

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2009-0166-S

FOIA Number:
2009-0166-S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 90637
Folder ID Number: 90637-005

Folder Title:
Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	0	0	0	0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	12/02/91	(b)(6)	
01b. List	Monday, December 2, 1991 [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	12/02/91	(b)(6)	
02a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	11/30/91	(b)(1)	TS
02b. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	11/30/91	(b)(1)	TS
02c. Memo	From Dick Cheney to President Bush (1 pp.)	11/04/91	(b)(1)	TS
02d. Memo	From George Bush to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (9 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	TS
03a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (2 pp.)	11/29/91	(b)(1)	C
03b. Letter	From George Bush to Cesar Gaviria Trujillo (1 pp.)	12/02/91	(b)(1)	C
04a. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Ed Madigan (2 pp.)	n.d.	~~(b)(1)~~	~~C~~
04b. Talking Points	Supplementary Talking Points for Ed Madigan (1 pp.)	n.d.	~~(b)(1)~~	~~C~~
05a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	11/30/91	(b)(1)	C

Page 1 of 2

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Pinksheet Number: dw2387

OA/ID Number: 90637-005

Date Closed: 3/5/2014

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
05b. Letter	From President Bush to Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (1 pp.)	12/02/91	(b)(1)	C
05c. Letter	From Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia to President Bush (2 pp.)	10/07/91	(b)(1)	C

Page 2 of 2

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Pinksheet Number: dw2387

OA/ID Number: 90637-005

Date Closed: 3/5/2014

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, December 2, 1991

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:15 am (45 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Real Estate Industry Association Leaders</u> (Demarest)	Roosevelt Room (TAB A)
10:30 am (45 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:15 am (15 min)	<u>Video Taping Session</u> (Rogich)	(TAB B) 459 OEOB
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Hanukkah Celebration</u> (Demarest)	(TAB C) 450 OEOB
11:55 am (5 min)	<u>Photo with Henry Nicols</u> (Demarest)	Oval Office (TAB D)
12:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (2 hr 30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Secretary Brady</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office

3:10 - Speech writers

1:00 - Andy Cart w/ Fred Ryan (2 min) (oval)

4:15 - Laurie Firestone (oval)

5pm - ED Madigan (oval)

UNP 11/27/91
Noon

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 2 December 1991

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0703	South Grounds
0704	Oval Office
1004	Roosevelt Room
1005	Oval Office
1127	Room 459, Old Executive Office Building
1157	Oval Office
1458	South Grounds
1504	Diplomatic Reception Room
1506	South Grounds
1507	Oval Office
1804	Residence

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	12/02/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014

OA/ID Number: 90637-005

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)]

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

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

DECEMBER 2nd , 1991

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT XX		AM XX		SECRETARY JAMES A. BAKER III OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 420	
INC	3:14	PM	3:16		TLKD-OK 3:15 P.M.
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT XX		XAM		MR. GEORGE W. BUSH CINCINNATI, OH. 513-621-7700 RM 1420	
INC	4:42	PM	4:54		TLKD-OK 4:52 P.M.
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT XX		XAM		MRS. LAURIE G. FIRESTONE OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 672	
INC	5:51	PM	5:51		TLKD-OK 5:51 P.M.
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT XX		XAM		MRS. ROSE M. ZAMARIA (b)(6)	
INC	5:54	PM	5:55		TLKD-OK 5:54 P.M.
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT XX		XAM		MRS. BARBARA BUSH (b)(6)	
INC	6:13	PM	6:17		TLKD-OK 6:14 P.M.
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT XX		XAM		MEDICAL UNIT OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 797	MESSAGE PASSED 7:36 P.M.
INC	7:35	PM			

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT BUSH

DECEMBER 2nd

19⁹¹

[illegible]

WASHINGTON

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

December 2, 1991

[illegible]

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 12-2-91

TIME: 11¹⁹
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Newt Gingrich

SUBJECT:

- ① very battered as human being
 - ② I know what it's like
 - ③ Problem in press is only
 - ④ 10% personality
- Newt discussed

Need C of S to your right
Balance resume

FOLLOW UP if Deliberately pragmatic
you'd need

Work with you on
specific

I ¹⁾ Didn't call to say keep
him C to right, pragmatic

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 12-2-91

TIME: 21 50

incoming/outgoing

WITH: GWB

SUBJECT: Sumner - got lots of call

sig - TS right to go

Charlie - offer to help
Black

Ron H - in N.H. but
not essential

Sam Skinner Heatside -

FOLLOW UP: _____

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 12-2-91

TIME: incoming/outgoing

WITH: Fred Maleki

SUBJECT:

argument
good, either way

person of woman :
he should go -

dis issues part 2 needs
credit card. etc

need to articulate plan,

FOLLOW UP: point of view, everyone
must come together -
need key statement

people -

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: _____

TIME: _____
incoming/outgoing

WITH: _____ - 2 - _____

SUBJECT: _____

I've been very persuasive
Now more optimistic

on night stand, but
haven't articulated it -

I can work with JS
so can Chuck -

FOLLOW UP: IF keep him - tell
him expect collegial approach -

my guess "Tetter could
make it work"

if Pleasant to work with
him - smart companion

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: _____ TIME: _____
incoming/outgoing

WITH: _____ - 3 -

SUBJECT: _____

90 % of what you
hear is "beltray"

most majority feel
should "go" on:

① abrasive, arrogant
style

② poor lot of people

FOLLOW UP: ③ last 2 weeks not
good by any standards -
tend to heap it on John
and don't like it

Might be able to build
around it - so smart

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: _____ TIME: _____
incoming/outgoing

WITH: _____

SUBJECT: _____ - 4 -

might be able to work
out -

take time to get up to
speed =

pick "people"

FOLLOW UP: _____ decided not to call

on balance - can argue
let heat of moment pass
can argue too hard
against the The general

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. List	Monday, December 2, 1991 [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	12/02/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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

Monday
December 2, 1991

- ✓ 1. 10:30 a.m. - General Scowcroft would like to see you when you have a minute.
- ✓ 2. 10:15 a.m. - Newt Gingrich would like to talk to you on the phone re: Chief of Staff and other matters. He's at home: (b)(6)
- ✓ 3. Phil Brady would like to talk to you (per the Governor's request) re: Chief of Staff
- * ✓ 4. Charlie Black would like to talk to you (the Governor said he would be calling and that you should take the call). (The Governor also said that Fred Malek would be calling, but I haven't heard from him.)
- ✓ 5. Bob Teeter is scheduled to meet with you Wednesday from 10:00 until 11:00 a.m.
- ✓ 6. Perry Bass called. Reiterated his offer to have you come hunting around Christmastime. I regretted for you. He said that their average covey is between 50 & 100 birds.

Patty Presock

* Part of team
Believe it would work
Team could probably work with John
on other hand
hope this story;
Whatever you decide can
make it work
He offers to tell him to go -

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

Monday, December 2, 1991



Volume 27, Number 188

First Session Wrapup

The first session of the 102nd Congress did not particularly distinguish itself by members' legislative accomplishments, but other dramatic events made it a year to remember.

Before adjourning at 7:05 p.m. Nov. 27, Congress cleared major bills to strengthen anti-discrimination laws, provide additional benefits to the nation's unemployed and to map out a highway and mass transit policy for the next six years. (See chart of major legislative action, below)

In the last harried week, it took several late nights — and a nearly continuous 33-hour House session — for Congress to complete action on measures that demanded attention before adjournment.

In those last hours, Democrats and Republicans played a game of legislative chicken over proposals to cut taxes to stimulate the economy. The dispute nearly scuttled plans for a pre-Thanksgiving adjournment.

Most members finally agreed that none of the proposals was ready for action, although Democratic leaders left open the possibility that Congress could return in December to work on a tax package.

Overall, members did a better job reacting to crises than setting policy. Disputes on a number of issues, such as campaign finance, energy policy, health care and crime deterrence, were left unresolved. All four are likely to top the agenda when the second session gets underway in late January of next year.

Lawmakers and the public are more likely to remember how the Congress of 1991 reacted to two very different events: the crisis in the Persian Gulf and explosive charges that a Supreme Court nominee had sexually harassed a former employee.

Members arrived in Washington in January with the United States on the verge of a military confrontation with Iraq over that country's invasion of Kuwait.

The looming war forced members to scrap plans to spend January organizing for the session. Instead members spent time debating whether Congress should give President Bush the go-ahead to take on Saddam Hussein's army. The three-day debate, that ultimately led to Congress giving Bush the authority to go to war, was solemn and generally free of partisan posturing.

Members expressed hope that the same unity could be maintained when Congress tackled some of the tough domestic issues demanding attention.

But that was not to happen. President Bush's March 6 address to a joint session of Congress proved the high-water mark in his relations with Congress.

Once attention turned to domestic issues, Democrats and Republicans threw

Notice to Subscribers

Today's issue of the *Monitor* will be the only one you will receive this week. The next issue will be dated and delivered on Monday, Dec. 9

aside bipartisanship and crossed swords over an anti-crime package, guaranteed leave for new parents and civil rights.

Democrats complained that Bush did not have a domestic agenda as the president threatened vetoes on dozens of key pieces of legislation. Democrats grew frustrated by their inability to override a Bush veto.

The president vetoed three bills during the session and Congress' failure to override any of them brought Bush's string of successful vetoes to 24 since he took office in 1989.

Bush responded in June to complaints about his domestic agenda by ripping Congress for not approving a crime bill and highway authorization measure within 100 days — a challenge he had issued in March.

But partisanship reached its apex in October, when late-surfacing charges that Clarence Thomas, Bush's choice to be a Supreme Court justice, had made sexually improper comments to Anita Hill, who had served on his staff at the Education Department and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Although Democrats had accused him of vague answers during his confirmation hearings, Thomas appeared on the way to a fairly easy Senate vote until the charges were made public.

In hearings watched by millions of

Status of Major Legislation

Bill

Status

Abortion Counseling, S 323, HR 2707

Senate passed S 323; HR 2707 vetoed

Bank Regulations, Bailout, S 543

Cleared Nov. 27

Campaign Finance, S 3, HR 3750

Awaiting conference action

Civil Rights, S 1745

Signed by president. PL 102-166

Crime, HR 3371

House approved conference report; stalled in Senate

Education Improvement, S 2, HR 3320

Awaiting Senate, House floor action

Energy, S 1220, HR 776

Awaiting Senate floor, House committee action

Extend Expiring Tax Credits, HR 3909

Cleared Nov. 27

Family, Medical Leave, S 5, HR 2

Awaiting conference action

Higher Education, S 1150, HR 3353

Awaiting Senate, House floor action

Medicaid Funding Moratorium, HR 3595

Cleared Nov. 27

Persian Gulf War resolution, H J Res 77

Signed by president. PL 102-1

Surface Transportation, HR 2950

Cleared Nov. 27

S&L Bailout Money I, S 419

Signed by president. PL 102-18

S&L Bailout Money II, HR 3435

Cleared Nov. 27

Unemployment Benefits I, HR 3575

Signed by president. PL 102-164

Unemployment Benefits II, HR 1724

Cleared Nov. 26

Americans, the Senate Judiciary panel reconvened and discussed the charges in sexually explicit language that was unprecedented for a congressional proceeding.

With the split in the Senate generally representative of public opinion, Thomas was confirmed by a 52-48 vote—one of the closest votes ever for a court nominee.

While voters were divided over how they felt about Thomas or Hill, polls showed that the trend of public opinion about Congress was clear—down.

The "throw the bums out" mentality that took shape during the 1990 elections continued to gain steam, and members did little to change voters' minds. Revelations in September that the House bank had covered more than 8,000 checks with insufficient funds led to discussions about the perks received by members of Congress.

And the Senate Ethics Committee inquiry into Alan Cranston, D-Calif., and his ties to a savings and loan operator hung over the Senate until the end of the session, when the panel reprimanded Cranston for "improper and repugnant" behavior.

The public may not have held Congress in high regard, but voters in Washington state declined an opportunity to limit the congressional terms of its delegation.

An initiative that would have forced Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D, and his seven other House colleagues to retire after 1994 was rejected after a last-minute campaign by Foley.

Here is a rundown of the legislative accomplishments of Congress in 1991:

Agriculture

Milk Price Supports. Efforts to assist the nation's dairy farmers failed during the first session, as the administration threatened to veto any bill that would increase milk price supports.

The only floor action came on an amendment to a supplemental appropriations bill (HR 3543) offered by Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt. The amendment would have raised price supports from \$10.10 per hundred pounds to \$11.10 per hundred pounds.

The amendment was substantially the same as a bill (HR 2893) approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee on Oct. 23.

In the House, leaders opted not to bring to the floor a price-support bill (HR 2837) because of administration disapproval and, ultimately, opposition from the dairy industry.

The bill approved by the House Agriculture Committee on July 16 would raise price supports to \$12.60 per hundred pounds and create a program to pay farmers not to produce.

The administration said the measure could cost consumers roughly \$2 billion in higher milk prices and hurt federal nutrition programs.

The dairy lobby objected to a special assessment to be imposed on dairy farmers to pay for the legislation.

Rural lawmakers had been trying to pass legislation to raise milk subsidies since increased production caused dairy prices to plummet. Milk prices hit a 13-year low in the spring.

Grazing Fees. Western lawmakers won another round in the battle to preserve relatively cheap access to federal lands to

graze their cattle, as House-Senate negotiators dropped language to sharply raise such fees from the Interior appropriations bill (HR 2686—PL 102-154).

The higher grazing fees were scuttled in a "corn for corn" swap in which the Senate gave up tighter restrictions on National Endowment for the Arts grants and House negotiators dropped the fee increase.

The House had added language to its version of the bill that would have more than quadrupled the grazing fees. But the Senate, during consideration of their bill, turned back an attempt to raise the fees.

The House bill would have raised the grazing fee from \$1.97 to \$8.70 per animal unit by 1995. An animal unit is the amount of forage required to feed a cow for one month. The amendment rejected in the Senate would have raised it to \$5.13 per unit.

Proposals to raise the grazing fee enraged Western members, who said it would drive ranchers out of business. But supporters of higher grazing fees said that existing fees amounted to a federal subsidy for ranchers and led to overgrazing of the West's fragile environment.

Banking

Banking Bill. One of the most difficult measures to finish before the end of the session was a bill to overhaul the nation's banking system and shore up the nearly insolvent fund that insures bank deposits. But lawmakers did clear on Nov. 27 a banking bill (S 543) just before leaving for the year.

Earlier, House members had twice rejected banking bills because of provisions that would have given banks broad new powers.

Finally, the House on Nov. 21 passed a more narrow banking bill (HR 3768) to keep the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in business with a \$30 billion loan from the Treasury and make changes in the federal deposit-insurance system.

The same day, the Senate passed its version of a bank overhaul bill (S 543), which was more comprehensive than the House measure. Originally S 543 would have permitted banks to open branch offices across state lines three years after enactment, given some banks new powers to sell insurance while closing some loopholes banks have exploited to sell insurance, and imposed new consumer requirements.

But during an end-of-the-session conference on S 543, the bill was stripped down to the provisions that lawmakers considered to be essential. The authority of the FDIC to borrow up to \$30 billion from the Treasury remained as did regulatory changes in the way the deposit insurance fund is administered.

Tax Issue Keeps Some Members in Town

Just because Congress has adjourned, that does not mean lawmakers will not be in the news in the coming weeks.

An examination of competing Democratic and Republican proposals to cut taxes heads the agenda. Tax politics almost led congressional leaders to have lawmakers return after Thanksgiving to craft an economic growth package.

Instead, House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., and Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, agreed to adjourn with the understanding that Congress could be called back into session in December to consider a tax bill.

But members said that was very unlikely. The House and Senate are scheduled to be in session briefly, on Jan. 3, before returning for good on Jan. 21 (Senate) or Jan. 22 (House).

In the meantime, at least three congressional committees plan to hold hearings in December on a variety of tax proposals. The House Ways and Means Committee is tentatively scheduled to hear this Thursday from the Bush administration's economic policy team, then receive testimony from members of Congress the next day.

By the time Congress returns in January, Campaign 1992 will already be in swing. The first presidential debate among Democratic candidates—including Sens. Tom Harkin, Iowa, and Bob Kerrey, Neb.—will be held on Dec. 15.

Politicians in Illinois and Maryland will have to formally file in December as candidates for House and Senate seats that are up for grabs in 1992. And Texas and Mississippi have congressional filing deadlines in early January.

The final measure would permit regulators to seize banks that fell below certain capital levels. The bill also would bar the FDIC from covering deposits above \$100,000 when a bank fails.

The House approved the conference report on Nov. 27 by voice vote, and the Senate approved it later in the day on a 68-15 vote.

The administration had sought broader powers for banks, but Republicans acknowledged that the impending congressional adjournment meant Congress could only get through a narrow bill.

S&L Funds. In one of its last acts before leaving for the year, Congress cleared legislation (HR 3435) that would ensure that federal regulators have sufficient funds to close down failing savings and loans until the spring.

The administration has said the agency needs a total of \$80 billion to close more than 300 thrifts.

But approving S&L bailout money is one of the most unpopular votes a member takes, and an earlier version of the bill that would have provided an additional \$80 billion won only narrow approval from the House Banking Committee on Nov. 20.

With an adjournment looming, House and Senate leaders agreed on a bill that would provide such sums as necessary or requested until April 1. A cap of \$25 billion was placed on how much could be spent.

The House passed the bill by voice vote on Nov. 27, and the Senate followed with a 44-33 vote to clear the measure.

Lawmakers thus avoided having to vote on a bill with a specific dollar amount but set themselves up to have to return to the issue early next year.

Truth-in-Savings. Financial institutions would be required to state clearly the terms and fees on deposit accounts under provisions included in the banking bill that eventually cleared — S 543.

The House passed similar separate legislation (HR 2654) on Sept. 24.

The provisions would require banks, thrifts and credit unions to disclose the annual percentage yield, the minimum balance required to receive that rate and the annual rate of simple interest.

Money Laundering. The House on June 11 passed a bill (HR 26) designed to help banking regulators crack down on banks and bank officers convicted of money laundering.

The measure would authorize banking regulators to revoke the charter of or appoint a conservator for an institution convicted of money-laundering schemes. Bank officers could face a lifetime ban from working in a financial institution if convicted.

The measure would also require the Treasury Department to report on the

feasibility of withdrawing \$50 and \$100 bills from circulation. And would allow states to seize certain assets, such as cash or deposits, from individuals convicted of money laundering.

A broad Senate bill (S 543) overhauling banking regulations initially contained similar provisions addressing money laundering, but they were stripped out of the bill during conference.

House and Senate lawmakers had reached a consensus on money laundering penalties in 1990, but last-minute add-ons to that bill and election-eve politics killed the measure in October.

Limited Partnerships. Legislation (HR 1885) that would curb abuses that have occurred as limited partnership ventures have been reorganized, or "rolled up," passed the House on Nov. 5.

In a roll-up, several partnerships — designed as long-term, non-traded investments — are reorganized into a single publicly traded investment, usually a stock offering. Such stocks have generally fared poorly in securities markets, costing the original investors more than \$1 billion. Meanwhile, critics charge, the general partners of such deals have reaped excessive management fees and have boosted their equity positions at the expense of the limited, or non-management, partners.

HR 1885 would require that limited partners that oppose the roll-up be offered alternative compensation, such as bonds or notes, instead of having to accept a stock issue that may lose value.

Similar legislation (S 1423) has been introduced by Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., chairman of the Senate Banking Committee's Securities Subcommittee, but has not gone anywhere.

Taylor Confirmation. The Senate on Oct. 22 confirmed William Taylor as chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Taylor replaced L. William Seidman, who stepped down Oct. 16 after a six-year term. Taylor's term will expire Feb. 28, 1993.

Taylor was the top bank regulator for the Federal Reserve Board before being nominated to head the FDIC.

He is expected to continue most FDIC policies on dealing with failed banks, which have been failing at a rate of 200 annually.

Clarke Confirmation. The Senate Banking Committee on Nov. 6 voted 9-12 along party lines to reject Robert C. Clarke for another term as chief regulator of federally chartered banks.

Clarke has served as comptroller of the currency since 1986 and supervised the banking industry during a time of record losses. Democrats blame Clarke for the losses; Republicans attribute them to the faltering economy in the Southwest.

Before the vote, Chairman Donald W.

Riegle, D-Mich., said the nominee's stewardship had resulted in hundreds of bank failures. "Mr. Clarke's policies cost billions to the FDIC," said Riegle, by failing to stop banks from investing in risky real estate ventures that ultimately went sour.

But Republicans argued that Riegle had a political vendetta against Clarke and was trying to place the blame for the banking industry's problems on the Bush administration.

The panel also voted 9-12 against sending the nomination to the floor with an unfavorable recommendation.

Budget

Budget Overview. With broad spending limits for defense, foreign aid and domestic programs set by the 1990 budget agreement, Congress was able to avoid the all-out battles of years past over annual appropriations.

And the 1990 budget deal obviated any need for Congress to deal with a contentious deficit-reduction measure.

But, even though the agreement made their lives easier, lawmakers chafed under the rigid limits imposed by the budget deal. With the military threat

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

Managing Editor: Brian Nutting

Senior Editor: Robert Healy

News Editors: Amy Stern, Elizabeth Helfgott

Senior Reporters: Thomas Galvin, Christine

C. Lawrence, Richard Sammon

Reporters: Elizabeth A. Palmer, Andrew Taylor

Editorial Assistants: David Masci, Catherine Palar

Published by Congressional Quarterly Inc.

Chairman: Andrew Barnes

Vice Chairman: Andrew P. Corty

Editor and Publisher: Neil Skene

Executive Editor: Robert W. Merry

The *Congressional Monitor* is published Monday through Friday when Congress is in session and is available only by subscription for \$1,198 per year. Each additional copy delivered to the same address is \$375 per year. This fee includes hand-delivery in downtown Washington or first-class mail beyond the delivery area. To subscribe, call 887-6279.

Subscribers in the Washington, D.C., area should call our Customer Service Department at 887-8626 before 9:30 a.m. on any day they do not receive a *Congressional Monitor*.

Subscribers also receive access to a *Hotline* question and answer service (202) 887-8515; a 24-hour tape recording of the day's highlights on Capitol Hill (202) 887-8518; and *Congress in Print* — a weekly listing of committee publications.

Copyright 1991, Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1414 22nd Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 887-8500.

Appropriations Bills Compared

(Amounts are in billions of dollars)

	FY 1991 Enacted	Bush Request	FY 1992 House Bill	FY 1992 Senate Bill	FY 1992 Enacted	% Change FY92 vs. FY91	% Change FY92 vs. Request
Agriculture	\$52.16	\$52.58	\$52.57	\$53.12	\$52.52	0.7	-0.1
Commerce/Justice/State	19.32	22.34	20.97	22.12	21.93	13.5	-1.9
Defense	268.98	270.95	270.57	270.26	269.91	0.3	-0.4
District of Columbia	.55	.68	.70	.70	.70	28.0	2.5
Energy	20.16	21.61	21.49	21.98	21.84	8.3	1.1
Foreign Operations	15.39	15.53 ¹	15.20	14.03 ²	14.03 ²	-8.9	-9.6
Interior	11.74	11.60	12.72	12.64	12.52	6.7	8.0
Labor/HHS/Education	182.18	200.61	203.85	204.78	204.92	12.5	2.1
Legislative	2.16	2.09	1.81 ³	2.31	2.31	6.7	10.1
Military Construction	8.36	8.56	8.48	8.47	8.56	2.4	0.0
Transportation	12.99	15.11	14.17	14.44	14.30	10.1	-5.3
Treasury/Postal	20.91	19.99	19.63	19.88	19.88	-4.9	-0.5
VA/HUD/Ind. Agencies	78.01	82.13	80.93	80.98	80.94	3.8	-1.5
TOTAL	\$692.90	\$723.78	\$723.09	\$725.71	\$724.45	4.6	0.1

¹ The figure does not include the administration's request of \$12.1 billion for the Export-Import Bank to provide loans abroad.

² Annualized level. Congress appropriated funding through March 31, 1992, in a continuing resolution (H. J. Res. 360).

³ The House figure does not include funding for Senate operations.

NOTE: The figures do not include \$19.8 billion in fiscal 1991 supplemental appropriations, made mostly to cover Persian Gulf War costs.

SOURCE: House Appropriations Committee

from the Soviet Union ebbing, Democrats and some Republicans wanted to shift funds from the defense budget to pay for domestic initiatives, but the budget deal stood in the way.

By the end of the year, President Bush and congressional leaders were considering whether to reopen the budget pact in 1992 to accommodate changes in defense needs and to meet pressing domestic problems at home.

Appropriations. After a quick start, Congress cleared just three fiscal 1992 spending bills before the new fiscal year began on Oct. 1.

The delay forced members to approve three short-term funding measures to keep the government running. Although such resolutions are often used as vehicles to move controversial legislation, appropriators were able to keep them free of extraneous provisions.

Twelve of the regular spending bills were cleared by Nov. 23, and funds for the 13th — foreign operations — were provided through March 31, 1992, in a continuing appropriations resolution.

Overall, spending limits imposed by the budget deal kept fiscal 1992 funding levels at or close to fiscal 1991 levels.

• **Agriculture, Nutrition.** Nearly \$53 billion was appropriated for agriculture and nutrition programs for fiscal 1992 (HR 2698 — PL 102-142).

Of that amount, almost \$32 billion is slated for nutrition programs, including \$22 billion for food stamps and \$2.6 billion for the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program.

About \$12 billion is provided for agriculture programs, including \$7.3 billion

to pay for farm subsidies.

• **Commerce, Justice, State.** Congress cleared a \$21.9 billion bill (HR 2608 — PL 102-140) for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State and the federal judiciary.

The law provides \$9.3 billion for Justice; \$3.8 billion for State; nearly \$3 billion for Commerce; and \$2.3 billion for the federal judiciary.

The House rejected an attempt by Republican members to strip funding for the Small Business Administration and several other projects that Dan Burton, R-Ind., said were laden with pork.

• **Defense.** Congress cleared a measure (HR 2521 — PL 102-172) that provides \$269.9 billion for defense programs.

Combined with defense-related spending included in other appropriations bills, the defense budget for fiscal 1992 is \$291 billion, about the level requested by the Bush administration.

But priorities within the overall total were shifted. For example, \$4.2 billion was included for the Strategic Defense Initiative anti-missile system, about \$1 billion less than the Bush request.

No money was provided for building new B-2 stealth bombers, although \$1.8 billion was included to keep the production lines operating. And \$1 billion was placed in escrow should Congress decide to approve production of a bomber.

Lawmakers avoided a certain veto by President Bush by dropping House-passed language that would have allowed privately funded abortions in overseas military hospitals.

• **District of Columbia.** It took two tries, but Congress cleared a spending bill

(HR 3291 — PL 102-111) for the District of Columbia.

The measure provides \$700 million in federal funds for the city and approves the spending of \$3.9 billion in locally raised revenues.

An earlier bill (HR 2699) was vetoed by President Bush because it would have allowed locally raised revenues to be used for abortions. Congress did not attempt to override the veto.

• **Energy, Water Development.** A \$21.9 billion measure (HR 2427 — PL 102-104) that provides fiscal 1992 funds for energy and water projects includes \$484 million for the development of a giant atom smasher in Texas.

The spiraling costs for the superconducting super collider, which is being built to help scientists discover the origin of matter, led some members to try to kill federal support for the project. Those efforts failed, although the appropriation is \$50 million less than requested by President Bush.

Overall, the measure provides \$12 billion for defense-related programs at the Department of Energy and \$9.9 billion for domestic programs.

• **Interior.** Lawmakers cleared a \$12.3 billion Interior appropriations bill (HR 2686 — PL 102-154). The measure provides \$6.1 billion for the Interior Department.

Of that amount, the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management receive \$1.4 billion and \$910 million, respectively.

Nearly \$2.3 billion is included in the measure for the U.S. Forest Service, including \$1.3 billion to manage the na-

tional forest system.

● **Labor, HHS, Education.** Congress cleared a measure (HR 3839 — PL 102-170) to fund the fiscal 1992 activities of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, after President Bush vetoed an earlier bill (HR 2707) over abortion language.

HR 3839 includes \$204.9 billion for the departments, including about \$103 billion for Medicaid and Medicare. The Education Department is slated to receive \$27.8 billion, while \$7.5 billion is provided for the Labor Department.

HR 2707 would have blocked enforcement of Bush administration rules that bar abortion counseling at family planning clinics that receive federal aid. The House tried to override the veto, but the 276-156 vote was 12 votes shy of the two-thirds majority needed.

● **Legislative Branch.** The \$2.3 billion spending bill (HR 2506 — PL 102-90) for the legislative branch includes a \$23,200 pay raise for members of the Senate.

House and Senate salaries were different during the first part of 1991 because the House had approved a pay raise for its members along with a ban on honoraria.

HR 2506 boosts Senate salaries to \$125,100 — the same level as House members. The measure also bars senators from pocketing fees for speeches to special interest groups.

● **Military Construction.** Spending levels in the \$8.6 billion measure (HR 2426 — PL 102-136) for military construction are similar to those proposed by President Bush. But lawmakers differed on the specifics. For example, members included \$133 million less for overseas construction than Bush requested, arguing that U.S. allies should cover more of the costs.

● **Transportation.** Congress cleared a bill (HR 2942 — PL 102-143) that provides \$14.3 billion in taxpayer funds in fiscal 1992 for transportation programs.

The measure also appropriates about \$16.8 billion from the user-supported Highway Trust Fund and \$1.9 billion from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

● **Treasury, Postal Service.** A \$19.9 billion measure (HR 2622 — PL 102-141) for the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, Executive Office of the President and several other agencies includes a provision that requires states to adopt federal health-care guidelines designed to deter the spread of the AIDS virus.

The provision is a softened version of Senate-approved language that would have required AIDS-infected health-care workers to inform their patients of their illness before performing surgery.

Overall, the measure provides \$9.6 billion for the Treasury Department, \$8.7 billion for the Office of Personnel Man-

agement and \$470 million to reimburse the U.S. Postal Service for subsidizing mail rates, mostly for nonprofit groups.

● **Veterans Affairs, HUD.** After a yearlong battle, lawmakers agreed to provide the space station *Freedom* \$2 billion for fiscal 1992.

The money was included in an \$80.95 billion measure (HR 2519 — PL 102-139) for the Departments of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and independent agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The House Appropriations Committee had voted to terminate the space station, saying the government could not afford it. But funds for the project were reinstated on the House floor, partly by cutting other NASA programs.

Overall, the measure provides \$32.5 billion for the VA, \$23.8 billion for HUD, \$6.7 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency and about \$14.3 billion for NASA.

● **Foreign Aid.** Congress did not pass a separate foreign aid appropriations bill for fiscal 1992. Instead, funds for foreign aid programs were included in the continuing resolution cleared Oct. 24. That resolution (H J Res 360 — PL 102-145) continues foreign aid programs at their fiscal 1991 level through the end of March 1992.

An Israeli request for \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees was at the root of the decision to put off the spending bill. The Israeli government requested the loan guarantees in September, but President Bush asked Congress to wait four months before acting on the request.

The House passed a \$15.2 billion foreign aid bill (HR 2621) on June 19. But Senate leaders deferred action on the fiscal 1992 foreign aid bill as a part of an agreement with the administration.

While Bush did not indicate that he opposed the Israeli request, he did want consideration of the loan put off until a Middle East peace conference took place.

● **Supplemental Funding Bills.** Congress cleared three fiscal 1991 measures to help pay for the Persian Gulf War and provide additional benefits for military personnel and one for fiscal 1992.

● **One catch-all \$5.4 billion bill** (HR 1281 — PL 102-27) provided aid to war allies, about \$1 billion in benefits for military personnel and supplemental funding for a host of domestic initiatives.

The bill, cleared March 22, provided Turkey and Israel with \$200 million and \$650 million, respectively. About \$655 million was allocated for military personnel and veterans' benefits.

The measure also lifted the \$425 million spending cap on a program that gives U.S. exporters surplus commodities,

mostly wheat, to make up for the losses they incur when they sell in overseas markets subsidized by foreign governments.

● **Another bill** (HR 1282 — PL 102-28) that cleared March 22 provided \$43 billion to help pay for the costs of the gulf conflict.

The measure appropriated \$15 billion in taxpayer funds and allowed the administration to use about \$28 billion in foreign contributions to cover war expenses.

● **Lawmakers on May 22 cleared a third bill** (HR 2251 — PL 102-55) to provide \$572 million to help Kurdish refugees who fled Iraqi troops and settled in camps in Iran, Turkey and U.S.-controlled areas of Iraq.

● **Fiscal 1992 Supplemental.** Congress cleared a \$6.9 billion fiscal 1992 supplemental bill (H J Res 157) in the waning hours of the session after reaching an agreement with the Bush administration on spending levels.

The bill would allocate \$4 billion to cover outstanding costs of the Persian Gulf War, \$995 million to provide emergency payments to farmers and \$800 million to aid communities hit by natural disasters.

Another \$898 million could be spent for farm relief and disaster assistance only if the White House requested it and designated the money as emergency spending.

Members had to drop several controversial provisions to reach a deal with the administration, including language that would have allowed abortions in overseas U.S. military hospitals if the procedure was privately funded.

Commerce

● **Cable Television.** For the second consecutive year, the clock ran out on attempts to reregulate the cable television industry.

Senate leaders had hoped to pass a cable bill (S 12) late in the session, but they demurred in the face of a likely filibuster. The Senate leadership hopes to bring up the bill early next year.

The House, which had passed a cable bill in 1990, did not act this year. The House Energy and Commerce Committee is awaiting Senate action before moving its bill (HR 1303).

The Senate Commerce Committee approved S 12 on May 14. The measure would regulate basic rates for cable systems that face little competition, impose customer service standards and permit regulation of rates for other cable channels if the Federal Communications Commission found prices to be unreasonable. It also includes language, strongly opposed by the cable industry, that would require cable operators to carry local programming or allow local broadcasters to charge for the programming.

The administration opposes the bill

and instead backs proposals to boost cable competition by allowing telephone companies to enter the business.

Backers of reregulation say that since the industry was deregulated in 1984, cable rates have skyrocketed and service has worsened.

'900 Numbers.' The Senate on Oct. 29 passed legislation (S 1579) to curb abuses in the burgeoning pay-per-call telephone industry, but a similar measure (HR 3490) failed to reach the House floor.

The bills would give the Federal Communications Commission authority to regulate the "900-number" industry and would require that callers to such services be allowed to hang up without charge after hearing an introductory message outlining the costs of a call and the services provided.

The measures would also bar telephone companies from disconnecting telephone service for failure to pay 900-number charges.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved its bill (HR 3490) on Oct. 8.

Telephone Solicitations. Legisla-

tion to protect consumers from unwanted telephone solicitations, including so-called junk faxes, cleared the Senate on Nov. 27. The House had passed the bill the previous day.

The measure (S 1462) was expanded to include similar provisions of an earlier House-passed bill (HR 1304) aimed at freeing consumers from unwanted calls by salesmen and other solicitors.

Under the bill, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) would be required to devise rules to prevent the unwanted solicitations. Such alternatives could include a national database that includes a "do not call list."

The measure would also bar the use of automated telephone dialers that have the capacity to place as many as 1,000 pre-recorded solicitations per day.

The House passed HR 1304 on Nov. 18. The Senate passed an earlier version of S 1462 on Nov. 7.

Telemarketing Fraud. The Senate passed on Nov. 27 a bill (S 1392) aimed at curbing customers' loss of an estimated \$1 billion each year from telemarketing fraud.

The bill would direct the Federal

Trade Commission to issue regulations barring fraudulent telemarketing practices and would give consumers recourse after they are bilked. The measure would allow consumers to demand refunds for undelivered goods and allow them to cancel telephone purchases.

The bill would also give states authority to enforce the new rules and allow states and private citizens to sue telemarketers for damages.

A similar bill (HR 3203) gained approval from the House Energy and Commerce Committee on Nov. 20, but did not make it to the floor.

The House measure would direct the Federal Trade Commission to issue rules that bar certain deceptive telemarketing practices and "coercive or abusive" calls. The measure would also allow states and private citizens to sue telemarketers for damages and force a stop to illegal activities.

Telemarketing fraud language was incorporated in the Senate version of the crime bill (S 1241) but was dropped in conference.

Caller ID. House and Senate committees approved bills designed to protect the privacy of telephone customers by limiting the use of caller identification devices.

The measures (HR 1305, S 652) would give consumers the option of blocking disclosure of their phone numbers to Caller ID subscribers.

Supporters of the legislation said that new technologies allow businesses to use Caller ID to gather information about callers, including names, addresses and consumer preferences. Such information could be compiled into lists, leading to unwanted solicitations.

Consumers who call 800- or 900-numbers are especially susceptible targets for marketing solicitations.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved HR 1305 on July 30; the Senate Judiciary Committee approved S 652 on Oct. 31.

Opposition remains from some lawmakers who say that the measures would protect people who make obscene phone calls from being revealed through Caller ID devices.

Foreign Takeovers. Legislation that would toughen a 1988 law designed to restrict foreign takeovers of U.S. companies important to national security got underway during the first session.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved on Nov. 20 the bill (HR 2624) on a largely party-line vote of 25-17, with Republicans arguing that the measure would deter foreign investment and cost jobs.

Supporters of the bill said that the bill would preserve U.S. production capacity in industries crucial to national defense.

1992 House Schedule

(Senate schedule not available at press time)

Congressional recesses are in boldface type

Dates are inclusive

Jan. 3	House reconvenes (<i>pro forma session</i>)
Jan. 6-21	District Work Period
Jan. 20	Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday
Jan. 22	House reconvenes
Feb. 8-17	District Work Period
Feb. 12	Lincoln's Birthday
Feb. 17	Washington's Birthday
April 13-26	District Work Period
April 17	Good Friday
April 18	Passover
April 19	Easter Sunday
May 22-25	District Work Period
May 25	Memorial Day
July 3-6	District Work Period
July 4	Independence Day
July 13-17	Democratic National Convention
Aug. 13-Sept. 8	District Work Period
Aug. 17-21	Republican National Convention
Sept. 7	Labor Day
Sept. 28	Rosh Hashanah
Oct. 2	Adjournment Target Date
Oct. 7	Yom Kippur
Oct. 12	Columbus Day
Nov. 3	Election Day

SOURCE: House Democratic Whip

The bill would expand provisions, known collectively as the Exon-Florio amendment, in the 1988 trade act that give the president the authority to block foreign takeovers. The bill would allow the president to nullify takeovers that have already occurred and would broaden the powers of a government panel charged with reviewing foreign takeovers.

Critics contended that the administration had rarely invoked the law, despite what they said was a rash of foreign acquisitions of high technology firms.

The Senate took no action on similar legislation.

Lawmakers included a permanent extension of the Exon-Florio amendment in a short-term reauthorization of the 1950 Defense Production Act (HR 991 — PL 102-99).

Radio Spectrum. The House on July 9 passed legislation (HR 531) to open portions of the government-held radio spectrum to commercial use. Bill sponsors said the newly available spectrum would help spur development of new communications technologies.

But an impasse over how to assign the spectrum held up Senate action. The House bill would assign the airwaves through the existing lottery system.

The administration was pushing a bill (HR 1407) that would allocate the spectrum by auctioning it to the highest bidder, saying that the spectrum is a public resource and that such auctions would raise badly needed revenues. But opponents of auctioning said that that mechanism would favor big companies.

The federal government presently controls about 40 percent of the airwaves, principally for use by the Defense Department and the Federal Aviation Administration. The legislation would provide room on the spectrum for new technologies, such as high-definition television and new wireless telephone systems.

The Senate Commerce Committee approved companion legislation (S 218) on May 14.

Product Liability. Legislation to create a set of uniform standards under which manufacturers could be held liable for injuries from faulty products gained approval from the Senate Commerce Committee on Oct. 3.

The bill (S 640) would establish federal standards on awarding damages, impose limits on each party's liability where there is more than one defendant and create incentives for parties to settle out of court.

But the action was the high-water mark for the legislation, which advocates have been trying to move for the past decade.

Supporters of tort reform say that high jury awards have driven up liability insurance costs for business, reducing

U.S. competitiveness and deterring development of new products.

Opponents say the proposal, which is aimed at curbing jury awards and deterring frivolous lawsuits, would assault consumer rights by making it harder for those harmed by dangerous or defective products. They add that the threat of large awards helps keep products safe.

'Baby Bells.' The seven Bell telephone companies scored victories in their quest to enter new fields of business in both the Senate and in federal court this year.

The largest coup occurred when the "Baby Bells" won a federal court case on Oct. 7 that allows them to enter the burgeoning electronic information market. The companies can now own and transmit over phone lines a range of information services, including databases and video programming.

The court ruling raised the ire of consumer groups, who argued that the Bells will use profits from their local telephone monopolies to underwrite their new ventures and create unfair competition.

In the wake of the decision, several House members unveiled proposals that would give the Bells new business opportunities, while protecting consumers and potential competitors, but no further action occurred.

The Senate on June 5 passed a bill (S 173) that would allow the Bells to manufacture advanced telecommunications equipment. Supporters say that the measure would help the United States gain a better competitive edge in global telecommunications. The bill passed over the objections of small- and mid-size telecommunications manufacturers and consumer groups. The Senate measure does not address the Bells' entry into the information services field.

Congress

Campaign Finance. Legislation to overhaul campaign finance laws passed the House and the Senate but stalled because of GOP opposition. The bills (HR 3750, S 3), which were crafted by the Democrats, would set voluntary spending limits for House and Senate campaigns and provide public funds as an incentive for compliance.

President Bush promised to veto any bill that limits campaign spending or provides taxpayer-paid financing.

The House bill, passed Nov. 25, would establish a voluntary spending limit of \$600,000 for House candidates. Those who agreed to the cap would be eligible for up to \$200,000 in public financing.

To qualify for matching funds, candidates could accept no more than \$200,000 from political action committees (PACs).

The Senate bill (S 3), passed on May 23, would institute voluntary spending limits ranging from \$950,000 to \$5.5 million for Senate general elections, depending on a state's population. PACs would be forbidden to contribute to candidates. If the PAC ban were overturned in courts, the groups would be limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.

Senate Pay, Honoraria. Senators voted in July to grant themselves a huge pay raise while at the same time banning the pocketing of speaking fees.

The pay raise and honoraria ban were added to the fiscal 1992 spending bill for the legislative branch (HR 2506 — PL 102-90).

The increase in annual pay from \$101,900 to \$125,100 put senators' salaries back on a par with the House.

The 53-45 vote on July 17 culminated a 15-year drive by public interest groups to ban honoraria — a step taken by the House just two years earlier.

Ethics Scandals. The Senate Ethics Committee in November voted to reprimand Alan Cranston, D-Calif., for inappropriate behavior on behalf of a savings and loan owner, ending an investigation that often turned an uncomfortable glare on the workings of the Senate.

Cranston was one of five senators — dubbed the "Keating Five" — investigated by the Ethics panel for ties to Charles H. Keating Jr., an S&L owner who had frequent run-ins with federal regulators in the late 1980s.

The charges centered on whether the five intervened with top thrift regulators on behalf of Keating in exchange for his political contributions.

In February, the panel ended the investigations against Donald W. Riegle, D-Mich.; Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz.; John McCain, R-Ariz.; and John Glenn, D-Ohio, saying the senators had used poor judgment. It also concluded that substantial evidence existed that Cranston had acted improperly.

In the midst of the investigation, Cranston announced that due to health reasons he had decided not to seek reelection in 1992. He also gave up his majority whip position.

The Cranston case was the longest, but not the only ethics scandal that Congress struggled with in 1991.

• **House Bank.** House members were caught in an imbroglio over check-cashing abuses at the House bank. The General Accounting Office (GAO) reported in September that during a one-year period, 8,331 checks were written on accounts that had insufficient funds.

As the furor grew, Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., and Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, R-Ill., decided to shut down the bank and send the bank records to the House ethics committee for investigation. The committee's examination of

Membership Changes, 102nd Congress, 1st Session

SENATE

Member	Party	Died	Resigned	Successor	Party	Appointed	Sworn In
Pete Wilson, Calif.	R		1/7/91	John Seymour	R	1/7/91	1/10/91
John Heinz, Pa.	R	4/4/91		Harris L. Wofford Jr.	D	5/8/91	5/9/91

HOUSE

Member	Party	Died	Resigned	Successor	Party	Elected	Sworn In
Silvio O. Conte, Mass.	R	2/8/91		John Oliver	D	6/4/91	6/18/91
Edward Madigan, Ill.	R		3/8/91	Thomas W. Ewing	R	6/2/91	6/10/91
Steve Bartlett, Texas	R		3/11/91	Sam Johnson	R	5/18/91	5/22/91
Morris K. Udall, Ariz.	D		5/4/91	Ed Pastor	D	9/24/91	10/3/91
William H. Gray III, Pa.	D		9/11/91	Lucien E. Blackwell	D	11/5/91	11/13/91
D. French Slaughter Jr., Va.	R		11/5/91	George F. Allen	R	11/5/91	11/12/91

the records is expected to last well into 1992, and ethics charges against individual members are possible.

• **Sen. D'Amato.** The Senate Ethics panel in July ended an inquiry of charges that Alfonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y., improperly using his position to help campaign contributors, friends and family. The committee rebuked the senator for running his office in an "improper and inappropriate manner" but said there was not enough evidence to charge him with breaking any rules.

Confirmation Process. The Senate Judiciary Committee's highly publicized hearings in mid-October on the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court sparked discussion on how Congress might better go about its constitutional duty of confirming or rejecting presidential nominees.

On Oct. 24, the Senate approved a measure (S Res 202) that orders a special counsel to investigate the suspected leaks about the sexual harassment charges against Thomas. No report is due until after 1992. The resolution, which does not require the president's signature, requires the special counsel to look into leaks of confidential information involving the Ethics Committee investigation of the "Keating Five" affair.

In late October, Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, named a special Senate task force, headed by Rules Committee Wendell H. Ford, D-Ky., to recommend changes in the confirmation process.

Arrivals, Departures. Six new House members were elected in special elections in the last year. Two senators were appointed to fill vacancies left by death or resignation. (See chart, above)

At the end of the session, the Senate party lineup was 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans — a gain of one for the Democrats compared to the lineup in January.

The House party ratio was 268 Democrats, 166 Republicans and one Independ-

ent — a gain of one for the Democrats.

Defense

Defense Budget. The Senate cleared a \$291 billion fiscal 1992 defense authorization bill (HR 2100), adopting the conference agreement on Nov. 22. The House agreed to the final measure on Nov. 18.

Several controversial items were dropped from the bill in conference to secure President Bush's approval, and the bill also includes revised programs for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and the B-2 stealth bomber.

A last minute proposal to provide about \$1 billion in aid to the Soviet Union from the defense budget, which was crafted by Les Aspin, D-Wis., and Sam Nunn, D-Ga., the chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees respectively, generated a groundswell of opposition and was dropped from the conference agreement.

Conferees also agreed to drop a provision in the House bill that would have allowed members of the military and their dependents to get abortions at overseas military hospitals if they paid for them. Though both the House and Senate had majorities in favor of the provision, Bush threatened to veto the bill over the issue, and members decided they did not have the support to override his veto.

• **B-2 Bomber.** Conferees sweated out an agreement on the controversial bat-winged plane. But the debate is far from over and the issue will arise again during next year's defense budget battle.

Lawmakers authorized a total of \$4.4 billion for the B-2 program: \$1.8 billion to keep production lines at Northrop Corp. open, \$1.6 billion for continued research and development, and \$1 billion to buy one more bomber, if both chambers vote to do so in the future.

• **SDI.** Conferees approved a radical \$4.2 billion restructuring of the anti-missile defense program. The final agree-

ment would order the construction of 100 ground-based interceptors to be deployed at a single site by 1996 or as soon as technology permits.

It also backs negotiations with the Soviet Union on the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty to permit deployment of a more extensive ground-based defense.

European Forces. The Senate ratified the landmark Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (Treaty Doc. 102-8) on Nov. 25. The treaty, signed in Paris last November, would make deep cutbacks in the military presence of both the NATO alliance and the former Warsaw Pact countries in Europe.

Along with the historic treaty, members approved a set of reservations or conditions that explain what the Senate expects from the president should world conditions change. For example, should a Soviet republic that possesses some of the weapons addressed by the treaty break away from the Soviet Union and refuse to abide by the treaty, the Senate has called on the president to get its approval of any changes to the pact.

Under the treaty, former Warsaw Pact countries would have to dispose of some 20,000 pieces of conventional military hardware, including tanks, armored combat vehicles, airplanes and helicopters. In comparison, the United States and its NATO allies would only have to dispose of about 3,000 pieces, because they had far fewer weapons in Europe.

The Senate also cleared on Nov. 27 legislation (HR 3807) that would give the president the authority to transfer to NATO forces some of the U.S. military equipment that exceeds treaty limits. In turn, old NATO equipment would be scrapped to stay within the pact's parameters.

The final version includes \$500 million to aid the Soviet Union.

Base Closings. Congress in 1991 revisited the politically painful process of closing domestic bases. After four months

of deliberation, lawmakers approved a proposal to close 34 military installations — 25 of them major — and realign 37 others. The closings and consolidations would save an estimated \$1.5 billion annually after fiscal 1998.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, responding to provisions in the fiscal 1991 defense authorization (PL 101-510), on April 15 submitted a list of bases to close to an eight-member independent commission, also established by that law. The commission reviewed the list for two months, deleted four bases, and sent it on to Congress.

Under a procedure established by Congress to insulate itself from the unpopular business of closing military bases, members were only able to cast an all-or-nothing vote on whether to reject the entire list. And, over the objections of many members who were going to lose bases in their own districts, the House voted 60-364 on July 30 against a resolution (H J Res 308) that would have blocked the base closings.

Another round of base closings will take place in 1993.

Gulf War. In its first action of 1991, Congress on Jan. 12 authorized the use of U.S. military force to end Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. It was the first time since World War II that Congress directly confronted the issue of sending large numbers of Americans into combat.

The votes came after three days of emotional and intense debate on whether the use of force was necessary at that time or whether trade and import sanctions should be given more time to work. Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990.

By a vote of 250-183, the House passed the resolution (H J Res 77 — PL 102-1) that gave the president the authority to launch the war; the Senate vote was 52-47.

Four days after passage, the United States and its allies began the air war on Iraq, which was followed by a ground war offensive launched Feb. 23. The ground campaign lasted 100 hours and led to the Iraqis' defeat.

District of Columbia

D.C. Funding Formula. Congress sent to the president a historic multi-year funding formula for determining the federal government's annual payment to the District of Columbia. The funds are given to the city to reimburse it for the cost of hosting the tax-exempt federal government.

The House passed the bill (HR 2123 — PL 102-102) on June 11, and the Senate cleared the legislation on Aug. 2.

The measure authorizes \$630 million for the District for fiscal 1992, \$100 million more than in fiscal 1991. More importantly, the annual payment to the city for fiscal 1993-95 has been set at 24 per-

cent of locally generated revenue.

The idea of establishing a formula to determine the District's federal payment has been debated since the 1940s. But not until the election in 1990 of D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon, with her pledge to "clean house," did Congress seriously consider the idea.

Final passage of the bill was seen as a congressional vote of confidence in Dixon's new administration. Disenchantment with Dixon's predecessor, Marion S. Barry Jr., had led to a freeze in the growth of the federal allotment during fiscal 1988-90.

D.C. Budget Autonomy. Legislation that would provide the District of Columbia government with more control over its budget was approved Nov. 19 by the House District of Columbia Committee.

Under the bill (HR 3581), the District's expenditure of local revenues would no longer be subject to the approval of Congress and the administration. Both branches would still have a say over how the city spends its federal payment.

The bill also would eliminate the congressional review period for civil and criminal laws that have been approved by the D.C. Council and signed by the mayor.

D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon said the existing process requires city leaders to gear a budget to the approval of individual members of Congress.

No comparable Senate bill was acted on.

Economic Affairs

Tax 'Extenders.' During the end-of-the-session rush, both chambers quickly approved and cleared legislation (HR 3909) on Nov. 27 to continue 12 popular tax breaks that are due to expire at the end of 1991. In an unusual move to block any unrelated amendments to the bill, Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, obtained an agreement that permitted the Senate to give final congressional approval to the legislation without a formal vote once the House passed the measure.

The Bush administration said it approves of the legislation.

The bill would extend for six months — until June 30, 1992 — certain tax breaks, including tax credits for construction of low-income rental housing and investments in solar or geothermal energy. Tax credits for expenses involved in the clinical testing of "orphan drugs" — those needed by relatively few individuals — would also be renewed.

To offset the \$3.2 billion in revenues that would be lost over five years, corporations with a taxable income of at least \$1 million would have to make higher quarterly tax payments than currently required by law.

Taxes. In the first part of the ses-

sion, Congress seemed content to leave the tax code alone, as lawmakers clearly did not want to revisit the budget battles of 1990. But as the end of the session drew near and the economy remained stagnant, members began to talk about tax relief for the middle class. And, in the last week of the session, the move to deal with taxes gained such strength that leaders seriously considered calling Congress back into session in December.

Ultimately, leaders agreed to hold hearings on various proposals during December and left the door open for a December session, although that appeared unlikely.

• **Tax Fairness.** In an effort by the Democrats to make middle-class tax relief a major issue during the coming presidential election year, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., and other key Democrats proposed a temporary tax cut for America's middle-class workers.

Rostenkowski's plan, outlined on Nov. 7, would create a new top tax rate of 35 percent for high-income households (\$145,000 for a married couple filing jointly). Currently, the top tax rate is 31 percent.

On Nov. 6, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, introduced his own tax fairness plan that includes a \$300-per-child tax credit and incentives for contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts. Bentsen proposed paying for the tax cuts by a 5 percent reduction in defense spending.

A tax bill (HR 2242) sponsored by Rep. Thomas J. Downey, D-N.Y., and Sen. Al Gore, D-Tenn., would give a tax credit of \$800 for each child to replace the personal exemption. The bill would expand the earned-income tax credit to help more low-income families. The revenue reductions would be offset by raising the top tax rate to 36 percent.

• **Capital Gains.** The White House decided not to push for a cut in the capital gains tax rate in 1991, even though administration officials said such a cut might help the sluggish economy.

GOP leaders were aware that the Democrats, who had blocked moves to cut the tax in previous years, had the votes to do so again. Republicans also decided it was risky to allow a tax cut for the rich unless it also had some benefits for the middle class.

But as more Democrats unveiled tax fairness plans, it became clear that a possible 1992 tax cut deal was shaping up. The Democrats appeared more likely to accept a capital gains tax cut designed to stimulate the economy, while Republicans seemed willing to accept other cuts to bring greater fairness to the tax code.

What remained unclear was whether President Bush would support higher taxes for the rich in exchange for cuts in

taxes for the middle class.

• **Social Security.** On April 24, the Senate easily rejected, 60-38, an amendment by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., that would have paved the way for cutting the Social Security payroll tax. Moynihan tried to add the amendment to the fiscal 1992 budget resolution (H Con Res 121).

Senators were worried that voters would accuse them of tampering with the Social Security system and that reducing the Social Security surplus would threaten the solvency of retirement programs.

• **Gasoline Tax.** With Democratic and Republican opposition mounting, the House leadership on Aug. 1 pulled from the House calendar a five-year \$153.5 billion highway reauthorization bill (HR 2950) that would have raised gasoline taxes by a nickel a gallon to pay for the measure's programs. The nickel hike would have raised the existing 14-cent-per-gallon gasoline tax.

House transportation leaders then went back to the drawing board and re-introduced a six-year, \$151 billion bill that was to be paid for by extending half of the 1990 five-cent gas-tax increase through fiscal 1999. That tax was set to expire in fiscal 1995.

The 2 1/2-cent hike was part of the final highway bill that cleared on Nov. 27.

• **Commodity Futures.** Legislation that would tighten regulation of trading in commodity and financial futures contracts passed the House and the Senate during the first session, but conferees were unable to reconcile the two versions by year's end.

The bill (HR 707) would reauthorize the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which has jurisdiction over the commodities markets. But after the trading scandals in 1989, Congress was eager to boost oversight of the markets.

The House passed the bill on March 5, and the Senate passed its version on April 18.

Both versions would stiffen controls on some futures trading practices, particularly by limiting the ability of floor traders to act as brokers for their clients at the same time they are trading for their own accounts.

The bills would require the futures exchanges to collect more detailed information about trading activity to create audit trails to identify fraud and manipulative practices.

But the measures differ significantly over how to regulate complex financial instruments that resemble both stocks and futures. Stock-index futures and other hybrid products are traded on futures markets and are regulated solely by the CFTC. The Senate bill would give the

Securities and Exchange Commission, which oversees the stock markets, some jurisdiction over such transactions; the House measure is silent on the issue and would leave the CFTC in charge.

• **GSE Oversight.** Prompted by the expenditure of billions of dollars to bail out the savings and loan industry, House and Senate lawmakers began work on measures to ensure the financial solvency of government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs). These are government-created private corporations that benefit from substantial lines of credit with the Treasury and exemptions from state and local taxes.

• **Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae.** The House on Sept. 25 passed a bill (HR 2900) that would tighten restrictions on three government-sponsored enterprises that are responsible for providing the bulk of the nation's housing credit for single-family mortgages.

The measure would establish, within the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a regulatory office that would oversee the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and report annually to Congress on their financial conditions.

The measure would also remove a cap from the Federal Home Loan Bank System, allowing home loan banks to lend more money to commercial banks and credit unions to originate mortgages.

• **Farm Credit System.** On Nov. 6, a bill (HR 3298) that would tighten regulation of farm credit banks failed because the House's 221-203 vote on the measure was less than the two-thirds majority needed to pass legislation under suspension of the rules.

The House Agriculture Committee on Sept. 12 had approved HR 3298, which would fine tune the 1987 Farm Credit Act. That act bailed out and reorganized the Farm Credit System, another government-sponsored enterprise.

• **Farmer Mac.** The House Agriculture and Banking committees approved HR 3300, a bill that would give the Farm Credit Administration, the government agency that regulates the Farm Credit System, regulatory authority over the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), a new secondary market for farm loans. Farmer Mac is also a government-sponsored enterprise. The Agriculture Committee approved the measure on Sept. 12; the Banking panel acted on Oct. 3.

• **Sallie Mae.** The House Education and Labor Committee on July 30 approved legislation (HR 3083) that would create guidelines for capital standards for the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), another government-sponsored enterprise that legislators would like to bring under tighter government

oversight.

The Senate Labor Committee on July 31 approved similar draft legislation. Both bills would require that Sallie Mae keep 2 percent of its assets in cash to protect against losses and would establish a regulator at the Treasury Department to oversee the agency.

• **New GSEs.** The House on Nov. 23 passed a bill (HR 3365) that would make it harder for new government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) to get loans from the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department would be prohibited from making loans to new GSEs unless the loans had been approved in advance in an appropriations bill.

HR 3365 also would require the Treasury Department to report to Congress annually on the effect on the deficit of federal loans made to new GSEs.

The Senate has not acted on comparable legislation.

• **Defense Procurement.** A 1950 act that grants the president authority to divert goods and services to military use during a national emergency was left unauthorized for most of the year, but it did not matter much.

The Defense Production Act had expired before the Persian Gulf War, but President Bush issued an executive order that implemented most of its provisions.

Congress later cleared on Aug. 2 a measure (HR 991 — PL 102-99) that renewed the act through Oct. 1, 1991. The statute also allows the president to offer companies purchase and loan guarantees to ensure the domestic production of goods considered essential to national security.

House and Senate negotiators got bogged down over a broader measure (S 347) that would have reauthorized the act through fiscal 1993 and forced foreign countries to grant U.S. banks operating abroad the same business opportunities they allow their own banks.

Instead, Congress on Nov. 27 cleared a short-term extension (HR 3919) of the act good through March 1, 1992.

• **Boat User Fees.** Two House committees approved a measure (HR 534) that would repeal a fee on recreational boaters. The fee, mandated under the 1990 budget agreement, was expected to raise \$127 million in fiscal 1992.

Depending on the boat's size, the fee ranges from \$25 to \$100 per boat and covers both sailboats and power boats. Vessels under 16 feet are exempt.

Boat owners object to the fee, arguing that it is an additional tax on boaters, who already pay a gasoline tax.

The bill won approval from the Merchant Marine Committee on June 12 and from the Ways and Means panel on Oct. 16.

The measure would replace the lost

revenue with a charge for access to a new Federal Maritime Commission database that will provide the latest information on shipping rates. Callers would be charged 35 cents a minute to listen to the information.

The Ways and Means Committee added language to the bill specifying that if the full \$127 million was not raised through the database charge, then the difference should be raised by a smaller fee on boat owners.

John B. Breaux, D-La., introduced a similar bill (S 843) in the Senate, but it was never acted on.

Education

Higher Education. Committees in both the House and Senate approved very different measures that would reauthorize the Higher Education Act of 1965, which governs all federal grants and loans to college and trade school students.

The House Education and Labor Committee's \$20 billion, five-year authorization bill (HR 3553) would break the 1990 budget agreement because it would make the federal Pell Grant program an entitlement upon enactment of the bill, mandating that all who qualify be able to get grants.

As approved by the House Education Committee on Oct. 23, HR 3553 would boost the maximum Pell grant a student can receive from \$2,400 to \$4,500 and would raise the maximum family income level for grant eligibility from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The House bill also includes a provision overhauling the federal student loan program. It would replace the current system of federal subsidizing and guaranteeing of loans that banks make to students with a system in which the Education Department would make loans directly to students through their schools.

The Senate Labor Committee approved its bill (S 1150) on Oct. 30. The Senate bill would phase in less generous Pell grant increases and so remain in step with the budget agreement. A seven-year reauthorization, S 1150 would cost \$17.4 billion during the first year.

The Senate bill would put off making Pell grants an entitlement until 1996 in order to avoid the budget restrictions. S 1150 would raise the maximum Pell grant incrementally, to a maximum of \$4,800 in the year 2000 and would raise the top family income level for Pell grant eligibility to \$40,000.

Sen. Paul Simon, D-Ill., never offered his proposal to overhaul the federal student loan system because of a lack of support on the Senate panel.

Education Reform. Measures that responded to President Bush's "America 2000" education reform strategy were approved by both House and Senate com-

mittees in 1991.

Bush's \$690 million plan, released in April, called for national testing in five core subject areas, adoption of national education standards for states and, most controversially, federal financial aid to parents who choose to send their children to private schools.

The House Education and Labor Committee on Oct. 17 approved a bill (HR 3320) that would create a new \$700 million federal grant program for states in fiscal 1992.

In order to receive the funds, states would be required to draft plans outlining education goals and means of assessing progress toward them.

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee on Nov. 13 approved a modified version of S 2, which would authorize \$850 million in education grants for states in fiscal 1992. Earlier in the year, the panel approved another version of S 2 that included provisions, such as for literacy programs, that were later passed as separate legislation.

Under the modified bill, a state task force would have a year to come up with an education improvement plan, and state plans would be reviewed by a national task force consisting of the Education secretary and 12 other members.

Lawmakers opposed to the president's "choice" plan said it would damage the already weak public school system and violate the First Amendment's separation of church and state provision. The House bill, which the Bush administration supports, includes such "choice" provisions.

The Senate bill would allow states to implement "choice" programs, but only for public schools.

On Nov. 27, Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, filed a motion to close debate on a motion to proceed to consideration of S 2, assuring that the issue will be debated by the Senate when Congress returns in 1992.

Literacy. After being bogged down for nearly two years in broader education legislation, a separate adult literacy bill (HR 751 — PL 102-73) cleared Congress and was signed by President Bush in July.

Although literacy legislation has wide support in Congress and the administration, partisan attempts to attach literacy provisions to omnibus education bills had prevented the bill from moving forward.

This year, Senate Labor Committee Democrats, led by Chairman Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., initially insisted on including the literacy provisions in the committee's broad education reauthorization legislation (S 2) in order to make that wide-ranging package more attractive.

Under pressure from other panel members, however, Kennedy eventually agreed to allow the literacy bill to be

considered separately.

HR 751 originally passed the House in March and the Senate in June, but differences over whether to include a requirement for literacy programs in prisons forced legislators to seek a compromise.

The prison literacy provisions were eventually included in a revised version of HR 751 that passed the House on July 11 and the Senate on July 15 and was signed by the president.

The measure creates a National Institute for Literacy to coordinate federal literacy programs and conduct research into literacy issues and programs, and a state program to coordinate federal, state and local literacy programs.

The measure authorizes \$197.5 million in fiscal 1992 and \$1.1 billion through fiscal 1995.

Energy

Senate Energy Bill. Senate efforts to revamp U.S. energy policy failed on Nov. 1 after bill sponsors were unable to round up enough votes to break a filibuster by Democrats who painted the bill (S 1220) as an environmental disaster.

Floor action was blocked by opponents of drilling in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), who were joined by senators who disliked other parts of the bill, including new electricity production incentives and the potential for tougher automobile fuel economy standards. A motion to invoke cloture failed on a 50-44 vote.

The Senate Energy Committee crafted the measure swiftly in the wake of the Persian Gulf War, which pointed out America's dependence on Middle Eastern oil. The committee approved the bill on May 23, but floor consideration was delayed until almost the end of the session.

As reported by the Energy Committee, S 1220 aims to boost energy production by allowing drilling in ANWR, easing regulations on construction of nuclear power plants, increasing electricity generation by independent producers and encouraging development of new natural gas pipelines.

The bill also included language — which environmentalists said didn't go far enough — to boost conservation and alternative fuel use. The bill would require greater use of alternatively fueled vehicles, increase federal energy research and direct the Transportation Department to look into raising automobile fuel economy rules.

House Energy Bill. In the House, an Energy subcommittee approved a less-sweeping energy plan (HR 776) that sidestepped the key issue of higher automobile fuel economy standards.

The Energy and Power Subcommittee on Oct. 31 approved a bill that it had

been marking up intermittently since July.

The legislation is similar in several aspects to its Senate counterpart, in that it would revamp regulations on electric utilities, make it easier to build new natural gas pipelines and boost energy efficiency standards for buildings and appliances.

However, the measure is silent on stricter automobile corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards, which are seen by many as having great potential to curb the U.S. appetite for oil. Full committee Chairman John D. Dingell, D-Mich., a strong ally of the auto industry, opposes tougher fuel economy requirements.

And the House bill does not contain language to streamline rules on the construction of nuclear power plants.

ANWR Drilling. Supporters of measures to allow oil and gas exploration in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) were dealt a stinging defeat with the derailment of the Senate Energy bill (S 1220).

Lack of action in other committees was a further setback for drilling proponents. Prospects appear poor for the second session.

The Senate Environment Committee on Oct. 17 approved a bill (S 39) that would prohibit development in the refuge, which environmentalists depict as a pristine wilderness that would be ruined by drilling.

The oil industry says that the area could contain the largest untapped oil field in the United States and that development of the oil reserves would reduce dependence on imports.

Members approved the bill as a way of showing Environment Committee opposition to drilling in ANWR as the energy bill headed to the floor. Some Environment Committee members said that the Energy Committee had invaded their jurisdiction.

The House Merchant Marine Committee, which had reported an ANWR drilling bill in the 100th Congress, called off a planned markup of a measure (HR 1320) that would have allowed oil and gas development in the refuge. Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee Chairman Gerry E. Studds, D-Mass., said it would be imprudent to mark up the bill in the wake of alleged wrongdoing by Alyeska, the consortium of pipeline companies that runs the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Automobile Efficiency. The Senate Commerce Committee on March 19 approved legislation (S 279) to require a 40 percent hike in automobile fuel economy standards by 2001. But in the face of a certain filibuster, the bill was not brought to the floor.

Supporters of the measure said it

would save up to 2 million barrels of oil a day. But opponents maintained that the bill would have dire consequences for the already strapped automobile industry.

A similar measure won 57 votes on the floor last year, not enough to break a filibuster. This year supporters hoped to attach the measure to a national energy policy bill during floor consideration. But, when a filibuster stalled the energy bill, hopes for S 279 died for the year as well.

Super Collider. Action this session indicated that a giant atom smasher in Texas has some powerful enemies but that its friends can round up enough votes to keep the \$8 billion project on track.

The fiscal 1992 energy and water appropriations bill (HR 2427 — PL 102-104) contains \$484 million to begin building the superconducting super collider, \$50 million less than the administration requested.

The project had to survive attempts in both the House and the Senate to cut off funding. The House on May 29 turned back an effort to halt funding on a 165-251 tally; the Senate voted 62-37 on July 10 to kill a similar move.

The huge project, which scientists believe will help them discover the building blocks of matter, has strong support among congressional appropriators and the large Texas delegation. But as its portion of the federal spending pie increases, it has attracted opponents, including Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine.

WIPP Opening. Congress reacted to an attempted end run by the Energy Department by moving bills that would allow the opening of a controversial nuclear waste facility in New Mexico.

The administration sought to open the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) by an administrative order issued in October, but the action was blocked by a federal court after the state filed suit.

WIPP was built to store low-level waste from the nation's weapons plants.

The order, which caused much protest in Congress, prompted lawmakers to approve legislation that would permit the facility to open while imposing environmental safeguards and compensating New Mexico. But by the session's end, differences among members remained unresolved.

All of the bills, and the administrative order, would transfer the facility's site from the Interior Department to the Energy Department, which will oversee the project.

The Senate on Nov. 5 passed a bill (S 1671), backed by the Energy Department, that would allow the facility to begin accepting waste.

The House Interior, Energy and Commerce, and Armed Services commit-

tees each approved different versions of HR 2637. The Interior and Energy bills, approved June 26 and Nov. 20, respectively, would give the Environmental Protection Agency greater oversight and bar the opening of the project until the agency issued waste disposal rules. The Energy Department said the requirements would cause unnecessary delay.

The Armed Services bill, approved Nov. 21, is broadly similar to the Senate measure.

Environment

Federal Facilities. Bills that would give states and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) greater power to require federal agencies to obey hazardous waste laws passed both houses in the first session.

The bills (HR 2194, S 596) await a conference next year.

The federal government is not exempt from anti-pollution laws, including the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the nation's principal hazardous waste law. But several federal agencies, including the Defense and Energy departments, have failed to clean up waste, especially that generated from weapons production. The bills would give the EPA the authority to issue administrative orders — backed up by potential fines — to force compliance with RCRA. And the legislation clarifies states' authority, which has been stymied as some courts have ruled that federal agencies are immune from state enforcement.

The House passed its measure on June 24; the Senate followed suit on S 596 on Oct. 24.

The principle difference between the bills is Senate language that would allow agencies to put off action on presently untreatable wastes that are mixtures of radioactive and hazardous materials.

EPA Cabinet Status. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would become the 15th Cabinet-level agency under a bill (S 533) that passed the Senate on Oct. 1.

The House, which had passed a Cabinet-status bill in 1990, adopted a wait-and-see posture this year. With Senate passage — and hard-won administration backing — prospects for enactment of a law appear good.

The agency's goals would remain largely unchanged should it become a Cabinet department. But the new department would have the lead role in negotiating international environmental agreements and would eventually assume the duplicative environmental functions now carried out by other agencies.

Largely, however, raising the agency to Cabinet status would be a symbolic gesture to illustrate heightened concern about the environment. It would also put the EPA on a par with other federal de-

partments, including those with hazardous waste problems.

Drought Relief. Both houses passed legislation (HR 355) to aid the drought-stricken West, but a last-minute compromise failed to clear.

The Senate approved the compromise on Nov. 27, but the House did not act on the agreement before adjournment.

The House passed a \$42 million bill on March 21 that would allocate \$30 million to the Interior Department for construction of temporary facilities to help speed the delivery of water throughout the West. The measure would authorize another \$12 million for additional work on California's Shasta Dam.

The Senate passed a more expensive version of HR 355 on Oct. 31. The \$90 million measure would give the Interior Department the authority to forgive interest payments owed by financially strapped irrigators.

Negotiators forged a compromise that accepted the Senate authorization levels but dropped the provision to forgive interest payments.

The bill would grant the Bureau of Reclamation emergency powers to facilitate the transfer of water from those receiving federal water to municipal and industrial buyers outside the federal system.

House Interior Chairman George Miller, D-Calif., failed in an attempt late in the session to tack on another bill (HR 429) that would authorize a raft of water projects, including the billion-dollar Central Utah Project. That bill would also tighten water subsidy regulations on farms. But the effort failed to garner with the two-thirds vote required under suspension of the rules. Opposition hinged on a provision, disliked by farm-district lawmakers, that would limit the duration of any federal water contracts to three years.

California Desert. Legislation that would designate about 4.4 million acres of federal land in the California desert as wilderness passed the House on Nov. 27, over the strong objections of Republican lawmakers who said the measure (HR 2929) would place too many restrictions on recreational and commercial use of the land.

The Senate did not act on a similar bill (S 12). Action on wilderness bills in the Senate generally does not occur until the senators of the affected state can agree on a bill, and Californians Alan Cranston, D, and John Seymour, R, disagree over the extent of protection that should be mandated.

In addition to the wilderness designations, the House bill would establish about 1.5 million acres of the East Mojave Desert as a national monument and upgrade the Death Valley and Joshua

Tree monuments to national park status.

The bill is aimed at protecting the fragile desert lands and rare species that inhabit them. The measure would strictly limit activities such as mining and off-road vehicle access.

Drift Net Fishing. The Senate on Aug. 1 passed a bill (S 884) that is designed to strengthen enforcement of an international ban on drift net fishing, and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee approved a similar measure (HR 2152) on Oct. 3. But the most important development this session concerning drift net fishing did not come directly from Congress.

Japan — the world's biggest drift-netting country — announced on Nov. 26 that it would agree to end drift net fishing by the end of 1992.

Some argued that it was the threat of

the import sanctions contained in the legislation that finally pushed Japan to act. "I think we caught their attention" with the sanctions threat, said Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska.

Both measures would allow the president to bar imports from any nation that allowed drift net fishing. Another provision would require the president to impose sanctions on countries that did not abide by a U.N. resolution that calls for a ban on drift net fishing by June 30, 1992. Along with Japan, Taiwan and South Korea still practice drift net fishing.

The House bill includes portions of four other marine-life protection bills (S 884, HR 2921, HR 2152, HR 2920).

Drift nets are nearly invisible curtains of filament mesh that can extend 30 to 40 miles below the ocean surface and indiscriminately trap many forms of ma-

Adjournments Past and Present

The 7:05 p.m. Wednesday adjournment of Congress marked just the third time in 24 years that members have wrapped up their work before Thanksgiving in the first year of a Congress. (Members will probably not return this year, but the first session of the 102nd Congress will not officially end until Jan. 3, 1992.)

But, taking a longer historical view, modern lawmakers spend a lot more time in Washington than their predecessors.

Although the first session of the 1st Congress adjourned on Sept. 29, 1789, during the first 150 or so years of the nation's existence Congress usually finished its business in the spring or early summer months. A March adjournment was not uncommon.

By the onset of World War II, Congress began today's practice of adjourning much later in the year.

Because Congress is now in session most of the year, the presidential practice of calling "extraordinary" or special sessions of Congress has become rare. Between 1791 and 1933 the president called the Senate back on 46 occasions, usually to vote on nominations or treaties. During the same period, both houses had to reconvene 27 times to deal with such historic events as the War of 1812, the 1860 secession of the southern states, and the New Deal.

The last time the president summoned Congress back into session was 1948.

Here's a chart showing recent adjournment dates and other pertinent information:

Year	Adjournment Date	Days Before Election	Days in Session Senate	Days in Session House	Roll Call Votes Senate	Roll Call Votes House
1991	Nov. 27 ‡		157	153	280	444
1990	Oct. 28	9	138	138	326	536
1989	Nov. 22		136	147	312	379
1988	Oct. 22	17	137	129	379	465
1987	Dec. 22		170	169	420	511
1986	Oct. 18	17	143	130	359	488
1985	Dec. 20		170	152	381	482
1984	Oct. 12	25	131	120	292	463
1983	Nov. 18		150	146	381	533
1982	Dec. 23	32	147	140	469	488
1981	Dec. 16		165	163	497	371
1980	Dec. 16 *	34	166	153	546	681
1979	Dec. 21 †		167	173	509	758
1978	Oct. 15	23	159	149	520	942
1977	Dec. 15		178	174	636	782
1976	Oct. 2	31	142	138	700	864

‡ Congress completed legislative work on Nov. 27, but will not adjourn sine die until Jan. 3, 1992, because leaders left themselves the option of reconvening in December to deal with the economy.

* 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.

rine life.

Lead Poisoning. Bills aimed at protecting children from exposure to lead and the associated health risks won approval from House and Senate panels.

The Senate Environment Committee approved its bill (S 391) on Aug. 1. The bill would require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to restrict the use of lead in a variety of products that are most likely to result in lead entering the environment and the food chain.

Lead is a toxic metal that can cause developmental disabilities in children.

The House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment approved a more sweeping bill (HR 2840) on Nov. 4. That measure would tighten the federal standard on how much lead in drinking water is considered safe. The bill would also require replacement of lead-contaminated water lines, installation of new equipment by water companies and inspection of apartments for lead.

But significant opposition to the House bill held up consideration by the full committee, primarily because of fears that the measure would overburden cash-poor cities and industries.

Foreign Affairs

Foreign Aid. Lawmakers again failed to clear a foreign aid authorization measure (HR 2508). Congress has not sent the president a foreign aid authorization since 1985.

Members also put off final action on a foreign aid appropriations bill (HR 2621) for fiscal 1992 because of a dispute with the administration over whether to provide Israel \$10 billion in loan guarantees.

The \$25 billion fiscal 1992-93 foreign aid authorization bill made it through most of the legislative process, but the House overwhelmingly defeated the conference report on Oct. 30. The Senate had approved the conference report on Oct. 8.

At the heart of the bill's defeat was members' unwillingness to vote for a foreign aid measure in a time of economic hardship at home.

Adding to the opposition were two abortion-related provisions. One would have overturned a U.S. policy that bars funding for international organizations that promote abortion as a method of family planning.

The measure also would have authorized \$20 million for the United Nations Population Fund. The U.N. group provides aid to countries including China, which has been accused of maintaining a policy of forced abortions.

Bush threatened to veto the measure over these two provisions.

Soviet Aid. The Senate on Nov. 27 cleared legislation that would authorize

up to \$500 million to aid the Soviet Union. The House had passed the final version of the bill early on the morning of Nov. 27.

The Soviet aid provisions were included in a bill (HR 3807) authorizing the transfer of U.S. military equipment to NATO countries.

Under HR 3807, the president would have the authority to use up to \$100 million to transport aid and \$400 million to help the Soviets in dismantling some of their nuclear bombs.

Agreement on a bill came after more than three months of debate over whether the United States should provide aid to the Soviet Union. House Armed Services Chairman Les Aspin, D-Wis., announced in late August that the United States should give the president the authority to use up to \$1 billion of Defense Department funds to provide humanitarian aid to the Soviet Union and thus prevent instability in that country.

He and Senate Armed Services Chairman Sam Nunn, D-Ga., then crafted together an amendment to the fiscal 1992 defense authorization measure (HR 2100), which was then in conference.

Under their plan, the president would have been able to use up to \$1 billion for the aid airlifts by the U.S. military and also to help the Soviets destroy some of their nuclear weapons. None of the funds could be used to purchase food or medical supplies.

But the stumbling U.S. economy and growing voter discontent with foreign aid programs, made many members leery of giving aid to the Soviets. Faced with the possibility that the provision would drag down the must-pass defense bill, the two chairmen agreed to drop it.

The aid plan was resurrected and a compromise negotiated as the session drew to a close.

President Bush has also announced that the United States will give the Soviet Union \$1.4 billion in credit assistance and other types of food aid.

CIA Director. Robert M. Gates withstood months of investigation and questioning to become the new director of the Central Intelligence Agency. President Bush nominated Gates to the position in May; the Senate confirmed him on Nov. 5 by a vote of 64-31. He succeeded William H. Webster, who had been CIA chief since 1987.

The Senate Intelligence Committee held three weeks of hearings into allegations that Gates was involved in the coverup of the Iran-contra scandal. Gates was deputy director of the CIA at the time of the secret arms sales to Iran and the subsequent diversion of profits to the contras. During the hearings, Gates said that he had made a mistake in not pursuing evidence that the arms-for-hostages deal was going on.

President Ronald Reagan nominated Gates to head the CIA in 1987 after the death of William Casey, but Gates withdrew from consideration because of the Iran-contra questions.

Members also heard testimony from former CIA agents that Gates had altered CIA estimates to make them conform with the Reagan administration's views on the extent of the Soviet Union's threat to U.S. national security. Gates denied these allegations.

Moscow Embassy. Members finally resolved the five-year struggle over the new U.S. embassy building in Moscow. The United States began construction on the building in 1979, but work was left incomplete in 1985, when listening devices were found imbedded in the walls.

Since then, members have wrangled over what to do. Many wanted to tear the building down and start over; others wanted to rebuild part of the bug-riddled building.

As part of the fiscal 1992 spending bill (HR 2608 — PL 102-140) for the Commerce, Justice and State departments, Congress appropriated \$100 million for an embassy for fiscal 1992 with no conditions on how the State Department could spend the funds. According to administration sources, the State Department plans to build another embassy on the compound, and leave the bugged one there until officials decide what to do with it.

Lawmakers also included the same language on the embassy in the biennial State Department authorization bill (HR 1415 — PL 102-138), which the Senate approved on Oct. 4 and the House cleared on Oct. 8.

Intelligence Authorization. The Senate cleared on Nov. 20 legislation (HR 2038) to authorize the activities of the CIA and other intelligence-gathering agencies of the federal government in fiscal 1992.

Members blocked a potential veto of the measure by watering down a provision that would have required the administration to make public the total amount spent on intelligence activities each year. That amount is believed to be about \$30 billion.

President Bush objected to the original provision, and conferees changed it to a recommendation rather than a requirement.

Another controversy arose over the House and Senate versions of the bill because of Senate language that would have allowed the CIA to move portions of its work force to West Virginia and Prince William County, Va. House members reacted angrily to the proposal, favored by Senate Appropriations Chairman Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., arguing that they had been left out of the deci-

sion-making process.

In a compromise, the two sides agreed that the CIA had to review the proposal based on guidelines used by all federal agencies in selecting new sites and report back to Congress. The CIA must prove that the \$1.2 billion consolidation plan would save the government money.

● **Fiscal 1991.** Lawmakers also approved a revamped version of the fiscal 1991 intelligence authorization (HR 1455 — PL 102-88). Congress had cleared a 1991 bill at the end of the 101st Congress, but Bush pocket vetoed that measure and members spent months fashioning a compromise on the bill.

Bush objected to a provision in the vetoed bill that would have toughened requirements on the executive branch to inform members of covert intelligence activities in advance. The language in the signed bill requires the president to notify members in a "timely fashion" if prior notice is not given.

● **'October Surprise.'** Both the House and the Senate began setting up investigations into allegations that the 1980 Reagan-Bush presidential campaign secretly negotiated with Iran to delay the release of U.S. hostages to avoid a pre-election political windfall for President Jimmy Carter (an "October Surprise"). But the probe ran into last minute trouble in the Senate, and Congress adjourned with the issue still unresolved.

The Senate took up a resolution (S Res 198) that would have authorized the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, chaired by Terry Sanford, D-N.C., to look into the matter. But senators, by a 51-43 vote, failed to break a filibuster on the measure.

In the House, members decided to create a task force, headed by Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind., and with Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., as the ranking member, to investigate the charges. But by the session's end, the House had yet to consider a measure (H Res 258) authorizing the investigation.

● **POW/MIA Inquiry.** The Senate created a new committee, the Select POW/MIA Affairs Committee, to investigate claims that some U.S. servicemen who fought in the Vietnam War and have been listed by the Pentagon as missing in action or prisoners of war are still being held captive in Southeast Asia.

The Senate approved a resolution (S Res 82) on Aug. 2 that allocated \$1.9 million for the committee's two-year investigation.

Committee Chairman John Kerry, D-Mass., said that the panel's mission was to make sure that the Defense Department had made every effort to locate the more than 2,200 members of the military still listed as missing in action. Panel

members will go to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia as a part of the investigation.

The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs has been conducting a similar investigation on its own for more than 10 years.

Government Operations

● **Voter Registration.** Senate backers of "motor-voter" legislation (S 250) failed twice on July 18 to cut off debate blocking consideration of the bill.

The measure would ease the process by which people register to vote. It would allow citizens to register to vote at the same time they apply for a driver's license or other public certificates.

Democrats support the bill, by and large, saying it will help reverse the low voter turnout that has plagued recent national elections.

But opponents say the bill will place heavy administrative costs on states and increase voter fraud.

No companion measure was introduced in the House, which easily passed motor-voter legislation in 1991.

House supporters say they prefer to wait until the Senate acts first.

● **Census Study.** The House on Oct. 9 cleared legislation (HR 3280 — PL 102-135) that would commission the National Academy of Sciences to study population-counting methods in the hope of improving the accuracy of the next decennial census in 2000.

The three-year study, which will recommend ways to improve the accuracy and timeliness of the count, is a congressional response to criticism generated by a Commerce Department review that determined that the 1990 census had undercounted the population by about 5.3 million.

Lawmakers included \$1.4 million for the National Academy of Sciences study in the fiscal 1992 spending bill (HR 2608 — PL 102-140) for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State.

In other action, the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Census and Population subpoenaed the population figures adjusted after the Commerce Department's review of the 1990 census. The department has until Dec. 9 to provide the subcommittee with the information.

● **Cabinet Changes.** Personnel changes brought four new faces to President Bush's Cabinet this year. But unlike recent battles over Supreme Court nominees or John Tower's nomination to be Secretary of Defense, little controversy or fury surrounded the men and women the president named to head the Departments of Justice, Education, Labor and Agriculture.

● **Justice.** William Barr was confirmed by the Senate on Nov. 20 to be attorney general, replacing Dick Thornburgh, who

resigned in August to run, unsuccessfully, for the Senate in Pennsylvania.

Barr, who had been acting attorney general since Thornburgh's departure, won the praise and a unanimous endorsement from the Judiciary Committee. During his Nov. 12-13 confirmation hearings, Barr defended the Justice Department's role in the investigation of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) and boldly stated his opposition to legalized abortion.

● **Education.** Overcoming charges of ethical improprieties, Lamar Alexander won Senate confirmation on March 14 to become the secretary of Education.

Revelations that Alexander, while governor of Tennessee, had earned large profits with little investment of his own money did little to dent his support in the Senate. Instead, the nominee's potential to remedy the nation's educational problems outweighed most member's concerns.

Alexander replaced Lauro F. Cavazos, a Reagan appointee who served two years as secretary.

● **Labor.** Lynn Martin was confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 7, replacing Elizabeth H. Dole as secretary of Labor.

Martin, a former representative from Illinois, impressed many Democrats at her confirmation hearing by promising to voice her opinions about such matters as parental leave and civil rights, even though she and President Bush disagreed.

● **Agriculture.** Rep. Edward Madigan, R-Ill., won Senate approval on March 7 to become the secretary of Agriculture.

The veteran farm legislator replaced Clayton Yeutter, who resigned March 1 to become chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Health

● **Medicaid Funding.** In one of their last actions of the session, lawmakers sent to the president legislation (HR 3595) to restrict the ways states can raise funds to pay for their share of Medicaid, the joint federal-state health-care program for the poor.

The measure was in reaction to proposed administration regulations that would prohibit states, as of Jan. 1, 1992, from factoring in donations and certain tax revenues from hospitals to win federal matching payments.

On Nov. 27, both houses by voice vote approved the conference agreement on HR 3595, which would codify a slightly revised version of an agreement reached between administration officials and the National Governors' Association on Nov. 21. The Senate had passed the bill on Nov. 26.

Under the agreement, states would no longer be allowed to obtain federal Medicaid matching funds for money do-

nated voluntarily by hospitals or other health-care providers. States would be allowed to continue to levy — and obtain matching payments for — taxes on health-care providers, but those taxes in most cases could not account for more than 25 percent of a state's Medicaid expenditures. While the 25 percent cap would expire after three years, the deal would also impose a permanent cap of 12 percent of expenditures on the amount states pay to hospitals who serve a "disproportionate share" of Medicaid and other low-income patients.

As part of the final deal, the administration's contested regulations will be withdrawn.

The House on Nov. 19 had approved its own version of HR 3595, which would have allowed states to continue to use certain tax revenues and voluntary contributions from hospitals and other health-care providers to supplement their share of Medicaid costs.

NIH Reauthorization. The House on July 25 approved a bill (HR 2507) that would reauthorize the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for fiscal 1992, including \$2 billion for the National Cancer Institute and \$1.3 billion for the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

The most controversial part of the bill were provisions that would overturn a ban on funding research using tissue obtained from aborted fetuses. The Reagan administration imposed the ban in 1988, and the Bush administration in 1989 decided to continue the ban, contending that if fetal tissue transplants prove valuable in treating serious ailments, abortions would increase.

Republicans did not try to strike the language but decided to rely instead on a threatened veto by President Bush.

A companion bill (S 1523) was introduced by Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee Chairman Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., but it was not acted on.

Generic Drugs. The House on Oct. 31 passed, 413-0, legislation (HR 2454) that would allow the government to more closely oversee the generic-drug industry.

Under the bill, generic-drug companies convicted of fraud or other offenses could face civil penalties of up to \$1 million. The Health and Human Services Department would be given new authority to bar companies convicted of crimes from selling generic drugs, which are copies of brand-name drugs whose patents have expired.

The House and Energy Commerce Committee uncovered evidence of bribery of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) employees by drug companies eager to get a leg up in the lucrative generic-drug market. In some cases, drug companies had paid FDA officials to slow down approval of competing companies' applications.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved the bill Sept. 25.

The Senate did not act on similar legislation.

Disability Prevention. A measure that would authorize a disability prevention program at the national Centers for Disease Control was passed by the House on Oct. 28.

Under the measure (HR 3401), states would get grants for development of statewide strategies to prevent disabilities. The five-year reauthorization bill would set funding priorities for disability research, public education and training of health-care professionals.

Named after the late Silvio O. Conte, R-Mass., who pushed a similar bill in 1990, the measure would authorize \$15 million for the program for fiscal 1992, \$20 million for fiscal 1993, \$25 million for fiscal 1994 and such sums as necessary for fiscal 1995 and 1996. The program received \$10 million in fiscal 1991.

The Senate Labor Committee on March 13 approved a similar five-year disability prevention authorization bill (S 509). S 509 includes the same authorization levels as the House bill.

Mental Health, Drug Abuse. Bills that would reauthorize expiring federal substance abuse and mental health programs for fiscal 1992-94 saw action in the Senate and a House subcommittee.

The \$1.4 billion bill (HR 3698) approved by the House Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee on Nov. 6 differs markedly from the Senate's \$1.5 billion measure (S 1306), passed on Aug. 2.

Subcommittee Chairman Henry A. Waxman, D-Calif., decided this year to split up the largest single federal treatment program for substance abuse and mental health. Waxman said that separating the two grants would make states more accountable to Congress over how the money is spent.

HR 3698 would authorize \$303 million for the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant and \$1.1 billion for alcohol and drug abuse programs.

The Senate bill would leave the block grant intact but shift the formula under which the funds are allocated. The measure would set a new formula based on the population at risk for drug abuse, the state's ability to provide treatment and the cost of services.

The House bill would also require states to enact laws setting the legal age for buying cigarettes at 18.

Housing

Housing Programs. House and Senate conferees on the fiscal 1992 appropriations bill (HR 2519 — PL 102-139) for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and independent agencies agreed to include additional funds for

two new, but controversial, housing programs, known as HOME and HOPE.

The conference allocated \$1.5 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships program, which provides block grants to communities to construct and renovate low-income housing. The program was a favorite of Senate Democrats in crafting the 1990 housing reauthorization law (PL 101-625).

Negotiators also agreed to provide \$361 million for HOPE — Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere — a program to help public housing tenants buy their units. The HOPE program was created by HUD Secretary Jack F. Kemp, who sought \$865 million for it.

Kemp wanted President Bush to veto the spending bill, saying it failed to adequately fund the HOPE program. Bush, however, who was pleased with the bill's funding levels for the space station *Freedom*, signed the bill.

Indian Affairs

Indian Self-Governance. The Senate on Nov. 19 cleared a bill (HR 3394) that would assist Indian tribes in their move toward self-governance.

The measure would renew and expand a 1988 program that gave a number of tribes authority to administer certain tribal services, such as medical and health programs, that would otherwise be administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The House had approved the bill on Nov. 18.

The measure reflects both the eagerness of tribes to take over programs currently managed by the bureau and congressional dissatisfaction with the bureau's management of Indian programs.

Environmental Grants. The Senate on Aug. 2 passed a measure (S 668) that would help Indian tribes in establishing environmental regulatory programs on reservations.

The House Interior Committee approved the bill on Nov. 13.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides tribes with grants to help clean up air and water pollution on reservations. But tribal governments are often unable to process the paperwork and meet other requirements that accompany each grant because they lack the administrative resources.

The bill would assist tribes in building a tribal infrastructure capable of administering the grants. Toward this end, the measure would authorize \$15 million annually for fiscal 1992-96.

Tribal Jurisdiction. The House on Oct. 22 cleared a bill (HR 972 — PL 102-137) to reinstate the authority of Indian tribes to exercise limited criminal jurisdiction over Indians inside tribal territory. The Senate had adopted the conference report on HR 972 on Oct. 17.

Progress of Appropriations Bills

Although only two of the 13 regular fiscal 1992 spending bills were signed before the Oct. 1 start of the fiscal year, there was none of the brinksmanship — threatened or actual shutdowns of government agencies — that have accompanied delays in past years. Three stopgap spending bills were approved, with no unrelated amendments and no last-minute mischief, to keep the government running while Congress continued to work on the appropriations measures.

That is because there were no real fundamental disputes over funding levels, thanks to spending caps established by a 1990 budget summit agreement between Congress and the White House.

Two bills were vetoed — Labor, Health and Human Ser-

vices, Education (HR 2707) and District of Columbia (HR 2699) — both over abortion-related language that was objectionable to President Bush. Congress failed to override the veto of HR 2707 and did not attempt to override the D.C. funding bill veto, and Congress quickly cleared new spending bills without the abortion language.

Both Congress and the administration agreed to defer action on the 13th spending bill, providing foreign aid funds, until early in 1992. President Bush did not want Congress to act on Israel's request for loan guarantees during Mideast peace talks this fall.

The chart shows the progress of the 13 regular spending bills and does not include supplementals or continuing resolutions.

Year	Budget Resolution Cleared	1st Spending Bill Approved By House Committee	1st Spending Bill Passed By House	13th Spending Bill Passed By House	Spending Bills Signed Before Oct. 1	Spending Bills Signed Eventually
1991	May 22	May 22	May 29	—	2	12
1990	Oct. 8	June 13	June 19	Oct. 21	0	13
1989	May 18	June 20	June 28	Nov. 20	1	13
1988	June 6	May 11	May 17	June 29	7	13
1987	June 24	June 17	June 24	—	0	0
1986	June 26	June 19	June 25	—	0	0
1985	Aug. 1	July 10	July 16	—	0	6
1984	Oct. 1	May 15	May 22	—	4	5
1983	June 23	May 24	June 2	—	4	10
1982	June 23	Aug. 10	Aug. 19	—	1	6
1981	May 20	June 25	July 21	—	0	9

Before 1990, a tribe had jurisdiction over all crimes committed on its land involving misdemeanor charges if the defendant was an American Indian. But last year, the Supreme Court ruled that while a tribe had such jurisdiction over its own members, it had no legal authority over Indians from other tribes.

The legislation re-establishes a tribe's jurisdiction over all Indians on its reservation. Jurisdiction over non-Indians would remain in the hands of state and federal authorities.

Judiciary

Thomas Nomination. After a wrenching debate that both captivated and shocked the nation, the Senate on Oct. 15 voted 52-48 to confirm Clarence Thomas as an associate justice to the U.S. Supreme Court.

What began as a fight over the ideology and professional qualifications of the nominee, eventually turned into a war of accusations and counter-accusations, involving some of the most sensitive aspects of gender and race.

And while it remained unclear who was actually telling the truth, Thomas or University of Oklahoma law professor Anita Hill, who had accused him of sexual harassment, it was patently clear that in the end the Senate and, more specifically, the Judiciary Committee had lost credibility.

Thomas, 43, was nominated by Pres-

ident Bush on July 1, to succeed Thurgood Marshall, the nation's first black Supreme Court Justice and an outspoken liberal.

During confirmation hearings before the Judiciary Committee in September, Thomas, who is also black, was accused by Democratic members of being evasive on the issues of abortion and affirmative action. And while the committee's 7-7 vote on Sept. 27 to send the nomination to the Senate floor without recommendation was considered a setback for the nominee, Thomas still had enough support in the full Senate to win confirmation.

But the committee was forced back into more confirmation hearings when Hill's sexual harassment allegations surfaced on Oct. 5, just two days before the Senate was to vote on the nomination. Revelations that the committee had known about these charges and had decided not to take any action widened the controversy, forcing the panel to reconvene and hold a public inquiry.

Hill, who had worked under Thomas at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Education, accused her former boss of repeatedly making unwanted advances and lewd remarks in an attempt to begin a sexual relationship with her. Thomas angrily denied Hill's charges and accused his opponents of holding a "high-tech lynching."

The final vote in the Senate went pretty much as originally anticipated with 11 Democrats, mostly Southerners, voting for Thomas and two Republicans voting against him. Thomas' confirmation is expected to help solidify conservative strength on the nation's highest court.

Civil Rights. After two years of political battles and numerous attempts at compromise, Congress cleared and President Bush signed a civil rights bill (S 1745 — PL 102-166.)

The measure, which the Senate passed on Oct. 30 and the House cleared on Nov. 7, partially reverses nine Supreme Court decisions that made it harder for workers to bring and win discrimination suits. In addition, the bill allows victims of harassment and other intentional discrimination based on sex, religion or disability to collect limited monetary damages from their employers. Victims of race discrimination can already collect unlimited damages from employers.

Bush had vetoed a 1990 civil rights bill and opposed earlier versions crafted this year, saying that the measures would force employers to implement hiring quotas to avoid lawsuits.

The House on June 5 passed its version (HR 1), which made a number of concessions to the White House, including a cap on damages on claims based on intentional bias. But the bill was unac-

ceptable to the administration, and both sides looked to the Senate, where negotiations dragged on through the summer and finally broke down in August.

But in late October, the president and Senate leaders were able to work out a compromise that scaled back provisions making it easier for employees to prove indirect discrimination, such as requiring physical tests.

The fight over civil rights did not end with enactment of the bill. On Nov. 21, the day the president signed the bill into law, an administration draft policy statement directing an end to affirmative action within the federal government was circulated. The statement created an uproar among civil rights advocates, forcing the president to reaffirm his support for affirmative action.

Crime Bill. A yearlong effort to enact a broad anti-crime measure (HR 3371) stalled minutes from the finish line. The Senate on Nov. 27 was unable, by a 49-38 vote, to close debate on the bill, leaving it hanging until next year. Earlier in the day, the House passed the conference report by the slim margin of 205-203.

President Bush issued a veto threat after a conference agreement left many Republicans dissatisfied with the bill.

The Senate, which approved its measure (S 1241) on July 11, and the House, which passed its version (HR 3371) on Oct. 22, produced bills that differed significantly on many controversial issues.

The conference held on Nov. 24 turned into a charged partisan battle with Democrats accusing Republicans of trying to stall the measure and Republicans complaining that they were being "rolled" by Democrats who were unwilling to compromise.

The final version of HR 3371 would broaden the federal death penalty, applying it to about 50 crimes, including murders in connection with terrorism and drug trafficking.

In addition, conferees approved language in the House bill that would set a one-year deadline on filing a petition for habeas corpus — the means by which death row inmates challenge their sentences. Successive filings would be barred unless new evidence emerged concerning an inmate's guilt or innocence. Republican members strenuously opposed these provisions, favoring more restrictive language in the Senate bill that would allow a federal judge to deny a habeas petition if the prisoner had received a "full and fair hearing" in federal court.

Conferees also fought along party lines on new evidentiary standards, eventually approving language from the Senate bill allowing for the use of evidence seized in "good faith" with a search warrant that was later found to be invalid. Republicans favored the language in the

House bill that would have also permitted the use of evidence seized in "good faith" without a warrant.

On gun control, conferees accepted language from the Senate measure requiring a five-day waiting period for the purchase of a hand gun. The House version had included a separate measure (HR 7) that required a seven-day waiting period.

A Senate-passed ban on the commercial sale of nine types of semi-automatic assault weapons was rejected by conferees for fear that it would not survive a House vote.

RICO Changes. Efforts to scale back the civil provisions of federal racketeering law stalled again this year, as powerful opponents in the House succeeded in preventing the legislation (HR 1717) from reaching the floor.

While the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) of 1970 proved an effective weapon against organized crime, lawmakers generally agreed that provisions designed to combat fraud had to be changed. Under existing law, a plaintiff who wins a RICO civil suit is entitled to collect triple damages, leading to numerous suits against legitimate businesses that were never targets of the law.

HR 1717 would establish guidelines for judges in order to limit RICO civil suits to those involving "egregious criminal conduct." The measure was approved by the House Judiciary Committee on July 30.

But a number of House committee chairmen — among them Energy and Commerce Chairman John D. Dingell, D-Mich., and Government Operations Chairman John Conyers Jr., D-Mich. — oppose the bill, warning that it could exempt the perpetrators of serious white collar crime.

The opposition effectively stalled the measure, leaving supporters hoping for a compromise next year.

No action occurred in the Senate.

Civil Rights Commission. Congress on Nov. 6 sent to the president legislation (HR 3350 — PL 102-167) that reauthorizes the Civil Rights Commission for three years representing a compromise that split the difference between previously passed House and Senate versions.

The commission, which investigates and reports on discrimination, had long been criticized in both chambers as an organization that failed to adequately carry out its mandate. For example, Don Edwards, D-Calif., chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil Rights, complained that the commission had issued only one report in the past two years. But while agreeing on the problem, Edwards and his counterparts in the Senate offered different solutions.

The House, looking to facilitate greater congressional control over the agency, passed a bill reauthorizing the commission for two years at an annual funding level of \$6 million. This was a far cry from the administration's request for a 10-year authorization of \$10 million annually.

The Senate, on the other hand, wanted to ensure greater stability at the agency. It passed on Sept. 25 a four-year reauthorization measure (S 1754) that set no spending level.

Negotiators eventually agreed to a three-year compromise that authorizes \$7.2 million for fiscal 1992 and leaves open funding decisions for the next two years.

The compromise measure was passed by the Senate on Oct. 28 and cleared by the House on Nov. 6.

Legal Services. Legislation that would reauthorize the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) won approval from the House Judiciary Committee on July 16 and is expected to see floor action early in 1992.

The LSC, which funds state and local nonprofit organizations that provide civil legal services to the poor, has been without an authorization since 1980.

The House bill (HR 2039) would authorize the LSC through fiscal 1996, setting no spending level. For fiscal 1992, Congress approved \$350 million for the LSC as part of the spending bill (HR 2608 — PL 102-140) for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State and the federal judiciary.

The measure would also establish guidelines for legal aid organizations that receive funds from the agency, such as a prohibition on use of LSC funds for cases intended to revise or reapportion a congressional or state legislative district.

Some Republicans still want to curtail LSC activities. A Republican amendment rejected during the committee markup would have required legal aid organizations to compete for LSC funds annually. Currently, groups that already receive funding have a presumptive right to receive funds in the following year.

The Senate did not consider a comparable bill this year.

Vertical Price Fixing. House passage of vertical price-fixing legislation (S 429) on Oct. 10 cleared the way for a conference with the Senate, which had passed a different version of the bill on May 9.

The Senate, however, did not appoint conferees before the session ended, putting off further work on the bill until 1992.

The bill seeks to prevent vertical price fixing, a practice in which a manufacturer stops or threatens to stop sending supplies to a discount retailer in order to maintain higher product prices.

The bill would overturn two Supreme Court rulings that made it tougher for a retailer to win price-fixing lawsuits against manufacturers. By overturning the court rulings, S 429 would allow a retailer to launch a suit against a manufacturer without having direct proof of a price-fixing scheme.

Supporters say the bill will help consumers by increasing business at discount chains, a number of which have gone out of business in recent years.

But GOP opponents say the bill will lead to a rash of costly corporate lawsuits and will unfairly put the burden on manufacturers to prove that price fixing was not occurring.

Labor

Unemployment Benefits. After months of wrangling, President Bush and Congress agreed on two bills (HR 3575 — PL 102-164, HR 1724) to provide additional benefits for unemployed workers until mid-1992.

Under HR 3575, workers are eligible for six, 13 or 20 more weeks of compensation, depending on a state's unemployment rate and how many workers have exhausted their benefits.

The \$5.3 billion for the bill will come from continuing the federal unemployment tax at 0.08 percent, garnishing wages of those who default on student loans, and extending a law that allows the Internal Revenue Service to collect debts owed to the federal government.

But some senators from states slated for six weeks of payments complained that the distribution was unfair and succeeded in winning White House support for a second measure that would guarantee 13 weeks of extended benefits for unemployed workers in all states. That measure was added to an unrelated trade bill (HR 1724).

Final action on the two bills ended a long struggle by Democrats to enact additional unemployment benefits.

Bush vetoed one benefits extension bill (S 1722) on Oct. 11 because it would have declared the spending "emergency," thus obviating the need for spending cuts or offsetting taxes required by last year's budget agreement.

Bush signed another bill (HR 3201 — PL 102-107) Aug. 17 but refused to declare an emergency and release the funds to pay for it.

Family and Medical Leave. Both the House and Senate passed bills (HR 2, S 5) that would guarantee unpaid parental and medical leave for employees. But President Bush has threatened to veto the legislation, and the House passed its bill on Nov. 13 by less than the necessary two-thirds to override a veto.

S 5 passed the Senate on Oct. 2.

The measures would require employers with 50 or more workers to grant up

to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for employees with newborn or newly adopted children or ill relatives. Workers would also be able to take extended leave if they were seriously sick.

Bush vetoed a similar measure in 1990.

Supporters of the bills argued that businesses ought to be more flexible to meet the needs of employees in times of crisis. But opponents said that people should negotiate with their employers themselves for leave time and that the federal government should not mandate benefits.

Conferees must resolve minor differences between the bills. Democrats plan to use Bush's opposition to a family leave bill as an issue in the fall elections.

Striker Replacement. The House passed a bill (HR 5) on July 17 that would prohibit employers from permanently replacing workers who are on strike, but the Senate did not act on its version of the measure (S 55). S 55 was approved by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee on June 19.

A 1938 Supreme Court decision allows companies to hire permanent workers to do the jobs of striking employees, unless the workers are protesting unfair or unsafe labor practices.

The legislation, one of organized labor's highest priorities, is designed to stop employers from hiring permanent replacements for striking workers.

Supporters of the measures argue that, for the past 10 years, employers have chosen to replace workers rather than negotiate.

But opponents contend that the legislation would give employees more reason to strike, knowing that their jobs are safe. President Bush has threatened to veto the measure.

Job Training. A bill to beef up the 1982 Job Training Partnership Act passed the House on Oct. 9.

The legislation (HR 3033) would revise the training program to place more emphasis on efforts to help the nation's poorest and least skilled individuals. The measure would mandate that in addition to being economically disadvantaged, at least 60 percent of the participants in the adult and youth programs must have limited jobs skills or face other barriers to employment.

Lawmakers steered clear of the issue that held up a similar bill last year — revisions in the funding formula. Instead, the measure focused on redirecting the program to make sure most of the existing funds get spent on training. The bill would limit administrative costs to 20 percent.

In fiscal 1991, members appropriated \$4.1 billion for these programs.

The Senate took no action on similar legislation.

Science

NASA Authorization. The Senate on Nov. 22 cleared a bill (HR 1988) that would authorize \$15.2 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for fiscal 1992, \$15.6 billion for fiscal 1993 and \$17 billion for fiscal 1994. The fiscal 1992 amount falls about \$594 million below the president's budget request.

The bill reflects a new multi-year funding approach for NASA, which receives annual appropriations through the spending bill for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and independent agencies.

HR 1988 would authorize just over \$2 billion in fiscal 1992 for the space station *Freedom*. It also would approve \$336 million for special satellites required for NASA's Mission to Planet Earth, a massive global observation project.

Space Station. The space station *Freedom* survived numerous attempts by lawmakers seeking to strip funding for the \$40 billion project from the fiscal 1992 spending bill (HR 2519 — PL 102-139) for the Departments of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and independent agencies, which includes funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The House Appropriations VA-HUD Subcommittee on May 15 recommended eliminating funding for the costly space project. But the full House on June 6 voted, 240-173, to provide \$1.9 billion in space station funding for fiscal 1992. Vice President Dan Quayle, chairman of the National Space Council, lobbied heavily for continued funding of *Freedom*.

During Senate consideration of the VA-HUD spending bill on July 18, members rejected, 35-64, an amendment that would have stripped nearly all of the \$1.9 billion for the space station in fiscal 1992.

The space station will be a likely target for budget cuts again next year, especially in light of rising engineering costs associated with *Freedom* and doubts about the overall value of a manned space station.

Technology Development. The House and Senate both passed legislation (HR 1989) to reauthorize Commerce Department programs aimed at bolstering U.S. development of new technologies but were unable to reconcile the differing versions of the bill.

The Senate passed the measure on Nov. 27 after inserting the text of its version (S 1034), which was approved by the Commerce Committee on July 30.

Both versions would reauthorize the programs, which include those within the National Institute for Science and Technology, for fiscal 1992-93. But the House bill, passed July 16, included \$10 million for a loan program to help companies commercialize new technologies.

The administration issued a veto threat over the loan program, saying it would interfere with the free market by favoring certain companies over others.

The bill would also reauthorize the popular Advanced Technology Program, which gives seed money to companies to explore technological processes that are needed to develop commercially viable products.

Social Policy

Abortion. President Bush in June sent a letter to congressional leaders in both chambers vowing to veto any legislation that relaxed current abortion restrictions. Supporters of abortion rights added language to a number of measures that would have eased current prohibitions, but Bush threatened to veto most of the bills and Congress failed to override the two vetoes he did issue.

The following measures contained some type of abortion-related language:

• **Family Planning.** The Senate on July 17 passed legislation (S 323) that would require federally funded family planning clinics to make available to pregnant women counseling on all medical options — including abortion — regarding their pregnancies.

The bill would lift an administration ban on abortion counseling at clinics that receive federal funds under Title X of the Public Health Service Act. The ban was upheld by the Supreme Court on May 23.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee on Aug. 1 approved a measure (HR 3090) that would also reverse the federal regulations on abortion counseling.

The five-year, \$995 million bill would reauthorize through fiscal 1996 federal funding of Title X family planning programs.

The Senate measure does not include reauthorization provisions.

• **Labor-HHS Spending.** As sent to the president, the first \$205 billion fiscal 1992 spending bill (HR 2707) for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education also included language that would bar administration regulations banning abortion counseling in federally funded family planning clinics.

President Bush vetoed the bill on Nov. 19 and the House, by 12 votes, failed to override the veto. The language was stripped from the bill, and a new measure (HR 3839) was quickly approved by both chambers.

• **D.C. Spending.** A \$4.6 billion fiscal 1992 spending bill (HR 2699) for the District of Columbia was vetoed by the president on Aug. 17 over provisions allowing the city to use locally raised funds to pay for abortions, although the bill continued the ban on use of federal funds.

Bill sponsors never tried for an override vote and simply drafted a new bill

(HR 3291 — PL 102-111) with the abortion language removed. President Bush signed that bill on Oct. 1.

• **Defense.** Negotiators on the fiscal 1992 defense authorization bill (HR 2100) and the defense appropriations bill (HR 2521) stripped an abortion-related provision that President Bush said would cause him to veto both measures.

The provision would have allowed military personnel and dependents stationed overseas to obtain abortions in military facilities if they paid for the procedures themselves.

But during Senate floor action on Nov. 22 on a fiscal 1992 supplemental spending measure (H J Res 157), the Senate voted to attach the language to that bill. The Senate voted, 40-57, to reject a ruling by the chair that the amendment allowing the overseas military abortion language was out of order because it was legislating on an appropriations bill.

The language was eventually removed during a House and Senate conference because of veto threats by the administration.

• **Foreign Aid.** The House on Oct. 30 rejected, 159-262, the conference report on a fiscal 1992-93 \$25 billion foreign aid authorization bill (HR 2508). Lawmakers opposed to giving aid to foreign countries while the United States faced economic struggles at home joined with anti-abortion forces to kill the bill.

Two abortion-related provisions fueled the opposition. One would have overturned the so-called Mexico City policy, which sets up a broad set of restrictions on U.S. aid to worldwide family planning groups.

The other would have authorized \$20 million for the U.N. Population Fund, which provides assistance to countries such as China, which has been accused of conducting forced abortion programs.

The Senate had approved the conference report Oct. 8.

• **Arts Funding.** Attempts by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and others to place limits on federal funding for the arts were defeated when conferees on the Interior spending bill (HR 2686 — PL 102-154) cut a deal to drop both a grazing fee increase opposed by Western senators and restrictions on the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA).

The NEA, which funnels federal money to artists, is funded under the \$12.3 billion Interior Department appropriations bill. Helms had sought to prohibit the NEA from funding projects that depict sexual or excretory functions "in a patently offensive way."

Despite the inclusion of the Helms language in the Senate bill, Senate negotiators were willing to sacrifice the provision in order to prevent a hike in the fees the Interior Department charges ranchers for grazing their cattle on federal land.

But Helms attempted to add the NEA provision when the conference report was considered by the Senate, prompting Yates to threaten to scrub the deal on grazing fees.

Yates' action immediately provoked Western conservatives in the Senate to join forces with their more liberal colleagues who support unrestricted arts funding, and Helms was rebuffed.

• **Abandoned Infants.** On Nov. 27, the House cleared for the president a measure (S 1532) that would reauthorize programs to help find foster homes for "boarder babies," who have been abandoned in hospitals by parents unable or unwilling to care for them.

The bill was one of many that was batted back and forth between the chambers in the rush to adjourn. Early on Nov. 27, the Senate had approved the House-passed version of the bill, with a minor amendment. The House agreed to the amendment and cleared the measure by voice vote.

Under the measure, \$20 million would be authorized for fiscal 1992, \$25 million for fiscal 1993, \$30 million for fiscal 1994 and \$35 million for fiscal 1995. The bill aims to help these abandoned infants, who often have health problems such as AIDS or prenatally developed drug or alcohol addiction.

The bill would also authorize funding to 32 agencies and programs that offer early intervention services to prevent the abuse, neglect and abandonment of these children.

• **Older Americans.** The House and Senate passed legislation (HR 2967) that would expand federal programs for older Americans, including the popular Meals on Wheels program. The two versions, which would authorize \$2 billion over four years, must be resolved by conferees.

In approving its bill on Nov. 12, the Senate added a controversial provision that would repeal the limit on the amount of money older Americans can earn while continuing to collect Social Security benefits.

Republicans had tried for many years to repeal the so-called earnings test but had not come up with a way to offset the cost of the repeal to the Treasury. The Office of Management and Budget estimated that the repeal would cost the government \$28 billion over the next five years.

Senate Democrats expected the provision to be deleted during a conference with the House, whose measure does not include the earnings test.

In passing a bill on Sept. 12, House members avoided a confrontation with the Bush administration by making changes to a provision that would have required a National Conference on Aging in 1993. The administration had objected to language requiring the conference and

to the proposed composition of its policy committee, which would have been split equally between White House and congressional appointees.

Under the compromise, the meeting was renamed the White House Conference on Aging and the president was given the right to appoint 13 of the 25 policy committee members.

Trade

Soviet Union Trade. In the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union's Communist system, Congress cleared legislation putting the Soviet Union and the Baltic nations on an equal basis with most other U.S. trade partners.

• In approving a bill (H J Res 346) to grant most-favored-nation (MFN) status to the Soviet state, Congress signaled support for Soviet efforts to establish a market economy.

The House passed H J Res 346 on Nov. 20 and the Senate cleared the measure on Nov. 25. The president is expected to sign it.

• In related action, a bill (HR 1724) to make MFN status permanent for Czechoslovakia and Hungary was used as a vehicle in the Senate for the adjustment of unemployment benefits formulas. The House further amended the measure to include the text of a bill (HR 3313) providing nondiscriminatory MFN trade relations with the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and one (HR 3347) lifting a ban on the import of gold coins from the Soviet Union.

Also included in HR 1724 were provisions of HR 661, a bill that would provide trade concessions to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru if they cooperate in slowing the production of illegal drugs.

The expanded version of HR 1724 passed the House on Nov. 20. The Senate requested a conference the same day. The conference report was cleared Nov. 26.

Chemical Weapons Sanctions. A veto threat and constitutional problems stalled legislation that would greatly ease restrictions on exports of high-technology goods. But key provisions in the bill related to chemical and biological weapons sanctions were cleared separately as part of an unrelated trade/unemployment bill (HR 1724).

A measure (S 320) reauthorizing the 1979 Export Administration Act passed the Senate in February. Because the bill contained a provision imposing sanctions, including higher tariffs, on countries and companies that contribute to the spread of chemical and biological weapons, some members complained it violated the constitutional requirement that all revenue bills originate in the House. As a result, it was declared invalid by the House parliamentarian.

The House bill (HR 3489), which passed Oct. 30, drew a presidential veto threat because of language that would lift controls on sales of software and telecommunications equipment. The White House also objected to the chemical and biological weapons sanctions provisions, which were similar to those in the Senate bill.

The chemical weapons provisions were then attached to the House to the State Department authorization measure (HR 1415 — PL 102-138). That action caused House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., to assert his panel's jurisdiction over the sanctions provisions because they required higher trading tariffs.

The Ways and Means panel approved a free-standing chemical and biological weapons bill (HR 3409) on Nov. 19 and sent it to the House floor as part of the unemployment bill (HR 1724). As approved, the bill would establish separate procedures for imposing import sanctions against foreign governments and individuals trafficking in biological and chemical weapons. The White House was also given authority to waive the sanctions, causing the president to drop his opposition.

HR 1724 cleared Congress Nov. 26.

China Trade Status. Signaling growing displeasure with administration policy toward the People's Republic of China, both chambers passed legislation (HR 2212) that would make continued renewal of China's most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status dependent on China's meeting a list of conditions relating to human rights policies.

House and Senate conferees reached agreement on a bill late in the session, and the House adopted the conference report on Nov. 26, by a 409-21 vote. The Senate did not act before adjournment.

China first received MFN status, which provides low, normal tariff rates to most U.S. trading partners, through a commercial trade agreement in 1980. Because China is covered by the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 trade act — which imposes certain emigration requirements — the president must annually either certify that the provisions of the amendment have been met or waive its requirements in order for MFN status to continue. The waiver has been extended every year since 1980.

Unhappy with China's slow progress in the area of human rights and its failure to relax some of the oppressive measures adopted after the 1989 crackdown in Tiananmen Square, Congress this year insisted that MFN status be made conditional and included a list of requirements that must be met for MFN status to be renewed in 1992.

But President Bush said that the conditions would strengthen Chinese

hardliners who resent what they see as outside interference in domestic policies. He said he would veto any bill imposing conditions on an extension of MFN status.

Ignoring his threat, the House on July 10 passed HR 2212 by a 313-112 vote, well above the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto. The Senate on July 23 was more receptive to administration arguments, and although the bill passed, 55-44, the margin was 12 votes short of the number needed for a veto override.

'Fast-Track' Extension. Congress accepted the administration's decision to extend for two years authority to negotiate trade agreements under special procedures that provide for expedited floor action and do not allow Congress to amend the pacts. Both chambers in May rejected resolutions (H Res 101, S Res 78) that would have disapproved the president's request for the extension.

President Bush lobbied hard for the continuation, which applies to all trade talks currently under way, including revisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

However, some lawmakers expressed reservations about the planned expansion of the North American Free Trade Area to include Mexico.

Those opposed to the expansion argued that Mexico's low wages and lax environmental laws would entice U.S. companies and fruit and vegetable growers to relocate south of the border.

At the same time it approved the fast-track extension, the House on May 23 approved a resolution (H Res 146) putting the White House on notice that the talks with Mexico will be watched closely and spelling out what U.S. objectives should be in any agreement between the two nations.

'Super 301' Trade Provisions. The House Energy and Commerce Committee on Nov. 20 approved legislation (HR 787) that would extend provisions in a 1988 law that threaten retaliation against countries that refuse to open their markets to U.S. goods.

The bill would renew the "Super 301" provisions of the 1988 trade act. Under the bill, the U.S. trade representative would have to identify countries with unfair barriers to U.S. goods and retaliate if an agreement cannot be reached to lower the barriers.

Critics of the administration say that trade officials have not been tough enough on trading partners and have used leeway in the law to avoid targeting some of the worst offenders, such as Japan.

In November, Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt, D-Mo., introduced a bill (HR 3702) that would eliminate the administration's discretion in not acting against countries that run large trade

surpluses with the United States. The bill approved by Energy and Commerce would make no changes in the Super 301 statute.

Transportation

Highway Bill. In the waning hours of the session, lawmakers cleared a compromise highway and mass transit bill (HR 2950) that helped avert a crisis that could have forced a halt in state highway projects.

The six-year, \$151 billion measure would revamp and expand federal surface transportation programs. Democratic leaders called the measure a jobs bill, saying it would lead to the creation of 2 million new jobs.

Overall, \$119.5 billion would be authorized for highway programs, including the funding of hundreds of road projects that individual members won for their states and districts.

The House and Senate offered different proposals on how to divvy up money among states, but both had to settle for a blend of the two. Each state will receive a lump-sum payment, with an additional allocation based on a state's average share of funds over the past five years plus other factors, such as vehicle miles traveled.

Spending under the measure would be financed partly through a tax, but not to the extent that some House members initially proposed. The first version of HR 2950 included a nickel increase in the gas tax that would have financed a more ambitious highway program.

But rank-and-file members in August backed away from the "Nickle for America" tax, and the House authors of the bill were forced to scale down its costs.

Mass transit programs would be authorized at \$31.5 billion. States would be given more flexibility to target the funds to projects they decide need support.

The measure would also authorize the release of money from the Highway Trust Fund. Since Oct. 1 when the previ-

ous authorization expired, states had been using about \$6.8 billion in surplus funds to continue highway projects. If authority to use trust funds had not been reauthorized, many states would have run out of funds over the winter.

Drug Testing. Spurred in part by a fatal New York subway crash in August, Congress added to the fiscal 1992 transportation spending bill (HR 2942 — 102-143) provisions that will require random drug and alcohol tests of transportation workers.

The Senate had passed drug-testing legislation 11 times since 1987, but bill sponsor Ernest F. Hollings, D-S.C., was not successful until the subway crash, which killed five people and was blamed on a drunken motorman.

One of the obstacles to the measure was opposition from labor groups, who said testing was an invasion of privacy. But House critics of the measure, such as Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman John D. Dingell, D-Mich., did not protest this year when the language was added to the spending bill.

About 4 million workers are already subject to random drug testing under rules issued by the Bush administration in 1990. The law goes further to include alcohol testing.

Veterans Affairs

Veterans' Health. The House on Nov. 25 passed an omnibus veterans bill (HR 2280) that aims to enhance veterans' health and counseling benefits.

The bill's key features are an authorization of about \$10 million in fiscal 1992 for marriage and family counseling for veterans of the Persian Gulf War and a requirement that the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) develop a plan for expanding services for veterans who suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder. The VA currently provides counseling to Vietnam veterans for the stress disorder.

Senate action on the bill was delayed, however, because of disagreement over a provision that would curtail the

power of appropriations committees to funnel money to projects in home states.

The provision would require the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs committees to approve any decision by appropriators to build VA medical facilities.

Gulf War Benefits. Congress quickly cleared and the president signed a raft of bills early in the year to assist soldiers fighting in the Persian Gulf War and their families back home.

• The most comprehensive veterans' assistance bill was S 725 — PL 102-25, which increased combat pay, family separation pay and GI education benefits. The measure also provided for readjustment counseling of returning veterans. President Bush signed the bill on April 6.

It also required employers to provide retraining, if needed, for employees returning from the gulf.

The Senate passed the bill on March 21, and the House cleared it the same day.

• Another bill (HR 555), cleared by the House Feb. 27, reaffirmed and upgraded employment and housing protections for Persian Gulf military personnel.

Under the measure, employers of members of the reserves and National Guard sent to the Persian Gulf were required to immediately reinstate health-care coverage once the employees returned to work.

Also, HR 555 protected families of military personnel in the gulf from eviction if their rent was less than \$1,200 a month.

• The Senate on Nov. 15 passed a bill (S 1553) that would make Persian Gulf veterans and their spouses, children and parents eligible for a special marriage and family counseling program.

Veterans' COLA. Lawmakers cleared legislation (HR 1046 — PL 102-152) to authorize a 3.7 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for disabled veterans and their families, effective Dec. 1.

The Senate passed HR 1046 on Oct. 28; the House followed suit two days later. ■

President Bush's Vetoes

Here is a list of President Bush's vetoes so far during 1991. In the first two years of his presidency, Bush vetoed 21 bills. Congress has failed in all 13 attempts to override a veto.

Bill	Bill Description	Date	Outcome*
HR 2699	District of Columbia FY 1992 Appropriations	Aug. 17	No override attempt
S 1722	Unemployment Benefits	Oct. 11	Senate sustained, 65-35
HR 2707	Labor/HHS/Education FY 1992 Appropriations	Nov. 19	House sustained, 276-156

*Veto overrides require a two-thirds majority vote of both houses.

Final Day Sees Rush to the Floor

While most attention was on big-ticket measures, Congress continued to clear and pass a mass of mostly non-controversial bills during the final hours of the first session of the 102nd Congress. Here is a rundown of some of the more substantive bills that Congress acted on in the 24 hours of the session in the rush to recess:

Measures Cleared

Coast Guard Authorization. The Senate on Wednesday concurred in House amendments to HR 1776, authorizing fiscal 1992 funding for the U.S. Coast Guard.

The final version reflects an agreement between the House and Senate on differing versions of the bill each chamber had passed earlier in the year.

The bill would authorize about \$3.6 billion, including \$2.57 billion for operations and maintenance, \$466 million for capital expenses and \$488 million for retirement pay.

The bill contains language urging the repeal of a tax on recreational boats.

Immigration. The House cleared a bill (HR 3049) that would restore some of the federal courts' authority to deal with citizenship applications.

The measure would revise a 1990 law that allowed applicants to be formally naturalized by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

HR 3049 would require individuals to apply first to the courts, then turn to the Immigration Service if courts waive their jurisdiction or do not schedule a naturalization ceremony within 45 days.

The Senate added to the bill provisions designed to relax another feature of the 1990 immigration law — restrictions on foreign athletes and entertainers seeking temporary working visas in the United States.

River Protection. The Senate cleared a bill (HR 1099) that would authorize a study on whether to protect a segment of the Lamprey River in New Hampshire under federal wild and scenic rivers laws.

A bill (HR 3012) that would allow for the study of the White Clay Creek in Delaware and Pennsylvania as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was also cleared for the president by the Senate.

Chattahoochee Forest. The Senate cleared HR 3245, which would designate 26,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia as wilderness.

The measure would take several thousand acres of prime logging areas out of production.

Farm Bill Revisions. The Senate cleared a bill (HR 3029) that would make hundreds of mostly minor changes to the 1990 farm bill.

Of considerable interest to school children was a provision that would permit carryout pizza to be served at school. Previously, meat inspection requirements had effectively banned fresh pizza from schools.

The bill also includes a compromise over Farmer Mac, a relatively new secondary market for agricultural loans. The provision would allow Farmer Mac to borrow money with unsecured notes in order to purchase securities, backed by pools of term agricultural loans.

D.C. Development. Legislation (HR 3387) that would reauthorize for one year the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corp. was cleared for the president. The corporation coordinates the redevelopment of the avenue, which connects the White House and the Capitol.

Women Entrepreneurs. Legislation (S 367) that aims

to promote job opportunities for women in non-traditional fields cleared on Wednesday when the House agreed to the Senate version of the bill.

Programs under the 1982 Job Training Partnership Act would have to put more emphasis on placing women in alternative jobs.

Housing Programs. Legislation (HR 3576) that would make four U.S. territories eligible for a federal housing program was cleared by the House.

Due to a drafting error, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa were not made eligible for block grants under a low-income housing program Congress created last year.

VA Minority Affairs. The Senate on Wednesday passed HR 3327, which would designate one of the Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA) assistant secretaries as chief minority affairs officer for the department. Sponsors say the VA, which opposes the bill, has not done enough to assist minority veterans.

Patent Office. The Senate passed HR 3531, which would authorize fiscal 1992 funding for the Patent and Trademark Office. The bill calls for an increase in patent and trademark fees to make the office almost completely user-supported. The Senate action cleared the bill for the president.

CBO Director. House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., and Senate President Pro Tempore Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., jointly reappointed Robert D. Reischauer to a new term as director of the Congressional Budget Office. Reischauer's term will expire on Jan. 3, 1995.

Senate Floor

Alzheimer's Research. A measure (S 1577) that would reauthorize the Federal Council on Alzheimer's disease passed the Senate. The council, established in 1986, is authorized to coordinate federally sponsored research into Alzheimer's and other related diseases.

Medical Loans. The Senate passed a bill (HR 3508) that would reauthorize federal programs that provide loans to medical students and funding for medical education programs for doctors and nurses.

About \$2 billion in health professional programs under the Public Health Service Act would be authorized through fiscal 1994.

Preventive Health. The Senate passed an amended version of legislation (HR 3635) that would renew a program that provides block grants to help states address a variety of health concerns, such as rape counseling.

The House had passed its version of the bill on Monday.

Monocacy Battlefield. The Senate passed legislation (HR 990) that would authorize funds for the acquisition of lands at Monocacy National Battlefield in Maryland.

Ozone Layer. The Senate late Tuesday approved a 1987 treaty (Treaty Doc. 102-4) signed by 56 nations that is designed to protect the earth's atmosphere. Signatories of the accord agreed to cut production and use of five of the most widely used chlorofluorocarbons.

Nez Perce Park. The Senate passed an amended version of HR 2032, designating the Nez Perce National Historic Park in Idaho.

River Protection. The Senate also passed a measure (S 1743) that would protect from development about 200 miles of eight Arkansas rivers.

Another bill (S 606) that won Senate passage would protect parts of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania.

Meetings & Events Today

Field Hearings

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT House Agriculture Committee

Conservation, Credit and Rural Development Subcommittee (Chairman English, D-Okla.) will hold field hearings on agricultural credit issues.

1pm Oklahoma City, Okla. **December 2**

News Events

U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

Sen. Baucus, D-Mont., will speak on "50 years of Conflict and Cooperation: U.S.-Japanese Relations From Pearl Harbor to the Rockefeller Center."

11am, Foreign Press Center, National Press Bldg., 524 14th St., N.W. **December 2**

Contact: Phil Roeder at 202-224-2651

AIDS & CANCER DRUG APPROVAL MECHANISMS

FDA Council will sponsor a briefing for members of Congress, staff and interested individuals on proposals to streamline the Food

and Drug Administration drug approval process for AIDS and cancer drugs.

Noon to 1:30pm B-339 Rayburn Bldg. **December 2**

Contact: Barbara Woodley at 202-544-1880

Note: There is no charge for this event for members of Congress and staff. For all others there is a \$25 charge. Reservations are required and must be made by November 27 by calling the number listed above.

SEN. WOFFORD LUNCHEON

Sen. Harris Wofford, D-Pa., the upset victor over former attorney general Dick Thornburgh in the Pennsylvania Senate race, speaks at a National Press Club luncheon.

1pm, National Press Club, 14th and F streets N.W. **December 2**

Contact: 202-662-7501

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND REPORTS

No set time: Federal Reserve releases the weekly report on selected interest rates and assets and liabilities of commercial banks.

9am: The National Association of Realtors releases the October housing affordability index report

4pm: Agriculture Department releases the weekly crop progress report.

Senate continued...

Environment & Public Works

224-6176

HAZARDOUS WASTE EXPORTS Field Hearing

Environmental Protection Subcommittee (Acting Chairman Riegle, D-Mich.) of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will hold a field hearing on hazardous waste exports from California to Nevada.

9:30am Las Vegas, Nevada **December 9**

Finance

224-4515

★ TAX ISSUES

Senate Finance Committee (Chairman Bentsen, D-Texas) will continue hearings on proposals to provide a tax cut for middle-income families and other proposals to stimulate the economy.

10am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **December 12 & 13**

Governmental Affairs

224-4751

MANAGEMENT OF DOD MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee (Chairman Levin, D-Mich.) of Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will hold a hearing an oversight hearing on problems with the management of medical supplies at the Department of Defense.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **December 5**

Indian Affairs

224-2251

INDIAN TRIBAL COURTS

Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold hearings on draft legislation, the Indian Tribal Courts Act of 1991. The measure would aid in the development of an administrative and support structure, which is currently lacking, within the tribal judicial system.

Time and room TBA date TBA

RESTORING MIAMI TRIBE RECOGNITION

Senate Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 538) to restore federal recognition to the Miami Tribe of Indians.

Time and Room TBA date TBA

■ Revised listing

Senate Committees Future Listings

Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs

224-7391

FEDERAL RESERVE NOMINATION

Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee (Chairman Riegle, D-Mich.) will hold a confirmation hearing on the nomination of Alan Greenspan to a second four-year term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and to a 14-year term as a board member.

Time TBA SD-538 Dirksen Bldg. date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for November 19, but was postponed because Senate floor consideration of banking legislation.

BCCI INVESTIGATION

Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee (Chairman Riegle, D-Mich.) will mark up a draft resolution authorizing the Senate Banking Committee to undertake a comprehensive investigation of the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), its activities in the U.S. and the failure of existing regulatory safeguards and supervision.

Time TBA SD-538 Dirksen Bldg. date TBA

★ New listing

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES

Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee (Chairman Riegle, D-Mich.) will mark up draft legislation to improve supervision and regulation with respect to the financial safety and soundness of government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs). GSEs are privately owned entities — such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank System — that benefit from certain tax exemptions and exemptions from federal security laws.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Energy & Natural Resources

224-4971

★ MINING LAW Field Hearing

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee (Chairman Bingaman, D-N.M.) of Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will hold a field hearing on legislation (S 433) to rewrite the Mining Law of 1873.

Time TBA Salt Lake City, Utah **December 18**

House Committees Future Listings

Aging

AGING IN RURAL MAINE

Field Hearing

Rural Elderly Task Force (Chairman Snowe, R-Maine) of House Select Aging Committee will hold a field hearing on aging in rural Maine, focusing on the challenge facing communities.

9am Livermore Falls, Maine December 3

Agriculture

225-2171

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Field Hearings

Conservation, Credit and Rural Development Subcommittee (Chairman English, D-Okla.) of the House Agriculture Committee will hold field hearings on agricultural credit issues.

1pm Oklahoma City, Okla. December 2

9:30am Guymon, Okla. December 4

AGRICULTURE TRADE

House Agriculture Committee (Chairman de la Garza, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on international agricultural trade negotiations being held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Time TBA 1300 Longworth Bldg. December 10

★ NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT

Field Hearing

Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Volkmer, D-Mo.) of House Agriculture Committee will hold a field hearing on proposed special management guidelines for national forests in Florida.

9am Bristol, Fla., December 16

■ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP:

TIMBER SALES

Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Volkmer, D-Mo.) of House Agriculture Committee will mark up pending legislation.

Time TBA 1200 Longworth Bldg. addl dates TBA

Agenda:

HR 2501 - Provide for the full recovery of the federal government's costs of selling timber on national forest lands

HR 3414 - Require the secretary of Agriculture to proceed with a timber sale on National Forest System lands only if an estimate of the revenues to be obtained by the federal government from the sale exceed the costs to be incurred by the federal government

Armed Services

225-4151

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP:

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Seapower and Strategic and Critical Ma-

★ New listing

terials Subcommittee (Chairman Bennett, D-Fla.) of House Armed Services Committee will hold a hearing on and mark up legislation (HR 2846) that would repeal the requirement that the president acquire depleted uranium for the National Defense Stockpile.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: This meeting was originally scheduled for September 12.

Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs

225-4247

ENERGY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic Stabilization Subcommittee (Chairman Carper, D-Del.) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the relationship between energy and the economy. The hearing will focus on the implications of coal, oil, gas, nuclear, renewable as well as other alternative fuel sources on economic growth and the prognosis for their future use.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for November 19.

RESALE OF ASSETS

Policy Research and Insurance Subcommittee (Chairman Erdreich, D-Ala.) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will continue hearings on the banking practice of reselling loans. The hearings will focus on regulatory and other impediments to banks seeking to resell auto and other loans.

10am 2222 Rayburn Bldg. dates TBA

SALOMON BROTHERS & TRADING OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chairman Gonzalez, D-Texas) may hold a hearing on violations of federal laws by the securities firm of Salomon Brothers and the response of the Federal Reserve to those violations.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: On August 26, 1991, committee Chairman Gonzalez, D-Texas, asked the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to submit a report to the House Banking Committee detailing actions taken in regard to Salomon Brothers. The report was received on September 23, 1991.

Budget

225-7290

★ ECONOMIC ISSUES

House Budget Committee (Chairman Patten, D-Calif.) will hold hearing on the current state of the economy and possible solutions to current economic problems.

Time TBA 210 Cannon Bldg. Week of December 9

Children, Youth & Families

226-7660

■ CHILD AUTO SAFETY

House Select Children, Youth and Families Committee (Chairman Schroeder, D-Colo.) will hold a hearing on automotive safety for children, focusing on National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's failure to warn the public of certain safety belt defects and the need for a regulation to prevent cars from sliding under trucks in rear-end collisions.

10am 2118 Rayburn Bldg. December 4

Education & Labor

225-4527

■ HELPING DISLOCATED WORKERS

Field Hearing

Employment Opportunities Subcommittee (Chairman Perkins, D-Ky.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a field hearing on the challenges of retraining, financially assisting and relocating dislocated workers.

1pm North Adams, Mass. December 6

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee (Chairman Williams, D-Mont.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing on draft legislation to reauthorize the National Institute for Peace.

Time & room TBA Date TBA

Note: This hearing has not been rescheduled.

Energy & Commerce

225-2927

■ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: MENTAL HEALTH

House Energy and Commerce Committee (Chairman Dingell, D-Mich.) will mark up pending legislation.

Time TBA 2120 Rayburn Bldg. Date TBA

Agenda:

HR 3698 - Amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to services for mental health and substance abuse

Government Operations

225-5051

★ GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS & BACK TAXES

Government Information, Justice and Agri-

■ Revised listing

House continued...

culture Subcommittee (Chairman Wise, D-W.Va.) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on stopping the use government contractors that owe significant taxes. The session will focus on the award of U.S. Mint contracts to Clarendon Ltd., a previously debarred firm connected to tax fugitive Marc Rich.

11am 2154 Rayburn Bldg. **December 4**

Merchant Marine & Fisheries

225-4047

★ PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chairman Lipinski, D-Ill.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a hearing on proposed changes in international shipping practices that may lead to decreased use of the Port of Philadelphia.

1:30pm 1302 Longworth Bldg. **December 11**

Post Office & Civil Service

225-4054

■ TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

Human Resources Subcommittee (Chairman Kanjorski, D-Pa.) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on the utilization of temporary employees in the federal government.

10:30am 311 Cannon Bldg. **December 13**

Science, Space & Technology

225-6371

★ BIOTECHNOLOGY

Field Hearing

Technology and Competitiveness Subcommittee (Chairman Valentine, D-N.C.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold a hearing on biotechnology and technology transfer.

9am Lansing, Mich., **December 6**

■ NUCLEAR REACTORS LIFE EXTENSION

Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee (Chairman Wolpe, D-Mich.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold a hearing on commercial nuclear reactor life extension.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Small Business

225-5821

ABORTION PILL

Regulation, Business Opportunities and

★ *New listing*

Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Wyden, D-Ore.) of House Small Business Committee will hold a hearing on the safety and efficacy of the French drug RU 486, also known as the "Abortion pill."

10am 2359 Rayburn Bldg. **December 5**

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Wyden, D-Ore.) of House Small Business Committee will hold a hearing on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) technology transfer programs; the opportunities for small, research-oriented firms to benefit from NIH research programs; and recent changes in NIH technology transfer licensing and patenting procedures to encourage private sector utilization of NIH technologies.

10am 2359 Rayburn Bldg. **December 9**

UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE

Field Hearing

Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Wyden, D-Ore.) of House Small Business Committee will hold a field hearing on lack of access to affordable health care; the role of small employers in the development of universal health care coverage; alternative access proposals and their costs to small businesses, and government-sponsored alternatives.

9:30am, Couer d'Alene, Idaho **December 10**

HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS

Exports, Tax Policy and Special Problems Subcommittee (Chairman Sisisky, D-Va.) of House Small Business Committee will hold a hearing on hazard communications standards.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Ways & Means

225-3625

★ TAX PROPOSALS

House Ways and Means Committee (Chairman Rostenkowski, D-Ill.) will hold hearings on the U.S. economy, proposals to provide middle-class tax relief, tax equity and fairness and economic growth.

10am 1100 Longworth Bldg. **December 5**

9am 1100 Longworth Bldg. **December 6**

10am 1100 Longworth Bldg. **December 17**

9am 1100 Longworth Bldg. **December 18**

Agenda

1) President's economic growth package

2) HR 3720 - Middle Class Tax Relief and Fairness Act of 1992

3) HR 2242 - Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide tax relief for working families by providing a refundable credit in lieu of the deduction for personal exemptions for children and by increasing the earned income credit

4) HR 2242 - Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide tax relief for working families by providing a refundable credit in lieu of the deduction for personal exemptions for children and by increasing the earned income credit

5) S 1921 - Tax Fairness and Savings Incentive Act of 1991

6) HR 3741 - Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a capital gains tax differential for individual and corporate taxpayers who make high-risk, long-term, growth-oriented venture

and seed capital investments in startup and other small enterprises

7) HR 1721 - Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduction in the capital gains tax on individuals

8) HR 3875 - Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for capital gains for middle-income taxpayers and to provide for revenue increases to fund such relief

9) HR 3202 - Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the standard deduction and to offset the resulting reduction in federal revenues by establishing an additional limitation on itemized deductions

Witnesses scheduled (tentative):

December 5: Richard Darman - director, Office of Management and Budget; Nicholas Brady - secretary of the Treasury; Michael Boskin - chairman, Council of Economic Advisers

December 6: Members of Congress

December 17 & 18: Alan Greenspan - chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System
Economic and tax policy experts from public and private sectors and from the academic community

Note

The offices of all members of Congress and all congressional committees and subcommittees may be reached by calling (202) 224-3121.

Party Organizations

HEALTH-CARE ISSUES

Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, in cooperation with several other senators, will hold a series of field hearings on health-care issues.

Time TBA **December 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13**

Agenda:

December 9: Tampa, Fla., (Co-chair Sen. Graham, D-Fla.)

Rising Costs of Health Care

December 10: Atlanta, Ga., (Co-chairs Sens. Fowler, D-Ga., and Nunn, D-Ga.)

Relationship Between Health Care and Employment

December 11: Cleveland, Ohio, (Co-chairs Sens. Glenn, D-Ohio, and Metzenbaum, D-Ohio)

Urban Crisis in Health Care

December 12: Detroit, Mich., (Co-chairs Sens. Riegle, D-Mich., and Levin, D-Mich.)

Impact of Recession on Access to Care for U.S. Workers

December 13: Denver, Colo. (Co-chair Sen. Wirth)

Urban and Rural Care

Joint Committees

Joint Economic

★ McDONNELL DOUGLAS-TAIWAN AEROSPACE DEAL

Technology and National Security Subcommittee (Chairman Bingaman, D-N.M.) of

■ *Revised listing*

Joint continued...

Joint Economic Committee will hold a hearing on the proposed sale of 40 percent of the commercial aircraft business of McDonnell Douglas to Taiwan Aerospace.

2pm SD-628 Dirksen Bldg. December 3

Witnesses scheduled: Robert Hood - president, Douglas Aircraft Company; Jack Modzelewski - vice president, Aerospace and National Security, Paine Webber; David Mowery - Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley;

Clyde Prestowitz Jr. - president, Economic Strategy Institute; Edward John Ray - Economics Department, Ohio State University

HEALTH-CARE ISSUES

Education and Health Subcommittee (Chairman Scheuer, D-N.Y.) of Joint Economic Committee will continue hearings on health-care issues, focusing on local and national health-care reform proposals.

Time and room TBA addl dates TBA

1719, 1731, 1732, 2320, and 2328 of the House bill, and sections 502, 2901, and 4401 through 4404 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brown, Valentine, Glickman, Walker, and Lewis (Fla.)

■ UNEMPLOYMENT/MFN/CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 1724) to provide for the termination of the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The bill was amended in the Senate with provisions related to unemployment compensation extension. The House further amended the bill to include the text of HR 3347, to repeal the prohibition on the importation of gold coins from the Soviet Union; HR 3313, extending nondiscrimination treatment (most favored-nation treatment) to the products of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; HR 661, provide special benefits for the Andean nations; and HR 3409, to prevent the proliferation of biological and chemical weapons

Time & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Bentsen, Moynihan, Packwood
House conferees: Rostenkowski, Gibbons, Archer

Note: Conference may meet on short notice.

Conference Committees

★ HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 3508) to revise and extend certain programs relating to the education of individuals as health professionals.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Metzenbaum, Simon, Hatch, Kassebaum

House conferees: TBA

★ PREVENTIVE HEALTH

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 3635) to revise and extend the program of block grants for preventive health and health services

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Metzenbaum, Harkin, Hatch, Kassebaum

House conferees: TBA

■ BANKING BILL

Conferees may continue to meet on legislation (HR 3768/S 543) to replenish the bank deposit insurance fund.

Time & room TBA addl dates as needed

Senate conferees: Cranston, Sarbanes, Dodd, Sasser, Metzenbaum, Kennedy, Garn, D'Amato, Bond

House conferees: Gonzalez, Annunzio, Neal, Hubbard, LaFalce, Oaker, Vento, Barnard, Schumer, Frank, Erdreich, Carper, Torres, Kleczka, Wylie, Leach, McCollum, Roukema, Bereuter, Ridge, Roth, McCandless, Baker

■ SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees may continue to meet on legislation (H J Res 157) making supplemental appropriations for disaster relief.

Time and room TBA addl dates TBA

Senate conferees: Byrd, Inouye, Hollings, Johnston, Buie, Leahy, Sasser, DeConcini, Bumpers, Lautenberg, Harkin, Mikulski, Reid, Adams, Fowler, Kerrey, Hatfield, Stevens, Garn, Cochran, Kasten, D'Amato, Rudman, Specter, Domenici, Nickles, Gramm, Bond, Gorton

House conferees: Whitten, McDade, Smith of Iowa, Murtha, Bevil, Obey, Yates, Natcher, Fazio, Hefner, Lehman of Fla., Traxler, Myers, Miller of Ohio, Pursell, Green, Skeen

■ CRIME BILL

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 3371) to combat crime.

Time & Room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Biden, Kennedy, Metzenbaum, DeConcini, Leahy, Thurmond, Simpson, and

★ New listing

Hatch

House Conferees: Brooks, Edwards, Conyers, Schumer, Hughes, Staggers, Hyde, Sensenbrenner, McCullum, and Gekas

For Sections 701-709 of the Senate Amendments: Kopetski and Schiff

For Title 24: Feighan and Schiff

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of section 1719 of the House Bill, and section 812(f), 1227, 1230, 1231, 2801, 2802, 4401, 4402, 4406, 4407, 4653, 4654, and 4917 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Gibbons, Rangel, Archer, and Vander Jagt; and Reps. Rostenkowski and Archer are appointed as additional conferees for consideration of section 702 of the Senate amendment.

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 1502 and 1831 of the House bill, and sections 3310 and 3701 through 3704 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Gonzalez, Annunzio, Neal (N.C.), Wylie, and Leach

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of sections 401 through 403, 1231 through 1233, 1271, 1714, 1727, 1807, and 1831 of the House bill and title VIII (except section 812(f)) and sections 1511, 1512, 3601 through 3606, and 4301 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Ford (Mich.) Kildee, Martinez, Goodling, and Petri

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 1501, 1502(a), 1505 through 1507, 1509 through 1512, 1705, 1824, 2205, and 2321 of the House bill, and sections 1501, 1611, 1612, 1622, 1641, 2101, 2402, 2506, 2508, 2509, 3101 through 3114, 4656, 4658, 4661 through 4663, 4902, 4903, 4904, and 4906 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Waxman, Rowland, Lent, and Bliley

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 3301 through 3309 and 3311 through 3314 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Swift, Eckart, Lent, and Ritter

From the Committee on Government Operations, for consideration of sections 801, 802, 1509, and 1751 through 1758 of the House bill, and sections 1701 and 1702 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Conyers, Wise, Towns, Horton and McCandless

From the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for consideration on sections 1716, 1719, and 1722(b) of the House bill, and sections 517, 4401, 4402, 4404, 4405, and 4411 through 4414 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Jones (N.C.), Studds, Tauzin, Davis, and Lent (Provided that Rep. Taylor (Miss.) is appointed in place of Rep. Tauzin for consideration of section 1772(b) of the House bill

From the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of sections 1508,

■ EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 355) to amend the Reclamation States Drought Assistance Act of 1988 to extend the period of time during which drought assistance may be provided by the secretary of the Interior.

Time & room TBA date TBA

House conferees: Miller (Calif.), Markey, Rahall, Vento, de Lugo, Gejdenson, Kostmayer, Lehman, Young (Alaska), Hansen, Vucanovich, Rhodes, Thomas (Wyo.)

From the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for consideration of matters within the committee's jurisdiction: Jones (N.C.), Studds, Davis

Senate conferees: TBA

Note: The Senate receded from its amendment to HR 355 on November 27 and inserted compromise language. As a result, it is unlikely that the conference will meet.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 2967) to reauthorize the Older Americans Act.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees:

From the Committee on Labor and Human Resources: Kennedy, Metzenbaum, Adams, Hatch, and Cochran

From the Committee on Finance (solely for the Social Security retirement earnings provisions): Bentsen, Moynihan and Packwood

House conferees: TBA

■ HIGHWAY BILL

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 2950) to reauthorize federal highway and mass transit programs.

Time & room TBA addl dates TBA

Senate conferees:

For matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Environment and Public Works: Moynihan, Burdick, Mitchell, Lautenberg, Reid, Chafee, Symms, Warner, and Durenberger

For matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation: Hollings, Exon, Bryan, Danforth, Gorton

For matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee

■ Revised listing

Conference continued...

tee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs: Riegle, Cranston, Sarbanes, Bond, and D'Amato
For matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Finance: Bentsen, Moynihan, Baucus, Packwood, Dole

For matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Governmental Affairs: Glenn, Levin, and Roth

House conferees:

From the Committee on Public Works and Transportation for consideration of the entire House bill (except title VII), the entire Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Anderson, Mineta, Oberstar, Nowak, Rahall, Applegate, De Lugo, Savage, Borksi, Kolter, Hammerschmidt, Shuster, Clinger, Petri, Packard, Boehlert and Bentley

From the Committee on Ways and Means for consideration of Title VII of the House bill and sections 140E, 141 through 144, 271(b)(12), and 305 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Gibbons, Pickle, Rangel, Stark, Archer, Vander Jagt, Crane

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce for consideration of sections 5, 121(a), 123, 124, 134(a) and (b), 143, 184, 209, 322(m), 335, Title V (insofar as it addresses railroads), sections 601(b), 608 through 610, 617, and 620 of the House bill, and sections 103(b)(1), (2) and (9), 106(a), 107, 113, 114, 115 (a)(2) and (d), 116, 117, 122(b), 127, 128, 131, 140G, 140T, 140U, 239, 261, 262, 319 and 336 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Swift, Sikorski, Lent, Ritter (Provided that Rep. Dannemeyer is appointed in place of Rep. Ritter for consideration of sections 123 and 124 of the House bill and sections 103(b)(2), 106(a) (insofar as it address 23 U.S.C. 133(a)(10)), 107, 113, 114 and 319 of the Senate amendment

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce for consideration of sections 140I, 140N, part A of Title II (except sections 204, 218, and 226) 264, and 271 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Swift, Sharp, Eckart, Tauzin, Slattery, Boucher, Manton, Bruce, Harris, Synar, Lent, Moorhead, Rinaldo, Dannemeyer, Ritter, Fields, Oxley

From the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for consideration of sections 125, 143, 144 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference: Miller of Calif., Vento, Kostmayer, Lagomarsino, Marlenee

From the Committee on the Judiciary for consideration of section 409 of the House bill, and section 238 and Title IV of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference: Brooks, Edwards of California, Frank of Massachusetts, Fish, Moorhead

From the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for consideration of sections 5, 108, 317(b), 320 and 321(a) and (e) of the House bill, and section 106(a) of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Jones of North Carolina, Studds, Hertel, Davis, Young of Alaska

From the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, for consideration of sections 141(a) and (e), 202, 317, 405, 502, 601, 604, through 609, 616 through 618, 651 through 659, and 671 through 673 of the House bill, and sections 103(b)(9) and (10), 106(a) 107, 115, 116, 127(g), 136(b), 203(e), 204, 232(a), 329, and 341 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed conference: Brown, Valentine, Glickman, Walker, Lewis of Florida

House conferees: From Ways and Means Committee: Rostenkowski, Gibbons, Jenkins, Downey, Pease, Archer, Vander Jagt, Crane

Additional conferees from Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration of sections 1 through 3 of the Senate amendment: Fasel, Solarz, Faleomavaega, Broomfield, Leach

Senate conferees: Bentsen; Moynihan, Mitchell, Packwood, Dole

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE

Conferees will meet on HR 2194, Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1991.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Burdick, Baucus, Moynihan, Mitchell, Lautenberg, Chafee, Simpson, Durenberger, Warner

House conferees: TBA

PRICE FIXING

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 429) to amend the Sherman Act to strengthen laws against vertical price-fixing

Time & room TBA date TBA

House conferees: Brooks, Edwards of Calif., Synar, Fish, Campbell of Calif.

Senate conferees: TBA

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 347) to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to revitalize the defense industrial base of the United States

Time & room TBA date TBA

House conferees:

From the House Banking Committee: Carper, LaFalce, Oaker, Vento, Kanjorski, Ridge, Paxon, Hancock

From the House Armed Services Committee: Aspin, Mavroules, Siskis, Dickinson, Bateman

Additional conferees from House Energy Committee: Dingell, Markey, Collins of Ill., Lent, Rinaldo

Additional conferees from House Government Operations Committee: Conyers, English, Wise, Horton, Kyl

Additional conferees from House Judiciary Committee: Brooks, Edwards of Calif., Fish, Moorhead

Additional conferees from House Ways and Means

Committee: Rostenkowski, Gibbons, Jenkins, Archer, Crane

Senate conferees: Riegle, Sarbanes, Dixon, Garn, Gramm

Note: At the end of the first session of the 102nd Congress the House passed a bill (HR 3919) to temporarily extend the defense production act through March 1, 1992.

FOLLOW-THROUGH ACT

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 2312) to make certain technical and conforming amendments to the Follow Through Act and the Head Start Transition Project Act.

Time and Room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Kennedy, Pell, Metzenbaum, Hatch and Kassebaum

House Conferees: TBA

CFTC REAUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 707) to improve the regulation of futures trading and authorize appropriations for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Time and room TBA add dates TBA

Note: Conference began November 6

Senate conferees: Leahy, Boren, Heflin, Conrad, Lugar, Dole, Cochran

House conferees:

From the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: de la Garza, English, Staggers, Stallings, Nagle, Sarpalis, Johnson, Huckaby, Glickman, Penny, Espy, Long, Stenholm, Tallon, Coleman, Smith of Ore., Gunderson, Combest, Allard, Barrett, Nussle, Boehner, Roberts

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 263 and title III of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Gonzalez, Annunzio, Neal, Hubbard, LaFalce, Oaker, Wylie, Leach, McCollum, Roukema

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of section 263 and title III of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Markey, Scheuer, Synar Eckart, Slattery, Lent, Moorhead, Rinaldo, Ritter

Other Events

The Monitor has received notice of the following events scheduled to take place in Washington. Associations, non-profit organizations and public interest groups who wish to have events listed in the section should send pertinent information to: The Congressional Monitor, Other Events Editor, 1414 22nd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Notices must include a telephone number. Notices may be transmitted by facsimile to 728-1862, attn: Robert Healy. Only events related to Congress can be listed. Deadline is noon two days before the date of issue (i.e. Monday noon for Wednesday issue). The editors reserve the right to edit or reject any submission. For further information call 202-887-8686.

WETLANDS PROTECTION

Environmental Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a breakfast

meeting with Rep. Hayes, D-La., who will discuss wetlands protection legislation.

8am to 9:30am, Le Mistral, 223 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. December 3

Contact: Phyllis Hayes - 202-457-5133 or Colleen Moore at 202-466-0269

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$20 for members and \$30 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Women in Government Relations
1325 Massachusetts Ave, N.W.
Suite 510

Washington, D.C. 20005-4171

KEY U.S. & WORLD ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE 1990s

National Economists Club in cooperation with the George Washington University will sponsor a luncheon series on "Key Economic Issues Facing the U.S. and World Economies in the 1990s."

Revised listing

MFN FOR CHINA

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 2212) regarding the extension of most-favored-nation treatment to the products of the People's Republic of China.

Time & room TBA date TBA

★ New listing

Other continued...

Noon, GW University Club, Marvin Center, 800 21st St. N.W. **December 3**

Contact: Jim Kenworthy at 202-863-0426 (media inquiries only, for reservations call number listed below)

Agenda & participants:

December 3: Soviet Economic Reform and External Aid

John Holsen - professorial lecturer, Johns Hopkins University and special economic adviser to the World Bank

Note: There is a charge for these events of \$13 for members and \$15 for non-members. Reservations are required and must be made two working days prior to the event date. For reservations call 703-532-9048

U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

Asian Studies Center of Heritage Foundation will sponsor a seminar on "50 Years After Pearl Harbor: The Future of U.S.-Japan Relations." Richard Allen, chairman of the Asian Studies Center Advisory Council will be the speaker.

Noon, Lehrman Auditorium, 214 Massachusetts Ave. N.E. **December 3**

Contact: Geoff Aurini at 202-546-4400.

HOUSE RULES, SENATE PROCEDURES, CONFERENCE CMTEs

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a three-day series on advanced legislative procedures. Sections will focus on House rules, Senate procedures and conference committees.

9am to 4pm **December 4, 5 & 6**

Note: There is an \$810 charge for this series (\$295 for each individual day). For reservations and further information call Irene Cuffy at 202-887-8620; fax 202-728-1863 (From outside the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

SOVIET TRADE

Washington International Trade Association will sponsor a session on the emerging Soviet economic and trade structure.

9am to 11am, Washington room, Hotel Washington, 515 15th St., N.W. **December 5**
Contact: 202-778-3007

Note: There is a \$50 charge for this event. For reservations send a check, made payable to WITA, to:

Washington International Trade Association
1900 L St. N.W.

Suite 250

Washington, D.C. 20036

WORKING WITH CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on strategies for working with congressional staff.

9am to 1pm, Omni Georgetown Hotel **December 10**

Note: There is a \$225 charge for this seminar. For reservations and further information call Irene Cuffy at 202-887-8620; fax 202-728-1863 (From outside the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a research workshop on congressional documents.

9am to 1pm, 6th floor conference room, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. **December 11**

Note: There is a \$195 charge for this seminar. For reservations and further information call Irene Cuffy at 202-887-8620; fax 202-728-1863 (From outside the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

LOBBYING TECHNIQUES

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on lobbying techniques for the 1990s, focusing on strategies, coalition building and grass-roots campaigns.

9am to 4pm, Ramada Renaissance Techworld, **December 11**

Note: There is a \$345 charge for this seminar (includes lunch). For reservations and further information call Irene Cuffy at 202-887-8620; fax 202-728-1863 (From outside the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

STATE GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on developing strategies for state government relations.

9am to 4:40pm, J.W. Marriott Hotel **December 13**

Note: There is a \$345 charge for this seminar (includes lunch). For reservations and further information call Irene Cuffy at 202-887-8620; fax 202-728-1863 (From outside the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on understanding Congress.

9am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. **December 16**

Note: There is a \$225 charge for this seminar. For reservations and further information call Irene Cuffy at 202-887-8620; fax 202-728-1863 (From outside the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

CONGRESS & LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on Congress and the legislative process.

9am to 4pm, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center **December 16**

Note: There is a \$295 charge for this seminar (includes lunch). For reservations and further information call Irene Cuffy at 202-887-8620; fax 202-728-1863 (From outside the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Employment Policy Foundation will sponsor a seminar on implications for employers of the 1991 civil rights act.

8am to 4pm, J.W. Marriott Hotel **January 15**

Contact: 202-789-8685

Note: There is a charge of \$265 for this event (lunch included). For reservations and more information call the number listed above.

Status of Appropriations

FULL COMMITTEE

House: 225-2771; Senate: 224-3471

AGRICULTURE

House: 225-2638; Senate: 224-7240

Bill No: HR 2698
House subcmte markup completed: June 7
House full cmte markup completed: June 20
H Rpt 102-119
June 26
Passed House: June 26
Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 26
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 23
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 23
S Rpt 102-116
Passed Senate: July 30
Conference completed: October 3
H Rpt 102-239
October 8
Conference report adopted by House: October 8
Conference report adopted by Senate: October 16
Signed by the president: October 28
PL 102-142

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, & THE JUDICIARY

House: 225-3351; Senate: 224-7277

Bill No: HR 2608
House subcmte hearings completed: April 17
House subcmte markup completed: May 30
House full cmte markup completed: June 11
H Rpt 102-106
Passed House: June 13
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 9
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 11
S Rpt 102-106
Passed Senate: July 31
Conference completed: October 1
H Rpt 102-233
October 3
Conference report adopted by House: October 3
Conference report adopted by Senate: October 3
Signed by the president: October 28
PL 102-140

DEFENSE

House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 2521
House subcmte hearings completed: May 9
House subcmte markup completed: May 22
House full cmte markup completed: June 4
H Rpt 102-95
Passed House: June 7
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 19
Senate full cmte markup completed: September 20
S Rpt 102-154
Passed Senate: September 26
Conference completed: November 15
H Rpt 102-328
Conf rpt adopted by House: November 20
Conf rpt adopted by Senate: November 23
Signed by the president: November 26
PL 102-172

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7236

Bill No: HR 2699
House subcmte hearings completed: June 5
House subcmte markup completed: June 13
House full cmte markup completed: June 20
H Rpt 102-120
Passed House: June 26
Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 27
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 10
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 11
S Rpt 102-105
Passed Senate: July 18

Conference completed:

July 31
H Rpt 102-181
August 1
August 2
August 17
HR 3291
September 16
September 16
September 26
October 1
PL 102-111

Conference report adopted by House:
Conference report adopted by Senate:
Vetoed by the president:

Bill No:
Passed House:
Passed Senate:
Cleared Congress:
Signed by the president:

ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT

House: 225-3421; Senate: 224-7260

Bill No: HR 2427
House subcmte hearings completed: April 10
House subcmte markup completed: May 15
House full cmte markup completed: May 22
H Rpt 102-75
Passed House: May 29
Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 16
Senate subcmte markup completed: June 11
Senate full cmte markup completed: June 12
S Rpt 102-80
Passed Senate: July 10
Conference completed: July 30
H Rpt 102-177
July 31
Conference report adopted by House: August 2
Conference report adopted by Senate: August 2
Signed by the president: August 17
PL 102-104

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

House: 225-2041; Senate: 224-7209

Bill No: HR 2621
House subcmte hearings completed: May 22
House subcmte markup completed: May 29
House full cmte markup completed: June 12
H Rpt 102-108
Passed House: June 19

INTERIOR

House: 225-3081; Senate: 224-7233

Bill No: HR 2686
House subcmte hearings completed: May 9
House subcmte markup completed: June 6
House full cmte markup completed: June 19
H Rpt 102-116
Passed House: June 25
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 24
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 24
S Rpt 102-122
Passed Senate: September 19
Conference completed: October 17
H Rpt 102-256
Conference report adopted by House: October 24
Conference report adopted by Senate: October 30
Cleared Congress: November 1
Signed by the president: November 13
PL 102-154

LABOR/HHS/EDUC

House: 225-3508; Senate: 224-7283

Bill No: HR 2707
House subcmte hearings completed: May 21
House subcmte markup completed: June 6
House full cmte markup completed: June 20
H Rpt 102-121
Passed House: June 26
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 11
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 11
S Rpt 102-104
Passed Senate: September 12
Conference completed: October 29
H Rpt 102-282
Conf rpt adopted by House: November 6

Appropriations continued...

Conf rpt adopted by Senate: November 7
H Rpt 102-282
Vetoed by the president: November 19
Veto sustained by House: November 19
Bill No: HR 3839
Approved by House committee: November 21
Passed House: November 22
Passed Senate: November 22
Signed by the president: November 28
PL 102-170

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7338

Bill No: HR 2506
House subcmte hearings completed: March 7
House subcmte markup completed: May 22
House full cmte markup completed: May 30
H Rpt 102-82
Passed House: June 5
Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 25
Senate full cmte markup completed: June 12
S Rpt 102-81
Passed Senate: July 17
Conference completed: July 30
H Rpt 102-176
Conference report adopted by House: July 31
Conference report adopted by Senate: August 2
Signed by the president: August 14
PL 102-90

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

House: 225-3047; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 2426
House subcmte hearings completed: March 21
House subcmte markup completed: May 15
House full cmte markup completed: May 22
H Rpt 102-74
Passed House: May 30
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 11
Senate full cmte markup completed: September 12
S Rpt 102-147
Passed Senate: September 16
Conference completed: October 3
H Rpt 102-236
Conference report adopted by House: October 8
Conference report adopted by Senate: October 16
Signed by the president: October 25
PL 102-136

TRANSPORTATION

House: 225-2141; Senate: 224-7245

Bill No: HR 2942
House subcmte hearings completed: June 13
House subcmte markup completed: July 10
House full cmte markup completed: July 18
H Rpt 101-156
Passed House: July 24
Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 16
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 12
Senate full cmte markup completed: September 12
S Rpt 102-148
Passed Senate: September 17
Conference completed: October 2
H Rpt 102-243
Conference report adopted by House: October 9
Conference report adopted by Senate: October 16
Signed by the president: October 28
PL 102-143

TREASURY/POSTAL SERVICE

House: 225-5834; Senate: 224-6280

Bill No: HR 2622
House subcmte hearings completed: April 18
House subcmte markup completed: May 29
House full cmte markup completed: June 12
H Rpt 102-109
Passed House: June 18
Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 25

Senate subcmte markup completed: June 25
Senate full cmte markup completed: June 28
S Rpt 102-95
Passed Senate: July 18
Conference completed: September 30
H Rpt 102-234
Conference report adopted by House: October 3
Conference report adopted by Senate: October 3
Signed by the president: October 28
PL 102-141

VA, HUD & INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

House: 225-3241; Senate: 224-7211

Bill No: HR 2519
House subcmte hearings completed: May 3
House subcmte markup completed: May 15
House full cmte markup completed: June 3
H Rpt 102-94
Passed House: June 6
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 10
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 11
S Rpt 102-107
Passed Senate: July 18
Conference completed: September 26
H Rpt 102-226
Conference report adopted by House: October 2
Conference report adopted by Senate: October 2
Cleared Congress: October 3
Signed by the president: October 28
PL 102-139

1st CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Bill No: HJ Res 332
House full cmte markup completed: September 24
H Rpt 102-216
Passed House: September 25
Passed Senate: September 25
Cleared Congress: September 26
Signed by the president: September 30
PL 102-109

2nd CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Bill No: HJ Res 360
House full cmte markup completed: October 23
H Rpt 102-266
Passed House: October 24
Passed Senate: October 24
Signed by the president: October 28
PL 102-145

3rd CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Bill No: HJ Res 374
Passed House: November 12
Passed Senate: November 13
Signed by the president: November 15
PL 102-163

SUPPLEMENTAL - DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Bill No: HR 3543
House subcmte markups completed:
Agriculture: July 11
Commerce: July 10
Defense: July 11
Energy: July 11
Interior: July 11
Military Construction: July 11
VA-HUD: July 12
House full cmte markup completed: October 17
H Rpt 102-255
Passed House: October 29
Senate full cmte markup completed: November 15
(Senate reported H J Res 157)
S Rpt 102-216
HJ Res 157 passed Senate: November 22
Conference completed: November 26
H Rpt 102-394

Conference report adopted by House: November 27
Conference report adopted by Senate: November 27
HJ Res 157 is cleared for the president

House Floor Action

Week of November 25

Monday, November 25:

- HR 3750 Amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and related provisions of law to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and benefits for House of Representatives election campaigns passed 273-156
- S 1176 Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Act passed by voice
- HR 1776 Authorize for fiscal year 1992 the U.S. Coast Guard budget agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment by voice
- HR 794 Establish the Connecticut River National Fish and Wildlife Refuge agreed to Senate amendment by voice
HR 794 is now cleared for the president
- Under suspension of the rules
- HR 3327 Amend title 38, U.S. Code, to provide for the designation of an assistant secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs as the Chief Minority Affairs Officer of the department passed by voice
- HR 2280 Amend title 38, U.S. Code, to extend and improve veterans' health care programs concurred in the Senate amendment with an amendment by voice
- HR 2263 Amend title 5, U.S. Code, with respect to certain programs under which awards may be made to federal employees for superior accomplishments or cost savings disclosures passed by voice
- SJRes 187 Make technical corrections to P.L. 101-549 passed by voice
- H Res 284 Express the sense of the House of Representatives that there is a need for a comprehensive, coordinated strategy to help the United States achieve its goal of being the strongest Nation on Earth economically and militarily, so that it remain the greatest Nation in support of human dignity, freedom, and democratic ideals agreed to by voice
- HR 2977 Authorize appropriations for public broadcasting passed by voice
- HR 3359 Amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 passed by voice
- HR 1688 Omnibus Insular Areas Act of 1991 passed by voice
- HR 848 Authorize the establishment of a memorial at Custer Battlefield National Monument to honor the Indians who fought in the Battle of the Little Bighorn agreed to Senate amendment by voice
HR 848 is now cleared for the president
- HR 690 Authorize the National Park Service to acquire and manage the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site disagreed to Senate amendment by voice
- HR 2092 Carry out obligations of the United States under the United Nations Charter and other international agreements pertaining to the protection of human rights by establishing a civil action for recovery of damages from an individual who engages in torture or extrajudicial killing passed by voice
- HR 3048 Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the admission of O and P

- HR 3670 nonimmigrants passed by voice
Make certain technical corrections relating to the immigration laws passed by voice
- HR 3531 Authorize appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office in the department of Commerce for fiscal year 1992 passed by voice
- HR 2372 Amend title 17, U.S. Code, with respect to fair use and copyright renewal, to reauthorize the National Film Registry Board passed by voice
- HR 2450 Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to provide for federal jurisdiction of certain multiparty, multiforum civil actions passed by voice
- HR 829 Make changes in the composition of the eastern and western judicial districts of Virginia passed by voice
- HR 3666 Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to provide for an additional place of holding court for the Eastern District of Texas passed by voice
- HR 3686 Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to make changes in the places of holding court in the Eastern District of North Carolina passed by voice
- HR 2549 Make technical corrections to chapter 5 of title 5, U.S. Code passed by voice
- HR 3379 Amend section 574 of title 5, U.S. Code, relating to the authorities of the Administrative Conference passed by voice
- HR 3237 Extend the terms of office of members of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission from 3 to 6 years passed by voice
- HR 3341 Amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 with respect to honoraria passed by voice

Tuesday, November 26:

- HR 2929 Designate certain lands in the California desert as wilderness, to establish the Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks passed 297-136
- S 2050 Ensure that the ceiling established with respect to health education assistance loans does not prohibit the provision of federal loan insurance to new and previous borrowers under such loan program passed by voice (amended)
- HR 1724 **CONF REPORT:** Unemployment/trade adopted by voice
- HR 2212 **CONF REPORT:** Conditional extension of Most-Favored-Nation status to China agreed to 409-21
- HR 3576 Amend the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to reserve assistance under the HOME Investment Partnerships Act for certain insular areas agreed to Senate amendment by voice
HR 3576 is now cleared for the president
- HJRes 356 Designate December 1991 as "Bicentennial of the District of Columbia Month." passed by voice
- HJRes 372 Designating December 21, 1991, as "Basketball Centennial Day" passed by voice
- SJRes 198 Recognize contributions federal civilian employees provided during the attack on Pearl Harbor and during World War II passed by voice
- Under suspension of the rules:
- S 291 San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1991 passed by voice
- S 1462 Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit certain practices involving the use of

House Floorcontinued...

- telephone equipment for advertising and solicitation purposes passed by voice
- SConRes 78 Relating to imprisonment of Nguyen Dan Que by the government of Vietnam passed by voice
- HRes 292 Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to legislation relating to the amortization of goodwill and certain other intangibles passed by voice
- HR 1555 Make technical corrections relating to the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990 passed by voice
- HR 3909 Extend expiring tax provisions began consideration (vote on final passage scheduled for Wednesday)
- HR 3029 Farm bill technical corrections concurred in Senate amendment by voice
- HR 3932 James Madison Fellowship passed by voice
- H Res 293 Commending people of Guam and Hawaii for their sacrifices and contributions in World War II passed by voice
- HConRes 168 Express the sense of the Congress that a portion of Iraq's frozen assets be released to UNICEF for the sole purpose of providing medical and humanitarian assistance to Iraqi citizens.
- HR 3337 Require the secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the White House passed by voice

Wednesday, November 27:

- HJRes 157 Make technical corrections and correcting enrollment errors in certain acts making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991 adopted 303-114
- HR 3909 Extend expiring tax provisions passed 420-0 (under suspension of the rules)
- HR 3638 Make technical amendments to the law which authorizes modification of the boundaries of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge passed by voice (under suspension of the rules)

- HR 3049 Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to restore authority in courts to naturalize persons as citizens agreed to Senate amendment by voice
- S 2098 Appointment of Administrator of Federal Aviation Administration passed by voice
- HR 3807 Amend the Arms Export Control Act to authorize the president to transfer battle tanks, artillery pieces, and armored combat vehicles to member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in conjunction with implementations of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe concurred in Senate amendment with an amendment by voice
- HR 907 Amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to permit alternative methods for qualifying "ability-to-benefit" students for federal student financial aid agreed to Senate amendment by voice
- S 1532 Abandoned Infants Assistance Act Amendments of 1991 agreed to senate amendments to House amendments by voice
- HR 2950 CONF REPORT: Develop a national intermodal surface transportation system, to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs agreed to 372-47
- HR 3371 CONF REPORT: A bill to control and prevent crime agreed to 205-203
- HR 3919 A bill to temporarily extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 passed by voice
- S 543 CONF REPORT: Comprehensive Deposit Insurance Reform and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1991 adopted by voice
- HR 3435 Provide funding for the resolution of failed savings associations and working capital for the Resolution Trust Corporation, to restructure the Oversight Board and the Resolution Trust Corporation passed by voice
- HR 3595 CONF REPORT: Delay until September 30, 1992, the issuance of any regulations by the secretary of Health and Human Services changing the treatment of voluntary contributions and provider-specific taxes by states as a source of a state's expenditures for which federal financial participation is available under the Medicaid program and to maintain the treatment of intergovernmental transfers as such a source agreed to by voice

Senate Floor Action

Week of November 25

Monday, November 25:

- S 543 **Comprehensive Deposit Insurance Reform and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1991**
MITCHELL, D-Maine, motion that the Senate disagree to the House amendments and agree to a conference with the House, agreed to by voice vote
- S 756 **Amend title 17, U.S. Code, the copyright renewal provisions**
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, as amended, agreed to by voice vote
LIEBERMAN, D-Conn. (for LEAHY, D-Vt.), technical amendment no. 1445, to the JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, agreed to by voice vote
S 756 as amended, passed by voice vote
- S 1193 **Technical Amendments to Various Indian Laws Act of 1991**
MITCHELL, D-Maine, motion that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment agreed to by voice vote
- S 1595 **Alaska Native Languages Preservation and Enhancement Act of 1991**
INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE substitute amendment, agreed to by unanimous consent
S 1595 as amended, passed by unanimous consent
- S 1891 **Permit the secretary of Health and Human Services to waive certain recovery requirements with respect to the construction or remodeling of facilities**
LIEBERMAN, D-Conn., motion that the Senate concur in the House amendment, agreed to by voice vote
S 1891 now cleared for the president.
- S 2047 **Establish a commission to commemorate the bicentennial of the establishment of the Democratic Party of the United States passed by voice vote**
- S 2050 **Ensure that the ceiling established with respect to health education assistance loans does not prohibit the provision of federal loan insurance to new and previous borrowers under such loan program passed by unanimous consent**
- HJRes 346 **Approve the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics passed by voice**
- SRes 232 **A resolution relating to recess appointments agreed to by voice vote**
- SRes 233 **Designate room S-238 in the U.S. Capitol Building as the Strom Thurmond Room agreed to by voice vote**
- HR 1476 **San Carlos Irrigation Project Divestiture Act of 1991 passed by voice vote**
HR 1476 now cleared for the president.
- HR 3370 **Direct the secretary of the Interior to carry out a study and make recommendations to the Congress regarding the feasibility of establishing a native American cultural center in Oklahoma City, Okla. passed by voice vote**

HR 3807

HR 3370 now cleared for the president.
Amend the Arms Export Control Act to authorize the president to transfer battle tanks, artillery pieces, and armored combat vehicles to member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in conjunction with implementations of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

NUNN, D-Ga., and LUGAR, R-Ind., modified amendment no. 1439, to provide for the use of Department of Defense resources to assist the dismantlement of Soviet Nuclear weapons, as amended, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 86-8

BYRD, D-W.Va., and NUNN, D-Ga., amendment no. 1440, to the NUNN, D-Ga., and LUGAR, R-Ind., amendment no. 1439, to express the sense of the Senate that the conferees on H J Res 157, Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations, 1992, should consider providing the necessary authority for the Secretary of Defense to obligate these funds in the conference agreement, agreed to by voice vote

BOREN, D-Okla., and COHEN, R-Maine, amendment no. 1441, to provide authority to transfer certain Department of Defense funds to provide emergency airlift support to the Soviet Union and its Republics for humanitarian assistance, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 87-7

LEVIN, D-Mich., and DOLE, R-Kan., amendment no. 1443, to express the sense of the Senate that the president should promptly consult with Congress for the purpose of preparing a comprehensive plan to assist the Soviet Republics to avoid social chaos and achieve economic and political stability, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 87-7

CRANSTON, D-Calif., amendment no. 1444, to provide for the elimination of weapons-usable materials from United States and Soviet warheads, withdrawn

HR 3807 as amended, passed Senate by voice vote

HJRes 346

Approve the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the products of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics passed by voice vote

H J Res 346 now cleared for the president.

Tuesday, November 26:

HR 525

Amend the federal charter for the Boys Clubs of America to reflect the change of the name of the organization to the Boy's & Girl's Clubs of America passed by voice

HR 525 is now cleared for the president

HR 3709

Waive the period of congressional review for certain District of Columbia acts and to permit the council of the District of Columbia to enact laws relating to attorneys and the representation of indigents in criminal cases passed by voice

HR 3709 is now cleared for the president

HConRes 226

Commend the participants in the Middle East Peace Conference to be held in Madrid on October 30, 1991 agreed to by voice

HJRes 212

Designate the week beginning February 16, 1992, as National Visiting Nurse Associations Week, passed by voice

H J Res 212 is now cleared for the president

Senate continued...

- dent*
HJRes 201 Designate the week beginning December 1, 1991, and the week beginning November 15, 1992, each as Geography Awareness Week passed by voice
H J Res 201 is now cleared for the president
- HJRes 300 Designate the month of May 1992 as National Trauma Awareness Month passed by voice
H J Res 300 is now cleared for the president
- SJRes 229 Designate the month of May, 1992, as "National Trauma Awareness Month" passed by voice
- HR 3322 Designate Wellston Station facility of the U.S. Postal Service in St. Louis, MO., as the Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building passed by voice
HR 3322 is now cleared for the president
- S 754 Provide that a portion of the income derived from trust or restricted land held by an individual Indian shall not be considered as a resource or income in determining eligibility for assistance under any federal or federally assisted program passed by voice
- HR 3595 Delay until September 30, 1992, the issuance of any regulations by the secretary of Health and Human Services changing the treatment of voluntary contributions and provider-specific taxes by states as a source of a state's expenditures for which federal financial participation is available under the Medicaid program and to maintain the treatment of intergovernmental transfers as such a source passed by voice (amended)
- S 1577 Alzheimer's Disease Research, Training, and Education Amendments of 1991 passed by voice (amended)
- HR 3932 James Madison Fellowship passed by voice
HR 3932 is now cleared for the president
- HR 3508 Amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend certain programs relating to the education of individuals as health professionals passed by voice (amended)
- S 367 Nontraditional Employment for Women Act passed by voice
- HR 3049 Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to restore authority in courts to naturalize persons as citizens passed by voice (amended)
- HR 829 Amend title 28, US Code, to make changes in the composition of the eastern and western districts of Virginia passed by voice
HR 829 is now cleared for the president
- HR 2105 Designate the area in Calhoun County, Texas, known as Rancho La Bahia, as the Myrtle Foester Whitmire National Wildlife Refuge passed by voice
HR 2105 is now cleared for the president
- S 2098 Authorize president to appoint Maj. Gen Jerry Ralph Curry to the office of Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration passed by voice
- S 1187 Amend the Stock Raising Homestead Act to provide certain procedures for entry onto Stock Raising Homestead Act lands passed by voice (amended)
- S 1528 Mimbres Culture National Monument Establishment Act of 1991 passed by voice (amended)
- S 1707 Authorize the establishment of the Fort Totten National Historic Site passed by voice
- S 1743 Amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating certain rivers in the state of Arkansas as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system passed by voice (amended)
- HR 1099 Amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating segments of the Lamprey River in New Hampshire for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system passed by voice
HR 1099 is now cleared for the president
- HR 3012 Amend the Wild and Scenic River Act by designating the White Clay Creek in Delaware and Pennsylvania for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system passed by voice
HR 3012 is now cleared for the president
- HR 3881 Expand the boundaries of Stones River National Battlefield, Tenn. passed by voice
HR 3881 is now cleared for the president
- S 606 Allegheny National Recreational River Act passed by voice (amended)
- S 1770 Convey certain surplus real property located in the Black Hills National Forest to the Black Hills Workshop and Training Center passed by voice (amended)
- SJRes 23 Consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the state of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 passed by voice (amended)
- HR 543 Establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in the state of California passed by voice
- HR 990 Authorize additional appropriations for land acquisition at Monacacy National Battlefield, Maryland passed by voice
HR 990 is now cleared for the president
- HR 2370 Expand the boundaries of Stones River National Battlefield passed by voice
- HR 3387 Amend the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 to authorize appropriations for implementation of the development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House passed by voice
HR 3387 is now cleared for the president
- S 452 Authorize a transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the secretary of the Interior passed by voice (amended)
- HR 3604 Direct acquisitions within the Eleven Point Wild and Scenic River, to establish the Greer Spring Special Management Area in Missouri passed by voice
HR 3604 is now cleared for the president
- HJRes 191 Designate "National Law Enforcement Training Week" passed by voice
H J Res 191 is now cleared for the president
- HConRes 249 Correct an error in the enrollment of HR 1724 agreed to by voice
- S 447 Recognize the organization known as The Retired Enlisted Association, Incorporated passed by voice
- S 754 Provide that a portion of the income derived from trust or restricted land held by an individual Indian shall not be considered as a resource or income in determining eligibility for assistance under any federal or federally assisted program passage vitiated
- HR 1724 CONF REPORT: Trade/Unemployment matters adopted by voice
- S 1532 Abandoned Infants Assistance Act Amendments of 1991 concurred in House amendment with an amendment by voice
- HR 3029 Farm bill technical corrections concurred in House amendment to the Senate amendment by voice

Senate continued...

- HR 690 *HR 3029 is now cleared for the president*
 Authorize the National Park Service to acquire and manage the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site passed by voice
- S 2050 *HR 690 is now cleared for the president*
 Ensure that the ceiling established with respect to health education assistance loans does not prohibit the provision of federal loan insurance to new and previous borrowers under such loan program concurred in House amendment by voice

S 2050 is now cleared for the president

Wednesday, November 27:

- HR 3909 Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions passed by voice
- S 2015 Urge and request the award of the bronze star to Navy and Marine Corps personnel who served in the defense of Corregidor Island, the Philippines, under General Wainwright passed by voice
- HR 3245 Designate certain National Forest System lands in the state of Georgia as wilderness passed by voice
- S 2034 *HR 3245 is now cleared for the president*
 Establish certain requirements for the secretary of the Interior to undertake environmental cleanup at the Phoenix Indian School property passed by voice (amended)
- HR 3337 Require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the White House passed by voice (amended)
- S 2131 Repeal section 618 of the Resolution Trust Corporation, Financing, Restructuring and Improvement Act of 1991 passed by voice
- SRes 239 Albert Einstein Congressional Fellowship passed by voice
- HR 3656 Amend the Public Health Service Act to give priority in the awarding of certain grants under such act to entities located in states that have enacted laws to limit the malpractice liability of physicians providing charity care services and to amend the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to give priority in the allocation of homeless housing assistance to recipients in states that have enacted such laws passed by voice (amended)
- HR 3866 Provide for the designation of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary passed by voice (amended)
- HR 1989 Authorize appropriations for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce passed by voice (amended)
- HR 3531 Authorize appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office in the department of Commerce for fiscal year 1992 passed by voice
- S 1392 Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act passed by voice (amended)
- S 36 New York City Zebra Mussel Monitoring Act of 1991 passed by voice (amended)
- HR 2032 Amend the act of May 15, 1965, authorizing the secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the

- HJRes 356 State of Idaho passed by voice (amended)
 Designate December 1991 as "Bicentennial of the District of Columbia Month." passed by voice

H J Res 356 is now cleared for the president

- HJRes 372 Designate December 21, 1991, as "Basketball Centennial Day." passed by voice

H J Res 372 is now cleared for the president

- HR 3919 Temporarily extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 passed by voice

HR 3919 is now cleared for the president

- HConRes 168 Express the sense of the Congress that a portion of Iraq's frozen assets be released to UNICEF for the sole purpose of providing medical and humanitarian assistance to Iraqi citizens passed by voice

- HR 3327 Amend title 38, U.S. Code, to provide for the designation of an assistant secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs as the Chief Minority Affairs Officer of the department passed by voice

- HR 948 Designate the US courthouse located at 120 North Henry Street in Madison, Wisconsin, as the "Robert W. Kastenmeier United States Courthouse" passed by voice

- HR 3169 Lengthen from 5 to 7 years the expiration period applicable to legislative authority relating to construction of commemorative works on federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs passed by voice

HR 3169 is now cleared for the president

- HJRes 157 Make technical corrections and correcting enrollment errors in certain acts making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991 adopted by voice

H J Res 157 is now cleared for the president

- HR 2950 CONF REPORT: Develop a national intermodal surface transportation system, to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs adopted 79-8

HR 2950 is now cleared for the president

- HR 3595 CONF REPORT: Medicaid moratorium agreed to by voice

HR 3595 is now cleared for the president

- S 1462 Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit certain practices involving the use of telephone equipment for advertising and solicitation purposes concurred in House amendment

S 1462 is now cleared for the president

- HR 3371 CONF REPORT: Crime Bill motion to invoke cloture failed 49-38

- S 543 CONF REPORT: Banking Bill adopted 68-15

S 543 is now cleared for the president

- HR 3435 Provide funding for the resolution of failed savings associations and working capital for the Resolution Trust Corporation, to restructure the Oversight Board and the Resolution Trust Corporation passed 44-33

HR 3435 is now cleared for the president

- HR 1776 Authorize for fiscal year 1992 the U.S. Coast Guard budget concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment by voice

HR 1776 is now cleared for the president

- SConRes77 Condemn the massacre of East Timorese civilians by the Indonesia military passed by voice

- HR 355 Amend the Reclamation States Drought Assistance Act of 1988 to extend the period of time during which drought assistance may

Senate Floor *continued.*

be provided by the secretary of the Interior
receded from its amendment with an amend-
ment by voice

HR 3807

Amend the Arms Export Control Act to au-
thorize the president to transfer battle tanks,
artillery pieces, and armored combat vehi-
cles to member countries of the North Atlan-
tic Treaty Organization in conjunction with
implementations of the Treaty on Conven-
tional Armed Forces in Europe concurred in
House amendment to Senate amendment by
voice

HR 3807 is now cleared for the president



CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

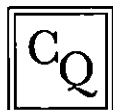


A Publication of

Congressional Quarterly Inc.
1414 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

CONGRESS IN PRINT®

Tuesday, December 3, 1991



Volume 15, Number 46

SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- Department of Defense Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1992, HR 2521, Part 4: North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Nondepartmental Witnesses; Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense; Office of the Comptroller; Office of the Secretary; Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences

Full Committee.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11523-4

Price: \$11.00

- GOES Weather Satellite Problems

Full Committee.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11526-9

Price: \$1.50

- Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1992, HR 2621, Part 1: Agency for International Development; Department of Defense; Department of State; Department of the Treasury; Export-Import Bank; Overseas Private Investment Corporation; Peace Corps; United Nations; U.S. Trade and Development Program

Full Committee.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11524-2

Price: \$29.00

- Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1992, HR 2621, Part 2: Nondepartmental Witnesses

Full Committee.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11522-6

Price: \$12.00

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- SRpt 102-225—Special report entitled Further Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals from the Concurrent Resolution for Fiscal Year 1992

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (S 1507) Part 1

Full Committee. February 21; March 6, 13, 19, 20; April 11, 18, 23 & 25; May 14; June 18, 1991.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11521-8

Price: \$28.00

- Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (S 1507) Part 5

Full Committee. April 16 & 25; May 7, 15 & 21, 1991.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11513-7

Price: \$11.00

COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- SRpt 102-226 to S 1330—Manufacturing Strategy Act of 1991.

ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- SRpt 102-230 to S 461—Lamprey River Study Act of 1991.

- SRpt 102-231 to S 549—A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Lower Merced River in California as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

- SRpt 102-232 to S 606—A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating certain segments of the Allegheny River in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

- SRpt 102-233 to S 1552—White Clay Creek Study Act.

- SRpt 102-234 to S 1770—A bill to convey certain surplus real property located in the Black Hills National Forest to the Black Hills Workshop and Training Center, and for other purposes.

- SRpt 102-235 to S J Res 23—Joint resolution to consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

- SRpt 102-236 to HR 543—Japanese American National Historic Landmark Theme Study Act.

- SRpt 102-237 to HR 990—A bill to authorize additional appropriations for land acquisition at Monacacy National Battlefield, MD.

- SRpt 102-238 to HR 2370, A bill to expand the boundaries of Stones River National Battlefield, Tenn., and for other purposes.

- SRpt 102-239 to HR 3387—A bill to amend the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 to authorize appropriations for implementation of the development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House, and for other purposes.

- SRpt 102-240 to HR 476—Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1991.

ETHICS

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- SRpt 102-223—Special report entitled "Investigation of Senator Alan Cranston."

FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- SRpt 102-228 to S J Res 215—A joint resolution approving the extension of non-discriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- Start: Present Status and Prospects

Full Committee. April 17, 1991.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11527-7

Price: \$2.25

- Status of 1990 Bilateral Chemical Weapons Agreement and Multilateral Negotiation on Chemical Weapons Ban

Full Committee. May 22, 1991.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11511-1

Price: \$1.25

Senate continued...**GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•Efforts to Combat Fraud and Abuse in the Insurance Industry**

Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

April 24, 1991.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11517-0

Price: \$28.00

**INDIAN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•Impact of Supreme Court's Ruling in Duro v. Reina (S'962 & 963) Part 2**

Full Committee. June 12, 1991.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11528-5

Price: \$7.00

REPORTS*Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.***•SRpt 102-229 to S 1869—San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project Divestiture Act of 1991.****JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE***Note: Senate Judiciary Committee hearings and prints are available free of charge from the committee, while supplies last. Documents may be requested by mail. Orders should be sent to: Senate Judiciary Committee, Document Clerk, SD-224 Dirksen Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20510. Documents may also be picked up in person in SD-224 Dirksen Building.***HEARINGS****•Impact of Restructuring of the S&L Industry: A Case Study of the Bluebonnet Savings Bank, Part 2**

Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee. August 6, 1990. Serial No. J-101-82.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11515-3

Price: \$22.00

•Gasoline Divorcement (Motor Fuel Consumer Protection Act of 1991) S 790

Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee. May 28, 1991. Serial No. J-102-23.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11519-6

Price: \$15.00

REPORTS*Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.***•SRpt 102-224 to S 653—A bill to prohibit injunctive relief, or an award of costs, including attorney's fees, against a judicial officer for action taken in a judicial capacity.***Congress in Print lists all publications released for public distribution in recent days by congressional committees. It lists all committee hearings, prints, reports, calendars, and public laws. Editor: David Masci. Congress in Print is published 48 times a year. The annual subscription rate is \$215 per year, additional subscriptions are \$129 per year. Subscribers to the daily Congressional Monitor receive Congress in Print as part of their service.**Copyright 1991, Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1414 22nd Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Editorial: (202) 887-8515. Sales: (202) 887-6279.***LABOR & HUMAN
RESOURCES COMMITTEE****REPORTS***Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.***•SRpt 102-227 to S 1933—Health Professions Training and Nurse Education Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 1991.****HOUSE COMMITTEE
PUBLICATIONS****AGING COMMITTEE****PRINTS****•The Status of Federal Laws Affecting Our Nation's Farmworkers**

Full Committee. November, 1991. Serial No. 102-829.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11508-1

Price: \$1.00

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE**REPORTS***Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.***•HRpt 102-345 (Part II) to HR 3245—A bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the state of Georgia as wilderness, and for other purposes.****•HRpt 102-346 (Part I) to HR 3604—A bill to direct acquisitions within the Eleven Point Wild and Scenic River, to establish the Greer Spring Special Management Area in Missouri, and for other purposes.****ARMED SERVICES
COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993—HR 2100**

Full Committee. February 7, 20, 21 & 26. Serial No. 102-6.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11520-0

Price: \$17.00

•National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993—HR 2100

Full Committee. March 13 & 20; April 17; July 31, 1991.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11516-1

Price: \$13.00

**BANKING, FINANCE &
URBAN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE****REPORTS***Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.***•HRpt 102-358 to HR 3435—The Resolution Trust Corporation Refinancing Act of 1991.****BUDGET COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•The Midcourse Review of the Budget Enforcement Act**

Budget Process, Reconciliation and Enforcement Task Force. October 10, 1991. Serial No. 1-1.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11512-9

Price: \$2.00

**ENERGY &
COMMERCE COMMITTEE***The following documents are available at no charge from the committee for in person pick-up at Room B334 Rayburn Bldg, South Capitol St. & Independence Ave., S.W. Mail orders are accepted from OUT OF TOWN ADDRESSES ONLY. Requests should be sent to: House Energy & Commerce Cmte, B334 Rayburn Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20515. Mail requests must include a self-addressed mailing label. After committee supplies are exhausted the documents may be purchased from the GPO at the prices indicated***HEARINGS****•Financial Responsibility at Universities Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.**

March 13; May 9, 1991. Serial No. 102-33.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11518-8

Price: \$13.00

•Development of Recycling Markets

Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee. June 13 & 19, 1991. Serial No. 102-42.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11529-3

Price: \$19.00

PRINT**•Compilation of Selected Energy-Related Legislation**

Full Committee. October, 1991. Serial No. 102-0.

House continued...

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11525-1

Price: \$6.00

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- HRpt 102-355 to HR 3645—Tourism Policy and Export Promotion Act of 1991.
- HRpt 102-359 to S 1891—A bill to permit the secretary of Health and Human Services to waive certain recovery requirements with respect to the construction or remodeling of facilities, and for other purposes.
- HRpt 102-363 to HR 2977—Public Telecommunications Act of 1991.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE**REPORTS**

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- HRpt 102-364 to HR 3161—Federal Property and Administrative Services Authorization Act of 1991.

INTERIOR & INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**REPORTS**

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- HRpt 102-344 to HR 3012—White Clay Creek Study Act.
- HRpt 102-345 (Part I) to HR 3245—A bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the state of Georgia as wilderness, and for other purposes.
- HRpt 102-348 to HR 1099—A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating segments of the Lamprey River in the State of New Hampshire for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system, and for other purposes.
- HRpt 102-349 to HR 2431—A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Lower Merced River in Calif. as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
- HRpt 102-352 to HR 1592—Big Thicket National Preserve Addition Act of 1991.
- HRpt 102-353 to HR 3370—A bill to direct the secretary of the Interior to carry out a study and make recommendations to the Congress regarding the feasibility of establishing a native American cultural center in Oklahoma City, Okla.
- HRpt 102-354 (Part I) to HR 2141—A bill to establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the state of Idaho, and for other purposes.
- HRpt 102-354 (Part II) to HR 2141—A bill to establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the state of Idaho, and for other purposes.
- HRpt 102-364 (Part II) to HR 3604—A bill to direct acquisitions within the Eleven Point Wild and Scenic River, to establish the Greer Spring Special Management Area in Missouri, and for other purposes.

HOW TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS**BILLS, REPORTS & PUBLIC LAWS**

There is no charge for House and Senate bills, reports and public laws, but there is a limit to the number that may be obtained at one time. Policies differ in the House and Senate

Senate

Senate bills, reports and public laws, and conference reports are available in the Senate Document Room, B-04 Hart Bldg. The public may obtain as many as six different items per request, either in person or by mail. Multiple copies of one item are not available. Only one request per day will be filled. Mail orders may be sent to:

Senate Document Room
B-04 Hart Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Information on status and availability of legislative documents is available from the Senate Document room at (202) 224-7860. This is an information number only, PHONE ORDERS ARE NOT ACCEPTED.

House

House bills, reports and public laws, and conference reports are available in the House Document Room, B-18, House Annex No. 2. The public may obtain as many as six different items per request in person. Up to 12 items may be requested by mail and six items by telephone. Multiple copies of one item are not available. Only one request per day will be filled. Mail orders may be sent to:

House Document Room
B-18, House Annex No. 2.
Washington, D.C. 20515

For information on status and availability of legislative documents or to order documents by phone call the House Document Room at (202) 225-3456.

HEARINGS & PRINTS**In Person:**

Unless otherwise noted, all House and Senate hearings and prints can be purchased at the Government Printing Office. The address is:

Congressional Sales Office
Government Printing Office
710 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.

By Mail:

Mail requests for hearings and prints should be sent to:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Congressional Sales Office
Washington D.C. 20402-9315

When ordering by mail include all of the information given in the *Congress in Print* listing. Payment may be made by cash, check, money order, credit card (VISA, MasterCard, Choice) and through GPO deposit accounts. Prices given for each document include postage and handling. No tax is charged.

For questions and information on congressional hearings and prints call (202) 275-3030.

- HRpt 102-360 to HR 1476—San Carlos Irrigation Project Divestiture Act of 1991.
- HRpt 102-361 to HR 2502—A bill to establish the Jemez National Recreation Area in the state of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

MERCHANT MARINE & FISHERIES COMMITTEE**REPORTS**

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- HRpt 102-350 (Part I) to HR 3638—Koniag Lands Conveyance Amendments of 1991.
- HRpt 102-357 to HR 3282—United States Flag Cruise Ship Competitiveness Act of 1991.
- HRpt 102-354 (Part II) to HR 2141—A bill to establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the state of Idaho, and for other purposes.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE**REPORTS**

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- HRpt 102-343 to HR 2586—A bill to amend title 31, U.S. Code, to allow the General Accounting Office to procure the services of additional experts and consultants; to permit the comptroller general to enter into agreements with other federal agencies relating to health care for employees serving abroad and their dependents; to exclude temporarily certain positions from the GS-15 pay limitation which would otherwise apply; and for other purposes.

- HRpt 102-356 to HR 2263—A bill to amend title 5, U.S. Code, with respect to certain programs under which awards may be made to federal employees for superior accomplishments or cost savings disclosures, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC WORKS & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE**HEARINGS**

- Reauthorization of Surface Transportation Programs

Surface Transportation Subcommittee. March 1 in Crestwood, Mo.; March 19; April 18 & 19 in Washington, DC; April 22, 1991 in Fort Smith, Ark. Serial No. 102-8.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-11530-7
Price: \$33.00

House continued...**RULES COMMITTEE****REPORTS**

Note: Reports are available from the Document Rooms

- HRpt 102-351 to H Res 294—Resolution waiving the requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI, against consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and for other purposes.
- HRpt 102-362 to H Res 298—A resolution to expedite a conference with the Senate on a banking.
- HRpt 102-365 to H Res 299—A resolution providing for the consideration of HR 3750, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and related provisions of law to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and benefits for House of Representatives election campaigns, and for other purposes.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE**HEARINGS**

- U.S. Energy Research and Development Policy: Parts I-IV
Energy Subcommittee. July 11, 16 & 25; August 1, 1991. Serial No. 65.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-11514-5
Price: \$17.00

VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**REPORTS**

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- HRpt 102-347 to HR 3327—A bill to amend title 38, U.S. Code, to provide for the designation of an assistant secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs as the Chief Minority Affairs Officer of the department.

WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE**PRINTS**

- Abusive Marketing Practices by Durable Medical Equipment Suppliers
Oversight Subcommittee. November 7, 1991. Serial No. 102-25.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-11510-2
Price: \$2.00
- Need for Taxpayer Bill of Rights Legislation and Reform of the Internal Revenue Service
Oversight Subcommittee. November 14, 1991. Serial No. 102-28.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-11509-9
Price: \$1.00

JOINT COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS**JOINT PRINTING COMMITTEE****HEARINGS**

- Government Information as a Public Asset
Full Committee. April 25, 1991.
GPO Stock No. 052-070-06769-1
Price: \$6.00

ARMS OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS**GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE****To obtain documents:**

Note: The first copy of each report is free. Additional copies are \$2.00 each.

By phone:

202-275-6241

By fax:

301-840-3638

By mail:

Publications
General Accounting Office
P.O. Box 6015
Gaithersburg, Md 20877

For orders requiring a payment include a check or money order made out to Superintendent of Document

Accounting and Financial Management

- Financial Management: Analysis of Selected VA and FHA Program Accounting Methods.
Nov. 25, 1991. AFMD-92-8

General Government

- Resolution Trust Corporation: Effectiveness of Auction Sales Should be Demonstrated.
Oct. 31, 1991. GGD-92-7

Human Resources

- Occupational Safety and Health: OSHA Action Needed to Improve Compliance with Hazard Communication Standard.
Nov. 26, 1991. HRD-92-8
- Medical Residents: Options Exist to Make Student Loan Payments Manageable.
Nov. 26, 1991. HRD-92-21

Information, Management and Technology

- Energy Information: Department of Energy Security Program Needs Effective Information Systems.
Oct. 22, 1991. IMTEC-92-10

National Security and International Affairs

- 1992 Air Force Budget: Potential Reductions in Satellite Programs.
Sept. 23, 1991. NSIAD-92-294BR
- 1992 Army Budget: Potential Reductions in Command, Control and Communications Programs.
Sept. 26, 1991. NSIAD-91-305BR
- State Department: Status of Actions to Improve Overseas Procurement.
Oct. 25, 1991. NSIAD-92-24
- Nuclear Power Safety: Chernobyl Accident Prompted Worldwide Actions by Further Efforts Needed.
Nov. 4, 1991. NSIAD-92-28
- Department of Defense Housing: Difficulties Associated with Managing an Aging Family Housing Inventory.
Nov. 12, 1991. NSIAD-92-9FS

Resources, Community and Economic Development

- Nuclear Health and Safety: Problems Continue for Rocky Flats Solar Pond Cleanup Program.
Oct. 17, 1991. RCED-92-18
- Natural Resources Damage Assessment: Information on Study of Seabirds Killed by Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.
Nov. 27, 1991. RCED-92-22
- Community Development: HUD Oversight of the Dallas Block Grant Program Needs Improvement.
Nov. 27, 1991. RCED-92-3

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT**To obtain documents:****By phone:**

Subscribers with Government Printing Office Accounts may call 783-3238; other orders must be placed by mail unless otherwise noted. Free summaries of OTA reports are available from OTA. For further information about OTA documents call 224-8996.

By mail:

OTA documents are available from the Government Printing Office. Orders to the GPO must include title, stock number, and proper payment. The address is:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402.

- U.S. Oil Import Vulnerability: the Technical Replacement Capability
GPO Stock No. 052-003-01261-8
Price: \$8.00
- New Ways: Tiltrotor Aircraft and Magnetically Levitated Vehicles
GPO Stock No. 052-003-01256-1
Price: \$3.75

PUBLIC LAWS

- Civil Rights Act of 1991
S 1745 = PL 102-166 (November 21, 1991)



Strategies for State Government Relations

J.W. Marriott Hotel • Washington, D.C. • December 13, 1991

In 1990, more than 143,000 bills were introduced in the nation's state legislatures and almost 4,000 new regulations were enacted by state regulatory agencies. As a state government relations professional, are you prepared for a continued onslaught of legislative and regulatory action in 1992?

Attend Congressional Quarterly's *Strategies for State Government Relations* on December 13, and you will be prepared to face the explosive growth in state legislative and regulatory activity.

In just one day you'll gain the critical advantage in orchestrating a successful state government relations campaign: You'll obtain the tools necessary to track and influence state legislative and regulatory activity; and the nuts and bolts on how to implement and maintain a successful state government relations program.

Whether you're just entering the state government relations field or seeking to redesign and refine your organization's state lobbying efforts, attend *Strategies for State Government Relations* and learn from these experts:

Katherine L. Becker, *American Psychiatric Association*

Dennis Brown, *State Advertising Coalition*

Constance Campanella, *Stateside Associates*

Colette R. Coleman, *National Association of Realtors*

Dale J. Florio, *Princeton Public Affairs Group*

Margaret A. Gottlieb, *Direct Marketing Association*

Dan Grissom, *Amoco Corporation*

David J. Umansky, *Burson-Marsteller*

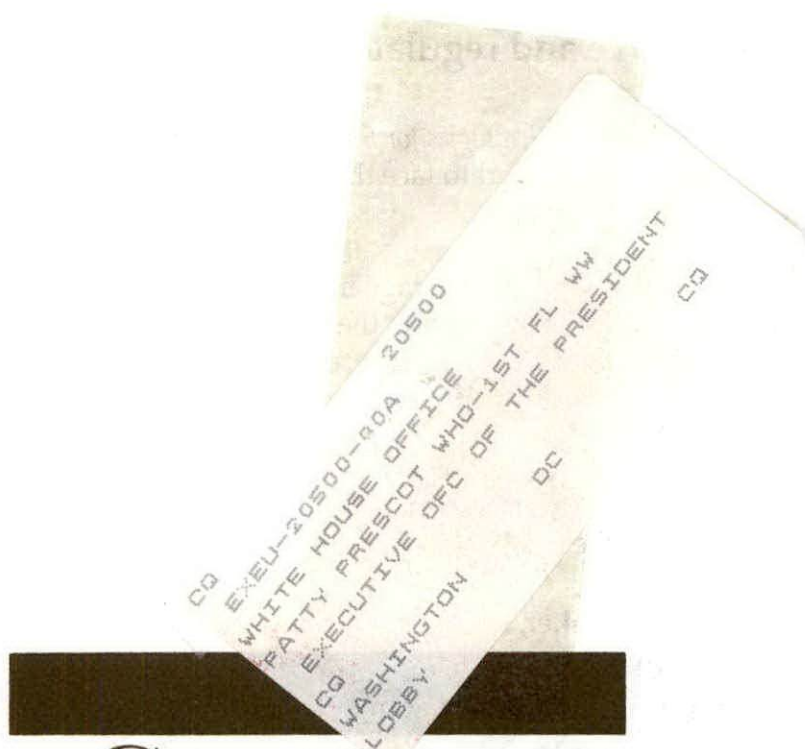
Carol A. Whitney, *Whitney and Associates*

Andrea J. Wollock, *Abbott Laboratories*

Seize the advantage! Register today!



Call (202) 887-8620. Toll-free (800) 432-2250 ext. 620. Fax: (202) 728-1863. Or write to Irene Cuffy, Registrar, CQ's Professional Education Service, 1414 22nd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. The conference fee is \$345 including lunch and materials.



CONGRESS IN PRINT



A Publication of

Congressional Quarterly Inc.
1414 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

```

## ## ##### ##### ## ## ## ##
### # # ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
# ### ## ##### ## ## ## ## ## ##
# # ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
## ## ##### ## ##### ## ## ##

```

--- THE DAILY BRIEFING ON AMERICAN POLITICS ---

Updated Each Morning At 11:50

(c) The American Political Network, Inc.
282 North Washington Street, Falls Church, VA (703) 237-5130

NUNN'S THE WORD (#2)

GA Sen. reportedly will endorse Clinton at 12/19 Atlanta \$-raiser. Wofford wizard Carville ready to sign on? And pundits coo over man who "leapt ahead of the pack."

NH POLL: OVER HALF UNDECIDED

Cuomo still keeps 6-pack in single digits, pulls 31% to 52% undecided. Sans gorilla, Kerrey gets 13%, Tsongas 9%.

AND FROM THE RIGHT: Buchanan gets 20% of GOP primary vote to Bush's 56% -- 24% undecided. Bush approval at 49% -- only 58% among GOP. (#1)

CRITICS' CORNER

Print, TV ask: Is Kerrey "ready for the big leagues?" (#4) Can Harkin move past "jingoistic jeremiads"? (#5) And two-time Gov-cum-candidate Brown tells Cuomo to quit NY, before "doing what Dukakis did" to MA. (#6)

BUKE-N-DUKE: STEP BACK, PLEASE

Buchanan announcement moved back a week to 12/10; Duke back 2 days to 12/4. (#11)

SPOTLIGHT

THANKSGIVING LEFTOVERS

A campaign rule of thumb says positive attitudes are less easy to turn to votes FOR than negative attitudes can be turned into votes AGAINST. So the president's disapproval at 45% (TIME) should alarm even more than his 46% approval. APP DIS
TIME 11/26 (#14) 46% 45%
LA TIMES 11/21-4 53% 41%
CBS/NYT 11/18-2 51% 37%
NBC 11/20-1 51% 39%
NH GOP (#1) 58% 32%
UNION LEADER shows Buchanan at 20% (#1). TV-gurus put him at 27.5% to 45%. (#15).

The press has free-for-all advice from all sources (e.g. Teeter, Rollins, even "Atwater") to the man the ECONOMIST cover depicts as "PRESIDENT PANIC." (#9)

SUNEWNEW PROMOS/RUMORS: Skinner, Cheney, Frenzel, Malek, Fuller, Card. (#10)

===== QUOTE OF THE DAY =====

"It's still going to take a three cushion bank shot for the Democrats to win: a lousy economy, a perfect Democratic campaign, a dogmeat effort on your part."

-- Joe Klein's memo from Atwater to Bush, NEW YORK, 12/9. (#9)

THE APN BULLETIN BOARD

FROM TODAY'S GREENWIRE: Gov. Carroll Campbell proposes raising fees on out-of-state radwaste to balance SC budget.
FROM TODAY'S DAILY REPORT CARD: Is self-esteem overdone? Black immersion schools pump it; students overrate selves.
FROM TODAY'S ABORTION REPORT: PA's abortion law is put on hold until Supreme Ct. decides whether to review the case.

HOTLINE/DATABASE INDEX

WHITE HOUSE '92

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Undecided leads Dems; Buchanan at 20%. (#1)
CLINTON: Nunn on board, Carville on deck? (#2)
CUOMO: "Who should take the fall for New York's woes?" (#3)
KERREY: Steps up Bush attacks, broadens NH strategy. (#4)
HARKIN: Iowa's iron curtain. (#5)
BROWN: Food, futons & fun. (#6)
DEM ROUND-UP (#7)
DEM CALENDAR: Barone's "choke points." (#8)
BUSH: Advice from all sides, even from Lee Atwater. (#9)
SUNUNU: Future "bleak at best." (#10)
BUCHANAN: Sets date, NH's gettin' ready. (#11)

FOCUS

COVER TO COVER (#12)
BCCI: Justice says Hatch's not a target. (#13)

POLL UPDATE

TIME/CNN: Bush rating below 50% for 1st time. (#14)

TV MONITOR (#15)

Inslaw ... grudge matches ... showstopppers ... Leno Laffs

----- INTERNSHIPS -----

The HOTLINE is now accepting applications for paid internships available January 1, 1992. FAX resume and writing sample to Stephen Bilafer at (703) 237-5149.

???? OVERLOOKED ????

GOP Analyst Kevin Phillips at UNC on 3/1/91: "If the United States wants a domestic policy of significance in the 1990s, it's not going to get it out of the Republican Party. My sense is that the Republican Party doesn't do that, the same way that if you wanted somebody to rebuild the nation's defenses and put incentives back in the economy, you wouldn't look to the Democrats" (courtesy, CHARLOTTE OBSERVER).

*1 NEW HAMPSHIRE: UNDECIDED LEADS DEMS; BUCHANAN AT 20%
The New Hampshire Poll, conducted 11/15-22 by American Research Group, surveyed 1,130 registered voters; margin of error +/- 3%. Subsamples: 392 likely Dem primary voters, +/- 5%; 384 likely GOP primary voters; +/- 5% (ARG release, 11/28).

DEM PRIMARY		W/O CUOMO	GOP PRIMARY	
Cuomo	31%	--	Bush	56%
Kerrey	4	13%	Buchanan	20
Harkin	6	6	Undec.	24
Clinton	3	6		
Wilder	3	3		
Tsongas	1	9		
Brown	0	0		
McCarthy	0	0		
Undec.	52	63		

BUSH JOB APPROVAL	ALL		GOPers	
	NOW	3/91	NOW	3/91
Approve	49%	76%	58%	88%
Disapprove	33	11	32	4
Undec.	18	13	9	8

*2 CLINTON: NUNN ON BOARD, CARVILLE ON DECK?

He "appears to have snared an early, major endorsement" -- from GA Sen. Sam Nunn (Adam Pertman, BOSTON GLOBE). Clinton campaign sources said Nunn has agreed to serve as chair of a 12/19 fund-raiser in Atlanta. "The sources said they expect Nunn to endorse Clinton at the event. ... The news about Nunn will probably fuel the perception among some analysts that Clinton's candidacy is gaining momentum. Nunn's endorsement would also be noteworthy because he rarely endorses candidates for either state or national office, though his backing is often sought" (11/28).

MOMENTUM WATCH: Under header, "Clinton starts to break away from the ... pack," W.S. JOURNAL's Ronald Shafer writes, "Even rivals concede he has his message and appeal together," and reports Clinton "nears signing" Dem strategist James Carville, who engineered Sen. Harris Wofford's PA victory, "to sharpen his populist edge. Clinton's staff quietly works for a surprise strong showing" in the 12/15 FL Dem straw ballot, "ambushing Harkin." Some see him as "best-positioned to go one-on-one with Cuomo," and the Nunn backing would be a "major boost. But he still struggles to win over working class [NH Dems]; a poor showing in [NH] could cripple his chances" (11/29). Clinton won the endorsement of NH Senate Dem Leader George Disnard (CONCORD MONITOR, 11/27). Clinton is "getting kudos for having a plan to save America from itself ... from [Dem] activists, political pundits and the national press corps" (Noel Oman, ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE). "But whether he is just the vehicle for the [Progressive Policy's Inst.'s] well-developed message, the other candidates appear, on the surface, one-dimensional by comparison. ... for the moment, Clinton is the man with the plan" (11/30).

IL: CHICAGO SUN-TIMES' Steve Neal writes Clinton "is off to a quick start in putting together a coalition" for the 3/17 primary. He notes Cook Co. Dem chair Thomas Lyons, Aldermen Eisendrath, Moore, Medrano, Evans and Giles and IL Sen. pres. Phil Rock as Clinton supporters, and reports Cook Co. Assessor

Thomas Hynes "is leaning strongly." Clinton has met with numerous other Dem officials, including top black leaders -- Operation PUSH acting-Dir. Joseph Gardner and Alderman Bobby Rush, who is an ex-IL Dem dep. chair and IL Black Panthers pres. While Mayor Richard Daley has said he will remain neutral in the primary, "Clinton is making it difficult for Daley not to take sides." Clinton manager David Wilhelm has managed Daley's two mayoral campaigns and much of Clinton's IL organization has been carried out by former and present Daley associates (12/1).

TV: NBC's Lisa Myers: "The candidate who seems to be emerging from the pack is ... Clinton, a moderate who critics deride as a warmed over Republican ... Clinton's performance at a recent forum in Chicago left some wondering if he might be a match for Cuomo." TX Dem chair Ed Martin: "His acceptability as a candidate is now uniform around the country" (11/30). John McLaughlin: Clinton "has leapt ahead of the pack." In Chicago, he "wowed party regulars and the press ... Clinton seized the moment with his vision of reform." Jack Germond: "You still have a field of [VP] possibilities ... Nonetheless, Bill Clinton has improved steadily. ... At that Chicago meeting, he showed he has his message honed to a fine point." McLaughlin: "Is Clinton very far out in front?" Germond: "No." Eleanor Clift: "Clinton is one of the few figures in the party who can talk about this year's hot button issue, and that's welfare reform, he has a credible record on welfare reform." Morton Kondracke: "Clinton is the one, real, 21st century [Dem] in this field so far, with loads of reform ideas, as opposed to somebody like Mario Cuomo." McLaughlin asked who would be strongest of the "announced field." Clift: Clinton, and if Cuomo enters, it's a "Cuomo-Clinton contest." Barnes: Kerrey "is still the best chance to beat Bush." McLaughlin, Kondracke, and Germond picked Clinton ("McLaughlin Group," 11/30).

*3 CUOMO: "WHO SHOULD TAKE THE FALL FOR NEW YORK'S WOES?"

That's the U.S. NEWS subhead under, "Cuomo vs. Bush: The Blame Game." Roberts & Minerbrook write, "The simple answer is that everyone shares the blame for this mess. ... But while governors seldom defy economic gravity and keep their states booming during a downturn, Cuomo has clearly not managed things well. He has cut taxes too deeply, allowed benefit programs to expand wildly out of control and delayed the day of fiscal reckoning with sleight-of-hand gimmicks" (12/9 issue). Cuomo's defense of the size of NY's deficit: "Deficit? The federal government's bigger. Debt? The federal government's grew larger" ("Sunday Today," NBC, 12/1). N.Y. DAILY NEWS editorial calls Cuomo's most recent plan to cut \$875M in the last 4 months of the fiscal year "a patchwork of gimmicks and one-shots," and a "half-baked interim plan." They prefer Cuomo's original proposal, a 15-month multi-year budget (11/28). N.Y. TIMES' Sam Howe Verhovek profiles NY Sen. Maj. Leader Ralph Marino (R) as the person "in perhaps the best position of anyone in the country to make Mr. Cuomo's life miserable," but also one who is "responsible for making sure that the 35 members of the [GOP] majority get a budget agreement that allows them to bring at least some good news back to their districts" when they run again in '92 (11/28).

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE: ATLANTA CONSTITUTION's Tom Baxter on how Cuomo's ethnicity will play with Southern voters: "In truth, it's not the O at the end of Cuomo's name that's a problem. It's the D-N.Y. Sure, Cuomo could be the target of some anti-Italian

bias, but by itself that wouldn't be enough to defeat him anywhere. On the other hand, Cuomo and his advisers may not have fully calculated the extent of the anti-Northeast feeling that has grown up within the [Dem] Party. Never again: That feeling was simmering before 1988, but it reached a boil in the wave of recriminations that followed Michael Dukakis' defeat. ... Cuomo's opposition to the death penalty will hurt him about equally in Akron, Anaheim and Alexandria. On the other hand, if he can convince people in Gary that he can pull the economy out of the doldrums, he can convince them in Mobile" (12/2). BILL SHIPP'S GEORGIA states Cuomo is running and Gov. Zell Miller (D-GA) "will support him" (12/2 issue).

WAR OF THE WORDSMITHS: RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH editorial headline: "The Reporters' Candidate" (11/30). Mike Royko takes a swipe at those "pundits" who criticize Cuomo for taking too long to decide: "The way they sound, you would think they are all having chest pains and Cuomo is a paramedic. ... If the news performers were honest, they would say: 'It is an outrage that Cuomo has not yet announced because we want to pelt him with questions and try to provoke an angry outburst ... and we need someone to liven up our shows and give us something to jabber about'" (CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 11/27). Cuomo's "long political tease, and the rapt attention it has brought, also fuel impossibly high expectations" (Bayer, COPLEY/S.D. UNION). Dem consultant Greg Schneiders: "Nobody, and that includes Mario Cuomo, could live up to the legend Mario Cuomo has become" (11/28). Manchester UNION LEADER editorial: "Mario the Precious, who seems to relish every opportunity to preen himself as too smart for the national press corps that dogs his every step, may become the first Presidential candidate to develop a self-defeating credibility gap before he announced his candidacy" (11/28). Jeff Greenfield writes the name flap between him and Quayle "is manifestly not an issue for a prospective candidate himself to raise. ... These are the major leagues, Mario -- I mean, governor. If you don't know the fundamentals by now, maybe you'd better not get out on the field in the first place" (N.Y. POST, 11/28).

TV: NBC's Lisa Myers: "For 50 days now, Mario Cuomo has commanded center stage -- fascinating some, infuriating others." Cuomo in interview: "It's not indecision. I haven't decided that it's time to decide." Myers: "Cuomo says he can't possibly decide to decide until he resolves New York's latest budget crisis. Still, he behaves very much like a candidate, doing national talk shows, sparring with Vice President Quayle. ... Sen. Tom Harkin -- who has the most to lose if Cuomo runs -- claims Cuomo is doing a disservice to the other candidates who are trying to get their message out ... When Cuomo decides to decide, he automatically transforms the race. He becomes the instant frontrunner. But there now are signs that [he] may face tougher competition than he expects" (11/30). Tom Oliphant: "Whenever this guy Cuomo ... gets into arguments with reporters about petty little things that he may or may not have said, and if so, precisely how he said them, he looks little. Whenever he talks about the economy and America's place in the world, he looks big. And [the "Brinkley" show] was an interesting half hour to see him look little and big at the same time." Carl Rowan: "Cuomo is so combative that he absolutely will not accept what I now regard as a truism, that there are millions of people out there who are fed up with him, and his shilly-shallying ... [and] his assumption that someone is going to draft him to come save the [Dem] Party" ("Inside Washington," 11/30).

YOU FIGURE IT: N.Y. POST's Fredric Dicker reports Matilda Cuomo, in an "informal discussion with a local [TV] anchorman," made reference to having their son Chris "around the house" if he attended Albany Law School (12/2).

*4 KERREY: STEPS UP BUSH ATTACKS, BROADENS NH STRATEGY

He told a NH crowd "how he would handle any attacks on him as a 'card-carrying liberal'": "I'd say, 'Card or no card, Mr. Bush, on the basis of spending, you guys have spent us off the planet'" (David Kotok, OMAHA WORLD-HERALD). He also referred to Bush's economic policy as "stupid." When Kerrey left NH 2 weeks ago, some advisers "were telling him he needed to add some fire to his speeches. They said they generally were pleased with the harsher line he took." Also, the Kerrey NH strategy "seems to be moving beyond the courting of [NH Dem] activists." Kerrey aide Bill Shore: "We are trying to reach the next circle of people." Shore said there are "still are no plans" to begin TV before early 1/91. But "that policy is reviewed on a weekly basis." Kotok also notes Kerrey, in his latest NH swing, sported a new, shorter haircut, and was minus the suit & tie (12/2). WORLD-HERALD profile header: "Kerrey's Postwar Years" (12/2).

ONE BIG QUESTION MARK: Under the headline, "Is he Ready for the Big Leagues?" -- TIME's Jon Hull writes, "Although Bob Kerrey has a seasoned campaign staff, he has not hit his stride. ... Before an audience, Kerrey seduces rather than electrifies. Aides complain of his reluctance to go for applause lines. His charm is nonetheless formidable; judging from his movie-star popularity among women in [NE], he may be the only presidential contender who could raise money by selling locks of hair. Kerrey may also be the ideal yuppie candidate. ... The candidate's worst enemy may be his own reputation. For a man trained to kill without warning, he seems surprisingly reluctant to throw a knockout punch. ... Although his imposing resume makes his bid for the White House seem inevitable, he still must prove that his timing is not premature" (12/9 issue). "Probably the biggest surprise has been the failure of ... Kerrey, regarded as the third member of the top tier of contenders, to live up to expectations generated by his war hero background and his reputation for charisma" (Robert Shogan, L.A. TIMES). Kerrey adviser Mike McCurry: "Kerrey has yet to put his message together in a way that is digestible and consistent." Bill Shore: "His message is more complicated than the others. But that's OK, there is plenty of time" (12/1).

TAKE THIS ISSUE, PLEASE! U.S. NEWS' John Leo weighs in with his opinion on Kerrey's Jerry Brown-lesbian joke: "He could have said, Look, I said I was sorry and I meant it, but by trying to turn a joke into a pork-barrel opportunity for special interest legislation, you are recapitulating all the narrow pressure-group politics that have brought our party to its knees and alienated all the mainstream voters we need if we actually want to win the presidency. ... Like many politicians, Kerrey doesn't know how to cope with the current wave of militant utopian puritanism" (12/9 issue).

IA: Germond & Witcover report "expected by some" to run 2nd in IA to Harkin because he is from NE, Kerrey "indicates he won't do anything [in IA] that risks fanning the expectation. He has, however, bought the state party's mailing list, which can be used to take soundings on support without making Kerrey visible as a vote-seeker" (Balto. EVENING SUN, 11/27).

TV: John McLaughlin asked if Kerrey was performing "below

expectations." Germond: "Kerrey -- the word of mouth [is], he's a charismatic politician. If you're a charismatic politician, you've gotta show charisma, and he hasn't done that yet." Eleanor Clift: "Kerrey has failed to show himself, he has not distinguished himself" ("Group," 11/30).

*5 HARKIN: IOWA'S IRON CURTAIN

L.A. TIMES' Bob Shogan writes on message: "Both he and Clinton are compelling speakers. But not surprisingly, the response they get varies with the nature of the audience." Compared to Clinton, Harkin "gets lower marks on substance. Even some of those who enjoy his indictments of Bush complain that he does not offer the sort of agenda that makes up much of Clinton's stump speech." Harkin backers claim he "offers more substance than some listeners give him credit for. But it is understandable if audiences sometimes miss his points, given Harkin's penchant for macho metaphors that can border on self-caricature" (11/30). BOSTON GLOBE's Tom Oliphant writes, "Harkin would be a powerful force if the election were held next week; 11 months from now, the [Dem] nominee will need much more than jingoistic jeremiads" (11/29). Header over BOSTON HERALD's Wayne Woodlief's review of the IA Dem J-J: "Favorite-son Harkin makes Iowa a yawner." Ex-IA Dem chair Ed Campbell: "It's dead. Harkin's entry ruined the process. People feel intimidated if they wear campaign buttons for anybody but him." To some "dissidents," the IA campaign "resembles an old line, Soviet-style, one-party election." IA Dem Party member John Alba: "Harkin's people aren't going to allow any other candidate to even run a strong second" (11/29).

*6 BROWN: FOOD, FUTONS & FUN

After visiting a soup kitchen on Thanksgiving in the "once prosperous city" of Keene, NH, Brown "said that long lines for free Thanksgiving food suggested 'a deterioration and unraveling of the social fabric that is shocking'" (Martin Nolan, BOSTON GLOBE). Brown: "People standing out in the street for hours? It's like Moscow winter but it's in America. Bush has taken \$7 billion off the balance sheet for Egypt. There ought to be famine relief for Russia, but there ought to be famine relief for Keene, [NH], too. ... I really believe all of this suffering is the result of the isolation and distance between the politicians in Washington and the people who can't afford to go to their fund-raisers, the people who don't enter the political process anymore because they don't believe in it" (11/28). At a reception of 15 Dems in Bow, NH, Brown encountered Nancy Farron, owner of a once-successful futon store. "Brown spoke highly of futons and the two discussed Japanese meditation pillows" (Sarah Hodder, CONCORD MONITOR). Brown: "I'll be the only president who sleeps on a futon" (11/27).

DO AS I SAY, NOT AS I DIDN'T DO: Brown said if Cuomo runs, "he ought to quit his job as governor before doing to [NY] what Michael Dukakis did" to MA: "The people of [NH] have seen what happened in [MA], so I think it would definitely become an issue.

... Staying as governor and using that office to raise money to buy television ads is the height of politics as usual" (GLOBE, 11/30). Brown ran for president in '76 and '80, both times as sitting Governor of CA.

*7 DEM ROUND-UP

FL STRAW BALLOT: Seeking to avoid a conflict with the 12/15 NBC debate in DC, FL Dems moved the candidates' speeches back one day to 12/14, with the vote remaining 12/15. "But now, campaign staffers are inquiring about Sunday speeches, apparently hoping to make their candidates' pitches the delegates' final impression" (Van Gieson/Oliver, ORLANDO SENTINEL, 12/1). In the first of three FL appearances before the straw vote, Tsongas met with Gov. Lawton Chiles (D) 11/26 "but declined to say whether he'd ask Chiles for his support." Spokesperson Julie Anbender said Chiles "has said he is not certain when or if he'll make an endorsement" (TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT, 11/27). USA TODAY's Adam Nagourney notes the straw ballot "is emerging as the first chance for a large audience of [Dem] activists to measure the [Dems'] still-evolving messages." Cited as "bombarding" FL delegates: Clinton, Harkin, Kerrey, & "to a lesser extent," Tsongas (12/2).

GA: ATLANTA CONSTITUTION's Tom Baxter on the "machinations" of Gov. Zell Miller (D) and GA Dem chair Ed Sims to move GA's primary to 3/3, a week before Super Tuesday: "If Georgia comes to be perceived as the church key to the other Southern states voting the following week, we'll see a lot more of the candidates than we would otherwise." Having GA between IA-NH and Super Tuesday "could provide Clinton with a vital buffer, enabling him to offset the media bounce that a Tom Harkin or a Mario Cuomo might get from the earlier Northern contests. It could also be a crucial test for ... Wilder, in a state where he has political friends" (11/28).

AGRAN: Manchester UNION LEADER subhead: "Presidential Hopeful Finds NH Democratic Leaders Inhospitable." Agran, on NH Dem chair Chris Spirou: "I'm deeply disappointed in the state party for its failure to include me in the race." On the NH Dem requirement candidates purchase a \$3,000 block of tickets to the state convention: "[NH Dems] don't have free speech ... they have 'fee speech.' That is absolutely disgraceful" (11/28).

NADER: He brought his "none of the above" campaign to NH. "The appearance was his first during the ... campaign, and he apparently plans many more to enlist volunteers for citizen support to press the major candidates on issues" (AP/Manchester UNION LEADER, 11/30). At the Seabrook nuclear plant, he "unveiled a sign symbolically naming the plant the 'John H. Sununu Nuclear Reactor.'" Nader criticized Tsongas for his support for nuclear power and "challenged the other [Dems] to develop [energy] policies" (NASHUA TELEGRAPH, 12/1). Nader "isn't running for president, but he isn't standing in the way of a group trying to draft him for president through a write-in campaign either" (CONCORD MONITOR, 11/27). USA TODAY's Christine Gardner notes, "none of the above" is currently only on the NV pres. ballot. Currently considering it: VT, NE, IA, NH (12/2).

MATCHING FUNDS: The FEC certified all major Dems except Brown as "eligible to receive federal matching funds" (FEC release, 11/27).

HARSH, JACK: Germond: "Wilder, and Paul Tsongas, unfortunately, and Jerry Brown, less unfortunately, have not crossed the threshold of credibility" ("Group," 11/30).

*8 DEM CALENDAR: BARONE'S "CHOKE POINTS"

U.S. NEWS' Michael Barone looks at the Dem primary calendar. Each Dem "must pass through the race's three major choke points" -- NH, Super Tuesday, & IL-MI. "In addition, each must find other places to win in the make-or-break five weeks that start [2/10] -- the period that will either settle the nomination or

throw the party into chaos." He breaks it down:

IA (2/10): "The only question here is who, if anyone, will make a good second-place showing ... there may be enough moderate or miffed-with-Harkin votes to give a second-place finisher ... the kind of momentum for [NH] Gary Hart got" with 16% in '84.

NH (2/18): "Every candidate must win or do well; the one exception" is Wilder, who "will argue he should be given a chance in later races -- in more heavily black states." Tsongas "must win or finish second to Cuomo." Harkin, "even after his Iowa win ... will be expected to show that his populist message works in this economically hard-hit state." Kerrey "will be expected to inspire voters in a state where a candidate can still meet many of them." Clinton "will be expected to show that he, unlike [Gore], can compete outside the South." Brown's message "should have as good a chance of winning in [NH] as anywhere." The "highest expectations are for Cuomo ... if he stumbles in [NH] with its heavily Catholic [Dem] electorate, people will wonder, [like Kennedy '80], whether he can carry anything else."

"THE MIGHTY MICE": Between NH & Super Tuesday, "candidates will be looking for chances to show strength and eliminate opponents. They must pick spots carefully, since no candidate but Cuomo will have much money." Someone "may seek a quick caucus win" in ME (2/23) or WA (3/3). SD (2/25) "could be a clash between Harkin and Kerrey." In MD (3/3), Harkin is backed by MD Dem chair Nate Landow, Wilder "eyes a 30 percent black electorate," and Brown "remembers his 1976 victory." For Cuomo, "this would be the best chance to build on a win or compensate for a loss in [NH]." CO (3/3), "with its youngish, enviro-minded voters, looks tempting to Kerrey, Clinton, and Tsongas." In SC (3/7), Clinton "has already lined up a lot of the state's top pros, while Wilder hopes for a win in a contest where blacks cast most of the votes in 1988."

SUPER TUESDAY (3/10): Clinton "hopes to sweep whites and make inroads among blacks." Wilder "hopes to sweep the blacks and make inroads among whites." Cuomo, and "perhaps Kerrey or Harkin, will target [TX] Hispanics ... and [FL] Jews," hoping to "duplicate" Dukakis' '88 primary victories in those states. MA & RI also vote -- "presumably for Cuomo, if he's running."

ST. PADDY'S: IL & MI (3/17) "might well" decide the race, "presumably choosing between a Northern winner and a Super Tuesday-inspired Southerner. An unambiguous St. Patrick's Day will probably produce a nominee. Otherwise, with only five primaries in the next five weeks, there will be a mad scramble" for delegates of dropouts and superdelegates (12/9 issue).

ELECTORAL COLLEGE: N.Y. TIMES' Tom Wicker, quoting Barry Goldwater, suggests Dems "go hunting where the ducks are." The "most ducks are likely to be found outside of Dixie ... This is not to suggest that winning some Southern states is impossible." But he examines electoral college totals from '88 and closes: "The outmoded Electoral College has no real place in the American democracy. Why even risk a 'wrong winner'? Why not let the people decide, instead of the states?" (12/1).

*9 BUSH: ADVICE FROM ALL SIDES, EVEN FROM LEE ATWATER

Down to 46% approval (see TIME/CNN poll #14) -- a loss of "40 percentage points of light" (Wm Safire, N.Y. TIMES, 12/2) -- Bush is getting as much political advice as he is economic:

DEFINING THE PROBLEM: N.Y. POST'S RAY KERRISON says the "middle class is on the brink of political revolt." He points to

the highest tax burden since WWII, yet they are losing jobs, facing bankruptcy, vacating homes -- while \$\$ goes to foreign aid, subsidizing "go-go" banks, paying perks for pols, and entitlements to the poor (12/2). N.Y. POST'S MAX LERNER: "A strong second-place showing by Buchanan (in NH) would be interpreted as a defeat for Bush, would further depress his already sagging polls, and for the first time, render Bush eminently beatable in the election itself" (11/30). ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S TOM BAXTER says the Buchanan challenge in NH could mean Bush once again may count on the South on Super Tuesday for a rebound (11/28). DEM STRATEGIST JAMES CARVILLE: "He's not in as deep trouble as some Democrats think ... he's got a residue of personal popularity out there and he could come back but he won't come back if the Democrats start doing what it looks like their doing now ... stress economic issues" ("Evans & Novak", CNN, 12/1). MARK SHIELDS: "This is a status quo president. He ran on the status quo in 1988, he was a candidate of continuity, he's never been an agent of change. ... As far as another tax cut ... it's the functional equivalent of leaving the landing lights on for Amelia Earhart" ("Capital Gang," CNN, 11/30). BOSTON GLOBE'S TOM OLIPHANT says GOP sources believe Bush's overall approval numbers "mask his strength in the Electoral College" (11/27). GANNETT'S RICHARD BENEDETTO: "We're only at the stage of the race where we have Bush running against Bush, and Bush is losing" (11/29). HOUSE MIN. HOUSE WHIP NEWT GINGRICH minimizes the problem because Bush, while "the most complex man I've ever worked with" is also "the best all-around politician I've ever seen" ("Meet the Press," NBC, 12/1). '84 REAGAN MGR ED ROLLINS finds Bush, despite problems, "better positioned for re-election at this time in the campaign season than any other recent President" (L.A. TIMES, 11/29). N.Y. MAGAZINE'S JOE KLEIN (VIA 'MEMO' FROM ATWATER): "It's still going to take a three cushion bank shot for the Democrats to win: a lousy economy, a perfect Democratic campaign, a dogmeat effort on your part. Two of the three won't do it" (12/9 issue).

ADVICE: FROM LEE ATWATER (via memo written by NY MAG'S Joe Klein unrelated to the president's 11/29 Frederick, MD mall shopping jaunt): "Don't forget my people, the mall dwellers ... It's time to pasturize Sununu, I don't care where ... Replace him with Fuller ... he's a pipeline to Baker. You need Baker ... [Kemp's] reward should be permanent Mario patrol (if Cuomo runs). Let him throw the darts and take the heat ... You need a 'growth' package ... I'd wait until a few days after the State of the Union message. Let the Democrats and Pat Buchanan think you're stuck for answers ... don't forget about education and the environment. I know it sounds a little dewy, but people -- even mall-dwellers -- really care about both ... Humanize it: Visit a 'School of the Week'" ... Have some of the creative young guys on the staff, like Jim Pinkerton and Bob Grady, come up with market-oriented ways to clean up the environment. Green is good" (12/9 issue). FROM COMMERCE SEC. MOSBACHER: "We need someone with Lee Atwater's feel for the average-income person. It isn't me. I admit" (NY TIMES 12/1). FROM KERREY ADVISER MIKE MCCURRY: "Declare Tuesday night bowling night and make everyone [in the White House] go to a bowling alley in suburban Virginia every week to spend some time with regular guys" (N.Y. TIMES, 12/1). FROM TOP BUSH STRATEGIST BOB TEETER (according to U.S. NEWS): Focus on new demographic trend, "propelled by aging baby-boomers, heading toward a broad renaissance of cultural conservatism that emphasizes family as the fundamental source of personal

contentment and stability." Therefore, stress "American verities that include moderation, hard work, self-reliance, less dependence on government -- and devotion to spouses, children and parents." White House planners are working on a "blueprint to package various longstanding Bush initiatives under the family rubric" (12/9 issue). FROM ED ROLLINS: Court and organize swing groups that have not been stroked: Catholics, Protestant fundamentalists, Hispanics, Asians and younger voters (WASH. POST, 11/29). Run against Washington. Be willing to bust the budget deal. Don't let your opponent define your agenda, strategy, message. Get a "disciplined and experienced" campaign group for daily input and start the campaign now. (op-ed, N.Y. TIMES, 11/29). FROM FRED BARNES: "Get the tax issue back. ... He has to be in favor of a capital gains tax cut, and a middle class tax cut. Both of them together" ("McLaughlin Group" 11/30). FROM GOP STRATEGIST CHARLES BLACK: "We won the last three elections big running on economic issues ... we're happy to run on that again" ("Evans & Novak", CNN, 12/1). FROM U.S. NEWS' DAVID GERGEN: "Rather than sitting here and giving pep talks to the nation, the message he needs to send is, 'I am now going to seriously put together, a comprehensive, long term plan for the economy.' Not a quick fix for 1992, but something that will give people confidence in the 1990's as a decade. Bring in CEOs ... economists ... [Dem] leaders" ("MacNeil/Lehrer," PBS, 11/29).

ALSO: Bush and four Dems (Harkin, Kerrey, Clinton, Wilder) were certified by the FEC 11/27 as qualified for matching funds; Tsongas had been certified earlier (AP, 11/28). Bush has asked NH Gov. Judd Gregg to head his NH effort and Gregg agreed; the Manchester UNION LEADER head -- "Gregg Finally Gets Nod To Organize for Bush" (11/28). VP Quayle will be testing a new potential campaign theme: "a populist-tinged attack on the astronomical salaries of corporate chief executive officers" (US NEWS 12/9). At least for now, Doonesbury seems done with Quayle, as reporter Redfern asked these summary questions: "Did the Attorney General sign off on silencing Kimberlin by throwing him into solitary? Did you or anyone on your staff communicate with the parole commission? Do you know why Kimberlin's still in prison?" (multiple 11/28). ST LOUIS POST-DISPATCH editorial: "The case of Brett Kimberlin should come to trial. Maybe then Americans will find out why the government has been trying so hard to keep him quiet" (11/27).

*10 SUNUNU: FUTURE "BLEAK AT BEST"

NEWSWEEK reports of Bush's thumbs-up signal for CoS John Sununu and Barbara Bush's peck on his cheek (see HOTLINE 10/25), "it was Sununu himself, not [Bush], who engineered the First Family's show of support by showing up on the [WH] lawn with his wife, Nancy." A "top" admin. official: "He forced the president to respond." But despite the endorsement, Sununu's future is "bleak at best." He reportedly asked a "key" cabinet member -- "long at odds with Sununu" -- to "put in a good word" for him with Bush. The Cabinet member called it an "act of desperation" (12/9 issue). With Bush "shaken by a dramatic drop" in the polls and by "growing discontent" in the GOP, as evidenced by the House GOP letter urging HUD Sec. Kemp to be appointed domestic policy czar, several "prominent" GOPers, using first-son George W. Bush as an "intermediary," told Bush "they consider Sununu to be a serious political liability" (Nelson/Gerstenzang, L.A. TIMES, 11/30). WASH. POST's David Broder writes, "Important operatives in past Bush campaigns are boycotting -- or finding excuses to

miss -- the weekly political meetings in Sununu's office" (12/1). "Insiders say the combative" Sununu "has only a 50-50 chance of holding his job" (Ronald Shafer, "Washington Wire," W.S. JOURNAL, 11/29). George W. Bush has "conveyed the message several times," and several Bush "advisers say they expect" changes to take place before the end of the year, "perhaps as early as" this week. One "source" said it "remained possible" that Sununu would stay on as CoS, but "several knowledgeable insiders ... said the mounting dissatisfaction with Sununu among Bush's closest advisers makes it more likely that he will be replaced" (Nelson/Gerstenzang, L.A. TIMES, 11/30).

THE SCENARIO: One "possible transition" is for Sununu to run for the seat of Sen. Warren Rudman (R-NH), should he retire next year (Tim McNulty, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 11/27). But, one Bush adviser says, "Sununu won't be left out there alone; it'll be part of a package that will include announcing" Bush's campaign officials (Nelson/Gerstenzang, L.A. TIMES). One problem though "is that several key figures" have told Bush "they do not want to be involved in the campaign if Sununu is going to play a leading role" (11/30). W. POST's Ann Devroy outlines three routes: 1) "face saving" -- Sununu heads Bush-Quayle '92; becomes Sec/Energy; or takes over as RNC chair. 2) "bite-the-bullet" -- Sununu "simply vanishes. He gets a real, that is non-political, job." A variation has Sununu playing some role, not leading, the NH campaign, since some GOPers, including Gov. Judd Gregg (R-NH), "have suggested Sununu would muck up Bush's chances" there. 3) "work-around-him" -- Sununu stays, but "control of the campaign, including control over" Sununu is given over to a "political heavy-hitter," such as Sec/State Jim Baker, the only one "heavy enough to roll over Sununu." But those who "know Bush well say the subliminal rivalry between Bush and Baker suggests" Bush would like to solve his problems "without turning, in what could appear to be desperation, once again to Baker." The "perfect solution" says one GOP "activist": Sununu replaces Pat Buchanan as a commentator "on the right" (11/30).

REPLACEMENTS -- CHENEY: Evans and Novak report the "hot new name" is Sec/Defense Dick Cheney who has "wide support" across the "currently turbulent [GOP] political spectrum." While he's "won raves" for his work, "managing the decline" of US defense "may not be the best springboard" for a possible '96 bid. The question is whether Cheney wants to return to the job he held in the Ford admin. (N.Y. POST, 11/30). GOPers, "including some Bush loyalists and consultants ... would pick Cheney as their odds-on favorite if anyone gave them a vote." His being "unenthusiastic" about the job "does not seem an insurmountable problem" to them. If it is, there are others (Devroy, W. POST, 11/30).

SKINNER: Sec/Trans. Samuel Skinner is "one of the two most likely candidates" (McNulty, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 11/27). The nomination of FAA head James Busey to be the number 2 to Skinner last week "caused a frenzy in some [GOP] circles." Insiders "suggested" Busey was "being rushed through" confirmation so "he could run" the Trans./Dept. when Skinner "takes over as" WH CoS (Devroy, W. POST). Skinner "is expected to be tapped to either manage the campaign or replace Sununu" (Nelson/Gerstenzang, L.A. TIMES, 11/30).

FRENZEL: Ex-Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-MN) "a longtime Bush friend, is rumored as a possible Sununu replacement or new domestic-policy 'czar'" (Shafer, WSJ, 11/29). W. POST's Devroy also mentions him (11/30).

OTHERS: NEW YORK magazine's Joe Klein mentions ex-Bush VP

CoS Craig Fuller (12/9 issue). W. POST's Devroy also mentions ex-govs such as Tom Kean (R-NJ) (11/30). CHICAGO TRIBUNE's McNulty mentions businessman Fred Malek (11/27). BOSTON GLOBE's John Mashek floats Skinner as campaign chair, Sununu to Transportation, and Sununu deputy Andy Card trading up to CoS. Card's "low-key manner and collegial style would be a stark contrast" to Sununu (12/1).

MORE TROUBLE ON THE HORIZON: Evans & Novak also report Sen. John Kerry (D-MA), in his probe of BCCI, is "about to subpoena" ex-Sununu aide Ed Rogers along with officials of Kissinger Associates and Dem contributor/ex-Centrust head David Paul (N.Y. POST, 11/30). In an op-ed, Garry Trudeau offers "Mr. Kwik-Kwiz" with the "SUNUNU APTITUDE TEST," N.Y. TIMES, 12/1.

TV: Charles Krauthammer: "I don't think that Sununu will be around for a second term ... He may not last out this winter. ... The president's problem is not personnel. It really is that he has lost his way in his presidency, and that is because the focus is on domestic issues, where he doesn't have any strong beliefs" ("Inside Washington," 11/30). Bob Novak on Sununu: "I wouldn't bet a lot of money on his chances for staying. ... [Bush] has gotten the worst economic advice, from Sec. Brady, and Dick Darman ... he looks like a fool, if you'll pardon the expression, and who do they blame? They blame the [CoS]. Why is it that the most conservative member on the President's team always gets the blame in the press?" Mark Shields: "I think John Sununu is safe because we all know, that George Bush is the most loyal person in the world" ("Gang," 11/30). Hume: "It is evident that he is not helping his president politically, but it's a tough guess to say that he's gone" ("Brinkley," ABC, 12/1). House Min. Whip Gingrich: "I don't think John Sununu is a problem for the President. ... In this city, if you are the conservative spokesman, you're going to get your brains beaten out" ("Meet the Press," NBC, 12/1). House Maj. Leader Gephardt: "I don't think there's a staff problem here. I think the president has to lead" ("Nation," CBS, 12/1).

***11 BUCHANAN: SETS BACK DATE, NH'S GETTIN' READY**

He pushed back his DC announcement concerning his '92 plans to 12/10. Paul Nagy, head of the NH Draft Buchanan Cmte, said after the announcement, Buchanan "will head to [NH] to begin his campaign" for the GOP nomination. Nagy, working out of the office of ex-Rep. Chuck Douglas (R-02), said by 11/3, the original date for Buchanan's announcement, he "expects" to set up an office in Manchester: "We want to give him a turnkey operation so that when he comes in he's got an organization that's ready to go." He said he is backing Buchanan because "Bush has let down the conservatives by abandoning the Ronald Reagan legacy, by compromising the presidency and working with liberal Democrats in Congress" (AP/Manchester UNION LEADER, 11/30). Buchanan spokesperson Gregg Mueller said the announcement date was pushed back so Buchanan could "meet personally with some advisers who were out of town" (HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 11/28). Mueller "said he did not believe" the date was pushed back because Buchanan "was having trouble in finding a campaign manager. But he acknowledged that the Middle East peace talks," scheduled to take place in DC 12/4 ... played a part ... 'because of all the publicity' they will generate" (Ralph Hallow, WASH. TIMES, 11/28). Evans & Novak report Bush has "told his aides to pull their punches against" Buchanan, "even if" he decides to challenge Bush. He "ordered [WH] staffers, in words

to this effect: Take it easy on Pat. We want him to support us in November, and there's no use burning bridges." That advice "might well be abandoned, however, if Buchanan starts to gain ground" on Bush. They note when Ford in '76 appeared in "danger of losing" NH, he "opened fire" on Ronald Reagan. It won the primary but "contributed" to Reagan's "lukewarm" support in the general (N.Y. POST, 11/30).

TV: ABC's Cokie Roberts: "When Bush abandoned his no new taxes pledge, some conservatives abandoned him. And now, one of their best-known spokesmen is talking about taking on the President. ... In [NH] ... Buchanan could claim a sizeable percentage of the [GOPer] vote. Combine that with a possible run by [LA's] David Duke, plus a significant [Dem] challenge, and the President's road to re-election gets rocky." ABC political dir. Hal Bruno: "He winds up getting ... the worst of both worlds. He's getting shelled by [Dems] on the left, and he's shelled by a group of conservatives on the right." Roberts: "No one expects President Bush to have any real trouble winning his party's nomination, but [Dems] look at recent history, when sitting presidents have lost in November, after surviving primary duels, and they hope that a run by Pat Buchanan could mean eventual defeat for George Bush" (11/30). Gingrich, on Buchanan's effect on Bush: "No, I don't think it helps him any. But I also think that, except for the media, it doesn't hurt him any. George Bush will be the nominee -- that's over. ... Buchanan may get as high as 40 or 45% in [NH] because of the peculiarities of [NH]" ("Press," NBC, 12/1).

(c) 1991 by the American Political Network, Inc. Any reproduction -- by photocopy, FAX, or other form -- in whole or in part, is a violation of federal law and is strictly prohibited without the consent of APN. All rights reserved.

Phone: 703/237-5130

FAX: 703/237-5149

Publishers: Doug Bailey, Roger Craver

Staff Writers:

Editor-in-Chief: Robert Balkin

Vincent Fusco

Managing Editor: Stephen Bilafer

Phil Goldberg

Associate Editor: Ned Lilly

Melodie Jackson

*12 COVER TO COVER

NEWSWEEK -- Photo: Condom. Headline: "Safe Sex." Subhead: "What You and Your Children Should Know" (12/9).

TIME -- Graphic: Red, white & blue cross. Headline: "One Nation Under God." Subhead: "How the separation of Church and State has gone too far" (12/9).

U.S. NEWS -- Headline: "The Flight from Public Schools." Subhead: "Five leading alternatives: Parochial, For-profit, Schools, Prep, Afrocentric, Home education" (12/9).

*13 BCCI: JUSTICE SAYS HATCH'S NOT A TARGET

In response to NBC's 11/26 piece on his dealings with BCCI (see HOTLINE 11/27), Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) released a hand-delivered letter 11/27 from "top Justice official," dep. chief/criminal division G. Allen Carver, saying Hatch "is not now a subject or a target" of DoJ's criminal investigation into BCCI (Bob Bernick, DESERET NEWS). The letter was in response to Hatch's call to AG Wm. Barr about the NBC piece. NBC linked Hatch to three people involved in the BCCI scandal, but in a three-page statement, Hatch "denies any wrongdoing" and "said he seeks a meeting with federal regulators 'as quickly as possible' to resolve any possible misconceptions." In the letter to Hatch, Carver said the since Hatch has requested a meeting, "FBI agents will call on Hatch and his staff soon." Hatch: "All my files and financial records are available for examination (by federal investigators). Furthermore, my staff and I will fully cooperate with investigators." NBC "quoted unidentified officials as saying investigators were looking into Hatch's relationship with two men," Houston developer Monzer Hourani and Lebanese businessman Mohammed Hammoud (11/28). In an interview with the N.Y. TIMES 11/27, Hatch "confirmed" NBC's report that his 2/90 speech defending BCCI and the DoJ's handling of a money laundering case against BCCI was prepared by BCCI attys including Robert Altman: "Had I known then what I know now, I would not have given that speech." He also discussed his relationship with the two businessmen. Regarding Hourani, Hatch said that two years ago, he "contacted" BCCI/London pres. Swaleh Naqvi in an "unsuccessful attempt" to get BCCI to "finance a company owned by" Hourani (Martin Tolchin, 11/28). Hourani later told Hatch that BCCI had not provided any money. At the time, Hatch had \$10,000 invested in a trust run by Hourani (Bernick, DESERET NEWS). Concerning Hammoud, "reported" by the Fed. Reserve to be the BCCI "front-man" in the illegal take over of First American, Hatch said he had three meetings with Hammoud: "We talked about Lebanon, the Middle East and the hostages. ... During none of our meetings did Mr. Hammoud say anything about B.C.C.I." (Tolchin, N.Y. TIMES, 11/28). Rep. Bill McCollum (R-FL), "said this fall there are indications," that Hammoud "may have helped finance" the terrorist group Hezbollah. Hammoud "died mysteriously last year in Beirut" (HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 11/28).

===== POLL UPDATE =====

*14 TIME/CNN: BUSH RATING BELOW 50% FOR 1ST TIME IN PRESIDENCY
Yankelovich Clancy Shulman surveyed 500 adults nationwide
11/26; margin of error +/- 4.5% (YCS release, 12/2; TIME, 12/9).

DO YOU APPROVE OF THE WAY
BUSH IS HANDLING HIS JOB?

	NOW	10/91
Approve	46%	60%
Disapprove	45	30

DO YOU THINK BUSH IS DOING A
GOOD JOB OF HANDLING ECONOMY?

	NOW	8/91
Good	18%	36%
Poor	74	56
Not sure	8	8

IS IT POSSIBLE FOR BUSH TO LOSE, OR IS HE UNBEATABLE IN '92?

	NOW	7/91
Possible to lose	71%	50%
Unbeatable	20	40

DURING NEXT 12 MONTHS, WILL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ...

	NOW	8/91	3/91	10/90
Get better	26%	28%	44%	13%
Get worse	23	16	15	50
Stay same	45	53	40	32

TO STIMULATE ECONOMY, END RECESSION ...

	FAVOR / OPPOSE
Income tax cuts	59% / 33%
Soc. Sec. tax cuts	25 / 70
Cap gains tax cuts	43 / 42

TO DEAL W/ NATION'S PROBLEMS, DO YOU HAVE MORE CONFIDENCE IN ...

	NOW	7/91	7/90	2/90	10/89	2/89	1/89
Bush	40%	53%	45%	50%	46%	50%	41%
Congress	35	27	39	32	34	30	41
Same/equal	13	8	11	11	9	12	9
DK	12	12	5	7	11	7	9

*15 THIS MORNING: ABC's "GMA" hosted brother of freed hostage Joseph Cicippio, Thomas Cicippio, VANITY FAIR's Dominick Dunne on the Wm Smith trial, and WHO's Michael Merson on the global spread of AIDS. NBC's "Today" hosted Thomas Cicippio, atty F. Lee Bailey on the Smith trial, Israeli Amb. to the US Zalman Shoval on the Mideast peace talks, and Gorbachev spokesperson Andrei Grachev on the Ukraine. "CBS This Morning" hosted Thomas Cicippio and Harvard Univ's Alan Dershowitz on the Smith trial. "FOX Morning News" hosted consultant to the Ukrainian Nat'l Assembly George Nesterchuk and W. POST's Gary Lee on the Ukraine, Georgetown U's Paul Rothenstein and George Washington Univ's John Bانشaf on the Smith trial, and Peace Corp's Elaine Cuao (12/2). NOTE: CNN is carrying the Smith trial live throughout the day.

A.M. QUOTABLES: Bailey: "Without the Kennedy name this is a nothing case, there is nothing unusual about it, except a new feminine, and now masculine awareness that the word 'no' has some clout to it" ("Today", NBC, 12/2).

THIS WEEKEND: 11/29 -- All nets led with post-Thanksgiving shopping, including Bush's shopping trip. ABC's "Person of the Week" was "Sharing and Caring Hands" founder Mary Joe Copeland. ABC's "Nightline" focused on retail stores and the economy, and hosted Sharper Image CEO Richard Thalheimer, Child World CEO John Devine and consumer analyst Leo Shapiro. PBS' "MacNeil/Lehrer" hosted Dem pollster Geoffrey Garin and GOP pollster Neil Newhouse on consumer confidence. CNN's "Crossfire" hosted ex-Redskin Mark Murphy, Atlanta Falcon Tim Green, and Cleveland Clinic Found.'s Dr. Leonard Calabrese on AIDS testing in pro sports. 11/30 -- All nets led with the CA highway accident. "Capital Gang" hosted Sec/HUD Jack Kemp. "Evans and Novak" interviewed Dem strategist James Carville and GOP consultant Charlie Black. 12/1 -- CBS' "Face the Nation" hosted USSR Amb Bob Strauss and Rep. Dick Gephardt (D-MO). NBC's "Meet the Press" interviewed Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-GA). ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley" featured a "recorded conversation" with Bush on his WWII experiences, and Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Taizo Watanabe (12/2).

CONSUMERS AND THE ECONOMY: Pollster Garin: "[Bush is] out there on the golf course or whatever saying, 'Hey, don't worry about it,' and people are very worried." Newhouse: "The [Gulf] War and this country's success in that war, raised expectations ... It's not a 'stay the course' theme that was prevalent in 1982." Gergen: "When we last went through a recession in 1981-82, Congress and the President had already passed an economic program ... people knew something was going to kick in" ("M/L," 11/29). George Will: "It's rational not to have confidence right now. We are not well-governed, either by Congress or the executive branch" ("Brinkley," ABC, 12/1). ABC's Forrest Sawyer: "[Bush] does not plan to announce a new economic package until his State of the Union address in January. But Senate [GOP] leader Bob Dole said today that is not soon enough" (11/29). Carl Rowan: "The great problem right now is we've got a president who still thinks he has mostly a [PR] problem. He thinks that if he goes out to a supermarket and buys a few items, that this is going to convince the American public to have the confidence they've got no reason to have" ("Inside Washington," 11/30). Rep. Gephardt: "I think we got to remember when President Bush came into office, he came as a president who did not promise great change. ... Congress, to the extent it can, has been

leading" ("Nation," CBS, 12/1). NBC's Keith Morrison: "Bush is setting an example as consumer-in-chief" (11/29).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: Jack Kemp on eliminating capital gains tax: "People laugh, the press has laughed at it, it's a shame, because Congress is dealing with symptoms, not the cause." Bob Novak: "This was a terrible session of Congress. ... The idea of the [GOPers] going around, beating their breasts, what a good session this is, is disgusting" ("Gang," 11/30). Fred Barnes: "Congress reinforced this negative impression of itself." Morton Kondracke: "[Dems] still haven't passed an education bill." Clift: "It's tough to defend Congress, but I'm going to do it. I think they did the best they could with what little they had." The "Group" graded the leg. performance of Congress, "not including" check bouncing or the Keating 5 "or any of the other gross" inefficiencies. Clift & McLaughlin: B-; Barnes & Germond: C; Kondracke: C- ("Group," 11/30). Gingrich: "The [Dem] leadership has consistently designed a strategy of only sending to [Bush] bills he will veto" ("Press," NBC, 12/1).

MEMORIES OF THE PACIFIC: Bush: "I am not a protectionist; I want as much free and fair trade as possible. ... I'm a non-basher, and yet I believe in forcefully presenting our position." Bush on whether US bureaucracy interferes with US business: "I hope not; I mean, I hope our bureaucracy is not interfering with our selling abroad ... But if there are pockets of that, I'd like to know about it, so tell them to write in and I'll be glad to look into it" ("Brinkley," ABC, 12/1).

GRUDGE MATCH: Gingrich on Dole: "We have a very clear difference between ... pre-Reagan [GOPers] ... Dole placed a higher value on not being in session. I placed a higher value on fighting for tax cuts and ... growth" ("Press," NBC, 12/1).

GRUDGE II: Charlie Black: "The problem is the liberal Democratic Congress will not pass [Bush's] proposals." Black on Buchanan: "Pat doesn't even have time to organize a national campaign even if he had a constituency." On the possibility of Bush creating a foreign policy crisis in order to recover politically: "Bush doesn't need to tinker with foreign policy in order to beat the likes of Mario Cuomo and Tom Harkin." James Carville: "[Bush is] not in as deep trouble as some [Dems] think ... he won't come back if [Dems] start doing what it looks like their doing now ... stress economic issues. ... Senator Wofford focused on the issues [Dems] ought to be focusing on and by focusing on that they brought attention to [Bush's] weaknesses." On civil rights: "They don't have the quota issue anymore ... no one knows ... their position" ("Evans & Novak", CNN, 12/1).

UKRAINE, I KRAINE: Shields on Bush's recognition of the Ukraine: "The prospect of a challenge from our erstwhile colleague [Buchanan] ... energized George Bush to refurbish his anti-communist credentials." Novak: "The reason [Bush] did it was [Sec/Def] Dick Cheney said he had to do it" ("Gang," 11/30).

INSLAW: CNN's "Money Line" devoted its Thanksgiving broadcast to a review of the Inslaw case, from the alleged theft by the DoJ of computer programming for sale overseas -- to the recent death of investigative reporter James Casolaro in WV. Without drawing conclusions, the show considered three motives for the international sales: As payoff of those who conducted 1980 October Surprise for the Reagan campaign; furthering US intelligence by selling programming to other governments only to be able to enter their computer systems later; simply making money. The program repeated Inslaw attorney Elliott Richardson's call for a special prosecutor -- and reported new AG Barr's

appointment of a special counsel to look into it. CNN's Lou Dobbs on the death of Casolaro: "No conclusive evidence that he committed suicide or was murdered" (11/28).

SHOWSTOPPERS: "Gang's" Outrages -- Novak: The distribution of condoms in NY public schools. Shields: The luxury tax is being levied on handicapped-equipped vans ("Gang," 11/30). "Group's" Predictions: McLaughlin predicted Buchanan would declare 12/10, and asked what vote he'd get in NH. Clift: 27%, Barnes, 30%, Germond 32%, Kondracke 32.5%, McLaughlin 35%. Gingrich prediction on Buchanan: 40-50% ("Meet the Press", NBC, 12/1). "Off the Record's" Backpagers -- Barone: In remapping, Dems are "losing ground" in IL, MI, and NJ. Goodgame: Bush's scripted answers (see HOTLINE 11/27). Beckel: A Bush "free-fall could happen." Stars -- Beckel: Speaker Tom Foley, who put Bush "on the defensive almost single-handedly." Goat -- Beckel: Newt Gingrich, the "low-life from the lowlands of" GA, who "makes politics out of economic despair." Goodgame: "A group of" liberal House Dems "who never met a spending program they didn't like," but have the "audacity" to propose a balanced budget amendment ("Record," FOX, 12/1).

HAR HAR HAR: Jay Leno: "As you all know by now, the 'Tonight Show' starts a five minutes later than it usually does. You know why we do this? ... This was done to give Mario Cuomo a little extra time to decide if he wants to watch the show or not.

... Bush said Doonesbury should appear on the obituary page. Let's put him on the obituary page, right next to the economic news. ... In a recent poll, only 29% of the people approved of the way President Bush is handling himself with the economy. ... Just to show you how bad that is, more people approve of how Michael Jackson handled himself in his video. ... The economy is not doing well. I went to a mall -- the Santa Clauses were sitting on each other's laps. ... Some folks say they want a president who's more environmentally conscious. ... Let me tell you something, after Ronald Reagan, I'm just glad we got a president who's conscious." Leno on the Smith trial: "The judge will ask Ted Kennedy to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The problem is, Ted Kennedy thinks that's three different choices" ("Tonight," NBC, 11/29).

===== TV SOUNDBITE =====

"Well, you learn not to neglect foreign affairs."
-- Bush on what he learned from WWII, "Brinkley," ABC, 12/1.

#

CLASSIFIED

12/2/91

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

DW

3/5/14

Monday, December 2, 1991

Cheney/Contingency Planning
Jane Schultz/Pan Am 103 thanks

Real Estate Industry Ass'n Leaders
Press Statement/economy & Congress
Video taping

P Hanukkah Celebration
Henry Nicols photo
Speechwriters
Ed Madigan

JABIII/Gingrich/George W./Malek
BPB in K'port

Demarest/Congressional recess
Dick Helms/Asia media idea
Curt Weldon & 80 signatures/Kemp
for domestic policy Czar

November weight record copy
Bob Larson/Fortune 500 CEO speech 11/15

Joseph Cicippio release
1991 Hanukkah Message
Pearl Harbor Remembrance Proclamation
Katherine "Katie" Boyd invite regret



12-7-91

Date

Context of "Suicidal
Nationalism" speech Kiev

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

President: Well, you learn not to neglect foreign affairs. You learn not to suck yourself back into some splendid isolation and turn your back on the rest of the world.... Maybe if we had been more vigilant and less protectionist and more engaged with the rest of the world, all of that could have been averted through diplomacy. I don't know, maybe that's revisionistic thinking, but that is a lesson. And another lesson is more on the defensive side: Be prepared. So when I hear calls for reckless dismantling of our military, they fall on deaf ears here, because I am old enough to remember, and I'm old enough to know how horrible it is when you see the guy next to you cut in half by a propeller as I did, and I want to be the President that safeguards against that.

Discussion segment: Brit Hume joins.

On consumer confidence:

Will: ...Marie Antoinette dropping into J.C. Penney's is part of the psychotherapy of those who believe that the problem with America today is confidence.... I think if you look at low investment, low savings, and bad educational system and all the rest, you come a little closer to the real source of our problems.

Donaldson: ...The fact is George Bush must do something more than just go to J.C. Penney. He's got to announce some sort of Administration plan to, using that old phrase, "get this economy moving again."

Hume: ...He's getting advice on all sides to go ahead and break the budget agreement. He seems loathe to do that.... You have this image of a President who, confronted with this dilemma, doesn't seem to know or even believe deeply in anything he might want to do.... There is a case to be made that says that the best thing to do right now is to do nothing. The trouble with that is...that in politics, as in so much else, you can't beat something with nothing.... The President had a set of economic measures that he's introduced this year and, some of them, in years previous. They form the core of a kind of growth package.... I think it would be useful for him to be willing to go out and fight for them. It was suggested to him not long before Congress left town that he keep Congress in session and fight for passage of these measures. He declined to do that. What could contribute more clearly to the sense that here's a President who doesn't believe in anything very much on the domestic economy than one who won't even take those measures to get Congress to pass them?

On the chief of staff:

Hume: ...There are many people within the White House who think that now Sununu has really done it. And they're not talking about any specific policy initiative as the straw that finally broke the camel's back; they're talking about an outburst to a reporter in the Rose Garden..., that this kind of unmannerly conduct would finally be the thing that caused George Bush to let him go. But these kinds of reports have circulated about Sununu before. He has survived them all. And I think it is evident that, at the moment, he's not helping the President politically, but it's a tough guess to say he's gone. ###

LOCAL UKRAINIANS WAIT FOR THEIR DREAM

Groups Cast Eager Eyes Toward Homeland, Pray For Independence

...The members of Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church said they had no doubts about the referendum's result; they are firmly convinced that the region will and ought to go free....

The churchgoers had no patience for President Bush's caution with respect to breakaway republics of the Soviet Union.

"We're laughing at Bush, that he is taking so long. It's a moral shame. American stands for democracy, and here we are siding with the Soviets," said Natalie Gawdiak, of Silver Spring.

(Brooke Masters, Washington Post, A14)

Follow up with Amer leadership singular to all keep with us

U.S. ENVOY SAYS POOR SOVIET ECONOMY MAY PROMPT NEW COUP ATTEMPT

The economic situation in the Soviet Union is so grim that another coup attempt is "a real possibility," Amb. Robert Strauss says....

Asked on "Face the Nation" whether there could be another coup attempt against President Gorbachev, he replied, "I don't think there's any question that it's a real possibility."....

Strauss defended Administration proposals for economic aid to the Soviets, saying "there is no better investment we have than spending a few billion dollars out here in the next year to try to get them through this terribly difficult winter and give democracy a chance to really take hold out here."

Strauss conceded that aid to the Soviets could "blow up in our face and be a waste."

(W. Dale Nelson, AP)

REFORM MAY LEAD TO UNREST

GENEVA -- UN economists Sunday forecast growing social unrest next year in the Soviet Union and the former Eastern bloc, with depression and unemployment pressuring governments to abandon economic reform. But in the latest biannual report, the UN's Economic Commission for Europe argued a new Marshall Plan could put the region firmly on the road to recovery.

("Business Roundup," Washington Times, B4)

BUSH: NO APOLOGY TO JAPAN FOR A-BOMBS

President Bush ruled out any apology to Japan for the atomic bombs the U.S. dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"Not from this President," Bush said brusquely in a taped interview on "This Week With David Brinkley." "War is hell," but President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs "spared millions of American lives," Bush said....

The Japanese parliament is considering adopting a resolution this week apologizing for the attack on Pearl Harbor, Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe said on "This Week With David Brinkley." But he said many Japanese also believe they are owed an apology for the atomic attacks.

(AP, Washington Post, A18)

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Palestinians Say Visa Denials Delay Departure To Washington

AMMAN -- ... "It's a dirty business," said Ghassan Khatib. "They (U.S. officials) promised to give us the same treatment that we got in Madrid. They informed us at midnight [Sunday] night there would not be visas except for a few of them (advisers)."

"We are not going," the West Bank professor told Reuters.

(Jane Arraf, Reuter)

IRAQ SANCTIONS BACKFIRE AS SADDAM GRIPS NATION

Saddam Hussein has so skillfully turned his nation to sanctions that President Bush will be the man whose standing in Iraq is undermined when the blockade is formally extended this week, diplomats in Baghdad say.

"If anyone thought sanctions would bring people out on the streets against Saddam, they got it badly wrong," an East European diplomat said. "The guy is still very much in charge."...

"Why is Bush doing this to my family," complained an Iraqi newspaper vendor. "Saddam and his people have money for food. Me, I don't. Why does Bush not like my family?"

(News Analysis, Reuter, Washington Times, A8)

UKRAINE VOTES FOR INDEPENDENCE

KIEV -- Voters in the Ukraine have backed independence from the Soviet Union by a margin of around three to one, election officials said Monday.

They told Reuters results from several electoral districts showed a probable total of 75 percent for independence....

Officials said voting trends indicated parliamentary chairman Leonid Kravchuk would win election on the first ballot with more than 50 percent of the vote. (Reuter)

Ukraine Seen Going Independent

KIEV -- Ukraine appeared headed for full independence from Moscow Sunday in an unprecedented referendum vote that could lead to creation of a new European power and seal the destruction of the Soviet Union....

Officials here said preliminary results from the heavy turnout would not be available until Monday, but Ukrainian legislative leader Leonid Kravchuk said he had no doubt the voters had chosen independence overwhelmingly, and he repeated his call for swift U.S. diplomatic recognition....

Amb. Robert Strauss Sunday said Washington would begin moving toward recognition but that it "just won't happen" in a few days. Strauss, interviewed from Moscow on "Face the Nation," said the U.S. "will acknowledge the fact that millions of people have voted for freedom and independence, and we'll do something about it, (but) that doesn't mean...we will rush into anything precipitously." (Fred Hiatt, Washington Post, A1)

how did
diplomats
go?

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

**ISRAEL REAFFIRMS STAND ON PUTTING OFF TALKS
Cabinet Members Lambaste U.S. Position**

JERUSALEM -- Israel's cabinet decided Sunday to maintain its refusal to attend peace talks with Arab states in Washington on Wednesday, and government ministers continued to express outrage over what they call heavy-handed U.S. brokering of the negotiations.

Prime Minister Shamir told the cabinet that Israel would not change its position that it will be prepared to begin talks only next week -- "at least until it receives clarifications or further appeals from the U.S. Administration," army radio said.

Some officials said a last-minute compromise is still possible, noting that Israel's chief diplomatic spokesman, Benjamin Netanyahu, is due to leave for Washington early this week, possibly accompanied by other officials who could be available for talks on Wednesday. But Shamir's top aide, Yossi Ben Aharon, denied that these officials would attend the talks, and issued a sharp denunciation of U.S. handling of the process.

"The way the thing is being conducted by the United States very much bothers us and outrages us," said Ben Aharon on army radio. "We see that the Arab states, the Arab elements with whom we must conduct negotiations, have the impression the United States is on their side." (Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A1)

Israel Balks, Feels Forsaken By U.S.

JERUSALEM -- An increasingly isolated Israel, expressing outrage at the U.S., stiffened its opposition Sunday to U.S. plans for resuming Middle East peace talks in Washington on Wednesday....

Sources at a weekly Cabinet meeting quoted Prime Minister Shamir as saying that weekend contacts with Washington about efforts to reach a compromise had been fruitless.

"We have made our decision and we are sticking to it," the hardline Shamir was quoted as telling the meeting.

His spokesman, Ehud Gol, suggested there was still room for compromise on the date for the talks but put the onus on the U.S. to break the deadlock.

"We are still awaiting more clarifications from the United States," he said. "As it stands now, there is no change in the decision; the date is the 9th."

In Washington, a U.S. official said: "If the Israelis show up, all well and good. But we can't force them to come here if they don't want to."

"Our inclination would be to give another 24 hours to work behind the scenes," Agence France-Presse quoted a State Department official as saying. (Reuter, Washington Times, A1)

**DELEGATION WON'T GO TO WASHINGTON
UNLESS PLO ADVISERS GRANTED VISAS**

AMMAN -- Palestinian delegates will not travel to Washington for Arab-Israeli peace talks unless the U.S. grants visas to seven delegation advisers who are members of the PLO, a delegation member said Monday. Ghassan Khatib said: "The Palestinian delegation will not travel to Washington until the United States approves visas for seven of our advisers." (AP)

Bush Library Photocopy

-more- George Bush Handwriting

Looking Ahead

2 - 15 December '91

Monday						Monday							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vanuatu general electon	Andean Summit in Cartagena, Colombia			SWAPO congress in Namibia		Moldovan presidential election						Nigerian assembly election	CDU congress in Dresden
Vienna conference on Eastern Europe infrastructure financing						First multiparty elections in Mali							
EC FMs in Brussels						Romanian constitutional referendum							
Rio Group summit in Cartagena, Colombia						— EC summit in Maastricht —							
						— Organization of Islamic Conference summit in Dakar —							
		Bilateral Middle East peace talks in DC											
Visits to US													
		Mandela in DC								Mitsotakis in DC		Salinas at Camp David	
Visits Abroad													
Finnish PM Aho in London				— Qian Qichen in Phnom Penh									Havel in Cairo
				— Secretary Watkins in Japan —									
AG Barr in The Hague													
— Spanish PM —													
Gonzalez in Israel													
— WEU parliamentary assembly in Paris —													
— Norwegian PM —													
Brundtland in Lisbon													
Mitterrand in London				— Hungarian President Goncz in Chile —									
				Czechoslovak Premier Calfa in Beijing									
				Chinese Vice Premier Tian in Japan									

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	11/30/91	(b)(1)	TS

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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)]

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	11/30/91	(b)(1)	TS

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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)]

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02c. Memo	From Dick Cheney to President Bush (1 pp.)	11/04/91	(b)(1)	TS

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed:	3/5/2014	OA/ID Number:	90637-005
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.
02d. Memo	From George Bush to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (9 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	TS

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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.
03a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (2 pp.)	11/29/91	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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.
03b. Letter	From George Bush to Cesar Gaviria Trujillo (1 pp.)	12/02/91	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sir

The Governor would
like to see you when you
are free.

Patty

4:40 p.m.
12/2

Mr. President:

Cardinal Law is visiting w/ John Sununu.

The Governor wants to bring him down to see you
for 5 minutes.....and wants to know if that's
o.k. w/ you.

GUIDANCE:


_____ o.k.

_____ can't meet w/ him this time. p.

George W. is on 500

want to call him back?????

00LL

, e n

1420

513

George W. would like to talk to you
before 5

(The Governor won't bring Cardinal Law
down until we call)

also, you have MAdigan at 5

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ATTENDEES AT REAL ESTATE MEETING

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1991 / 10:00 A.M. / ROOSEVELT ROOM

The President

Governor Sununu

Secretary Brady

Secretary Kemp

Dr. Boskin

Roger Porter

Deputy Secretary Robson

Kelley A. Bergstrom
President
JMB Properties
Chicago, IL

Chairman of the Board
National Multi Housing Council

Bert Blicher
President
Oxford First Corporation
Philadelphia, PA

Chairman
American Resort & Residential
Developmental Association

Dorcas T. Helfant
President
Coldwell Banker/Helfant
Realty, Inc.
Virginia Beach, VA

President
National Association
of Realtors

Stephen P. Hokanson
President and CEO
Hokanson Companies, Inc.
Indianapolis, IN

President
Building Owners and Managers
Association

Robert C. Larson
Vice Chairman
The Taubman Company
Bloomfield, MI

Chairman of the Board
National Realty Committee

Angelo R. Mozilo, CMB
President and CEO
Countrywide Funding Corp.
Pasadena, CA

President
Mortgage Bankers Association
of America

William Newman
Chairman and CEO
New Plan Real Trust
New York, NY

Chairman
National Association of Real
Estate Investment Trusts

Ernest H. Randall, Jr.
Chief Operating Officer
TaiVan Corporation
Dallas, TX

President
National Association of
Industrial & Office Parks

Malcom R. Riley
Co-President
Riley-Perlman Company
Los Angeles, CA

President
International Council of
Shopping Centers

John C. Smehyl
Chief Operating Officer
Alarm Systems, Inc.
Houston, TX

President
National Apartment Lone Star
Association

Mark Tipton
President
The Whistler Corporation
Raleigh, NC

President
National Association of
Home Builders

Samuel V. Weidner
President
Patriot Homes, Inc.
Elkhart, IN

Chairman
Manufactured Housing Institute

Judy A. Black
Staff Vice President
International Council of Shopping Centers
Alexandria, VA

Kent Colton
Executive Vice President & CEO
National Association of Home Builders
Washington, D.C.

Angels Nov. 10 3 things to do

- 1 Gap Gains
- 2 Low Int Rates
- 3 Passive Loss

Bob Larson

Credit

Commercial Section

① overhang of short
term debt in bank
portfolios -

② housing -

*?? phase in cap standards
over large period of time

c) revisit "risk"
weighting

Regulators meeting

Mark Tipton

? confidence in
roll over for passive
very supportive

Fortune 500

Our speech
to CEO's

negative.

consumer confidence

REAL ESTATE REPRESENTATIVES TALKING POINTS
ROOSEVELT ROOM
DECEMBER 2, 1991 / 10:00 A.M.

NOV 29

I'D LIKE TO THANK SECRETARY BRADY AND GOVERNOR SUNUNU FOR ARRANGING THIS MEETING. I ALSO WANT TO RECOGNIZE SECRETARY KEMP; JOHN ROBSON, DEPUTY SECRETARY OF TREASURY; MICHAEL BOSKIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS; AND ROGER PORTER, MY DOMESTIC POLICY ADVISOR. RECENTLY, I'VE HAD MEETINGS WITH A WIDE RANGE OF BUSINESS PEOPLE, INCLUDING CORPORATE CEO'S, BANKERS, AND SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS, AND I'M PLEASED TO BE HERE WITH YOU TODAY.

-2-

- I AM NOT SATISFIED WITH THE CURRENT LEVELS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH. ALTHOUGH GNP BEGAN TO RISE THIS SUMMER, WE NEED TO GENERATE MORE JOBS, MORE GROWTH.
- I RECOGNIZE THAT MANY OF YOU IN THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY HAVE SUFFERED A GREAT DEAL DURING THE RECESSION. THE AVAILABILITY OF CREDIT REMAINS A MAJOR PROBLEM.

- WE'VE WORKED FOR OVER A YEAR WITH REAL ESTATE GROUPS AND WITH BANK REGULATORS ON STEPS TO ENSURE THAT REGULATORY POLICY DOESN'T IMPEDE CREDIT EXPANSION. AND I THINK OUR RECENT CREDIT CRUNCH PROPOSALS WILL HELP.
- IN THE HOMEBUILDING SECTOR, RECENT REPORTS SHOW THAT NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXISTING HOME SALES ARE RISING. HOWEVER, THE PACE IS TOO SLOW.
- BUT WE SHOULDN'T LOOK AT REAL ESTATE IN ISOLATION.

HOME EQUITY IS THE LARGEST ASSET FOR MOST AMERICAN FAMILIES. REAL ESTATE PROBLEMS AFFECT THOSE FAMILIES WEALTH AND SENSE OF WELL-BEING. LOW HOME VALUES AFFECT THEIR WILLINGNESS TO SPEND OR RISK MONEY IN INVESTMENTS. LOW REAL ESTATE VALUES DEPRESS CONSUMER CONFIDENCE.

- THIS IS TRUE OF THE COMMERCIAL REAL-ESTATE SECTOR AS WELL. THE COMMERCIAL REAL-ESTATE SECTOR WON'T FULLY RECOVER UNTIL THE ECONOMY PRODUCES MORE TENANTS. WE NEED MORE WIDESPREAD ECONOMIC GROWTH.

- ° A CAPITAL GAINS TAX CUT WOULD HELP. IT WOULD SPUR INVESTMENT, CREATE JOBS, AND RAISE THE VALUE OF ALL HOMES AND COMMERCIAL PROJECTS. THE OTHER ELEMENTS OF OUR PACKAGE WOULD HELP BOLSTER THE ECONOMY, INCLUDING OUR FAMILY SAVINGS AND IRA PROPOSALS.
- ° UNFORTUNATELY, CONGRESS HAS SPENT THREE YEARS BLOCKING MY GROWTH PACKAGE.
- ° I'M SURE YOU'VE BEEN DISCUSSING WITH GOVERNOR SUNUNU, SECRETARY BRADY, AND CHAIRMAN BOSKIN THE RENEWED PUSH WE WILL GIVE OUR PROGRAM TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC EXPANSION.

DOOR

DOOR

DOOR

Secretary Kemp

Deputy Secretary Robson

Ernest H. Randall, Jr.

National Assoc. of Industrial & Office Parks

Kelley A. Bergstrom

Chairman of the Board National Multi Housing Council

Angelo R. Mozilo, CMB

President Mortgage Bankers Assoc. of America

Dr. Boskin

Malcom R. Riley

President International Council of Shopping Centers

Robert C. Larsson

Chairman of the Board National Realty Committee

Mark Tipton

President National Assoc. of Home Builders

Roger Porter

The Roosevelt Room

Judy A. Black

Staff Vice President International Council of Shopping Centers

John C. Smehy

President National Apartment Lone Star Assoc.

Stephen P. Hokanson

President Building Owners & Managers Assoc.

Secretary Brady

The President

Dorcas T. Heliant

President National Assoc. of Realtors

Bert Blitcher

Chairman American Resort & Residential Dev. Assoc.

William Newman

Chairman National Assoc. of Real Estate Investment Trusts

Samuel V. Weidner

Chairman Manufactured Housing Institute

Kent Colton

Executive Vice President & CEO, National Assoc. of Home Builders

Governor Sununu

DOOR

ECONOMIC RECOVERY: REAL ESTATE'S ROLE

prepared
for

The President

by

American Resort and Residential Development Association

Building Owners and Manufacturers Association, International

International Council of Shopping Centers

Manufactured Housing Institute

Mortgage Bankers Association of America

National Apartment Association

National Association of Home Builders

National Association of Industrial and Office Parks

National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts

National Association of Realtors

National Multi Housing Council

National Realty Committee

December 2, 1991

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

REAL ESTATE IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

How important is real estate to the overall economy, and how does it contribute to the production of goods and services in the public and private sectors? Consider the following: The value of America's land and buildings totals about \$12 trillion. Over 9 million Americans work in the real estate industry in a variety of service, construction and finance positions.

Real estate generates about one-quarter of all income, property and sales taxes collected by all levels of government. Two-thirds of tax revenues collected by America's local governments come from property taxes on real estate. About one-half of corporate income can be attributed to the productivity of real estate.

Clearly, then, if real estate slumps, the whole economy slides. Consider, again, the following: Housing starts in 1991 will be the lowest since 1945. More multifamily units will be removed from inventory than will be constructed. Extremely high vacancy rates plague the commercial segment of virtually all regional U.S. markets, and property values are plummeting. Forty percent of jobs lost in the U.S. economy in the past 12 months have come from real estate and construction.

The financial implications of this compression in all real estate sectors are numbing, and portend more problems ahead. Again, the facts:

About \$1 trillion of commercial and multifamily real estate mortgages are currently outstanding. Commercial banks hold about \$400 billion of that portfolio. Half of that amount (\$200 billion) comes due within 2 years. Over the past year, however, as mortgages have come due, only 40% of the mature loans were paid off or refinanced with long-term financing. The remaining 60% were foreclosed or financed with short-term debt. Replacement capital has vanished, foreign investment is declining, and insurance and pension funds are being withdrawn from real estate. In the face of such financial contraction, the real estate sector and the huge component of the GNP that it represents will contract as well. Economic stagnation is the inevitable result.

TAX FAIRNESS FOR REAL ESTATE

Current tax policy for real estate is abominable. It is preposterous to believe that a healthy market can exist when the owners of real estate are taxed on gross income, and not permitted to deduct even their cash, out-of-pocket expenditures for operating business. Yet this is exactly the circumstance for owners of rental property. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 treated real estate differently from all other industries. The legislation and its passive loss rules had the well-intentioned objective of eliminating abusive tax shelters. The Act was more than successful in that objective -- it was excessive. In reality, the passive loss rules shut off cash flow, retroactively deflated property values, and tainted all rental real estate, even when it was owned by professionals in the real estate business.

An economic recovery package must include passive loss relief. Correcting the passive loss rules is the only way to restore real estate markets, to create a market for RTC properties, and to keep property in private hands. Capital gains relief and lower interest rates are meritorious and beneficial, but the real estate economy cannot rebound until the fundamental problem -- the passive loss rules -- is corrected.

CREDIT AVAILABILITY FOR REAL ESTATE

We applaud and support the Administration's October 8 and November 7, 1991 policy initiatives on the credit crunch. More needs to be done. We urge a delay in implementing the Basle capital standards and a modification of the risk-based capital standards. Significant unmet demand for credit continues to exist -- even for refinancing sound, fully performing loans on existing buildings -- and must be satisfied in a prudent, yet bold manner. Absent steps of this nature, the credit crisis will continue, and we fear steadily increase the troubles of our nation's financial institutions, insurance companies and businesses to the overall detriment of the economy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 2, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION LEADERS

The Roosevelt Room

10:03 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: What I really want to do is listen to you all and hear from you on the state of the economy and business. But let me just make a little opening statement if I could, and then we will be left, respectfully, alone and we can do our business.

But after a particularly bitter session, Congress is now adjourned for the holidays. And it is a fact that I sent up to the Congress economic proposals over and over again. But many Americans -- they were not enacted; go back and fight. Many Americans want to know what their government is doing right now to get the economy moving again, and while the most sweeping governmental actions occur when Congress and the administration act in concert, we in the Executive Branch can act on our own to show that government understands that some Americans are having it very, very tough.

And today I'm directing the Cabinet to assure the most effective implementation of existing programs: job placement, job training, unemployment benefits programs, safety net programs, small business loans. These will help to the degree existing legislation can those that are hurting. We want to assure that the human problems made the most acute by the current economic climate are addressed as effectively as possible by the Executive Branch.

Coming up next week, or maybe sooner, I'll sign the transportation bill that recently was passed by Congress. It's a good bill. I'm directing our Secretary of Transportation Sam Skinner to expedite the approvals for job-intensive transportation projects and to get the money for those projects moving out to the states as soon as possible. I believe that will have an instant benefit in the areas where those funds are put to work.

And in just the last few weeks I've sat down with workers, small business owners, corporate CEOs, bankers, economists, leaders in and outside government to make sure that we leave no stone unturned to promote economic growth. And today I'm very proud to be meeting with leaders of this important business, the real estate industry. This business has been hit hard by recession, as have many ordinary home owners. Let me tell you, they're not going to pull any punches. I've invited these people here to tell me from the bottom of their hearts how they see things going.

Tomorrow I'm going down to Florida and Mississippi to continue to listen and to learn from the American people, just as -- I've been to 48 states since I've been President, so this is a continuation of an ongoing program. But when people are hurting out there, why, I think we've got to let them know we care. So I want to stay engaged with our mainstream. And over the next month I'm going to continue to challenge our administration as well as the American people to address these tough times with confidence, with enthusiasm that has become an American trademark. I will be pointing out difficult things and I'll also be pointing out certain sound things

MORE

that I think offer hope to the American people, hope to your business.

So now that I've concluded that, I thank you all very much. And we want to go -- much more important, we go to the listening part now.

Q Any new initiatives, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm going to learn from these people. I always do. They're right out there on the front line, their people are, and I'm most anxious to hear what they have to suggest in the way of new initiatives.

Thank you all very much.

Q -- even if your growth initiatives were enacted, that it would take a long while before they had any real effect. Do you have anything that you can do that would affect the economy now?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I've just outlined some things we're trying to do. Obviously, the American people know that you have -- to get new programs through you need Congress and the administration working hand in hand. That's why I said the other night I'm reoffering to hold out my hand to the Congress. But we're going to keep working here now along the lines I've spelled out. And we're not going to do anything dumb; we are going to move forward in these ways I've told you. And I'm looking for ideas here. Maybe there are some good suggestions coming right out from the front lines here that will help us even more.

Q -- a new banking bill, making more red tape, make it even harder for these folks to get loans.

THE PRESIDENT: The new banking bill -- regrettably, our banking reform bill that I'm convinced would have helped is moribund, it's just sitting there. And it's not -- until Congress comes back, it won't move. We tried very hard to get a fundamental banking reform bill passed, and then we ran into some obstacles.

But look, I'm not here to blame anyone. I want to get going now and listen to what's going on out here from these people that know and understand.

Thank you all very much.

END

10:11 A.M. EST

**PRESS STATEMENT
DECEMBER 2, 1991**

GOOD MORNING. AFTER A PARTICULARLY BITTER SESSION, CONGRESS HAS NOW ADJOURNED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. IT IS A FACT THAT I HAVE SENT TO THE CONGRESS ECONOMIC GROWTH PROPOSALS OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

~~IT IS ALSO A FACT THAT ONCE AGAIN, AS HAS BEEN THE CASE AFTER EACH ADJOURNMENT IN THE PAST THREE YEARS, CONGRESS HAS NOT SENT TO ME A RESPONSIBLE, COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH PACKAGE.~~

- 2 -

~~IN JANUARY, I WILL REACH OUT MY HAND TO CONGRESS AND AGAIN SEND TO THEM SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH.~~

BUT MANY AMERICANS WANT TO KNOW WHAT THEIR GOVERNMENT IS DOING RIGHT NOW TO GET THIS ECONOMY ON THE MOVE AGAIN.

AND WHILE THE MOST SWEEPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS OCCUR WHEN CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION ACT IN CONCERT, WE IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CAN ACT ON OUR OWN TO SHOW THAT GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDS THAT SOME AMERICANS ARE HAVING IT VERY TOUGH.

TODAY I AM DIRECTING MY CABINET TO ASSURE ^{THE MOST} EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING PROGRAMS -- PARTICULARLY JOB PLACEMENT, JOB TRAINING, UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PROGRAMS, SAFETY NET PROGRAMS, AND SMALL BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAMS -- AND ASSURE THAT THE HUMAN PROBLEMS MADE MOST ACUTE BY THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CLIMATE ARE ADDRESSED AS EFFECTIVELY AS POSSIBLE.

ALSO, I WILL SIGN THE TRANSPORTATION BILL RECENTLY PASSED BY CONGRESS AS SOON AS IT REACHES MY DESK.

I AM DIRECTING SECRETARY SKINNER TO EXPEDITE APPROVALS FOR JOB-INTENSIVE TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS AND GET THE MONEY FOR THOSE PROJECTS MOVING OUT TO THE STATES ASAP.

IN JUST THE LAST FEW WEEKS I'VE SAT DOWN WITH AMERICAN WORKERS, SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS, CORPORATE CEO'S, BANKERS, ECONOMISTS, AND LEADERS IN AND OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT, TO MAKE SURE THAT WE LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED IN OUR EFFORTS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH.

TODAY I AM MEETING WITH LEADERS OF THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY. THEY'VE BEEN HIT HARD BY THE RECESSION AS HAVE MANY ORDINARY HOMEOWNERS -- AND LET ME TELL YOU, THEY'RE NOT GOING TO PULL ANY PUNCHES WITH ME TODAY. TOMORROW I'LL TRAVEL TO FLORIDA AND MISSISSIPPI TO CONTINUE TO LISTEN AND LEARN FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- JUST AS I'VE DONE IN FORTY-EIGHT STATES SINCE TAKING OFFICE. THAT'S ANOTHER WAY TO STAY ENGAGED WITH AMERICA'S ECONOMIC MAINSTREAM.

OVER THE NEXT MONTH I WILL CONTINUE TO CHALLENGE MY
ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, TO
ADDRESS THESE TOUGH TIMES WITH THE CONFIDENCE AND
ENTHUSIASM THAT HAS BECOME AN AMERICAN TRADEMARK.

DRAFT PRESS STATEMENT, DEC. 2

Good morning. After a particularly bitter session, Congress has now adjourned for the holidays. It is a fact that I have sent to the Congress economic growth proposals over and over again.

~~It is also a fact that once again, as has been the case after each adjournment in the past three years, Congress has not sent to me a responsible, comprehensive economic growth package. In January, I will reach out my hand to Congress and again send to them specific proposals for economic growth.~~

But many Americans want to know what their government is doing right now to get this economy on the move again. And while the most sweeping governmental actions occur when Congress and the Administration act in concert, we in the Executive Branch can act on our own to show that government understands that some Americans are having it very tough.

Today I am directing my Cabinet to assure ^{the most} effective implementation of existing programs -- particularly job placement, job training, unemployment benefits programs, safety net programs, and small business loan programs -- and assure that the human problems made most acute by the current economic climate are addressed as effectively as possible.

Also, I will sign the transportation bill recently passed by Congress as soon as it reaches my desk. I am directing Secretary Skinner to expedite approvals for job-intensive transportation projects and get the money for those projects moving out to the states ASAP.

In just the last few weeks I've sat down with American workers, small business owners, corporate CEO's, bankers, economists, and leaders in and outside government, to make sure that we leave no stone unturned in our efforts to promote economic growth.

Today I am meeting with leaders of the real estate industry. They've been hit hard by the recession as have many ordinary homeowners -- and let me tell you, they're not going to pull any punches with me today. Tomorrow I'll travel to Florida and Mississippi to continue to listen and learn from the American people -- just as I've done in forty-eight states since taking office. That's another way to stay engaged with America's economic mainstream.

Over the next month I will continue to challenge my Administration, as well as the American people, to address these tough times with the confidence and enthusiasm that has become an American trademark.

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

HANUKKAH CEREMONY \ ROOM 450
DECEMBER 2, 1991 \ 11:30 A.M.

REVISED

91 DEC 2 AM:04
THANK YOU. IT'S GOOD TO SEE REP. BLILEY, FRIENDS,
AND ALL YOU KIDS FROM THE RUDLIN TORAH ACADEMY, TEMPLE
BETH EL SCHOOL, AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL OF
CENTRAL VIRGINIA. BARBARA AND I, ALONG WITH THE VICE-
PRESIDENT AND MARILYN, ARE HONORED TO WELCOME YOU TO
THE WHITE HOUSE FOR THE THIRD YEAR TO CELEBRATE THE
MIRACLE OF THIS HOLIDAY OF HOPE.

- 2 -

HANUKKAH REMINDS US OF THE POWER OF FAITH AND THE
POWER OF PRAISE -- IN THE WORDS OF ONE OF ITS PRAYERS,
"WE THANK [GOD] FOR THE MIRACLES, FOR THE REDEMPTION,
FOR THE MIGHTY DEEDS AND TRIUMPH." WE HEAR THE STORY
OF THE "GREAT MIRACLE THAT HAPPENED THERE" -- THE
SACRED OIL THAT LASTED EIGHT DAYS. SO WITH THIS
COMMEMORATION WE CELEBRATE THE FACT THAT FAITH WILL
TRIUMPH.

WITH ITS TALE OF THE VICTORY OF THE MACCABEES, HANUKKAH ALSO REMINDS US OF THE STRUGGLE THE JEWISH PEOPLE HAVE BORNE FOR CENTURIES. IN THIS RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY WE HEAR THE STORY OF COURAGE -- AND HEAR A CALL TO THE WORLD: "NEVER FORGET". //

NEVER FORGET THE MEMORY OF THE MILLIONS WHO HAVE DIED IN SO MANY BATTLES OF GOOD VERSUS EVIL. // NEVER FORGET THAT THE FREEDOM WE ENJOY CARRIES PROFOUND RESPONSIBILITY. //

NEVER FORGET THAT WE MUST ACT TO COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM, RACISM AND BIGOTRY.

YOU KNOW, A FEW MONTHS AGO I STOOD AT BABI YAR -- THAT PLACE WHERE NAZIS SET OUT TO DESTROY THE SOUL OF A PEOPLE. WHAT I SAW STRENGTHENED MY RESOLVE NEVER TO LET FORCES OF HATRED EMERGE UNOPPOSED -- AND MY RESOLVE ALWAYS TO FIGHT FOR A FUTURE DEDICATED TO FREEDOM AND TO THE VALUE OF EVERY HUMAN LIFE. \\

ON HOLIDAYS LIKE THIS, WE ALSO REMEMBER SOMETHING MORE POWERFUL THAN PAIN -- THE STRENGTH OF FAITH, AND THE TRIUMPH OF THE INEXTINGUISHABLE HUMAN SPIRIT. THAT'S WHAT WE THINK OF WHEN WE SEE THE MENORAH -- THIS REMINDER OF HISTORY'S FIRST RECORDED BATTLE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. AS A SYMBOL OF THE CENTURIES-LONG QUEST FOR LIBERTY AND TOLERANCE, IT PROUDLY SHINES WITH COURAGE AND WITH CONSTANCY, WITH CONSCIENCE AND WITH STRENGTH.

THIS YEAR THE LIGHT SHINES MORE BRIGHTLY THAN EVER -- FOR, JUST AS THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM WAS REDEDICATED ON HANUKKAH, SO ARE WE REDEDICATED TO FREEDOM OF FAITH AROUND THE WORLD. LOOK AT THE LIGHTS SHINING FROM EASTERN EUROPE. LOOK AT THE BRILLIANT LIGHT GENERATED BY THE FREEING OF THE ETHIOPIAN JEWS - - ONE OF THE MOST INTENSIVE HUMANITARIAN AIRLIFTS IN HISTORY. AND LOOK AT WHAT WE'RE SEEKING RIGHT NOW IN THE MIDDLE EAST -- PEACE.\\

HANUKKAH IS A HOLIDAY FOR FAMILIES -- CELEBRATING THE JOY OF BEING TOGETHER. IT'S ALSO A HOLIDAY FOR CHILDREN -- AND I'M LOOKING FORWARD TO HAVING SOME OF YOU HELP ME PLAY DREIDEL IN A FEW MINUTES. YOU KNOW, I WON AT THIS TWO YEARS AGO, BUT LAST YEAR THE VICE-PRESIDENT BEAT ME -- SO I'LL NEED SOME EXTRA GOOD COACHES TODAY TO EVEN THE RECORD.

THANK YOU FOR BEING HERE TODAY -- AND IN THE WORDS INSCRIBED ON MANY HANUKKAH LAMPS: "BLESSED SHALL YOU BE IN YOUR COMING AND BLESSED SHALL YOU BE IN YOUR GOING." MAY GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 2, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN HANUKKAH CEREMONY

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

11:35 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Please be seated, and I thank you all very much. I'm told that -- here he is, Tom Bliley, my dear friend, member of Congress with us here today. And all of you kids from Rudlin Torah Academy, Temple Beth El School, and the Jewish Community Day School of Central Virginia. Along with the Vice President and Marilyn, I am honored to welcome you to the White House for the third year to celebrate the miracle of this holiday of hope.

Hanukkah reminds us of the power of faith and the power of praise. In the words of one of its prayers, "We thank God for the miracles, for the redemption, for the mighty deeds and triumph." We hear the story of the great miracle that happened there -- the sacred oil that lasted eight days. So with this commemoration we celebrate the fact that faith will triumph.

With its tale of the victory of the Maccabees, Hanukkah also reminds us of the struggle that the Jewish people have borne for literally centuries. In this religious holiday we hear the story of courage and hear a call to the world: Never forget. Never forget the memory of the millions who have died in so many battles of good versus evil. Never forget that the freedom we enjoy carries profound responsibility. Never forget that we must act to combat anti-Semitism, racism and bigotry.

You know, a few months ago I stood at Babi Yar -- that place where Nazis set out to destroy -- literally tried to destroy the soul of a people. What I saw strengthened my resolve never to let forces of hatred emerge unopposed, and my resolve always to fight for a future dedicated to freedom and to the value of every human life.

On holidays like this, we also remember something more powerful than pain -- the strength of faith and the triumph of the inextinguishable human spirit. That's what we think of when we see the Menorah -- this reminder of history's first recorded battle for religious freedom. As a symbol of the centuries-long quest for liberty and tolerance, it proudly shines with courage and with constancy, with conscience and with strength.

This year the light shines more brightly than ever -- for just as the Temple of Jerusalem was rededicated to Hanukkah, so are we rededicated to freedom of faith around the world. Look at the lights shining from Eastern Europe. Look at the brilliant light generated by the freeing of the Ethiopian Jews -- one of the most intensive humanitarian airlifts in history. And look at what we're seeking right now in the Middle East -- peace.

Hanukkah is a holiday for families -- celebrating the joy of being together. It's also a holiday for children -- and I'm

looking forward to having some of you help me play Dreidel here in just a few minutes. You know, I won two years ago, but last year was nosed out in what I still feel was a very close game by the Vice President. (Laughter.) So I'll need some extra good coaches, though, to make up for that last year's defeat.

Well, look, thank you all very much for being here, Rabbi, and others out here -- distinguished guests. And in words inscribed on many of the Hanukkah lamps: "Blessed shall you be in your coming and blessed shall you be in your going." May God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

11:40 A.M. EST

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
ED MADIGAN

- I appreciate your help on the Uruguay Round negotiations.
- This is an extremely important matter for the Country and for me. In addition to needing an agreement to avert protectionism here and in Europe, the Uruguay Round is the best opportunity we have to demonstrate that American international leadership can produce tangible benefits for our citizens.
- A successful conclusion and approval by Congress would be a key 1992 political victory -- and a success of free trade over protectionism at a critical time.
- I need your help in achieving this success. You know the Hill, you know the industry, and you know how to negotiate deals.
- I know you wanted us to try to get movement in the non-agricultural sectors as a way to press the EC to move on agriculture.
- Taking your advice, we have gone back to the EC with moves in areas other than agriculture. I have spoken with Lubbers and Kohl, and I have written to Lubbers, Kohl, Delors, and John Major.
- Perhaps this strategy will produce further EC concessions in agriculture. But I do not think it is safe to expect that the EC will simply accept our positions on subsidized export tonnage and rebalancing. We need to be prepared for the next stage in negotiations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
PER NSC WAIVER 1500 2021-02
By SS NARA, Date 12/12/24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- I therefore would like you to give some serious thought to what our own end-game position might be, taking into account the minimum we need in order to keep the agricultural community and its supporters in Congress with us.
- The key sticking points appear to be the level of EC subsidized exports at the end of the period and the EC's insistence on something on rebalancing. We need to decide on our bottom line.
- I need your frank assessment of how far we can go on agriculture. It is very important to me to succeed on the Uruguay Round, but I am well aware of how fragile farm industry support is -- and how damaging it would be to lose it.
- Once we decide how far we're prepared to go to get an agreement, you can count on my full support in selling it to the industry and in maintaining their support.
- I don't want a bad deal, or a deal we cannot sell. But this is so important for the Nation and the administration that I want to go the last mile.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Supplementary Talking Points for
Ed Madigan

- I think Lubbers is prepared to settle the key issues this week, before next weekend's EC summit.
- This may be the best opportunity for a very long time, and I'd like to make the most of it.
- If we are not prepared to talk about either rebalancing or a mix of tonnage and budget on export subsidies, there will be no deal.
- We seem to be facing a trade-off:
 - to get deep cuts in tonnage (e.g. 11m), we may have to address rebalancing with a cap
 - to get away with no rebalancing, we may have to accept less deep cuts in tonnage (e.g., 13m tons).
- I need your judgment on this. Which is better for us? Which is more likely to help us get the agreement through Congress?
- Katz and Zoellick are leaving today to meet with Lubbers. If you can come up with an end-game position which addresses this tonnage-rebalancing trade-off, we could ask Lubbers to receive Crowder along with Katz and Zoellick.
- I would be dubious about sending Dick if he is not in a position to address the tonnage-rebalancing question at all.

DECLASSIFIED
PER NSC WAIVER 1500 2021-02
By SS NARA, Date 12/12/24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PLAIN DEALER
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1991

31 DEC 2 A9:55

GOOD EVENING, AND CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PLAIN
DEALER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY. //
DOWN THROUGH THE DECADES, THE PLAIN DEALER HAS BUILT A
REPUTATION FOR INTEGRITY AND JOURNALISTIC EXCELLENCE.
[[AND LET ME ADD THAT MY OPINION IS IN NO WAY
INFLUENCED BY THE FACT THAT THE PLAIN DEALER ENDORSED
MY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY.]]

I ALSO WANT TO EXTEND MY PERSONAL BEST WISHES TO MY
FRIEND [[AND TENNIS PARTNER]] TOM VAIL -- AND TO HIS
WIFE IRIS. TOM CAN LOOK BACK OVER HIS 41 YEARS IN THE
NEWSPAPER BUSINESS -- 28 AS PUBLISHER AND EDITOR OF THE
PLAIN DEALER -- WITH TREMENDOUS PRIDE. THOSE OF US WHO
KNOW TOM RESPECT HIS KEEN INTEREST IN DOMESTIC AND
FOREIGN AFFAIRS: ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, HE'S SHARED
WITH ME HIS VIEWS ON VARIOUS COUNTRIES AROUND THE
WORLD. / AND OF COURSE, EVERYONE KNOWS ALL THAT TOM
VAIL HAS DONE RIGHT AT HOME, FOR CLEVELAND -- THE CITY
HE LOVES. //

LET ME ALSO WISH PUBLISHER ALEX MACHASKEE
[MA-CHAS-KEE] AND HIS TEAM EVERY SUCCESS AS THE PLAIN
DEALER CARRIES ITS PROUD LEGACY FORWARD. //

WHILE I'VE GOT YOUR ATTENTION, MY THANKS TO ALL OF YOU FOR JOINING THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY. AS YOU KNOW, IT'S A SPECIAL CAUSE OF BARBARA'S. THE CONTRIBUTIONS YOU AND THE P.D. HAVE MADE TO "PROJECT LEARN" WILL BUILD A COMPUTER EDUCATION CENTER -- TO HELP PEOPLE WHO DESPERATELY WANT TO LEARN HOW TO READ.

ONCE AGAIN, CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PLAIN DEALER ON THIS HISTORIC OCCASION. THANK YOU, AND HAVE A GREAT EVENING.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8440A

November 30, 1991

31 NOV 30 P2:38

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 
SUBJECT: Letter from Ms. Jane Schultz

Attached at Tab A is a letter from Jane Schultz. She wrote you a thank you letter on November 14 regarding the indictments made with Pan Am 103.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A to Ms. Jane Schultz.

Attachment

Tab A Letter to Ms. Jane Schultz

the same key themes.

me", etc. Repeat the same key themes

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

August 12-2-91
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Jane:

Thank you for your kind letter. Yes, I too am encouraged that we have now begun the process in earnest of bringing to justice those responsible. Know that you and the other Pan Am 103 family members are always in our thoughts.

Sincerely,

BJR

Mrs. Jack Schultz
142 Wilton Road West
Ridgefield, Connecticut 06877

Jane C. Schultz
142 Wilton Road West
Ridgefield, CT 06877
203-438-3852

November 13, 1991

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear President Bush:

I could not let this momentous and important hour pass without thanking you for keeping your commitment to me that Tom would not be forgotten and that justice would be served. The two Libyan indictments are a positive beginning and truly do signal to the world that the United States will not rest until all those responsible for this unsurpassed tragedy will be brought to justice.

After 35 months we now have the first answers and certainly a sense of encouragement that all 270 victims live on within the hearts of all concerned people, the world over.

I wish I could deliver my thanks in person and until that time, please accept my deepest gratitude. Truly you are a man of your word.

Sincerest regards,

Jane C. Schultz
Jane C. Schultz

JCS:pc

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	11/30/91	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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.
05b. Letter	From President Bush to Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (1 pp.)	12/02/91	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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.
05c. Letter	From Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia to President Bush (2 pp.)	10/07/91	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, December 2, 1991 [1]

Date Closed: 3/5/2014	OA/ID Number: 90637-005
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