the upper house and will need assistance from the opposition to pass the bill. According to a recent poll, public opinion is running four to one against. Opponents of the bill argue that the LDP has defined too broad a role for the SDF. Prime Minister Kaifu has slipped precipitously in the polls since he introduced the bill. Failure to pass the bill could put Kaifu's administration in jeopardy. While we have raised privately our concerns over the adverse political reaction here should the bill fail, we have told senior Japanese leaders the US will stay neutral in its public comments on this sensitive domestic issue. (✓)

2. USSR: French Cooperation Agreement. The Treaty of Understanding and Cooperation signed yesterday calls for France and the USSR to enter into consultations if either deems its "major security interests" to be threatened and to harmonize positions during international crises. The Treaty also commits both parties to promote democracy and touts both Gorbachev's Common European Home and Mitterrand's ideas on a European confederation. The Treaty is similar to the Soviet-German friendship treaty Gorbachev will soon sign with Germany, but does not include a nonaggression clause, a provision rejected by France. An important goal for the Soviets in both the visit and the Treaty may have been to offset the German tilt in their relations with Europe. The Soviets are also negotiating similar agreements with Italy and the UK. (✓)

3. Pakistan: Bhutto's Future Uncertain. Following the resounding defeat of her Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in the national and provincial elections, Bhutto must now decide whether the PPP will boycott the National Assembly or sit in opposition. A PPP boycott would have a disruptive effect on the development of Pakistan's democratic institutions. Sources close to Bhutto say she is having difficulty accepting defeat and is deeply concerned about the fate of her jailed husband. Bhutto will look to her friends on the Hill to question the elections' validity, but the National Democratic Institute's international observer team's finding that the elections were generally fair may blunt Congressional willingness to challenge the results. (✓)

4. Lebanon: Situation Update. The Foreign Ministers of the Arab League Tripartite Committee on Lebanon met with Syrian President Asad on Saturday. Asad reportedly reconfirmed Syria's commitments under the Taif Agreement, including withdrawal of Syrian forces to the Biga Valley within two years. Embassy Damascus reports that elements of three Syrian brigades have begun to withdraw. (✓)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL:OADR

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (2 pp.)	10/31/90	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Wednesday, October 31, 1990

Date Closed:	1/5/2011	OA/ID Number:	90567-005
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)]

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06b. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Cardinal Casaroli (4 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, October 31, 1990

Date Closed: 1/5/2011	OA/ID Number: 90567-005
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)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(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

PARTICIPANTS

U.S.

The President

James A. Baker III, Secretary of State

John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff

Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Robert M. Gates, Assistant to the President
and Deputy for National Security Affairs

Raymond G.H. Seitz, Assistant Secretary of State
for European and Canadian Affairs

Thomas Melady, Ambassador to the Holy See

Robert L. Hutchings, Director for European Political
Affairs, NSC Staff

Vatican

Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, Secretary of State

Archbishop Agostino Cacciavillan, Apostolic Pro-Nuncio

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06c. Report	Government Report (2 pp.)	10/15/90	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Wednesday, October 31, 1990

Date Closed: 1/5/2011	OA/ID Number: 90567-005
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)]

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06d. Report	Government Report (1 pp.)	08/16/90	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, October 31, 1990

Date Closed: 1/5/2011	OA/ID Number: 90567-005
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1990

Dear Dave:

Many thanks for including me in the inaugural celebration of the Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital in April. I've told Joe Hagin in Scheduling to get back to you about this as soon as he can.

Barbara and I appreciate your thinking of us.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'D. Packard', written in a cursive style.

The Honorable David Packard
26580 Taafe Road
Los Altos Hills, California 94022

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Charles Bartlett
1529 18th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

PERSONAL - TO BE OPENED BY ADDRESSEE ONLY

(PERSONAL)

10-31-90



THE PRESIDENT

Charles,
Beware of that Iraq
Ambassador -
Any deal on the
Islands - Any deal on
"Compensation" - unacceptable.
Anything short of UN

resolutions fulfilled -
unacceptable.

Hope you're right.
on observations from the
campaign trail.

I leave early tomorrow
for wrap up. Your advice
on tone is right-on -
Love to M GB

CHARLES L. BARTLETT

1529 18TH ST., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

10/31/90

Memo to the President
from Charley Bartlett

Another tender offer from the Iraqi Ambassador as conveyed to me by Victor and Mae Moussa:

1.) If you will make the commitment, even privately, not to initiate an attack against Iraq, all the Americans and other foreigners who are being detained will be immediately released. The new sweetener is that you do not have to make the commitment publicly.

2.) Iraq is ready and willing to destroy all its chemical, biological and nuclear weaponry under an international permanent control under the condition that all nations in the region do the same thing.

The Ambassador presents the following as his own point of view with an assurance that he will do his utmost to secure the approval of Saddam Hussein:

1.) Iraq will withdraw from Kuwait with an agreement that it can lease the two islands for 99 years and be paid \$13 billion compensation from Kuwait for the damage done by the latter's overproduction of oil.

2.) Under these conditions, Iraq will accept the American peace process in the Middle East, including peace with Israel.

I have just spent four days in Ohio and I found that the reports of great damage to you and the Republicans are way overdone. I suspect there will be a sharp turn in the pollsters' findings as they reflect the people's awareness that we have made a strong move to restore our economic credibility.

But I do find that people are really tired of politicians and politics and it would seem to me to be a great mistake for you to campaign now in a slam-bang, broad brush, hit-em-below-the-belt style. I do think the people want the President to be classy and the respect they have for you is based on the fact that you have been doing just that.

O. B.

CHARLES L. BARTLETT

1529 18TH ST., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

The President.

att. Mrs. Maudghe
456 7123

THE PRESIDENT



OCT 31, 1990

Dear Rich -

I Enjoyed our chat; and,

again, your letter lifted me up

during a tense period of budget

deficit talk.

Here are the polling figures

I returned to - strange.

In any event I
feel ^{more} relaxed now and
content -

Warmest Best Wishes,

Ag

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bayless
1437 McLean Mews Court
McLean, Virginia 22101



THE PRESIDENT

10-31-90

Tim & Liz -

We want to have
that little reception for
you when you get back
Please call Patty (7400)
Warrnt Roads, GB,



Mo, Too -
Barbara

To: Jim + Liz -
Great Happiness to You
Both. With Family Love - Ag Bush

BAYLESS, BOLAND, BATES & MADIGAN, INC.1072 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007

TELEPHONE (202) 342-0040

FACSIMILE (202) 342-9239

October 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIDGET MONTAGNE

FROM: DAVID G. BATES, JR. *dgj*
SUBJECT: Wedding Message

Could I please request a wedding message from the President for Jim Bayless and his soon-to-be wife Liz. They are getting married on November 3, 1990.

They're new address will be:

1437 McLean Mews Court
McLean, Virginia 22101

If it is possible to get a note from the President, I would be more than happy to send someone over to pick it up.

Thanks for all your help..

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1990

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Austin:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter telling me about Kyle's impression of Saddam Hussein. It sounds like you have a very bright grandson.

It means a great deal to me to receive words of support from those who have loved ones personally affected by the situation in the Persian Gulf. I know you must be concerned about your son-in-law's safety. Be assured that I will continue to do my best to bring about a timely and peaceful resolution of this matter of grave importance to our nation and to the world.

Barbara and I join people everywhere in praying for you and your family. God bless you.

Sincerely,

Ag Bush

"Saddy Insane"?? -

I love it

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Austin
15 Hayes Avenue
Manchester, New Hampshire 03103

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Lloyd S. Hatcher
115 North Lee Street
Alexandria, VA 22314



THE PRESIDENT

October 31, 1990

Dear Lloyd,

Thanks for sharing the NFRW 1991 Presidential Calendar. I think it's wonderful and I fired off the enclosed note to Huda Jones today. (We'll make sure everyone in the family gets one.)

Good luck in your new job, and warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "GB" with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Records:

Please ensure that Lloyd Hatcher gets a copy of the President's note to Ms. Jones.

Thank you!!

Michael

Jan Burmeister

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Huda Jones
President
National Federation of
Republican Women
310 First Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003



THE PRESIDENT

October 31, 1990

Dear Huda,

The NFRW 1991 Presidential Calendar is wonderful! Barbara and I are very pleased, and we are especially grateful to you and to all at the National Federation of Republican Women for the outstanding work you do on behalf of our party. So many thanks.

Warmest regards, in which Barbara joins.

Sincerely,

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

Oval Office with
Agostino Cardinal Casaroli
Oct. 31, 1990

The President and the Cardinal were conversing in the two wing chairs when the pool entered. On the one couch were Baker, Scowcroft and Sumnu. It was next to impossible to hear anything the soft-spoken Cardinal said, although one of his comments drew a chuckle from Baker and an approving nod from the President.

While we don't know

~~without knowing~~ the topic they were discussing, the President could be heard saying to the Cardinal, "The position the Vatican has taken sends a strong moral signal."

George Condon, Copley News Service

Darley

p0277;-----

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Bush Criticizes Iraqi Treatment of Hostages; Mubarak Warns Against War<

LaserPhotos DOD190, DHA7, DHA92, LA16<

By LISA GENASCI=

Associated Press Writer=

President Bush said today he was running out of patience with Saddam Hussein's harsh treatment of American hostages but indicated he had no timetable for deciding on a possible military strike against Iraq.

"The embassy is being starved," Bush said of the besieged U.S. Mission in occupied Kuwait. "The people out there are not being resupplied.

"The American flag is flying over the Kuwait Embassy and our people inside are being starved by a brutal dictator."

Speaking to reporters in Virginia, where he was campaigning for a congressional candidate, Bush said:

"Do you think I'm concerned about it? You're darn right I am. And what I'm going to do about it - let's just wait and see, because I have had it with that kind of treatment of Americans."

In the Middle East, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt also turned up the rhetoric, warning today that the crisis in the Persian Gulf had become so dangerous it "could explode at any time."

Mubarak urged "our brothers in Iraq" to realize the gravity of the situation their Aug. 2 invasion of oil-rich Kuwait has caused.

On Tuesday, Saddam said he was making final preparations for war, and Bush discussed possible military action with congressional leaders.

A few diplomats have held out at the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, defying an Iraqi order to close missions in the annexed nation. Iraq has responded by cutting utilities and surrounding the compound with troops. Only the British and American embassies remain open.

In addition, about 1,000 Americans are among the Westerners being held in Kuwait and Iraq to deter attack by the U.S.-led multinational forces stationed in the gulf region. Many are being held at strategic sites as human shields.

Asked today if the hostages have become a more important part of his gulf strategy, Bush said: "I wouldn't say more, but I am very concerned about it."

The administration of former President Ronald Reagan used the safety of Americans as a pretext to invade Grenada in 1983, while the Bush administration also cited the safety of Americans when he sent troops to Panama in 1989.

Bush said, however, the recent comments from the administration about the possible use of American military might against Iraq should not be interpreted as an indication war was imminent or unavoidable.

"You don't use pretext when you have force deployed," Bush said today. "You just do what's right."

The United States has more than 210,000 troops in the gulf region and recently announced plans to send 100,000 more. About 100,000 soldiers have been deployed by other nations. The multinational force faces about 460,000 Iraqi troops stationed in southern Iraq and Kuwait.

On Tuesday, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, asked about the potential for a U.S. military strike said:

"As these things unfold, of course, there are always scenarios for action that have to be considered ... but there is no timetable for action."

Speaking to reporters in Cairo, Mubarak said he hoped "our brothers in Iraq will understand well that the situation is very

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^Bush Says He's 'Had it' with Iraq's Treatment of Hostages<

^Eds: New material, editing throughout with additional Bush comments.<

^By RITA BEAMISH=

^Associated Press Writer=

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP) - President Bush declared today "I have had it" with Iraq's treatment of U.S. hostages, but said he has no timetable for deciding on a possible military strike.

Bush, under pressure from Congress to allow more time for economic sanctions against Iraq to work, said the United Nations-led embargo has not been as effective as he had hoped.

The president escalated the administration's anti-Iraq rhetoric but said the harsh comments of the past few days from senior officials should not be interpreted as a sign he had decided force was the only way to resolve the gulf crisis.

"The embassy is being starved," Bush said of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait where a handful of staff members are confined during the Iraqi occupation. "The people out there are not being resupplied. The American flag is flying over the Kuwait embassy and our people inside are being starved by a brutal dictator."

"Do you think I'm concerned about it? You're darn right I am. And what I'm going to do about it - let's just wait and see, because I have had it with that kind of treatment of Americans," Bush said.

The president made the comments to reporters after arriving in suburban Virginia for a political campaign breakfast for Rep. Stan Parris, R-Va.

Asked if the hostages have become more important in his strategy for how to deal with the Persian Gulf crisis, Bush replied, "I wouldn't say more, but I am very concerned about it."

The president responded with a blunt "no" when asked if he had settled on a time frame for ordering a military strike.

Bush gave a pessimistic assessment of the effects of the economic sanctions, to date the major weapon of the U.S.-led coalition demanding that Saddam Hussein pull his troops from Kuwait.

"I wouldn't say they haven't been successful at all but they certainly haven't driven demand to do what he should have done, which was to get out of Kuwait and reverse this aggression," Bush said.

A president must keep the safety of Americans "foremost in his mind," Bush said. Referring to the treatment of the Kuwait embassy staff, he said: "It has been brutal. It has been oppressive."

Nervous lawmakers have urged Bush to be patient and let the international trade embargo against Iraq run its course before using force.

"We're saying, play out the sanctions. See how long this goes," Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., said after he and other congressional leaders met with Bush on Tuesday.

"The general thrust was, don't do anything unilaterally. If we are going to proceed to ratchet this up, it should be under the United Nations umbrella. Caution is the word here," said Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The meeting followed two days of tough talk by the president and his top officials on the Persian Gulf crisis, which included warnings that the United States would not hesitate to use force if provoked.

Fascell said Bush threw the meeting open to comments from his guests, and was told: "If there is a provocation, it's got to be a real one. If there's an additional provocation, it can't be two whales passing in the night. It has to be something that can stand the scrutiny of the media and of the public and of history. He understood."

Other lawmakers said the president talked a lot at the meeting about the American and other hostages still being held in Kuwait and Iraq, including those used as human shields at potential military targets and personnel at the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait City.

Describing Bush's mood, Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, said "his patience is wearing thin." Yet, Cohen said, the president will

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^URGENT<

^Precede WASHINGTON<

^Bush Says He's 'Had it' with Iraq's Treatment of Hostages<

^Eds: Tops with Bush quotes<

^By JIM DRINKARD=

^Associated Press Writer=

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP) - President Bush declared today "I have had it" with Iraq's brutal treatment of U.S. hostages, but said he has no timetable for deciding on a possible military strike.

"The embassy is being starved," he said of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait where a handful of staff members are confined in the midst of an Iraqi occupation. "The people out there are not being resupplied. The American flag is flying over the Kuwait embassy and our people inside are being starved by a brutal dictator."

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^MORE<

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^PM-Bush-Gulf, 1st Ld-1st add,0088<

^ALEXANDRIA: about it.<

Bush said the latest rhetoric from the administration about the possible use of American military might against Iraq should not be interpreted as an indication the use of force was imminent or unavoidable.

"You don't use pretext when you have force deployed," Bush said. "You just do what's right."

Nervous lawmakers have urged Bush to be patient and let the international trade embargo against Iraq run its course before using force in the Middle East.

^"We're saying, 2nd graf pvs.<

AP-TV-10-31-90 0827EST<-

POOL REPORT OCT 31, 1990

BUSH AT STAN PARRIS FUNDRAISER, ALEXANDRIA, VA

The event -- \$100 per person, 2-300 attending -- was held at the Belle Haven Country Club. Bush went and returned by chopper; your pool motored. There were about a dozen protestors at the main gate, never seen by your president. Posters: "Bush is in deep Sununu," "Read my lips-- no more Stan."

Bush landed on a fairway, walked to a rope line where school kids in Halloween costumes were waiting. He handed out M&Ms in White House boxes, autographed a few boxes and masks, then, by prearrangement, came to your pool for a lengthy Q&A. You have the transcript. (There ~~wix~~ also will be transcripts of his remarks upon return to the White House and his 20-minute talk on behalf of Parris.)

His Q&A concerned Iraq, the US embassy in Kuwait, and the civil rights bill.

In his remarks at the fundraiser, Bush compared Saddam Hussein's treatment of Kuwaitis to what Hitler did in Poland.

Both trips over and back uneventful.

Ben Shore
Copley News Service

daily

POOL REPORT OCT 31, 1990

BUSH AT STAN PARRIS FUNDRAISER, ALEXANDRIA, VA

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Ben Shore
Copley News Service

2:00 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

GULF/PRESIDENT (Norman Sandler, UPI) -- ...Speaking to reporters before and after a campaign appearance in suburban Virginia, President Bush bristled at "indecent" suggestions his Administration has turned hawkish toward Iraq in the last week in a bid to bolster his sagging popularity and GOP chances in the elections. Branding such allegations "the ultimate of cynicism," he said, "I don't think even the most cynical would ever suggest that a President would play politics with the lives of American kids halfway around the world." Vice President Quayle later chimed in that it was "just totally erroneous" to think Bush was racheting up his rhetoric on the crisis for domestic political reasons.

GULF/AL-MASHAT (Reuter) -- Iraq's ambassador to the U.S. called for a negotiated settlement to the Gulf crisis and said Baghdad wanted to avoid any bloodshed in the region. Envoy Mohamed Sadiq al-Mashat also released a copy of a memo which he said confirmed that the U.S., through the CIA, sought to undermine Iraq before Baghdad's invasion of Kuwait and serve Israeli expansionism.... "We seek to avoid bloodshed," he said at a news conference. "We'd like to establish good relations with the United States." He said he hoped U.S. leaders "will listen to the voices of reason and will not heed those who are calling for a quick and devastating military strike."... The CIA denied the charge against it, saying statements in the document purported to be from the U.S. or Kuwaiti State Security were "total fabrications and without foundation."

(AP) -- ...Peter Earnest, a spokesman for the CIA, dismissed the document as a fake.... Al-Mashat said his country has been "more concerned" over the past few days that the U.S. and its allies might attack Iraq.... The Iraqis are "taking precautionary measures to defend our country," Mashat said. Should war break out, he said it would be a "bloody conflict." He also indicated Iraq will not allow the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait to be resupplied with food, light bulbs and other items.

GULF/MUBARAK (UPI) -- President Mubarak rebuffed President Gorbachev's call for an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis.... Mubarak said previous Arab summits called to deal with the crisis achieved nothing and added, "If we call for an Arab summit and there is no clear vision for that summit, then it will be a summit of insults and we cannot accept that."... Mubarak challenged Gorbachev to make specific proposals for an Arab solution and pointed out Gorbachev's own envoy, Yevgeny Primakov, met with Saddam Hussein last week and came away empty-handed.

GULF/PRIMAKOV (Cairo/UPI) -- Soviet Mideast envoy Yevgeny Primakov said in remarks published today that Moscow would not oppose the use of force to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait, but the Red Army would not take part in the fighting. "If all peace efforts are exhausted, the Soviet Union will not oppose a military solution, but we are definitely not going to take part in any fighting," he told the Egyptian leftist daily Al Ahali.... Primakov said his talks with Saddam made the U.S. hesitate to wield force, adding, however, "I don't say this option has ceased."

GULF/SAUDI (Caracas/Reuter) -- Former Saudi Energy Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani said Wednesday that war in the Gulf is an "imminent possibility" because Iraq is not willing to meet U.S. demands, including complete withdrawal from Kuwait. "It is coming. We just don't know when," he said at a news conference. However, he also said it would be nearly impossible for Saddam Hussein to destroy Saudi Arabia's oil fields.

GULF/BRITON (AP) -- ...Britain's Air Chief Marshal Sir Paddy Hines said: "...It is looking increasingly unlikely that Saddam Hussein will withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait."

GULF/JORDAN (U.N./Reuter) -- Jordan...has asked the U.N. to validate its adherence to the U.N. trade embargo against Iraq, a Security Council diplomat said. The council's sanctions committee welcomed any U.N. action to monitor Baghdad's trade with Amman and has turned a blind eye to the oil Jordan still receives from Iraq, the diplomat, a member of the committee, said.

FED/GROWTH (UPI) -- The Federal Reserve, in its latest "beige book" analysis of the economy, said economic growth is deteriorating across the U.S., along with business and consumer confidence. "Economic activity appears to have grown slowly in most Federal Reserve districts since early August but seems to have declined somewhat in others," the report said.

FACTORY ORDERS (UPI) -- Factory orders edged up 0.1% in September to \$244.51 billion in the weakest showing since June, the Commerce Department said, adding: "Price increases in the petroleum refining industry continued to heavily influence the data."

AID/ISRAEL (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- Washington has delayed financial aid to Soviet immigrants here following controversy over Israeli promises not to settle the newcomers in Arab lands captured in 1967. Israeli officials today blamed "unauthorized information" from Israel and technical delays for holding up U.S. guarantees to repay \$400 million in commercial loans to house Soviet immigrants.

SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST (Moscow/AP) -- The Soviet Union defended its recent detonation of a nuclear device and said it would have been dangerous to delay the underground test until winter.

ODER-NEISSE (Warsaw/AP) -- Polish and German negotiators agreed today on a treaty confirming their present border on the Oder and Neisse rivers.... The Polish government's PAP news agency said progress was reported on a second treaty on bilateral cooperation.

ABORTION/COURT (AP) -- The Supreme Court has refused to order the continued federal funding of a family planning agency that provides abortion services in Third World countries. The court, over one dissenting vote by Justice Marshall, rejected an emergency plea from the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, which said it faced a cutoff today from the Agency for International Development.

QUEEN ELIZABETH (AP) -- Queen Elizabeth II has accepted an invitation by President Bush to visit the U.S. in May 1991, the White House announced today.

10:30 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

GULF HOSTAGES/PRESIDENT (Alexandria/Rita Beamish, AP) -- President Bush declared "I have had it" with Iraq's brutal treatment of U.S. hostages, but said he has no timetable for deciding on a possible military strike. "The embassy is being starved," he said. "The people out there are not being resupplied. The American flag is flying over the Kuwait embassy and our people inside are being starved by a brutal dictator. Do you think I'm concerned about it? You're darn right I am. And what I'm going to do about it -- let's just wait and see, because I have had it with that kind of treatment of Americans."... Asked if the hostages have become more important in his Gulf crisis strategy, Bush replied, "I wouldn't say more, but I am very concerned about it." Bush said the latest rhetoric from the Administration about the possible use of U.S. military might against Iraq should not be interpreted as an indication the use of force was imminent or unavoidable.

(Alexandria/Reuter) -- President Bush said sanctions imposed on Iraq have had limited success and warned Saddam Hussein that he has "had it" with the way Americans are being treated at the U.S. embassy in Kuwait.... Bush acknowledged that the U.N. sanctions have had only limited impact on Baghdad, but said he intended to follow diplomatic efforts "for now" to force Iraq out of Kuwait.

GULF/SUNUNU (Reuter) -- Chief of Staff Sununu said President Bush is still committed to a diplomatic solution, based on U.N. economic sanctions, to resolve the crisis in the Persian Gulf. "I think the President is still committed to making sure he does everything on the diplomatic front to avoid hostilities," Sununu said on "Good Morning America." "The President, contrary to interpretations that have been made, continues to be patient on this issue."

GULF/MUBARAK (AP) -- ...President Mubarak turned up the rhetoric, warning that the crisis in the Gulf had become so dangerous it "could explode at any time." He urged "our brothers in Iraq" to realize the gravity of the situation.

GULF/KING HUSSEIN (Amman/Reuter) -- Jordan's King Hussein, campaigning for peace in the Persian Gulf, left for Oman and might visit Western leaders in a new diplomatic drive.... "The king is in a position to deal with Iraq, many Western states and the Soviet Union....," an Arab diplomat said.

GULF/KAIFU (Tokyo/Reuter) -- Prime Minister Kaifu offered to compromise on his much-criticized plan to send troops to the Gulf.... "We need an alternative suggestion from the opposition parties," he told parliament.

GULF/KIRKPATRICK (Dallas/AP) -- Jeane Kirkpatrick says the U.S. has more options against Iraq than just embargo or all-out ground war. U.S. air attacks against Iraqi military targets are a "very good option," she told the convention of AP managing editors Tuesday.

PERSONAL INCOME (UPI) -- Personal income increased 0.5 % in September while personal consumption leaped 1.1 % over August, the Commerce Dept. said. The income figure was in line with private forecasts, but the consumption figure was higher than expected.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 31, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PRESS AVAILABILITY

Belle Haven Country Club
Alexandria, Virginia

7:35 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: (IN PROGRESS) -- anticrime legislation that I sent up to Congress a long time ago, talking about many issues that I think are of benefit not just to the people of Northern Virginia, but of the whole country. We need more people like Stan Parris, and I'll be telling them that, too.

Q Mr. President, are you using the situation at the Kuwaiti Embassy --

THE PRESIDENT: Just to say the things I like about it and the things I don't, but we'll be talking about some of that. But the main thing is the positive agenda and the things that he has stood for and fought for. And my view is that if I had more support like that in the Congress, not only would we not have fiscal problems out there -- the same ones that were trying to do something about -- but we'd be much better off on a positive agenda for all America.

I think we're on the right track, but we just need to be sure we have this kind of support. We talk about this in family values and the values and incentives, and growth and opportunity. His voting record is the kind we need. We don't need more of where the government has to do everything -- the mandated program. I think they don't work. So it's a great positive agenda that I'll be discussing in there.

Q Kuwaiti Embassy, Mr. President? What's the situation this morning and is this situation --

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't talked -- this morning -- I haven't seen the intelligence. I came right here from the White House.

Q Well, Mr. President --

Q Is this situation being used as a pretext for a confrontation?

THE PRESIDENT: No, there's no pretext. You don't use pretext when you have force deployed. There's no -- you don't need any pretext, you just do what's right. I am concerned about the lives of Americans held against their will. So are the American people. When you see the United Nations act in concert, the United

the hostages, for the Embassy in Kuwait, not provoke the U.S. into a premature military response. Do you feel at all that your hand is being forced at this point?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I don't think so at all.

Q Mr. President, is Secretary Baker going to be discussing, during his trip, scenarios for possible military responses?

THE PRESIDENT: He will cover a wide array of issues with these leaders over there. I was trying hard to keep our coalition partners fully informed. I will share with them, through Secretary Baker, the concerns that I feel about Americans that are held hostage and other citizens that are held hostage.

We will discuss, obviously, the United Nations resolutions condemning the treatment of embassy personnel. And so it's going to be a wide array of topics to discuss. I'm very pleased that the coalition is together. So we just have to stay in close touch. I'll be doing some, I'm sure, by phone myself. But the Baker trip is very important.

Q What are you going to do about resupplying the embassy at this point?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can't tell you exactly what I'm going to do.

Q Well, how soon? Let's put it that way.

Q Mr. President, what is the end line? In other words, how do you know you've reached the end?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's a very difficult -- appropriate question and very difficult. But we're still moving force. And we have a significant coalition of armed forces on the ground. We'll just have to wait and see. In the meantime, we will send a steady, strong message to Saddam Hussein that we are not going to tolerate this aggression.

Q You haven't mentioned sanctions at all.

THE PRESIDENT: And when you look at world opinion and statements from world leaders, there is an enormous coalition there still together, unanimous in its condemnation. So we've just got to keep that in focus and keep doing what we're doing -- quietly but significantly being prepared.

Q Do you have a time frame in mind?

THE PRESIDENT: A time frame for what?

Q Action in Iraq.

Q Is time running out for the sanctions?

THE PRESIDENT: There's no date of that nature in mind. But we're doing absolutely everything to be sure we safeguard

Q Because of your concerns, though, sir, can you afford to continue on, waiting for sanctions to take effect?

THE PRESIDENT: I am prepared at this juncture to wait to see if economic sanctions will work -- at this juncture.

Q Are you disappointed with the progress today? Marlin said yesterday it was clear they hadn't been successful.

THE PRESIDENT: I wouldn't say that they had not been successful at all, that they certainly haven't driven the man to do what he should have done, which is to get out of Kuwait and reverse this aggression. But I think that that's what Marlin was saying -- they had not been totally effective.

Q Did you think they'd have a quicker effect?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Norm, there's been differences of opinion. I know some of our partners thought that the economic pressure by now would have come close to compelling him to withdraw. I've not had a view on that, because it's such a major undertaking -- economic sanctions -- that I haven't really been thinking in terms of time lines.

Q Are the hostages becoming a more important factor in the equation in what you do?

THE PRESIDENT: No more important, but they are tremendously important. Any factor -- and I've always said this -- any time an American or anybody else is held against their will in direct contravention of international law, it concerns me. I wouldn't say more, but I am very, very concerned about it. I think any president would have to be. I know that other leaders to whom I've talked around the world feel the same way about their citizens. I mean, the Soviets do, I mean the Japanese have. And so it's brutal what he's doing. It is total brutality and in direct contravention of international law. I think it is important that Saddam Hussein know just how seriously we view this matter.

Q You suggested, sir --

THE PRESIDENT: So it's worth repeating from time to time.

Q You suggested early on, I think, that the hostages wouldn't drive U.S. policy. Is that still --

THE PRESIDENT: Exactly.

Q -- is that still your position?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, it is still my firmly-held position.

Q Are you still comfortable with that?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Very comfortable with it. Very comfortable.

day goes by and these Americans are isolated, cut off from supplies, who wouldn't be concerned? The American people are concerned -- those that understand this have this message. So you should think very carefully about what he's doing there.

Q Do you have a plan in mind for resupplying the embassy, or how are you going to do that?

THE PRESIDENT: If I did, I wouldn't discuss it here.

Q What was in the civil rights bill that told you it would lead to quotas?

THE PRESIDENT: The public -- the necessity -- part of it. And I sent a civil rights bill up there that they didn't even vote on. And why? Because they didn't want to give the President a chance to continue a strong civil rights record. It was a good piece of legislation and the Congress wouldn't even permit a vote unless it was done just the way a handful of leaders -- civil rights leaders -- wanted it done.

I've compromised, I've tried to work it out. We had a deal with Ted Kennedy and he reneged on the deal. So I am for civil rights and I am strongly opposed to quotas. It's that public necessity part that inevitably would have led to quotas. It's not fair to black Americans, it's not fair to Hispanic Americans, it's not fair to Asian Americans. So I am glad to have a chance to set the record straight on that one, and I will push for civil rights legislation that removes discrimination in the workplace, but I will not accept quotas. That message has to get through loud and clear, because there's been a lot of demagoguery on the other side of that now. I am right, and I think the American people will strongly support me.

It's highly technical. It's highly technical. But I'm glad to have the opportunity to say that I will continue to push for strong civil rights legislation, and I will continue to fight against quotas -- legislation that will result in quotas in the workplace.

Any others? It's been a pleasure. So early, and a beautiful day.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

8:00 A.M. EST

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The South Lawn

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THE PRESIDENT: We've already had a big, major press conference. I'm sorry you all missed it -- about 20 minutes from here.

Q There are already accusations --

THE PRESIDENT: You should have been over there.

Q Are we going to war?

Q There are already accusations and some reports out there that a lot of this turning up the heat now is politically motivated to coincide with the election.

THE PRESIDENT: Jim, I don't think there are already many reports to that end. And I don't think even the most cynical would ever suggest that a President would play politics with the lives of American kids halfway around the world. So, I'm sad if you've seen reports like that. I haven't, and I think it is the ultimate of cynicism and indecency.

We're talking two separate things. One, a major crisis halfway around the world where we have strong support: Democrats and Republicans, the American people supporting us, the whole world and the United Nations supporting us. And I don't think any decent honorable person would ever suggest anything of that nature. So, I would discount it, but I would simply say that you separate that from the political process that's going on. It is so cynical and I'm sorry to even have that question asked because it is indecent. Nobody would make a decision based on some political -- certainly not me. I've been through World War II, and I've been trying to keep our kids from -- you know, try to find a peaceful solution to this.

So, you have to raise it, but I'm offended that anybody would even suggest that. I don't think any decent, honorable person would.

Q Are we closer to war today? I mean, there seems to be an escalation and turning up the heat in general.

THE PRESIDENT: I was asked that a minute ago. I don't think so. We're still giving these sanctions a chance to work. We're still moving forces. I'll tell you -- I am, I'd say, as concerned if not increasingly concerned about the situation.

war?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. I don't know, and we're looking at every possibility. Every possibility.

Q Now I understand that there was going to be an attempt by the Americans to convey the U.S. desire to resupply the embassy. Has that happened yet? Has the charge told the Iraqis that we intend to do that?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not sure about that, but I think the loudest signal on that was the action taken at the United Nations. And that gets through to Saddam Hussein. I mean, clearly he sees his continued isolation. Clearly, he feels the condemnation of the entire world of this kind of inhumane activity. But whether there's been a direct contact from Mr. Howell in our embassy in Kuwait, I don't know about it and I'd be inclined to doubt that, because of the inhumane way that -- which our embassy is isolated.

Q If the Iraqis refuse to allow the embassy to be resupplied, would the U.S. then ask that all the Americans, including the civilians, be permitted to evacuate the embassy?

THE PRESIDENT: I'd request that right now. Anybody should have free access to come or go where they want to. Absolutely.

Q But do you want --

THE PRESIDENT: And they ought to be able to come home. They ought not to have to go be marched off as prisoners. And so that -- clearly, I'd call on them and so is the United Nations. This is in keeping with the United Nations condemnation.

Q But what about the diplomats? Are you going to keep them there now that the U.N. has at least given you the right to resupply them?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we have to look at that. And the main thing is the -- at this juncture there are priorities to be sure people have enough to eat and that they're not put under continued duress there.

Q Well, have you made your point? Is it necessary to have them there anymore?

THE PRESIDENT: There are other Americans there, and always your embassy has kind of a consular service to try to service the concerns of other citizens. But as they -- others are brutalized and thus sent into hiding, why, that function becomes a little more blurred. So I just don't know the answer to that.

Q If they blocked resupply, would that be the short of provocation you've spoken about earlier?

THE PRESIDENT: Either it would be directly contravening a mandate from the United Nations, and we would view that very seriously, yes.

Q You mean, military --

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. There's varying reports. You mean in terms of how long they can --

Q -- they can hold out.

THE PRESIDENT: -- hold out against this inhumane treatment? I don't know. I think we have varying estimates of time. We can talk to them. There is communication. But I think some of that is not yet clear to me as to how long --

Q Mr. President, some people --

THE PRESIDENT: -- what a drop-dead date is, a pullout date it might be.

Q Some past foreign policy experts who have been at the State Department think you haven't done enough on the diplomatic front like sending an emissary, a mediator like Jimmy Carter or someone who will -- and also that you don't know that in the Middle East they deal.

THE PRESIDENT: That what?

Q Deal. Deal-making.

THE PRESIDENT: There's no compromise. There is no compromise with this aggression. And the allies are together on this. The Arab countries, Soviet Union, France -- all of us are together on this. And every time somebody sends an emissary, that gives Saddam Hussein a little bit of hope that there might be some way that he can stop short of doing what he must do: get out of Kuwait unconditionally, free these people that are being held against their will, and have the legitimate government restored. So there may be critics, but I've been very gratified at the rather overwhelming support we've had for the approach I'm taking.

Q But why is Baker going? Is he an emissary?

Q What do you want the Secretary to do?

THE PRESIDENT: I want him to discuss all options and -- with the people that are helping us there and with whom we are allied on the ground and at sea in the Persian Gulf. It is very important we stay in very close touch with our coalition partners. I do some of that on the telephone. But I think this Baker mission is very important. We'll be talking about all kinds of alternatives and doing everything we can to see that no stone is left unturned in determining how we implement the United Nations resolutions.

Q Will he be asking the allies for permission to use military force?

THE PRESIDENT: I'd leave that to further discussion, where no stones will be unturned.

Q Well, on Primakov --

THE PRESIDENT: Helen, I've got to go. This has been a long and exhausting press conference --

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Daily

THE WHITE HOUSE

MRS. BUSH'S PRESS OFFICE

DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1990

Mrs. Bush	(in folder)
Governor Sununu	West Wing
Marlin Fitzwater	West Wing
Patty Presock	West Wing
First Lady Detail	Staircase
Denise Balzano	Room 268 OEOB
Karen Connell	Room 58 OEOB
Shirley Green	Room 94 OEOB
Anne Griffith	Room 98 OEOB
Diana Kellogg	Room 190 OEOB
Gregg Petersmeyer	Room 100 OEOB
Carolyn Washington	Room 268 OEOB
Benita Somerfield	hold one copy
Ann Brock	
Julie Cooke	
Catherine Coughlin	
Joan DeCain	
Laurie Firestone	
Susan Porter Rose	
Anna Perez	
Sondra Haley	
Jean Becker	
Jay Suchan	(plus originals)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1990

The Washington Post

MIETRO



BY DAYNA SMITH—THE WASHINGTON POST

Barbara Bush with Maurice T. Turner Jr. yesterday at Dunbar Senior High School, the GOP nominee's alma mater.

Barbara Bush Touts Turner as 'Good Man'

First Lady Seeks to Diminish Damage to Bid by Rights Act Veto

By R.H. Melton
and Michael Abramowitz
Washington Post Staff Writers

First Lady Barbara Bush campaigned yesterday with Republican mayoral nominee Maurice T. Turner Jr. and said the former D.C. police chief enjoys access to the White House even though he may sharply disagree with the president's veto of the 1990 Civil Rights Act and other

Turner's "input" into the administration's decision to oppose the bill.

"The president listened to him and they came down on different sides," Bush told reporters at an impromptu news conference in Dunbar's library. "He had access and he told the president how he felt."

"The president didn't go with him, but that doesn't mean he didn't have input," Bush said.

as perfect; President Bush said he vetoed the bill last week in the belief it would mandate hiring quotas.

Dixon, attempting to keep the issue alive until Tuesday's election, called the veto incomprehensible and dismissed as politically insignificant the appearance by the First Lady on Turner's behalf.

"While there might be some personal affection for Mrs. Bush, I think it didn't help him to be associated with a president who walked

h Touts Turner as a 'Decent, Honest, Good Man'

ning a negative campaign, alluding to his efforts to portray her as a member of a privileged family.

"I think they have played dirty pool," Dixon said of the Turner camp.

"It is a challenge to deal with the Republican Party," she added. "They take off the gloves They will say anything, they will do anything—they just don't seem to have any limits."

"I'm trying my best to keep on the issues, to keep people interest-

ed in the political process . . . and try not to get caught up in that negative dynamic," she added.

Dixon spoke to reporters while paying a brief visit yesterday afternoon to the vehicle inspection station in Southwest, where dozens of motorists were waiting in line, some for more than an hour, to have their cars inspected.

After shaking hands with some of the drivers, Dixon said the long lines at the city's two inspection stations were not uncommon.

"That's part of why we've lost a lot of people in the last 10 years out of the city—this kind of problem in terms of city services," she said. "Part of the reason I'm running—and talking about cleaning house—is making a dramatic improvement in these kinds of services, so it isn't an all-day experience."

Dixon said if elected, she would explore the possibility of contracting out annual inspection services to gasoline stations licensed by the city.

At Dunbar, Bush toured a computer learning center and later conducted a question-and-answer session with about 40 students in the school library.

She spoke warmly of Turner, who at the president's urging converted to the GOP when he retired from the police department last year.

"Maurice Turner is a leader," she said, "a decent, honest, good man."

When a reporter asked if the Republican Party could accommodate

views as diverse as Turner's and the president's, Bush said, "Well, look here," and hugged Turner to her side.

"We're a big, all-inclusive party, and we just think we've got the greatest man running for mayor that's ever run in this city," Bush said.

Turner and Dixon resumed their attacks on each other during a half-hour televised debate last night on WJLA-TV (Channel 7).

Asked about Turner's claims that she was born with a "silver spoon" in her mouth, Dixon said her parents came from modest origins and replied, "I'm at a loss to know what it means, because my experience wasn't too unlike his."

"Sadly, I think that Mr. Turner has gotten the hang of being a Republican—which is to sort of smack at whatever you think works," she said. "It's a disservice to the voters."

But Turner did not back off, saying, "Maurice Turner is not rich and Ms. Dixon's not poor," while portraying himself as someone who "scrapped and scraped" his way up from the streets of Washington.

Turner also was asked about his fathering of a child out of wedlock while married and how that squared with the family values he has espoused in stump speeches.

"I don't think that it has any impact at all," Turner said. "I think there are a lot of people whose marriages go sour, they meet other people and they have affairs. I'm no

different from anyone else. It shows that I'm human I'm not ashamed of any of my life."

In another development yesterday in the mayoral campaign, Dixon announced yesterday that she has adopted a policy of limiting the amount of financial contributions she will accept from any one industry and said she would not accept any money from the tobacco industry.

Meanwhile, Turner was endorsed this week by several prominent minister groups, including the Committee of One Hundred Ministers, the Missionary Baptist Ministers Conference and the Baptist Convention of Washington, D.C.

In a statement, leaders of the groups hailed Turner as "best qualified by our standards," including the criteria that the mayor "be a good person with high moral standards" and a "person of good report."

Some were upset that Dixon supports legislation extending D.C. government health benefits to partners of homosexual city workers and her suggestion that high school students should be provided with condoms.

"We stand firmly today upon the Bible as the word of God in reference to the family that we are against homosexuality . . . and the encouragement of premarital sex," the ministers said in their statement. "God instituted the family as the basic unit of society, and it is because of its degeneration that we are faced with a multiplicity of social ills today."

10-21-90
(2)

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1990

The Washington Times

METROPOLITAN

Barbara boosts Turner's campaign

By Vincent McCraw
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The White House and the Republican National Committee are changing the District mayoral race from a sure thing for Democrats into the toughest race since home rule was granted in 1973.

Yesterday, Republicans continued their effort when first lady Barbara Bush accompanied GOP mayoral nominee Maurice T. Turner Jr. to an inner-city high school to extol the virtues of voting and the president's record on civil rights.

As indication that city Democrats are not taking the race lightly, Democratic mayoral nominee Sharon Pratt Dixon, in campaign television ads airing this week, sharply assails the GOP as being not in the best interest of the city. The ads urge voters to reject Mr. Turner — a Democrat until last year.

"It's a challenge to deal with the Republican Party. They take off the gloves. They'll do anything and say anything. They have played dirty pool," Mrs. Dixon said yesterday.

Ann Heuer, chairman of the D.C.

10-31-90

(2)

TURNER

From page B1

"When she has no other answer she attacks the Republican Party. Was it dirty pool when she attacked her opponents in the primary? Give me strength!"

Although Democrats outnumber Republicans nearly 9-to-1 in the city, some seers say Mr. Turner may fare better than the 33 percent of the vote former D.C. Council member Carol Schwartz garnered in her 1986 mayoral bid against Mr. Barry. But few believe he will win.

According to figures released yesterday by the D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics, voter registration is at a record high. Of 308,105 residents eligible to vote next Tuesday, 241,201 are Democrats and 27,393 are Republican.

Mr. Turner, who was persuaded to enter the race after he retired as chief of the Metropolitan Police Department, counts on winning over a large number of Democrats.

"When you go to the polls and vote for Maurice Turner, nobody will know but you and the good Lord," he tells Democratic voters.

Mr. Turner has frequently referred to Mr. Bush as his "friend in the White House" while indicating his support for abortion rights and D.C. statehood — both of which Mr. Bush opposes.

He boasts of the support he has received from Mr. Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle. Both men have hosted fund-raisers for Mr. Turner.

"Those two events show I have access to talk to the people in power in this city," Mr. Turner said yesterday. "I'm thankful I've had people like the president and the vice president as friends."



Photo by Kevin T. Gilbert/The Washington Times

First lady Barbara Bush and GOP mayoral candidate Maurice Turner Jr. talk with students at Dunbar High School.

direct involvement with the Turner campaign. "The chief has made it very clear that he's an independent man."

Some Democrats argue that the GOP's outreach strategy stumbled in the black community after President Bush's veto of the city's fiscal 1991 budget and a congressional civil rights bill, which the president argued would require racial quotas in hiring, which would work against blacks as well as applicants of other races.

can't be serious about winning this city," said Ron Walters, a political science professor at Howard University. He says the civil rights bill veto "can't help" Mr. Turner either.

The disaffection among blacks on the civil rights veto was evident yesterday when a group of high school students grilled Mr. Turner and Mrs. Bush on the subject.

"He had to veto it because of the quota system," Mrs. Bush told about 50 Dunbar High School students after touring classes with Mr. Turner. "Nobody feels more strongly

rights for all Americans."

To emphasize the Bush's support of civil rights, Mrs. Bush told students she and her husband have supported the United Negro College Fund for 42 years and that she is trustee of Atlanta's Morehouse School of Medicine.

"Don't think it [the veto] did break our hearts, because it did."

When Mr. Turner was asked why his "friendship" was unable to sway the president, Mrs. Bush broke in to say: "The president listened to him and they came down on different

Election Briefs

Mrs. Bush aids Hatfield effort

PORTLAND, Ore. — Barbara Bush came to the aid of Sen. Mark Hatfield yesterday, saying his work has brought millions of federal dollars to Oregon. Mrs. Bush urged more than 1,100 people who attended the \$100-a-plate breakfast to do whatever they could to ensure that Hatfield is elected to a fifth term. Hatfield is in a tight race against Democrat Harry Lonsdale, a Bend businessman who has attacked Hatfield as a Washington insider beholden to special interests. (AP)

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VIA SATELLITE



Sports

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1990

Presidential salute



By Tim Dillon, USA TODAY

REDS IN ROSE GARDEN: President Bush and wife Barbara accept a gift of a Reds baseball jersey from Cincinnati President and chief executive officer Marge Schott Tuesday in White House

Tue 30-Oct-90 16:37
Best Sellers
By United Press International

Non-fiction

1. The Civil War: An Illustrated History _ Geoffrey Ward (1 - 9,342)
2. Millie's Book _ Millie, as told to Barbara Bush (2 - 6,473)
3. Get to the Heart _ Barbara Mandrell (3 _ 4,470)
4. Closer to the Light _ Melvin Morse (5 _ 3,717)
5. Homecoming _ John Bradshaw (3,353)
6. By Way of Deception _ Victor Ostrovsky (8 _ 3,022)
7. Dr. Dean Ornish's Program for a Healthy Heart Dean Ornish (4 _ 2,931)
8. Fleetwood _ Mick Fleetwood. (2,672)
9. How to Satisfy a Woman Every Time _ Naura Hayden (2,608)
10. Friday Night Lights H.G. Bissinger (6 _ 2,458)

Rankings based on orders to Ingram Book Co. from more than 7,000 bookstores nationwide.

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Daily

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 31, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President has invited Her Royal Highness, Queen Elizabeth II, of the United Kingdom to pay a State Visit to the United States in May 1991. The Queen will be accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh. Exact dates of the Queen's visit to Washington are yet to be determined.

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daily

THE WHITE HOUSE
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For Immediate Release

October 31, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President met with the Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Cardinal Casaroli for approximately 40 minutes in the Oval Office this morning. Cardinal Casaroli came to the United States to receive the "Prisoner of Conscience" Award from the Appeal of Conscience Foundation in New York. Following his meeting with the President, the Cardinal went on to have a private meeting with the Vice President. Later this afternoon he will be having lunch with Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in New York.

During the Oval Office meeting, the President and the Cardinal discussed the situation in the Gulf. The President expressed appreciation for the Vatican's support for U.N. sanctions against Iraq and reiterated our position that nothing short of complete implementation of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions is acceptable. Both leaders expressed the hope that a peaceful resolution to the current crisis could be found.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 31, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT FUNDRAISER FOR STAN PARRIS FOR GOVERNOR

The Belle Haven Country Club
Alexandria, Virginia

8:00 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. It's a pleasure to be here. I am simply delighted to be here with Stan. We talked about this a couple of months ago. Given the schedule and the demands on one's time, I haven't been able to do as many campaigns strictly for congressional candidates. But as he said, and I will affirm, we are friends. We go back a long time. When I look for steady, constant, principled support in Congress, I've got it in Stan Parris. I just do not want to contemplate the alternative -- having another Massachusetts -- (applause) -- we've got enough Massachusetts liberals in the Congress as it is. And so we don't need any more. (Laughter and applause.)

So it is a pleasure to be here and speak briefly because Stan is on our side. Even when there's a difference of opinion on issue, he does it in a way where he stands for what you all elected him to do; does it with principle and is most supportive of this President. And I am very, very grateful for that.

I want to single out only one person in addition to the two Parrises, and that's Judy Black, who is the campaign chairman. Her husband, Charlie Black, doing such an outstanding job as our major national party spokesman. And Judy, good luck to you on the last few days of this campaign. (Applause.)

But you know the record. Stan is not only a friend of mine and a friend of Northern Virginia, but a friend of sound, conservative fiscal policies of all the American people. He and I have a special bond. I'm the one who taught him everything he knows about charisma. (Laughter.)

I also trust his honesty and value his perspective on these major issues. He happens to be a big Virginia Cavaliers football fan -- that's the honest part -- (applause) -- and you know of his interest in transportation. I think he's overdoing it when he wants to move the University of Virginia to Fairfax County, but nevertheless. (Laughter and applause.)

There is his record. He mentioned modestly the Korean War -- but really, he's a man that, as we wrestle with these problems halfway around the world, I think he understands the big picture. Served in the Korean War, returned to attend George Washington University, then practiced law. And then the Virginia House of Delegates and served as Secretary of the Commonwealth. He's been a superb seven-term United States Congressman. He's on the side of

He also is instrumental in this Korean War Memorial. I'm sure everybody here has been to the Vietnam Memorial. I can't -- I've only been there a couple of times, but I can't help but shed a tear when I'm there. It is appropriate that those veterans be honored. Similarly, I think it's long overdue that we do have a similiar monument -- a monument to those who served and gave their lives in the Korean War.

So this is a man of broad perspective and great patriotism. We agree on a lot of the issues. I know how some of these newspapers around here feel, but I will continue to oppose statehood for the District. I support Stan's position. I don't think that's right. We've got a federal city; it's special, it's the people's city for people from all over. And so I am not a supporter of this statehood. I know that you can get into a lot of arguments about that, but I support Stan's position on that.

He reflects the good in, I'd say, decent, quiet people. He reflects their values. And he believes in government which serves the people, not the other way around. By that, I mean he has stood up over and over again against this wealth of mandated programs.

You go across the river and you get up onto Capitol Hill and all of those that control Congress -- these committees -- mainly the liberal Democrats feel that the way to do it is for them to tell the people of Northern Virginia or Iowa or Texas or wherever exactly how they ought to solve the problem of housing or of education, health care, whatever -- mandated programs. And Stan has stood up against the mandated approach, believing that people should be free to choose, whether it's in education, or in housing, or free to have diversity in something like health care. And so I need that kind of philosophical support that Stan Parris and a handful of others give in the United States Congress.

I know -- I wanted to mention just a word on process and what recently happened. The Democrats, trying to claim that it's the Republicans who favored the rich -- this whole class warfare, this old divide-and-conquer mentality that we've heard every single campaign year of the Democrats when they talk about we favoring the rich and taxation. Let just point out one thing that Stan stood up against loud and clear. When the Democrats passed a bill -- not the one that was finally enacted, a deficit agreement -- they passed a bill that they called a "soak the rich" tax bill. And their national chairman was jumping with joy because he thought -- and they had all these little ugly ads prepared. And they were claiming "soak the rich."

The part of the tax bill that they passed in the House that would have soaked the rich was \$4 billion on a surtax, which I fought against and we got removed, incidentally, in the final version. And there was a \$40 billion soak the working man and woman through the indexing of income tax rates. And here they were, raising the class warfare charge of divide and conquer. Divide and -- the ugliest kind of campaigning for America. We're not divided by classes as some other societies that are. We're the ones that represent the working man and woman through opportunity and growth.

But while they raised the surtax \$4 billion -- something that they shouldn't have done anyway -- and in the same legislation, \$40 billion on taxes on the working man and woman of this country.

were in the forefront; this was our administration's goal early on.

And now, 18 months later or whatever, we have the first and most successful amendment to the Clean Air Act in history. We obviously had Democratic support, but it was a Republican initiative. And we can take credit in that. We staved off a bill by the Democrats to make you eat broccoli. (Laughter.) And that, I think, was a -- (applause) -- we did get -- I would veto that if it comes my way, you're right. (Laughter.)

There's another issue that is really near and dear to the hearts of everybody. And it ties into our national drug strategy, which, incidentally, is beginning to work. I'd say is working. Bill Bennett, our Drug Czar, has done a superb job. And he's managed to get this issue into the consciousness of all Americans and we're really beginning to make progress. Thank heavens, it's long, long overdue.

But what we haven't done is back up the National Drug Strategy and the local police officers on the beat with strong enough crime legislation. And Stan has stood for the kind of crime bill that I sent up to the Congress and that has been gutted by the liberal Democrats in the Congress. We don't need more people that are going to continue to have a little more concern about the criminal rather than the victim. We need people to do it the other way -- more concern about the victims of crime and less about the criminals themselves. And that's where Stan's -- that's where he is with us. (Applause.)

About a year and a half ago, across the river there -- stood before the Capitol with a lot of policemen and women to demand Congress pass a crime bill and pass it soon. That was about 18 months ago. And we hoped that this Congress, liberal though the committees that deal with this kind of issue are, would finally pass a workable federal death penalty to protect America, to protect our police officers -- those that are out there on the front line.

That didn't happen. We hoped they would end the legal loopholes and technicalities that free the criminals and handcuff the police. That didn't happen. We hoped that we would give our prosecutors the tool they need to keep the criminals off the street and behind bars. Seventeen months later, 18, the Congress passed a crime bill, a tough bill. And then they proceeded to weaken it, later, out of sight, in a back room someplace. And in the crush of final legislation, Congress finally getting out of town, the mutilation to this bill was itself a mugging -- a legislative attack on this legislation that could only take place behind closed doors because the American people have spoken strongly about the need for tough anticrime legislation.

And, again, I am very grateful to members of Congress like Stan Parris who stand up and encourage the passing of strong anticrime legislation. And look at the records on these. Ask -- quiz the opponent. See where he stands and whether it's just going to be some more passing of legislation that really doesn't give us the tools that we need. I got a little of what we wanted on our education program. But I'm going to continue to fight for parental choice in education. We got a day care bill that I think we can take great credit in, Stan, because it does preserve this great principle that parents should be free to choose and should be able to choose -- to shape the destiny of their own kids without having a lot of

facing the United States of America.

Let me just say a word -- and I want to say this in giving credit here at the outset to both parties -- I want to just say a word because it's on everybody's mind about the Middle East. And it's something that I live with 24 hours a day. And I think Vandenburg was right when he talked about partisanship stopping at the water's edge. And, you know, we got away from that a little bit in the deviousness of Vietnam -- to some degree, Stan, Korea but mainly the Vietnam experience.

But in all candor and with all fairness, I would say I have been blessed by having strong bipartisan support for this policy in the Middle East. And I am grateful to the leaders, both Democrat and Republican on this one. And so I want to be sure as I just answer a couple of questions here about a subject that's on everyone's mind, that I make this in a very nonpartisan way because it is essential that this country stay together in support of our kids halfway around the world.

I'm not going to dwell on this question, but I was asked by some of our friends in the press coming in here about my concerns in terms of the embassy in Kuwait. And the answer is, yes, I am very much concerned about that. We have Americans -- some diplomats, some nondiplomats -- in that little embassy in Kuwait. The American flag is flying over that Kuwait embassy. The United Nations has called for resupply. The United Nations has passed yet another resolution of condemnation against this kind of brutal violation of international law, holding people against their will and desecrating embassies by isolating them and starving them.

And so when I was asked, well, am I concerned or increasingly concerned -- I am increasingly concerned each day about this, because any President must have the concern of the safety of American citizens in the foremost position in his mind. And I said early on that one of the major goals of our policy was the concern about the safety of American citizens.

And so as you look at what's happening halfway around the world, we've moved substantial force there -- substantial force. And I bet everybody in this room has some friend, son, daughter, cousin, brother, whatever that's over there. And these are the finest, most highly-motivated, best trained forces that have ever served in the United States Armed Services. They're all volunteers. And we have every right in the world to be proud of this kind of service to country, and this kind of patriotism. (Applause.)

So we cannot let them down. And yet we cannot fail -- at the same time, we cannot fail in our goal to wipe out this aggression.

You know, there are some interesting historical parallels here. And I shared with some the other that I've been reading a book on the history of World War II. And some of you all that are still in school take a look back into history, into what happened when Hitler invaded Poland -- there is a direct parallel to what has happened to Kuwait. The Death's Head regiments came in behind the regular armed forces of Germany. And the Death's Head regiments were those SS troops, and they came in a systematically wiped out a lot of Polish people, lined up kids and shot them. And the same things are going on in Kuwait today. It has been brutal. It has been

the United States honor that's at stake here. It is the United Nations that is at stake here. (Applause.)

And so I wanted you to know that I do carry with me in my heart every single day and night concern over these Americans, concern over our kids in the Armed Services over there; always, however, with great pride in their service. These are not easy times internationally. And, again, I'm blessed to be supported by the American people in a support that transcends -- thank God -- transcends party politics.

Now, back to where we started. Please go out, work hard, and send Congressman Stan Parris back to the Congress of United States. (Applause.)

Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

END

8:22 A.M. EST