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Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Manifest	Helo Manifest (Staff/ Guests), Re: Camp David. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
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03. Outline	Re: Meeting with Former French Finance Minister Edouard Balladur [originally closed as 01b]. (2 pp.)	6/1/92	(b)(1)	C
04. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01d]. (2 pp.)	5/26/92	(b)(1)	C

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CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

Monday, June 1, 1992



Volume 28, Number 85

This Week In Congress

House consideration of the Pentagon's fiscal 1993 budget highlights this week's congressional agenda.

House members will also take up a \$6 billion bill to extend an emergency unemployment benefits program, while the Senate, upon returning from its one-week Memorial Day recess, will consider a multiyear authorization bill for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

House appropriators are also expected to meet to approve fiscal 1993 spending allocations for the 13 Appropriations subcommittees.

And in the busiest primary day of the year, voters in California and seven other states will choose candidates for the fall elections. Also, North Carolina will hold runoff elections in three congressional districts.

House Floor Action

Defense Budget. The \$274 billion fiscal 1993 defense authorization bill (HR 5006) the House will consider on Thursday would authorize \$7 billion less than proposed by President Bush and \$3 billion less than called for by the congressional budget resolution (H Con Res 287).

As approved by the Armed Services Committee, the bill does not include \$576 million in funding for a key part of the space-based component of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Overall, SDI would receive \$1.1 billion less than Bush proposed.

The F-22 Air Force fighter and C-17 cargo plane programs also would receive less than the administration wants.

But the Armed Services panel included \$755 million for the V-22 Osprey, which Defense Secretary Dick Cheney wants to kill, and \$575 million more than Bush sought for the AX Navy bomber.

Members put aside \$1 billion for a yet-to-be-drafted program designed to help cushion the economic impact of the defense cutback.

Unemployment Benefits. Late in

the week, the House will consider a measure (HR 5260) that would extend a federal unemployment benefits program put in place last year to provide additional coverage to workers who have exhausted their state benefits.

The measure as approved by the Ways and Means panel would provide an additional 20 to 26 weeks of coverage to workers whose 26 weeks of state coverage had run out. The emergency program is currently set to expire on July 4, and the measure would extend it to at least Jan. 1, 1993, and longer if the national unemployment rate does not fall below 6.5 percent.

Before the bill goes to the floor, the House Government Operations Committee on Wednesday will take up the measure to review whether it complies with the pay-as-you-go requirements of the 1990 budget law.

Historic Sites. The House on Tuesday will consider two measures to protect national historic sites.

One bill (HR 4801) would extend the authorization for the Historic Preservation Fund for fiscal 1992-97. The fund provides matching grants for national and state historic preservation projects.

Another measure (HR 3905) would reauthorize the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which advises federal agencies on the merits of historic preservation projects.

Senate Floor Action

Public Broadcasting. On Tuesday, the Senate is scheduled to consider a bill (S 1504) that would reauthorize the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for fiscal 1994-96.

The bill would authorize \$310 million for fiscal 1994, \$375 million for fiscal 1995 and \$425 million for fiscal 1996.

The number of CPB board members would be reduced from 10 to nine in 1996, to reduce the number of tie votes in

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Last Week

House passage of a sweeping national energy strategy bill and legislation to lift the administration's ban on federally financed fetal tissue research marked an otherwise slow week on Capitol Hill.

The Senate was out all week, and legislative work in the House was confined to two days.

The House Ways and Means Committee approved another jobless benefits extension bill, after rewriting revenue-raising provisions.

The House Rules Committee approved legislation to establish a special committee to recommend ways to improve congressional procedures.

Florida Democrat Dante B. Fascell, a 38-year House veteran, announced he would retire at the end of the session.

Fascell's announcement brought to 56 the number of House members who are retiring or seeking election to other office.

Reps. Carroll Hubbard Jr., D-Ky., and Bill Alexander, D-Ark., were defeated in primaries, bringing to nine the number of House members who have fallen in primaries. Also, seven-term Rep. Beryl Anthony Jr., D-Ark., was forced into runoff.

Details on legislative action follow.

House Floor Action

Energy Bill. The House passed, 381-37, a wide-ranging energy bill (HR 776) that would mandate greater energy efficiency and expanded use of solar and other forms of renewable energy. The bill also would streamline the procedures for licensing nuclear power plants.

Before passing the bill, members voted, 263-135, to strip out a provision that would have required oil firms to contribute 1 percent of their stocks (or the cash equivalent) to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to help fill the nation's

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emergency stockpile to the one billion barrel target.

Fetal Tissue. The House approved, 260-148, the conference report on legislation (HR 2507) that would lift a Bush administration ban on federal funding of transplant research using tissue from aborted fetuses.

But the 260-148 vote was short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a near-certain veto by President Bush.

The measure would also reauthorize the National Institutes of Health through fiscal 1996.

The Senate has yet to approve the conference report.

Health Programs. The House rejected a conference agreement on a bill (S 1306) that would make a number of changes in federal programs for alcohol and substance abuse and mental illness.

Members voted 214-157 to send the bill back to a House-Senate conference with instructions to House conferees to accept a provision in the Senate-passed bill that would bar federal funds from being used to distribute hypodermic needles to drug addicts.

The bill would reorganize the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

Committee Funds. The House adopted, 323-76, a resolution (H Res 379) setting the 1992 budgets for 25 committees. The vote on the roughly \$55 million bill ended a long stalemate between Republicans and Democrats over whether Congress should increase funding for its many committees or prove to the public that it can rein in expenses.

The measure funds committees at their fiscal 1991 levels.

The House Administration Committee in March proposed increasing committee funds by 4.9 percent over 1991 funding.

House Bank Records. The House voted, 396-5, to approve a resolution (H Res 471) authorizing the release of additional House bank records to Justice Department Special Counsel Malcolm R. Wilkey.

The records include daily ledgers of the bank and a list of members and House officials who lost check-cashing privileges at the now-defunct bank.

Medical Devices. Late Thursday, the House cleared a bill (S 2783) that would amend the Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990 to give the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) more ability to monitor manufacturers of medical devices, such as pacemakers.

The bill would standardize when injuries caused by medical devices must be reported to the FDA. It would also authorize the FDA to order manufacturers of faulty medical devices to provide refunds or replacements to customers.

Major Committee Action

Jobless Benefits. The House Ways and Means Committee approved new unemployment benefits legislation (HR 5260) that was nearly identical to a bill (HR 4727) approved by the panel two weeks ago but contained new financing provisions.

Panel members had to revisit the issue after staffers discovered that HR 4727 would not entirely pay for itself. Committee members estimated that the \$6 billion measure would have fallen \$100 million short.

To make up the difference, the panel rewrote the revenue-raising provisions, including one that would ban tax deductions for executive compensation payments in excess of \$1 million. Under the new bill, the effective date of the provision would be Jan. 1, 1992, instead of July 1, 1992.

As approved, HR 5260 would provide 20 to 26 weeks of emergency federal unemployment benefits to workers whose 26 weeks of state benefits have run out.

California Water. The House Interior Committee approved legislation (HR 5099) that would revamp operations of California's large Central Valley water project.

The bill would amend the project's original charter to place fish and wildlife water needs on a nearly equal footing with agricultural and hydropower interests.

The project's diversion of water to farms and municipal water districts has been blamed for declining stocks of fish and damage to wetlands.

Congressional Reform. The House Rules Committee approved a resolution (H Con Res 192) that would set up a bipartisan panel to study ways to improve the legislative operations of the House and Senate.

The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress would be charged with recommending changes in the committee structure and other aspects of the legislative process.

The joint committee would be made up of 28 members including the majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate.

The panel would report its final recommendations by the end of 1993.

Worker Safety. The House Education and Labor Committee approved legislation (HR 3160) that would strengthen federal worker-safety laws under the 1970 Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Under current law, only employers can be held criminally liable for violations of federal health and safety laws. The bill would extend those penalties to individuals who supervise workers.

Overseas Investment. The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a

bill (HR 4996) that would reauthorize for three years the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), which assists U.S. companies in finding overseas investment opportunities.

The measure provides no authorization level because the organization pays for its own operations through fees and insurance premiums.

The bill would also reauthorize the Trade and Development Agency, which promotes development projects and U.S. exports in developing countries.

Veterans Health. The House Veterans' Affairs Committee approved, 30-0, legislation (HR 5192) that would amend a variety of veterans health-care laws.

The bill would create a new pay grade for Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) nurses and would clarify the VA's authority to collect from Medicare supplemental insurance policies.

The committee also approved the following bills:

- HR 4342, which would allow federal agencies to grant Vietnam-era veterans preferential hiring treatment.

The measure would restore a federal government hiring preference, which was available until 1989, for all veterans who served during the Vietnam War. In 1989, Congress limited the benefits to individuals who had actually served in Vietnam or who were disabled during the war.

- HR 5263, which would authorize the VA to establish a number of three-year demonstration projects in which the VA would be reimbursed by Medicare for services to Medicare-eligible veterans who do not have urgent health-care needs.

- HR 5254, which would authorize on-the-job training for unemployed Persian Gulf War veterans discharged from active duty on or after Aug. 2, 1990. The program would provide payments to employers who hire and train eligible veterans.

- HR 4368, which would extend eligibility for burial in a national cemetery to reservists who have served for 20 years or more.

'Baby Bells.' The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Economic and Commercial Law approved, 10-6, legislation (HR 5096) that would prohibit the seven regional Bell telephone companies from manufacturing telecommunications equipment or offering long-distance or information services for now.

A court ruling last year allows the "Baby Bells" to enter the information services field.

The bill would bar the Bells from providing any information services for three years. The Bells would have to wait five years to manufacture or sell telecommunications equipment and seven years to provide long-distance service and electronic publishing. ■

Public Laws — 102nd Congress, 2nd Session

PL 102-244 (HR 4095). Increase the number of weeks for which benefits are payable under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991. Signed Feb. 7, 1992.

PL 102-245 (HR 1989). Authorize appropriations for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Technology Administration of the Commerce Department. Signed Feb. 14, 1992.

PL 102-246 (S 1415). Provide for additional membership on the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. Signed Feb. 18, 1992.

PL 102-247 (HR 2927). Provide for the establishment of the St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Historical Park and Ecological Preserve. Signed Feb. 24, 1992.

PL 102-248 (HR 543). Establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in California. Signed March 3, 1992.

PL 102-249 (HR 476). Designate certain rivers in Michigan as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Signed March 3, 1992.

PL 102-250 (HR 355). 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. (Emergency drought relief for California and other Western states.) Signed March 5, 1992.

PL 102-251 (HR 3866). Provide for designation of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary. (Includes several other maritime provisions, including permission for U.S.-flag vessels to offer gambling on certain voyages in international waters.) Signed March 9, 1992.

PL 102-252 (H J Res 395). Designate Feb. 6, 1992, as "National Woman and Girls in Sports Day." Signed March 10, 1992.

PL 102-253 (H J Res 350). Designate March 1992 as "Irish-American Heritage Month." Signed March 10, 1992.

PL 102-254 (H J Res 254). Designate March 12, 1992, as "Girl Scouts of the United States of America 80th Anniversary Day." Signed March 11, 1992.

PL 102-255 (HR 4113). Permit the transfer of the obsolete training aircraft carrier *U.S.S. Lexington* to the city of Corpus Christi, Texas, for use as a naval museum and memorial. Signed March 12, 1992.

PL 102-256 (HR 2092). Establish a civil action for recovery of damages from an individual who engages in torture or extrajudicial killing. Signed March 12, 1992.

PL 102-257 (S J Res 176). Designate March 19, 1992, as "National Women in Agriculture Day." Signed March 17, 1992.

PL 102-258 (S 996). Direct the secretary of the Interior to terminate a reservation of use and occupancy at the Buffalo National River. Signed March 19, 1992.

PL 102-259 (S 2184). Establish the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation. Signed March 19, 1992.

PL 102-260 (H J Res 446). Waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to HR 4210 (expediting its delivery to the White House). Signed March 20, 1992.

PL 102-261 (S 1467). Designate the "Frank M. Johnson Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse" in Montgomery, Ala. Signed March 20, 1992.

PL 102-262 (S 1889). Designate the "Ewing T. Kerr Federal Building and United States Courthouse" in Casper, Wyo. Signed March 20, 1992.

PL 102-263 (S J Res 240). Designate March 25, 1992, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy." Signed March 20, 1992.

PL 102-264 (H J Res 284). Designate the second week in April as "National Public Safety Telecommunications Week." Signed March 26, 1992.

PL 102-265 (S 2324). Amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to make a technical correction relating to exclusions from income under the food stamp program. Signed March 26, 1992.

PL 102-266 (H J Res 456). Make continuing appropriations for fiscal 1992. Signed April 1, 1992.

PL 102-267 (H J Res 272). Proclaim March 20, 1992, as "National Agriculture Day." Signed April 2, 1992.

PL 102-268 (H J Res 410). Designate April 14, 1992, as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A." Signed April 13, 1992.

PL 102-269 (S J Res 246). Designate April 15, 1992, as "National Recycling Day." Signed April 15, 1992.

PL 102-270 (S J Res 271). Express the sense of the Congress regarding the peace process in Liberia and authorize reprogramming of existing foreign aid appropriations for limited assistance to support this process. Signed April 16, 1992.

PL 102-271 (S 606). Designate certain segments of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Signed April 20, 1992.

PL 102-272 (HR 3686). Make changes in the places of holding court in the Eastern District of North Carolina. Signed April 21, 1992.

PL 102-273 (HR 4449). Authorize jurisdictions receiving funds for fiscal 1992 under the HOME Investment Partnerships Act that are allocated for new construction to use the funds, at the discretion of the jurisdiction, for other eligible activities under such act and authorize local governments that have financed housing projects that have been provided a section 8 financial adjustment factor to use recaptured amounts available from refinancing of the projects for housing activities. Signed April 21, 1992.

PL 102-274 (S 985). Authorize expenditure of unobligated balances from a foreign economic assistance account for emergency food and health assistance for Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. Signed April 21, 1992.

PL 102-275 (S 1743). Designate segments of eight rivers in Arkansas as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Signed April 22, 1992.

PL 102-276 (HR 4572). Direct the secretary of Health and Human Services to waive certain requirements under the Medicaid Program during 1992 and 1993 for health maintenance organizations operated by the Dayton Area Health Plan in Dayton, Ohio. Signed April 28, 1992.

PL 102-277 (H J Res 402). Authorize a memorial to George Mason in the Mall area of Washington, D.C. Signed April 28, 1992.

PL 102-278 (S J Res 174). Designate May 1992 as "National Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month." Signed May 9, 1992.

PL 102-279 (S J Res 222). Designate 1992 as the "Year of Reconciliation Between American Indians and non-Indians." Signed May 9, 1992.

PL 102-280 (H J Res 430). Designate the week of May 4, 1992, as "Public Service Recognition Week." Signed May 11, 1992.

PL 102-281 (HR 3337). Require the secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the White House, James Madison, the 500th anniversary of the voyage of Christopher Columbus, the 1994 World Cup soccer games and American soldiers who served in the Persian Gulf War. Signed May 13, 1992.

PL 102-282 (HR 2454). Authorize the secretary of Health and Human Services to impose debarments and other penalties for illegal activities involving the approval of abbreviated [generic] drug applications. Signed May 13, 1992.

PL 102-283 (H J Res 425). Designate May 10, 1992, as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day." Signed May 14, 1992.

PL 102-284 (S J Res 251). Designate the month of May 1992 as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month." Signed May 14, 1992.

PL 102-285 (HR 2763). Establish a national geological mapping program to make available more information on mineral deposits and environmental characteristics of lands. Signed May 18, 1992.

PL 102-286 (HR 4184). Designate the medical center located in Northampton, Mass., as the "Edward P. Boland Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center." Signed May 18, 1992.

PL 102-287 (H J Res 466). Designate April 26, 1992, through May 2, 1992, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week." Signed May 18, 1992.

PL 102-288 (H J Res 388). Designate the month of May 1992 as "National Foster Care Month." Signed May 19, 1992.

PL 102-289 (HR 4774). Provide flexibility to the secretary of Agriculture to carry out food assistance programs in certain countries. Signed May 20, 1992.

PL 102-290 (H J Res 371). Designate the week of May 31, 1992, as a "Week for the National Observance of the 50th Anniversary of World War II." Signed May 20, 1992.

PL 102-291 (S 2378). Extend authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs to maintain an office in the Philippines, to conduct certain vocational rehabilitation and training programs, and to establish research corporations. Signed May 20, 1992.

PL 102-292 (S 1182). Transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the state of Utah to the Forest Service. Signed May 26, 1992.

PL 102-293 (S 452). Authorize a transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain lands in the states of South Dakota and Colorado to the secretary of the Interior. Signed May 27, 1992.

PL 102-294 (S 749). Rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio. Signed May 27, 1992.

PL 102-295 (S 838). Revise and extend programs under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. Signed May 28, 1992.

PL 102-296 (S J Res 254). Commend the New York Stock Exchange on the occasion of its bicentennial. Signed May 28, 1992.

House Newcomers May Not Change Much

Will Freshman Influx Affect National Policy?

With an ever-lengthening list of retirements, and nine primary defeats so far this year that is indicative of a rising anti-incumbency fever, many Congress-watchers are predicting that the next election may well produce the largest House freshman class in the post-war era.

But, while an influx next year of a substantial number of new members may affect the internal operations of Congress — such as campaign finance and ethics rules — most experts predict that their presence will probably have little impact on national policy.

Joining the nine defeated in primaries, 56 House members have announced their intention to retire or seek other office — many leaving in the wake of the scandals involving the House bank and other congressional perks that have generated much animosity toward Congress.

These factors, as well as the effects of redistricting and reapportionment — which has shifted seats to and from states and shuffled existing districts — have led many observers, both on and off Capitol Hill, to predict more retirements in the coming months and a substantial number of incumbent defeats on Election Day. Estimates that 120 or more freshman will enter the House next year are not uncommon. Since World War II, only once — with 118 freshmen in 1948 — did turnover in the House exceed 100.

An anti-incumbent mood was evident in the last congressional election but produced few upsets because it grew in strength late in the year, after many potential challengers had decided not to run. Ninety-six percent of those incumbents seeking re-election won in 1990, a success rate only slightly below that of 1988. Even in 1980, with President Reagan's landslide victory, and 1982, during a deep recession, fewer than 10 percent of those members seeking re-election were denied another term.

Yet many say that this election will be different. "In the last election, the anti-incumbent mood . . . happened after all the good people [well-financed, experienced candidates] decided not to run," says George Washington University professor Christopher Deering. This led voters in most elections to choose the safer alternative as opposed to an unknown quantity.

This time, according to Deering, the anti-Congress mood has jelled early enough to convince top candidates that they would have a chance against a sitting member.

Little Policy Impact

But most experts see little chance that a large incoming freshman group will significantly alter national policy. Deering points out that while the freshmen may make up a substantial block of votes, they will not be ideologically homogeneous. "There will be an equal number of new conservatives and liberals," he says. Hence, it will be hard for freshmen to throw their weight around as a group in an area such as health care reform, where Republicans and Democrats have different solutions.

In addition, the committees and subcommittees will still be controlled by veteran members, depriving freshmen of the main lever of legislative power. "The same barons and baronettes will still be running the place," says James Thurber, a professor of government at American University.

"There will be no major change in the national legislative agenda unless it develops as part of the presidential campaign," Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind. said, adding that so far there is no clear agenda on the presidential level in 1992.

Agents for Change

Most experts agree though that while new members may not have a large impact on national policy, they could have a significant voice in changing Congress itself. Some look to the large freshman class of 1974 as a suitable parallel of what might happen this time. The 1974 class — which was elected in the wake of the Vietnam War and Watergate — played an important role in weakening the committee seniority system in the House.

Norman Ornstein, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, says that all the new freshman will arrive in Washington as agents for change. "The question is whether there will be constructive change or whether they'll just want to get rid of perks," he says.

Sue Thomas, assistant professor of government at Georgetown University, agrees, predicting that the freshmen will be a force in enacting changes in campaign finance and other ethics laws. If, according to Thomas, a large number of incumbents are unseated, those remaining will "run scared" and react by supporting alterations in the way the system works.

The seeds for such changes may have already been planted in the form of related proposals now in the House and Senate (H Con Res 192, S Con Res 57) to create a new joint committee to reform Congress.

Dubbed the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, the panel would study the institution and propose changes in the committee structure and other aspects of the legislative process.

The resolution was approved by the House Rules Committee on May 28, and its companion measure is expected to be taken up by the Senate Rules Committee on June 17.

Hamilton, who sponsored the resolution in the House, says he is confident that the joint committee will be authorized by the summer and may even hold hearings before the November elections.

Thurber of American University predicts that the ad hoc panel would become the vehicle through which substantial alterations in the organization and structure of Congress will be made. "There will be a fire in their [new members'] bellies to try and change the way the system works in areas such as [campaign] finance reform and ethics."

But Tom Mann of the Brookings Institution is not as optimistic. He is concerned that once freshmen settle into their committee assignments, they will lose their reforming zeal. In addition, Mann feels that the as-yet-undetermined tone of the campaign will help to shape the priorities of the new House class.

Richard Scammon, director of the Elections Research Center, agrees that overhauling congressional operations may not become the most important issue of the campaign. So far this year "there's no substantial change in the campaign in its style or message," he said.

But Ornstein counters that most incoming freshmen will have run campaigns that focused almost exclusively on combating congressional perks. "The campaign literature I've seen . . . [indicates that] people are running on a 'get rid of all the perks' platform."

Regardless of the mood that precedes new members into Congress, many say that the next freshman class, by virtue of its size, will effect some change. According to Rep. Hamilton: "You can't have that kind of turnover without some impact."

—David Masci

THIS WEEK from p. 1

board meetings.

Gambling Laws. States would be prohibited from launching sports-based lotteries under a bill (S 474) the Senate will consider.

State lotteries based on sporting events would be barred in all states except Oregon, which has been operating a lottery on pro football since 1989 and in Nevada, where casinos would be allowed to continue sports betting.

Committee Action

Foreign-Flag Ships. On Thursday the House Education and Labor Committee will mark up legislation (HR 1126) that would apply U.S. labor laws to foreign-flag ships that regularly operate in the United States.

Ships that transport people or goods to and from U.S. ports would be required to meet U.S. minimum wage and overtime pay standards and to comply with child labor and collective bargaining laws.

Employee Benefits. The Education and Labor panel will also consider a bill (HR 1602) on Thursday that would modify the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) to allow states to regulate health-care benefits. Although ERISA does not address health-care benefits in great detail, the Supreme Court in recent years has cited the act in nullifying state health-care benefit laws.

The measure would enable states to write laws allowing individuals to sue their health insurance companies for damages as a result of unfair or bad faith claims practices.

Local Government Aid. The House Government Operations Committee on Wednesday will take up a measure (HR 5259) that would authorize \$5.4 billion in federal aid to state and local governments.

The Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee will consider the measure earlier that day.

The bill was crafted in response to pleas from state and local officials, who say the recession is forcing them to curtail basic social services.

JFK Files. The Government Operations panel will also take up a bill (H J Res 454) on Wednesday that would lead to the release of almost all U.S. government files on the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The materials would be made available within two years if a five-member review board determined that their release did not jeopardize national security, constitute an invasion of privacy of anyone living or identify current intelligence agents or intelligence methods.

Nutrition Programs. The House

Golden State Primary Set Tomorrow

Redistricting, retirements and angry voters portend unprecedented change for the California congressional delegation as voters go to the polls tomorrow in primary election balloting.

California was the big winner in reapportionment, with seven new seats added to its 45-member House delegation, which is already the nation's biggest.

Eight other states have primary or runoff elections on the calendar tomorrow — Alabama, Iowa, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio and South Dakota. There are tight races in some of those states, but in others there will be no significant congressional activity until November.

In California, however, there is plenty of action: With the seven new seats and eight House members leaving, the Golden State will have at least 15 new House members next year. And California will also choose two senators.

Senate Races

Cranston's Seat. Two members of the House, Barbara Boxer and Mel Levine, are battling with Lt. Gov. Leo T. McCarthy to win the Democratic primary in the race to succeed Democrat Alan Cranston, who is retiring.

Boxer's campaign does not seem to be suffering from her 143-bad checks at the House bank; Levine had no overdrafts.

McCarthy had enjoyed a 17-point lead over Boxer in the polls, but the gap has disappeared in recent weeks.

In the Republican primary, Rep. Tom Campbell is fighting a tough battle with former television commentator Bruce Herschensohn. Also on the Republican ballot is former entertainer Sonny Bono, who is mayor of Palm Springs.

Seymour's Seat. The race for the final two years of Pete Wilson's term is not as close. In the Republican primary, Seymour appears to have a commanding lead over conservative Rep. Bill Dannemeyer. Wilson appointed Seymour to the seat as his replacement in early 1991, when he quit the Senate to become governor.

In the Democratic primary, Dianne Feinstein's poll numbers remain high. The former mayor of San Francisco has more name recognition and better success in fundraising than her opponent, State Controller Gray Davis.

House Races

14th District. San Mateo County board member Anna Eshoo is the favorite in the Democratic primary for the new 14th District in Palo Alto. It was crafted out of most of the old 12th District — home to GOP Rep. Tom Campbell, now running for the Senate — and appears to be more Democratic.

Eshoo lost a close race to Campbell two years ago in the old 12th. But she has to beat out five other primary challengers, including state Rep. Ted Lempert, who has a number of endorsements from state environmental groups.

The Republican primary features former state legislator Dixon Arnett and businessman and San Mateo County Supervisor Tom Huenig.

22nd District. Rep. Robert J. Lagomarsino must get by wealthy Michael Huffington in the GOP primary to continue his bid for a 10th term in the redrawn seat.

Huffington, a partner in a video production company, is spending about \$2 million of his own money in an effort to oust Lagomarsino.

The Democratic primary victor is expected to be Gloria Ochoa, a member of the Santa Barbara county board of supervisors.

30th District. Despite charges that he is a carpetbagger, state Rep. Xavier Becerra is a good bet to win the Democratic primary in Los Angeles' 30th District, which includes part of the old district of Rep. Edward R. Roybal, D, who is retiring.

Becerra's state Assembly district is in Monterey Park, just outside the 30th District's boundary, but his well-funded campaign looks to best 10 other challengers. Becerra is helped by Roybal's endorsement.

Morry Waksberg is unopposed for the GOP nomination but is not expected to be a threat in this heavily Democratic district.

49th District. Nurse Judy Jarvis, R, is hoping that she will be the beneficiary of the anti-Congress mood. Her slogan is: "A Congress woman for a change."

In a crowded GOP field, Jarvis' main competitor appears to be Dave Pierce, whose anti-abortion views put him at odds with Jarvis.

In the Democratic primary, lawyers Byron Georgiou and Lynn Schenk are the top candidates. Both have played up their immigrant roots and Schenk has tried to capitalize on the anti-Washington mood by bashing congressional and White House perks.

50th District. Iraqi-born State Sen. Wadie P. Deddeh and San Diego City Councilman Bob Filner are leading the field for the Democratic nomination. The comeback bid of former Democratic Rep. Jim Bates, who lost in 1990, was hurt by the March disclosure that he was on the list of worst abusers of the House bank.

Three Republicans are seeking the GOP nomination but are considered longshots to win in November.

Agriculture Committee on Thursday will take up a bill (HR 3711) that would make grants available to state programs designed to increase the availability of fresh farm produce to people who are nutritionally at risk.

Vouchers would be given to certain low-income people to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables at farmers' markets.

Coal Leases. The House Interior Committee on Wednesday will mark up a bill (HR 693) that would prohibit the Interior Department from issuing new federal coal leases if they would significantly harm existing coal operations.

Lawmakers from Western states are likely to oppose the measure, which they say is designed to stunt coal development in states that are rich in low-sulfur coal deposits.

Pacific Yew. The House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on Thursday will take up a bill (HR 3836) that would require federal land agencies to ensure that bark from the Pacific Yew is not wasted.

Bark from the tree, which grows in ancient forests in the Northwest, is being used to develop a new anti-cancer drug.

Energy Markup. The House Energy panel on Tuesday will mark up a half-dozen bills, including:

• HR 3927, which would tighten regulation of the government securities market, giving much more regulatory authority to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

• HR 4567, which would add a royalty fee to the price of digital tapes and recording equipment to compensate music publishers, recording companies and artists for

copyright infringement. The bill would also require that modifications be made to digital tapes and recording equipment to prevent second-generation taping.

• HR 4016, which would speed the sale of closed military bases by permitting the government to sell portions of the facilities that do not require significant clean-up of hazardous wastes.

Partnership Ventures. Limited investors would be granted more power to fight reorganization of a partnership under a measure (S 1423) the Senate Banking Committee will consider on Wednesday.

The legislation would require that limited partners who oppose a reorganization, or "roll-up," be offered alternative compensation instead of the new stock offering. ■

Committee Meetings Scheduled Today

Senate Committees

■ MEDICAID'S IMPACT ON CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS

Senate Finance Committee

Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee (Chairman Riegle, D-Mich.) will hold a hearing to review the Medicaid and Maternal and Child Health programs and how they can be used to increase the number of children who are immunized against childhood diseases. Legislation (S 2116 - Comprehensive Child Health Immunization Act) sponsored by subcommittee chairman Riegle will be among the items considered.

9:30am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. June 1

Witnesses scheduled: Christine Nye - director, Medicaid Bureau, Health Care Financing Administration; Mark Nadel - associate director, Health Financing and Policy Issues, General Accounting Office

PANEL: Ed Cox - president, Michigan Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics; Ray Hanley - director, Office of Medical Services, Arkansas Department of Human Services and chairman, State Medicaid Directors Association; Kay Johnson - director, Policy and Government Affairs, March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation; Joseph Liu - senior associate, Children's Defense Fund

formation of a single market in the European Community (EC) at the end of 1992.

10am 2172 Rayburn Bldg. June 1

Witnesses scheduled: Thomas Duesterberg - assistant secretary, International Economic Policy, Commerce Department; Eugene McAllister - assistant secretary, Economic and Business Affairs, State Department; Peter Algeier - assistant United States Trade Representative

News Events

MEAT CONFERENCE

The American Meat Institute holds its annual government affairs conference. First of two days.

7am, Willard Hotel, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. June 1

Contact: Laura Harris, 703-841-2400, or the hotel, 202-628-9100

Highlights

7:16am: Reps. Steny Hoyer, D-Md., and Vin Weber, R-Minn., deliver remarks at a "Washington Insiders Breakfast."

1pm: Sen. Warren Rudman, R-N.H., is the luncheon speaker

Candidates

DEMOCRATS

Jerry Brown

Contact: California, 310-449-1909

June 1

In northern California

Bus Tour with events in San Francisco

Noon to 12:40pm: Rally, Courthouse Square, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Bill Clinton

Contact: Richard Mintz, Steven Cohen, or Julia Payne, 501-372-1992

June 1

In Fresno, Oakland and Los Angeles, Calif.

REPUBLICANS

Pat Buchanan

Contact: Chris Tremblay 703-790-9292

June 1

In California

9am: California satellite tour.

11:30am: Depart for San Francisco Airport.

Noon: Arrive San Francisco Airport.

12:35pm: Depart for Washington, D.C.

8:30pm: Arrives Dulles Airport.

House Committees

■ EC'92 & THE SINGLE MARKET

International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee (Chairman Gephardt, D-Conn.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the ramifications of the

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND REPORTS

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

10am: The Commerce Department releases construction spending and personal income for April, and merchandise trade on the balance of payments basis for the first quarter of 1992.

INDEPENDENTS

Lenora Fulani

Contact: Madelyn Chapman, Gwen Mandell 212-580-7400

June 1

In San Francisco

11:45am: Conference, Solid Rock Baptist Church, 2500 Golden Ave.

Senate Committees Future Listings

Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry

224-2035

USDA COMPUTER OPERATIONS

Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee (Chairman Leahy, D-Vt.) will hold a hearing on the Agriculture Department's computer operations.

10am SR-332 Russell Bldg June 3

LAMB MARKET

Agriculture Research and General Legislation Subcommittee (Chairman Daschle, D-S.D.) of Senate Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing on the utility of expanding the amount of data produced by the Agriculture Department on the U.S. lamb market.

10am SR-332 Russell Bldg June 9

Appropriations

224-3471

■ FY93 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Defense Subcommittee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) of Senate Appropriations Committee will hold hearings on fiscal 1993 appropriations for programs under its jurisdiction.

9am SD-192 Dirksen Bldg. June 3, July 21

Agenda & witnesses scheduled:
June 3: Public witnesses on Medical issues
July 21: Subcommittee markup

FY93 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Interior Subcommittee (Chairman Byrd, D-W.Va.) of Senate Appropriations Committee will hold hearings on the fiscal 1993 appropriations for programs under its jurisdiction.

10am & 2:30pm S-128 Capitol Bldg. June 9

Agenda:
10am: Secretary of Interior
2:30pm: Members of Congress

■ FY93 LABOR APPROPRIATIONS

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee (Chairman Harkin, D-Iowa) of Senate Appropriations Committee will hold hearings on fiscal 1993 appropriations for programs under its jurisdiction.

10am SD-192 Dirksen Bldg. June 5

10am SD-138 Dirksen Bldg. June 9

9:30am SD-192 Dirksen Bldg. July 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30

Agenda & witnesses scheduled:
June 5: Education

June 9: Fraud, Waste & Abuse Overview: Panel of inspectors general from Labor, HHS and Education

July 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30: Public witnesses

FY93 MIL CON APPROPRIATIONS

Military Construction Subcommittee (Chairman Sasser, D-Tenn.) of Senate Appropriations

Committee will hold hearings on fiscal 1993 appropriations for programs under its jurisdiction.

10am SD-192 Dirksen Bldg. June 8

FY93 TRANSPORTATION & RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

Transportation Subcommittee (Chairman Lautenberg, D-N.J.) of Senate Appropriations Committee will hold hearings on the fiscal 1993 appropriations for programs under its jurisdiction.

Time TBA SD-138 Dirksen Bldg. date TBA
Witness scheduled: Andrew Card - secretary of Transportation

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 21

FY93 TREASURY APPROPRIATIONS

Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Subcommittee (Chairman DeConcini, D-Ariz.) of Senate Appropriations Committee will hold hearing on fiscal 1993 appropriations for the U.S. Secret Service.

2:30pm SD-116 Dirksen Bldg. June 2

Armed Services

224-3871

■ PERSONNEL ISSUES

Senate Armed Services Committee (Chairman Nunn, D-Ga.) will hold a hearing on active and reserve personnel issues.

9am SH-216 Hart Bldg. June 2

Witnesses scheduled: Stephen Duncan - assistant secretary of Defense; Christopher Jehn - assistant secretary of Defense; William Clark - principal deputy assistant secretary of Defense; Barbara Pope - assistant secretary of the Navy; J. Gary Cooper - assistant secretary of the Air Force

■ DEFENSE BUILD-DOWN

Joint Hearing

Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee (Chairman Bingham, D-N.M.) and Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee (Chairman Levin, D-Mich.) of Senate Armed Services Committee will hold a joint hearing on the defense build-down.

2:30pm SD-106 Dirksen Bldg. June 4

Witnesses scheduled: Donald Atwood - deputy secretary of Defense; Joan McEntee - acting under secretary of Commerce; William Vincent - Advisory Panel on Streamlining and Codifying the Acquisition Laws

BOMBER PROGRAMS

Senate Armed Services Committee (Chairman Nunn, D-Ga.) will hold a hearing on the bomber roadmap and related bomber programs.

2pm SR-222 Russell Bldg. June 11

Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs

224-7391

★ CIVIL LITIGATION

Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee (Chairman Riegle, D-Mich.) will hold a hearing on the civil litigation activities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Resolution Trust Corporation.

10am SD-538 Dirksen Bldg. June 2

Witnesses scheduled: Harold Valentine - General Accounting Office

★ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ROLLUPS

Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee (Chairman Riegle, D-Mich.) will mark up pending legislation and vote on a pending nomination.

9:30am SD-538 Dirksen Bldg. June 3

Agenda:

MARKUP:

S 1423 - to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to limited partnership rollups.

NOMINATION:

David Ryder to be director of the U.S. Mint

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Senate continued...**Budget**

224-0642

★ BALANCE BUDGET AMENDMENT

Senate Budget Committee (Chairman Sasser, D-Tenn.) will hold a hearing on the proposed amendment to the Constitution calling for a balanced federal budget.

10am SD-608 Dirksen Bldg. **June 4**

Witnesses scheduled: Walter Dellinger - Duke University Law School; Laurence Tribe - Harvard Law School; John Armor - American Legislative Exchange Council

**Commerce,
Science &
Transportation**

224-5115

■ BROADCAST BAND REALLOCATION

Communications Subcommittee (Acting Chairman Hollings, D-S.C.) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on the proposal by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to reallocate the 2 gigahertz communications band.

10am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 3**

Witnesses scheduled (partial): Alfred Sikes - Federal Communications Commission; Thomas Bullard - New Bedford Seafood Co-op; Edward Lima - Cape Ann Vessel Association; Peter Shelley - Conservation Law Foundation

■ NEW ENGLAND GROUND FISH

Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee (Acting Chairman Kerry, D-Mass.) and the National Ocean Policy Study will hold a hearing on New England Groundfish restoration.

10am SD-628 Dirksen Bldg. **June 3**

Witnesses scheduled: representative - National Marine Fisheries Service; Ted Ames - Maine Gillnetters Association; Joseph Branchione - New England Fishery Management Council; John Bullard - New Bedford Seafood Co-op; Edward Lima - Cape Ann Vessel Association; Peter Shelley - Conservation Law Foundation

AIRLINE COMPETITION

Aviation Subcommittee (Chairman Ford, D-Ky.) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on competition in the airline industry and on legislation (S 2312) dealing with competition and provision of essential air service at high-density airports.

9:30am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 10**

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS &
EDUCATION**

Communications Subcommittee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on telecommunications and education.

9:30am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 17**

AUTOMOBILE LABELING

Consumer Subcommittee (Chairman Bryan, D-Nev.) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a

★ New listing

hearing on legislation (S 2232) to make available to consumers certain information regarding automobiles.

9:30am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 18**

NTIA REAUTHORIZATION

Communications Subcommittee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on the reauthorization of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

9:30am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 23**

MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

Communications Subcommittee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on mobile communications issues.

9:30am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **July 1**

GRAND CANYON OVERFLIGHTS**Field Hearing**

Aviation Subcommittee (Acting Chairman McCain, R-Ariz.) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a field hearing on Grand Canyon overflights.

9am Flagstaff, Ariz. **July 7**

MARITIME REFORM

Merchant Marine Subcommittee (Chairman Breaux, D-La.) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on maritime reform.

Time & room TBA Date TBA

**Energy & Natural
Resources**

224-4971

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Chairman Johnston, D-La.) will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 2527) to restore Olympic National Park and the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries in the state of Washington.

9:30am SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **June 4**

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Chairman Johnston, D-La.) will mark up pending legislation.

9:30am SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **June 10**

**STATE REGULATION OF
NATURAL GAS**

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Chairman Johnston, D-La.) will hold a hearing on state regulation of natural gas production.

10am SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **June 11**

**SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER
SAFETY ISSUES**

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Chairman Johnston, D-La.) will

hold a hearing on the safety of Soviet-designed nuclear power plants and on the technical and financial assistance offered by Western nations to help improve the safety of the plants.

9:30am SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **June 16**

**Environment &
Public Works**

224-6176

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● S 1655 - Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1991 (Approved by Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee October 31, 1991.)

Finance

224-4515

COMPETITIVENESS

Senate Finance Committee (Chairman Bentsen, D-Texas) will continue a series of hearings on ways to improve the competitiveness of U.S. industry. This session will focus on business and labor perspectives on how to restore U.S. companies' competitiveness and make sure that global competition is fair and open.

10am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **June 2 & addl dates TBA**

Note: Hearings began May 12

**EFFECTIVENESS OF
ENTERPRISE ZONES**

Senate Finance Committee (Chairman Bentsen, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on the effectiveness of enterprise zones as a spur to investment in economically distressed areas.

9:30am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **June 3**

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Taxation Subcommittee (Chairman Boren, D-Okla.) of Senate Finance Committee will hold a hearing on executive compensation, focusing on possible changes in the tax code to put a ceiling on the amount of executive pay companies may take as tax deductions.

10am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **June 4**

HEALTH-CARE COSTS

Senate Finance Committee (Chairman Bentsen, D-Texas) will continue a series of hearings on comprehensive health-care revision.

9:30am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **June 9, 17 & 18**

Agenda:

June 9: Proposals for expanding employment-based health insurance coverage

June 17: Proposals for instituting universal coverage through public health insurance programs

June 18: Proposals for tax-incentive based health-care reform

■ Revised listing

Senate continued...**Foreign Relations**

224-4651

★ FOREIGN RELATIONS NOMINATIONS

Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Chairman Pell, D-R.I.) will hold a confirmation hearing on pending nominations.

10am SD-419 Dirksen Bldg. **June 3**

Agenda: Adrian Basora to be Ambassador to Czech and Slovak Federal Republic; Richard Goodwin Capen Jr. to be Ambassador to Spain; William Henry Gerald FitzGerald to be Ambassador to Ireland; Peter Barry Teeley to be Ambassador to Canada; Donald Herman Alexander to be Ambassador to the Netherlands

★ FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Chairman Pell, D-R.I.) will meet to consider pending treaties, protocols and nominations.

10am SD-419 Dirksen Bldg. **June 4**

Agenda:

Treaties:

T Doc 102-22 - Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

T Doc 99-1 - Partial revision of the radio regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

T Doc 100-7 - Regional agreement for the Medium Frequency Broadcasting Service in Region 2

T Doc 102-10 - Regional agreement for the use of the band 1605-1705 kHz in Region 2

T Doc 102-13 - International Telecommunications Regulations

T Doc 102-27 - Partial revision to radio regulations relating to space radiocommunications services

T Doc 102-28 - Partial revision to radio regulations relating to broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2

T Doc 102-29 - Partial revision of radio regulations for mobile services

Nominations: Adrian Basora to be Ambassador to Czech and Slovak Federal Republic; Richard Goodwin Capen Jr. to be Ambassador to Spain; William Henry Gerald FitzGerald to be Ambassador to Ireland; Peter Barry Teeley to be Ambassador to Canada; Donald Herman Alexander to be Ambassador to the Netherlands; Reginald Bartholomew to be Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Marc Baas to be Ambassador to Ethiopia; Hume Alexander Horan to be Ambassador to Cote d'Ivoire; Lauralee Peters to be Ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone; Donald Petterson to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Sudan

Governmental Affairs

224-4751

DOD CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on problems with the contracting procedures of the Department of Defense (DOD).

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 4**

SUNGLASSES & SUNSCREENS

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) and Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs (Chairman Lieberman, D-Conn.) will hold a hearing on problems with sunglasses and sunscreens.

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

★ *New listing*

U.N. PEACEKEEPING EFFORTS

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold an oversight hearing on the United Nation's (UN) peacekeeping forces.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 9**

GSA REAUTHORIZATION

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on pending legislation.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 11**

Agenda:

S 1958 - Authorize functions and activities under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 — including the General Services Administration (GSA)

S 2619 - Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to enact provisions governing the negotiation and award of contracts under the multiple award schedule program of the General Services Administration

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 19.

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will mark up pending legislation.

10am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 17**

BOXING CORRUPTION

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (Chairman Nunn, D-Ga.) of Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on corruption in the professional boxing industry.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**

HEALTH-CARE FRAUD

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (Chairman Nunn, D-Ga.) of Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on fraud in the health-care industry.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 23 & 24**

DEBT COLLECTION BY AGENCIES

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on debt collection by federal agencies.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 25**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for April 28.

Intelligence

224-1700

★ INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Senate Select Intelligence Committee (Chairman Boren, D-Okla.) will hold a hearing on intelligence matters.

2pm SH-219 Hart Bldg. **closed June 3**

Judiciary

224-5225

JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS

Senate Judiciary Committee (Acting Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) will hold a confirma-

tion hearing on pending nominations.

10am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. **June 4**

Agenda: Susan Black to be judge, 11th Circuit; Irene Keeley to be judge, Northern District of West Virginia; Loretta Preska to be judge, Southern District of New York; Sonia Sotomayor to be judge, Southern District of New York

SUING SATELLITE CARRIERS FOR UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee (Chairman DeConcini, D-Ariz.) of Senate Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2013) to enable satellite distributors, who provide television programs for home dish viewers, to sue satellite carriers for unlawful price discrimination.

9:30am SR-328A Russell Bldg. **June 4**

PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee (Chairman Kohl, D-Wis.) of Senate Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on preventing juvenile delinquency.

Time & Room TBA Date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 13.

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● S 1569 - Implement the recommendations of the Federal Courts Study Committee (Approved by Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee March 31, 1992.)

● HR 2324 - Make an incarcerated person ineligible to receive witness fees or allowances (Approved by Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee March 31, 1992.)

● HR 2324 - Amend title 28, U.S. Code, with respect to witness fees (Approved by Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee March 31, 1992.)

● HR 2549 - Make technical corrections to chapter 5 of title 5, U.S. Code (Approved by Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee March 31, 1992.)

● HR 3237 - Extend the terms of office of members of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to six years from three years (Approved by Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee March 31, 1992.)

● HR 3379 - Authorize the Administrative Conference of the United States to provide assistance in response to requests relating to the improvement of administrative procedure in foreign countries (Approved by Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee March 31, 1992.)

● S 2099 - Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to designate special inquiry officers as immigration judges and to provide for the compensation of such judges (Approved by Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee April 3, 1992.)

● S 1165 - Extend the patent term of certain products (Approved by Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee May 21, 1992.)

● S 1506 - Extend the terms of the olestra patents (Approved by Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee May 21, 1992.)

● S 526 - Extend for 10 years the patent for the drug Ethiofos (WR2721) and its oral

■ *Revised listing*

Senate continued...

analogue (Sent to full committee by Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee without recommendation May 21, 1992.)

Labor & Human Resources

224-5375

■ IMPLEMENTATION OF AIDS EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) will hold an oversight hearing on the implementation of the federal government's AIDS education and prevention programs under the Ryan White AIDS Care Act.

10:30am SD-430 Dirksen Bldg. **June 2**

Witnesses scheduled: Robert Harmon - administrator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; Frank Jordan - mayor, City of San Francisco, California; John Auerbach - vice chairman, National Alliance of State AIDS Directors; Sandy Thurmond - executive director, AID Atlanta; Silvia Corral - medical director, Wasatch Homeless Health Care Project; Jesse Trice - Economic Opportunity Family Health Center Inc.; Jerry & Lalla Winfield - Newark, New Jersey; Beauford Stowall - Fulton, Missouri; Elizabeth Taylor - founding national chairman, American Foundation for AIDS Research

★ ASSURING MINIMUM CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS

Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee (Chairman Dodd, D-Conn.) of Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2343) to provide for demonstration projects in 6 states to establish or improve a system of assured minimum child support payments.

9:30am SD-430 Dirksen Bldg. **June 4**

Rules & Administration

224-6352

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Rules and Administration Committee (Chairman Ford, D-Ky.) will mark up pending legislation.

9:30am SR-301 Russell Bldg. **June 17**

Agenda:

S Con Res 57 - to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress

S Res 273 - to amend the standing rules of the Senate to provide guidance to Members of the Senate, and their employees in discharging the representative function of Member with respect to communications from petitioners

S — an original bill to authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal years 1993 through 1997

S J Res 221 - providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S J Res 259 - providing for the appointment of Barber B. Conable Jr. as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

★ New listing

S J Res 275 - providing for the appointment of Wesley Samuel Williams, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

S 523 - to authorize the establishment of the National African-American Memorial Museum within the Smithsonian Institution.

S 1598 - to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to acquire land for watershed protection at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

S Con Res 112 - to authorize printing of Thomas Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Praces, as prepared by the Office of the Secretary of the Senate

S — an original resolution authorizing the Senate to participate in State and local government transit programs pursuant to section 629 of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1991.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS:

Regulations for payment for telecommunications equipment and services furnished by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate as provided by Public Law 100-123; policy for use of balconies, Russell Senate Office Building

Use of entrances to Senate Office Buildings

Regulations governing use of the Senator's dining room

Regulations for the Senate Health Care Program by the Office of the Attending Physician

Regulations for the Senate health and fitness facility by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol

Regulations governing Senators' official personnel and office expense accounts regarding payee signatures on vouchers

Regulations governing the office accounts of Senators, committees, and administrative offices regarding certifications of the Senate recording studio and photographic expenses

Regulations governing use of bicycle racks, Hart Office Building garage

Proposal for designation of permanent office suites for the State of California

Regulations on public transportation subsidy by the U.S. Senate.

Small Business

224-5175

BUSINESS LOANS

Senate Small Business Committee (Chair-

man Bumpers, D-Ark.) will hold a hearing on a report by Price Waterhouse evaluating the 7-A guaranteed business loan program of the Small Business Administration.

10am 428A Russell Bldg. **June 2**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 19

Veterans' Affairs

224-9126

IMPROVING VETERANS HEALTH

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chairman Cranston, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on pending legislation to improve veterans health.

10am SR-418 Russell Bldg. **June 3**

Agenda:

S 2740 - Revise and improve the provision and evaluation of preventive health services by the Department of Veterans Affairs

S 2575 - Revise certain pay authorities that apply to nurses and other health care professionals

S 1424 - Require the secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a mobile health care clinic program for furnishing health care to veterans located in rural areas of the United States

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled on June 4.

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chairman Cranston, D-Calif.) will mark up pending legislation.

10am SR-418 Russell Bldg. **June 18**

WOMEN VETERANS HEALTH CARE

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chairman Cranston, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on health care for women veterans.

10am SR-418 Russell Bldg. **July 2**

House Committees Future Listings

Aging

NEW ROLES FOR GRANDPARENTS Field Hearing

Human Services Subcommittee (Chairman Downey, D-N.Y.) of House Select Aging Committee will hold a field hearing on new roles and responsibilities for grandparents.

9:30am Suffolk County Community College, Brentwood, N.Y. **June 8**

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: Frank Choma - Deer Park, N.Y.; Lucille Peppers - Bayport, N.Y.; Judith Glickman - Holbrook, N.Y.; Mildred Horn - president, Grandparents Reaching Out, Inc.

PANEL 2: Joan Doran - director, Family Services League of Suffolk County; Linda S. Morrison - board member, Suffolk County Women's Bar

Association; Susan Carpenter - meditation specialist, Community Meditation Services, Coram, N.Y.; Danyelle Rudin - program officer, Brookdale Grandparent Caregiver Information Project

HEALTH CARE AND RETIREMENT SECURITY Field Hearing

Retirement, Income and Employment Subcommittee (Chairman Hughes, D-N.J.) of House Select Aging Committee will hold a field hearing on health care, retirement security, and the crisis of cost and coverage.

10am Utica College, Library Concourse, Utica, N.Y. **June 8**

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: Theresa Laper - director, Oneida County Office for the Aging; Richard Edwards - commis-

■ Revised listing

House continued...

sioner, Oneida County Department of Social Services; William Moon - commissioner, Delaware County Social Services, Delhi, N.Y.

PANEL 2: Keith A. Fenstermacher - administrator, Faxton-Children's Hospital, Utica, N.Y.; William Streck - administrator, Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, Cooperstown, N.Y.; Robert McLaughlin - president, Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Utica-Watertown Inc.; Lucy Haggett - president, Oneida, Herkimer & Madison County Home Administration Association, Clinton, N.Y.; George Lim - orthopedic surgeon, Rome, N.Y.; Reynold Golden - director, Family Practice Residency Program, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Utica, N.Y.

PANEL 3: Victor Olivadoti - president, Central New York Labor Council, Utica, N.Y.; Joseph Tierno - representative, New York State AFL-CIO

Agriculture

225-2171

RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Conservation, Credit and Rural Development Subcommittee (Chairman English, D-Okla.) of the House Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing on legislation to provide for the telecommunications needs of rural communities.

10am 1300 Longworth Bldg. June 2

Agenda:

HR 5237 - Improve the provisions of electric telephone service.

HR 5238 - Establish a grant program to improve the provision of health care services and educational services in rural areas by enabling providers to have better access to modern interactive telecommunications services

★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP:**RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Conservation, Credit and Rural Development Subcommittee (Chairman English, D-Okla.) of the House Agriculture Committee will mark up pending legislation.

10am 1300 Longworth Bldg. June 3

Agenda:

HR 5237 - Improve the provision of electric and telephone service in rural areas

HR 5238 - Establish a grant program to improve the provision of health care services and educational services in rural areas by enabling providers to have better access to modern interactive telecommunications services

★ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP:**HUNGER PROGRAMS**

House Agriculture Committee (Chairman de la Garza, D-Texas) will mark up legislation (HR 3711) to authorize grants to be made to state programs designed to provide resources to persons who are nutritionally at risk in the form of fresh nutritious unprepared foods.

11am 1300 Longworth Bldg. June 4

★ MONTANA WILDERNESS

Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Volkmer, D-Mo.) of House Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (S 1696) to designate certain National Forest lands in the state of Montana as wilderness.

11am 1300 Longworth Bldg. June 9

★ New listing

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: FIFRA

House Agriculture Committee (Chairman de la Garza, D-Texas) will mark up legislation (HR 3742) to improve the safety of pesticides.

Time TBA 1300 Longworth Bldg. tentative week of June 15

★ ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS EXPANSION

House Agriculture Committee (Chairman de la Garza, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 4059) to authorize additional functions within the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

9:30am 1300 Longworth Bldg. June 17

WELFARE & FOOD STAMPS

Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition Subcommittee (Chairman Tallon, D-S.C.) of House Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing to review the current food stamp caseload and on legislation (HR 4046) to provide for a "Welfare Simplification Report."

Time & room TBA Date TBA

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE

● HR 4899 - Establish an Old-Growth Forest Reserve (Approved by Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee May 6, 1992)

● HR 3836 - to provide for the management of federal lands containing the pacific yew to ensure a sufficient supply of taxol, a cancer-treating drug made from the pacific yew (Approved by Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee May 13, 1992.)

● HR 4906 - Amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish a program to aid beginning farmers and ranchers and to improve the operations of the Farmers Home Administration, and to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (Approved by Conservation, Credit and Rural Development Subcommittee May 14, 1992.)

● HR 3742 - Amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act to improve the safety of pesticides (Approved by Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee May 19, 1992.)

Appropriations

225-2771

FY93 D.C. APPROPS

District of Columbia Subcommittee (Chairman Dixon, D-Calif.) of House Appropriations Committee will hold hearings on fiscal 1993 appropriations for the District of Columbia.

1:30pm H-301 Capitol Bldg. June 3

10am H-301 Capitol Bldg. June 4

Agenda & witnesses:

June 3: Governmental Direction and Support

June 4: Governmental Direction and Support; Financing and Other Uses; Economic Development and Regulation

FY93 INTERIOR APPROPS

Interior Subcommittee (Chairman Yates,

D-Ill.) of House Appropriations Committee will hold a hearing on fiscal year 1993 appropriations for programs under their jurisdiction. 10am & 1:30pm B-308 Rayburn Bldg. June 9

Agenda and Witnesses scheduled:

10am: Manuel Lujan Jr. - secretary of Interior
1:30pm: Congressional witnesses

Armed Services

225-4151

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● HR 2599 - Authorize the disposal of certain strategic and critical materials from the national defense stockpile during fiscal years 1992 and 1993 and to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to improve the management of the stockpile (Approved by Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials Subcommittee July 31, 1991.)

Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs

225-4247

★ FEDERAL BANKING AGENCIES & MINORITY CONTRACTORS

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chairman Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on problems facing minority and women contractors doing business with the federal agencies that regulate banking.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg. June 4

Witnesses scheduled: William Taylor - chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Albert Casey - chief executive officer, Resolution Trust Corporation; Leland Brendsel - chairman, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; James Johnson - chairman, Federal National Mortgage Association; Stephen R. Steinbrink - acting comptroller of the currency; Jonathan Fiechter - deputy director, Washington Operations, Office of Thrift Supervision; Peter H. Monroe - president, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board; Daniel Evans, Jr. - chairman, Federal Housing Finance Board

Approved by Subcommittee

The future listings section includes a list of bills that have been approved by subcommittee.

The listings, with a vertical line to the left to distinguish them from the committee schedule, include the bill number, short title, name of subcommittee and date approved.

Subcommittee approval does not mean full committee action has been — or will be — scheduled. Check the committee listings for full committee markups. Bills are removed from the list when approved by full committee.

■ Revised listing

House continued...

★ FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK

Housing and Community Development Subcommittee (Chairman Gonzalez, D-Texas) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a series of hearings on the Federal Home Loan Bank System and the projected impact of legislation (HR 4973) to modernize the system to meet the needs of a changing housing finance industry.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg. June 9, 10, 11

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

- HR 3596 - Amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to assure the completeness and accuracy of consumer information maintained by credit reporting agencies, to better inform consumers of their rights under the act, and to improve enforcement (Approved by Consumer Affairs and Coinage Subcommittee March 5, 1992)

Budget

225-7290

★ BALANCED BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

House Budget Committee (Chairman Patten, D-Calif.) will continue hearings on balanced budget issues, focusing on enforcement.

19am and 2pm 210 Cannon Bldg. June 3

District of Columbia

225-4457

HEARING AND MARKUP: HEALTH CARE RESOLUTION

Fiscal Affairs and Health Subcommittee (Chairman Stark, D-Calif.) of House District of Columbia Committee will hold a hearing and markup of a resolution (HJ Res 480) disapproving the action of the D.C. Council in approving the Health Care Benefits Expansion Act of 1992.

9am 1310-A Longworth Bldg. June 4

Witnesses scheduled: Rep. Holloway, R-La.; Sharon Pratt Kelly - mayor, District of Columbia; John Wilson - chairman, D.C. Council

D.C. JUDICIAL REVISION

Judiciary and Education Subcommittee (Chairman Dymally, D-Calif.) of House District of Columbia Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 4096) that would increase the maximum monetary amount for cases under the jurisdiction of the Small Claims and Conciliation Branch of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. The bill also would authorize the Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia to conduct criminal prosecutions of certain juvenile defendants.

Time & room TBA Date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for March 17.

★ New listing

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: D.C. SUPREME COURT

House District of Columbia Committee (Chairman Dellums, D-Calif.) will mark up legislation (HR 568) to create a Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Time & room TBA Date TBA

Note: This legislation was originally scheduled for markup on April 2.

Education & Labor

225-4527

RAISING MINIMUM WAGE IN AMERICAN SAMOA

Labor Standards Subcommittee (Chairman Murphy, D-Pa.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 4011) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to bring the minimum wage in American Samoa up to the wage in effect in the United States.

2pm 2261 Rayburn Bldg. June 3

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Education and Labor Committee (Chairman Ford, D-Mich.) will mark up pending legislation.

9:30am 2175 Rayburn Bldg. June 4

Agenda:

HR 4443 - Amend the U.S. Institute of Peace Act to establish the Spark M. Matsunaga Scholars Program

HR 1126 - Extend the coverage of certain federal labor laws to foreign flagships

HR 1602 - Amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that such act does not preempt actions under state law against persons who engage in unfair insurance claims practices

HR 2782 - Amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that such act does not preempt certain state laws

SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION PROGRAMS

Employment Opportunities Subcommittee (Chairman Perkins, D-Ky.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold an oversight hearing on state school-to-work transition programs.

Time & Room TBA June 11

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Human Resources Subcommittee (Chairman Martinez, D-Calif.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold an oversight hearing on the reorganization of the Administration on Aging.

Time & Room TBA June 11

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 28.

SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION

Employment Opportunities Subcommittee (Chairman Perkins, D-Ky.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing on state school-to-work transition.

Time & room TBA date TBA

MEXICO FREE TRADE AGREEMENT: IMPACT ON U.S. JOBS Joint Field Hearing

House Education and Labor Committee (Chairman Ford, D-Mich.) and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Chairman Miller, D-Calif.) will hold a joint field hearing on the North American Free Trade agreement with Mexico and its impact on the environment, American jobs and the American workplace and on legislation (HR 3878) to provide assistance to employees who are subject to a plant closing or mass layoff because their work is transferred to another country that has low wages or unhealthy working conditions.

Time & Room TBA Date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 15.

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● HR 1126 - Extend the coverage of certain federal labor laws to foreign flagships (Approved by Labor Subcommittee February 26, 1991, full committee action scheduled June 4.)

● HR 1637 - Make improvements in the Black Lung Benefits Act (Approved by Labor Standards Subcommittee July 24, 1991.)

● HR 2434 - Amend the General Education Provisions Act to authorize the National Assessment of Educational Progress to conduct certain trial assessments in the fiscal year 1994 and to develop certain other trial assessments for administration in such fiscal year (Approved by Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee August 8, 1991.)

● HR 1602 - Amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that such act does not preempt actions under state law against persons who engage in unfair insurance claims practices (Approved by Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee September 25, 1991, full committee action scheduled June 4.)

● HR 2782 - Amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that such act does not preempt certain state laws (Approved by Labor-Management Subcommittee September 25, 1991, full committee action scheduled June 4.)

Energy & Commerce

225-2927

★ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

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

10:30am 2123 Rayburn Bldg. June 2

Agenda:

HR 4706 - Reauthorize Consumer Products Safety Act

HR 5000 - Amend Petroleum Marketing Practice Act

HR 3047 - Amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to permit members of national securities exchanges to effect certain transactions with respect to accounts for which such members exercise investment and discretion

HR 3927 - Extend and revise rulemaking authority with respect to government securities under the

■ Revised listing

House continued...

federal securities laws

HR 4567 - Implement a royalty payment system and a serial copy management system for digital audio recording and prohibit certain copyright infringement actions

HR 4016 - Amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to require the federal government, before termination of federal activities on any real property owned by the government, to identify real property where no hazardous substance was stored, released, or disposed of

MEDICAL DEVICES

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chairman Dingell, D-Mich.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on the Food and Drug Administration's approval process for medical devices.

10am 2123 Rayburn Bldg. **June 3**

★ RADON

Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee (Chairman Swift, D-Wash.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 3258) to improve the accuracy of radon testing products and services, to increase testing for radon in schools and to create a commission to provide increased public awareness of radon.

9:30am room TBA **June 3**

★ INVESTMENT ADVISORS

Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee (Chairman Markey, D-Mass.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on proposals to improve Securities and Exchange Commission oversight of investment advisors, or financial planners.

9:30am room TBA **June 4**

★ MAMMOGRAPHY

Health and the Environment Subcommittee (Chairman Waxman, D-Calif.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 3462) to establish the authority for the regulation of mammography services and radiological equipment.

9:45am 2123 Rayburn Bldg. **June 5**

FAILURE OF FIRST EXECUTIVE CORP. INSURANCE COMPANY

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chairman Dingell, D-Mich.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on insurance company insolvencies, focusing on the First Executive Corp.

10am 2123 Rayburn Bldg. **June 17**

SAFE DRINKING WATER

Health and the Environment Subcommittee (Chairman Waxman, D-Calif.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on safe drinking water issues.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for April 9.

TELEPHONE TOLL FRAUD

Telecommunications and Finance Sub-

★ *New listing*

committee (Chairman Markey, D-Mass.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on telephone toll fraud.

Time & room TBA Date TBA

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● HR 2558 - Authorize the appropriations for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 (Approved by Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee July 25, 1991.)

● HR 2585 - Amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program of assistance for family planning services (Approved by Health and the Environment Subcommittee July 30, 1991.)

● HR 2311 - Amend part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of formula grants to the states for improving the delivery of mental health services, to establish a program for providing comprehensive mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbances (Approved by Health and the Environment Subcommittee June 25, 1991.)

● HR 2829 - Strengthen the authority of the Federal Trade Commission regarding fraud and consumer abuse committed in connection with sales made with a telephone (Approved by Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee August 1, 1991.)

● HR 2840 - Amend the Public Health Service Act to reduce human exposure to lead in residences, schools for young children, and day care centers, including exposure to lead in drinking water (Approved by Health and the Environment Subcommittee November 4, 1991.)

● HR 3865 - Amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1993 through 1998 (Approved by Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee March 26, 1992.)

● HR 4706 - Reauthorize Consumer Products Safety Act (Approved by Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness Subcommittee April 2, 1992, full committee action scheduled June 2.)

● HR 3554 - Amend the Toxic Substance Control Act to reduce the levels of lead in the environment (Approved by Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee April 2, 1992.)

● HR 5000 - Amend Petroleum Marketing Practice Act (Approved by Energy and Power Subcommittee April 30, 1992, full committee action scheduled June 2)

● HR 3047 - Amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to permit members of national securities exchanges to effect certain transactions with respect to accounts for which such members exercise investment and discretion. (Approved by Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee May 7, 1992, full committee action scheduled June 2.)

● HR 3927 - Extend and revise rulemaking authority with respect to government securities under the federal securities laws (Approved by Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee May 7, 1992, full committee action scheduled June 2.)

● HR 4567 - Implement a royalty payment system and a serial copy management system for digital audio recording and prohibit

certain copyright infringement actions (Approved by Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness Subcommittee May 12, 1992, full committee action scheduled June 2.)

● HR 4016 - Amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to require the federal government, before termination of federal activities on any real property owned by the government, to identify real property where no hazardous substance was stored, released, or disposed of. (Approved by Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee May 13, 1992, full committee action scheduled June 2.)

Foreign Affairs

225-5021

★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

Human Rights and International Organizations Subcommittee (Chairman Yatron, D-Pa.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will mark up pending resolutions.

9:30am 2200 Rayburn Bldg. **June 3**

Agenda:

H Res 461 - Concerning the harassment of foreign journalists by the Chinese government

H Res 422 - Concerning the crisis in Somalia

H Con Res 232 - Concerning the Helsinki Final Act

DROUGHT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Africa Subcommittee (Chairman Dymally, D-Calif.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the drought in southern Africa.

1pm 2172 Rayburn Bldg. **June 9**

U.S. POLICY TOWARD KENYA & MALAWI

Africa Subcommittee (Chairman Dymally, D-Calif.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on U.S. policy toward Kenya and Malawi.

1pm 2172 Rayburn Bldg. **June 16**

★ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: SANCTIONS AGAINST CUBA

House Foreign Affairs Committee (Chairman Fancell, D-Fla.) will mark up draft legislation that would strengthen sanctions against Cuba.

Time & Room TBA Date TBA

Note: This mark up was originally scheduled for May 28.

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: FY92 & 93 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

House Foreign Affairs Committee (Chairman Fancell, D-Fla.) will mark up legislation (HR 4070) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to rewrite the authorities of that act in order to establish more effective assistance programs and eliminate obsolete and inconsistent provisions, to amend the Arms Export Control Act and to redesignate that act as the Defense Trade and Export Control Act, to authorize appropriations for foreign assistance programs for fiscal 1992 and 1993.

Time & room TBA date TBA

■ *Revised listing*

House continued...

PEACE IN AFGHANISTAN

Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Solarz, D-N.Y.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on prospects for peace in Afghanistan.

Time & Room TBA Date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for April 8.

EC '92 & THE SINGLE MARKET

International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee (Chairman Gejdenson, D-Conn.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the ramifications of the formation of a single market in the European Community (EC) at the end of 1992.

Time & Room TBA Date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for June 1.

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: PESTICIDE SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee (Chairman Gejdenson, D-Conn.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will mark up legislation (HR 2083) to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act to improve the safety of exported pesticides.

Time & Room TBA date TBA

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Joint Hearing

International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee (Chairman Gejdenson, D-Conn.) and Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Torricelli, D-N.J.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold oversight hearings on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Time & Room TBA Date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 28.

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

- HR 964 - Provide for the implementation of the foreign assistance provisions of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (Approved by Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee April 17, 1991; Approved by International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee April 18, 1991; Approved by Human Rights and International Organizations Subcommittee May 8, 1991.)
- HR 994 - Authorize supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in Liberia (Approved by Africa Subcommittee June 24, 1991.)
- HR 1608 - Promote the development of microenterprises in developing countries. (Approved by International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee April 18, 1991.)
- HR 3406 - Concerning democratic changes and violations of human rights in Zaire (Approved by Africa Subcommittee October 30, 1991.)
- HR 4231 - Provide supplemental authorizations of appropriations for U.S. contribu-

tions to international peacekeeping activities (Approved by International Operations Subcommittee February 25, 1992.)

- HR 4231 - Provide supplemental authorizations of appropriations for U.S. contributions to international peacekeeping activities for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. (Approved by International Operations Subcommittee February 25, 1992)
- HR 4761 - Support efforts to promote democracy in Haiti (Approved by Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee May 7, 1992.)
- HR 4761 - Support efforts to promote democracy in Haiti (Approved by Human Rights and International Organizations Subcommittee May 20, 1992.)

Government Operations

225-5051

★ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Government Operations Committee (Chairman Conyers, D-Mich.) will mark up pending legislation.

Noon 2154 Rayburn Bldg. June 3

Agenda:

- HR 5259 - Authorize payments of units of general local government for fiscal years 1992 and 1993
- HR 5260 - Extend the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program, to revise the trigger provisions contained in the extended unemployment compensation program
- HJ Res 454 - Require the federal government to disclose materials relating to the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Note: A-mark up a draft version of HR 5259 by the committee was originally scheduled for May 28.

★ IRS COMPLIANCE 2000 PROGRAM

Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Barnard, D-Ga.) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on the effectiveness of the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) Compliance 2000 program.

9:30am 2247 Rayburn Bldg. June 3

Witnesses scheduled:

- Shirley Peterson - commissioner, IRS; Fred Goldberg - assistant secretary of the Treasury
- PANEL: IRS problem resolution officers
- PANEL: representatives of national associations representing individual and business taxpayers

★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee (Chairman Weiss, D-N.Y.) of House Government Operations Committee will mark up legislation (HR 5259) to authorize payments of units of general local government for fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

11am 2203 Rayburn Bldg. June 3

★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Legislation and National Security Subcommittee (Chairman Conyers, D-Mich.) of House Government Operations Committee will mark up pending legislation.

10am 2154 Rayburn Bldg. June 3

Agenda:

- HR 5260 - Extend the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program, to revise the trigger provisions contained in the extended unemployment compensation program
- HJ Res 454 - Require the federal government to disclose materials relating to the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy

★ CREATIVE WAYS OF USING FEDERAL INFORMATION

Government Information, Justice and Agriculture Subcommittee (Chairman Wise, D-W.Va.) of House Government Operations Committee will continue hearings on creative ways of disseminating and using federal information.

10am 2247 Rayburn Bldg. June 4

★ DANGERS OF JAW IMPLANTS

Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee (Chairman Weiss, D-N.Y.) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on whether the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) are examining the dangers of jaw implants.

10am 2154 Rayburn Bldg. June 4

Witnesses scheduled: Julia Wallace - managing editor, USA Today; Walter Lapinsky - Regional Contracting Assistance Center; Mick Walker - Regional Contracting Assistance Center; Alan Westin - Reference Point Foundation; Linda Golodner - president, National Consumers League

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

- HR 3601 - Amend title 31, U.S. Code, to assist certain local governments in meeting public needs by providing for federal payments to those local governments - Local Partnership Act of 1991. (Approved by Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee February 27, 1992.)
- HR 3601 - Assist certain local governments in meeting public needs by providing for federal payments to those local governments (Approved by Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee February 27, 1992)

House Administration

225-2061

★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSEUM

Libraries and Memorials Subcommittee (Chairman Clay, D-Mo.) of House Committee on House Administration will mark up legislation (HR 1246) to establish the National African-American Museum within the Smithsonian Institution.

9:30am 121 Cannon Bldg. June 3

★ OFFICE SYSTEMS BUSINESS

Office Systems Subcommittee (Chairman Gejdenson, D-Conn.) of House Committee on House Administration will meet to discuss

House continued...

pending business.

11am H-328 Capitol Bldg. **June 4****APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:**

- HR 3281 - Establish the National Air and Space Museum Expansion Site Advisory Panel for the purpose of developing a national competition for the evaluation of possible expansion sites for the National Air and Space Museum, and to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to select, plan, and design such site (Approved by Library and Memorials Subcommittee October 23, 1991.)

Hunger

226-5470

★ ALLEVIATION OF WORLD POVERTY

House Select Hunger Committee (Chairman Hall, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on progress made in 1992 by the World Bank in alleviating poverty.

9:30am 2226 Rayburn Bldg. **June 3****★ STATE & LOCAL VIEWS ON WELFARE REVISION**

Domestic Task Force (Chairman Espy, D-Miss.) of House Select Hunger Committee will hold a hearing on "State and Local Perspectives on Welfare Reform: Rhetoric, Reality, and Opportunities."

10am B-352 Rayburn Bldg. **June 4**

Witnesses scheduled: Donald Fraser - mayor, Minneapolis, Minn., and first vice president, National League of Cities; Sabra Burdick - former director, Bureau of Income Maintenance, Maine; Larry Jackson - commissioner, Virginia Department of Social Services and chairman, American Public Welfare Association National Council of State Human Service Administrators; Iris Lav - director, State and Local Programs, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; Rims Barber - director, Mississippi Human Services Agenda; Julia Weaver - health advocate, Mississippi Health Advocacy Program

Interior & Insular Affairs

225-2761

★ PUBLIC LANDS

National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee (Chairman Vento, D-Minn.) of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on pending legislation.

10am 1324 Longworth Bldg. **June 2****Agenda:**

- HR 4030 - to establish the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park in the state of Vermont
- HR 4085 - to amend the act of Aug. 7, 1961, establishing the Cape Cod National Seashore

★ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Chairman Miller, D-Calif.) will markup pending legislation.

★ New listing

9:45am 1324 Longworth Bldg. **June 3, 10, 17 & 24****Agenda:****June 3:**

HR 3168 - to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to provide for leases of certain lands for oil and gas purposes

HR 693 - to provide for public interest improvements in the management of federal coal resources

H J Res 306 - to designate the Port Chicago Naval Magazine as a National Memorial

★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: PACIFIC YEW

National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee (Chairman Vento, D-Minn.) of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will mark up legislation (HR 3836) to provide for the management of federal lands containing the pacific yew to ensure a sufficient supply of taxol, a cancer-treating drug made from the pacific yew.

10am 1324 Longworth Bldg. **June 4****MEXICO FREE TRADE AGREEMENT: IMPACT ON U.S. JOBS****Joint Field Hearing**

House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Chairman Miller, D-Calif.) and House Education and Labor Committee (Chairman Ford, D-Mich.) will hold a joint field hearing on the North American Free Trade agreement with Mexico and its impact on the environment, American jobs and the American workplace and on legislation (HR 3878) to provide assistance to employees who are subject to a plant closing or mass layoff because their work is transferred to another country that has low wages or unhealthy working conditions.

Time TBA San Diego, Calif. **Date TBA****VIRGIN ISLANDS JUDGESHIPS**

Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman de Lugo, D-VI) of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 4901) to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. The bill is aimed at urging the president to nominate judges to fill two existing vacancies on the Federal District Court of the Virgin Islands.

Time TBA 340 Cannon Bldg. **Date TBA****APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:**

- HR 2274 - Better protect and manage certain redwood forests by adding lands to the Six Rivers National Forest and by designating the Headwaters Forest Wilderness (Approved by National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee July 30, 1991.)
- HR 2808 - Direct the secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Livingston Parish, La. (Approved by National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee November 26, 1991.)
- S 1182 - Fishlake National Forest Enlargement Act (Approved by National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee April 2, 1992.)
- S 452 - Authorize a transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the secretary of the Interior (Approved by National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee April 2, 1992.)

- HR 4899 - Establish an Old-Growth Forest Reserve, and for other purposes. (Approved by National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee May 7, 1992)
- H J Res 306 - Designate the Port Chicago Naval Magazine as a National Memorial (Approved by National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee May 28, 1992. Full committee action scheduled for June 3)
- HR 4489 - Provide for a land exchange with the city of Tacoma, Wash. (Approved by National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee May 28, 1992.)

Judiciary

225-3951

INDEPENDENT COUNSEL & U.S. AID TO IRAQI

House Judiciary Committee (Chairman Brooks, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on the need for an independent counsel to investigate administration aid to Iraq in the months preceding the Persian Gulf war.

10am 2141 Rayburn Bldg. **June 2****APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:**

- HR 3381 - Amend section 202, title 18, U.S. Code, to allow the President to waive certain conflict of interest statutes with respect to certain individuals (Approved Administrative Law and Governmental Relations October 23, 1991.)
- HR 3591 - Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide protections from legal liability for certain health care professionals providing services pursuant to such act (Approved by Administrative Law and Governmental Relations Subcommittee October 23, 1991.)
- HR 3597 - Strengthen the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (Approved by Administrative Law and Governmental Relations Subcommittee October 23, 1991.)
- HR 3748 - Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1991 with respect to the application of such act, in particular with respect to workers at the Wards Cove packing plant (Approved by Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee November 14, 1991.)
- HR 4412 - Amend title 17, U.S. Code, relating to fair use of copyrighted works (Approved by Intellectual Property Subcommittee March 12, 1992)
- HR 4551 - Amend the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 to increase the authorization for the trust fund under that act (Approved by Administrative Law and Governmental Relations Subcommittee April 1, 1992.)
- HR 4553 - Amend the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 to clarify that payments under that act shall not be includible as income for purposes of all laws administered by the secretary of Veterans Affairs (Approved by Administrative Law and Governmental Relations Subcommittee April 1, 1992.)
- S 1963 - Amend section 992 of title 28, U.S. Code, to provide a member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission whose term has expired may continue to serve until a successor is appointed or until the expiration of the next session of Congress (Approved by Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee

■ Revised listing

House continued...

April 9, 1992.)

● HR 1241 - Impose a criminal penalty for flight to avoid payment of arrearages in child support (Approved by Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee April 9, 1992.)

● HR 4776 - Amend the Contract Services for Drug Dependent Federal Offenders Act of 1978 to provide additional authorizations of appropriations (Approved by Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee April 9, 1992.)

● HR 4312 - Amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to bilingual election requirements (Approved by Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee May 7, 1992.)

● HR 4542 - Prevent and deter auto theft (Approved by Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee May 21, 1992.)

● HR 4954 - Prohibit the receipt of advance fees by unregulated loan brokers (Approved by Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee May 21, 1992.)

● HR 5096 - Supersede the Modification of Final Judgment entered August 24, 1982, in the antitrust action styled United States versus Western Electric, civil action No. 82-0192, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Approved by Economic and Commercial Law Subcommittee May 28, 1992.)

● H J Res 454 - Provide for the expeditious disclosure of records relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (Approved by Economic and Commercial Law Subcommittee May 28, 1992.)

Merchant Marine & Fisheries

225-4047

★ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: MARAD/COAST GUARD

House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (Chairman Jones, D-N.C.) will mark up pending legislation.

10am 1334 Longworth Bldg. **June 4**

Agenda:

HR 4484 - to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for the Maritime Administration

HR 5055 - to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for the Coast Guard

ABANDONED BARGES

Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee (Chairman Tauzin, D-La.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a hearing on abandoned barge legislation. The subcommittee has drafted a bill that would make it illegal to abandon a barge; the measure would also give the Coast Guard the authority to remove such barges from U.S. waterways.

2pm 1334 Longworth Bldg. **June 10**

OFF-SHORE GAMBLING ON BOATS

Merchant Marine Subcommittee (Chairman Jones, D-N.C.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a hear-

★ *New listing*

ing on legislation (HR 5257) to require that so-called "cruise-to-nowhere," or short gambling voyages that operate on the open seas be allowed only on American-flagged vessels.

10am 1334 Longworth Bldg. **June 11**

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● HR 2082 - Conserve the diversity of fish, wildlife, and biological systems in the U.S. (Approved by Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee July 18, 1991; Approved by Oceanography, Great Lakes and the Outercontinental Shelf Subcommittee October 1, 1991.)

● HR 4693 - to prohibit the establishment and collection of any fee or charge for the issuance of any merchant mariners' document, license, or certificate of registry (Approved by Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee May 6, 1992)

● HR 5055 - Fiscal 1993 Coast Guard authorization (Approved by Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee May 6, 1992, full committee action scheduled for June 4.)

● HR 4484 - Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for the Maritime Administration. (Approved by the Merchant Marine Subcommittee May 7, 1992, full committee action scheduled for June 4.)

● HR 2919 - Amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide for the restoration of New England stocks of groundfish (Approved by Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee May 12, 1992.)

Narcotics Abuse & Control

226-3040

HEROIN CONTROL STRATEGY

House Select Narcotics Abuse and Control Committee (Chairman Rangel, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing on heroin control strategy and the threat of a resurgence of use.

11am Room TBA **June 9**

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES & MEDICAID FRAUD

House Select Narcotics Abuse and Control Committee (Chairman Rangel, D-N.Y.) will hold hearings on fraud in the prescription of controlled substances through Medicaid.

10am Room TBA **July 22 & 29**

DRUG PROBLEM FROM A LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

House Select Narcotics Abuse and Control Committee (Chairman Rangel, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing to hear local and city officials discuss their perspective on drug problems.

Time & Room TBA **Date TBA**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for March 10.

Post Office & Civil Service

225-4054

★ POSTAL SERVICE OVERSIGHT

House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (Chairman Clay, D-Mo.) will hold oversight hearings on the U.S. Postal Service.

1:30pm 311 Cannon Bldg. **June 2**

10am 311 Cannon Bldg. **June 4**

CENSUS 2000

Census and Population Subcommittee (Chairman Sawyer, D-Ohio) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing to finalize the General Accounting Office's work on the 1990 census and to discuss GAO recommendations for the year 2000.

10am 311 Cannon Bldg. **June 10**

CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS

Census and Population Subcommittee (Chairman Sawyer, D-Ohio) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a series of hearings on demographic changes and America's changing profile.

1pm 311 Cannon Bldg. **June 23, 24**

Agenda and witnesses scheduled:

June 23, 24: Household and family structure, children and income patterns

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

Census and Population Subcommittee (Chairman Sawyer, D-Ohio) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on the possibility of changing the census questionnaire.

Time and room TBA **July 1**

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● HR 1686 - Amend the Foreign Service Act of 1980 relating to grievance proceedings under the act. (Approved by Civil Service Subcommittee April 11, 1991.)

● HR 3613 - Amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to improve the effectiveness of administrative review of employment discrimination claims made by federal employees (Approved by Civil Service Subcommittee May 27, 1992.)

Public Works & Transportation

225-4472

MILITARY PENSION FOR FAA ADMINISTRATOR

Aviation Subcommittee (Chairman Oberstar, D-Minn.) of House Public Works and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on proposed legislation to allow Maj. Gen. Thomas Richards, who was appointed to be administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), to collect his military pension after serving in his present capacity.

9:30am 2167 Rayburn Bldg. **June 2**

■ *Revised listing*

House continued...**APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT**

Economic Development Subcommittee (Chairman Kolter, D-Pa.) of House Public Works and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 4157) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

Time & Room TBA Date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 14.

Rules

225-9486

■ RULES FOR FLOOR DEBATE

House Rules Committee (Chairman Moakley, D-Mass.) will meet to consider rules for floor debate for pending legislation.

1pm H-313 Capitol Bldg. June 2 & date TBA

Agenda:

June 2:

HR 5006 - Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993

Date TBA:

HR 4727/HR 5260 - Extending unemployment compensation benefits

Science, Space & Technology

225-6371

★ NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

Technology and Competitiveness Subcommittee (Chairman Valentine, D-N.C.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold hearings on HR 5231, the National Competitiveness Act of 1992. The bill would enhance manufacturing technology development and transfer and would authorize appropriations for the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce.

9am 2325 Rayburn Bldg. June 3

10am 2325 Rayburn Bldg. June 4

★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

Science Subcommittee (Chairman Boucher, D-Va.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will mark up pending legislation.

2pm 2325 Rayburn Bldg. June 4

Agenda:

HR 3673 - Authorizing a research program through the National Science Foundation on the treatment of contaminated water through membrane processes

HR 1108 - Expand authority for the NSF in regulating acceptable use of the NSF computer network (NSFNet)

ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS OF TRANSPORTATION ENERGY

Environment Subcommittee (Chairman Scheuer, D-N.Y.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold a hearing on a General Accounting Office report on policy

★ New listing

options to address the environmental costs of energy use in the transportation sector. The hearing will preview the report and assess the trade-offs in using economic incentives, regulation and other approaches to accelerate the use of vehicle technologies with reduced emission and improved fuel economy.

Time & room TBA Date TBA

Witnesses scheduled: Victor Rezendes - General Accounting Office, other witnesses TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 19.

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● HR 3922 - Promote the conduct of biomedical research in space (Approved by Space Subcommittee April 9, 1992.)

● HR 3848 - Encourage the growth and development of commercial space activities in the United States (Approved by Space Subcommittee April 9, 1992.)

● HR 4447 - Provide for National Aeronautics and Space Administration negotiations with former Soviet republics regarding the acquisition by the United States of Soviet civil space hardware and technology for integration into U.S. civil space projects (Approved by Space Subcommittee April 9, 1992.)

● HR 3215 - Reinvigorate cooperation between the U.S. and Latin America in science and technology (Approved by Science Subcommittee May 19, 1992.)

Small Business

225-5821

★ EQUITY CAPITAL

House Small Business Committee (Chairman LaFalce, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5191) to encourage private concerns to provide equity capital to small business concerns.

9:30am & 2pm 2359 Rayburn Bldg. June 3

Witnesses scheduled:

9:30am: David Croll - chairman, National Association of Small Business Investment Companies; Donald Lawhorne - chairman, National Association of Investment Companies; Stanley Pratt - president, Abbott Capitol Management; Peter Seigle - president, Bigler Investment Management Co.; Robert Wadsworth - general partner, Hancock Venture Partners; Leonard Batterson - general partner, Batterson, Johnson & Wang Venture Partners; M. Archie Leslie - general partner, CID Venture Partners

2pm: Patricia Saiki - administrator, Small Business Administration

Veterans' Affairs

225-3527

LAWS AFFECTING FORMER POWS

Compensation, Pension and Insurance Subcommittee (Chairman Applegate, D-Ohio) of House Veterans' Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the implementation of laws affecting former POWs.

9:30am 334 Cannon Bldg. June 4

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● HR 1108 - Amend titles 10 and 38, US

Code, to restore certain education benefits of individuals serving as part of Operation Desert Shield of Operation Desert Storm (Approved by Education, Training and Employment Subcommittee May 15, 1991.)

Ways & Means

225-3625

**★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP
TRADE EXPANSION**

Trade Subcommittee (Chairman Gibbons, D-Fla.) of House Ways and Means Committee will mark up legislation (HR 5100) to strengthen the international trade position of the United States

3pm 1100 Longworth Bldg. June 3

10am 1100 Longworth Bldg. June 9

APPROVED BY SUBCOMMITTEE:

● HR 1115 - Amend the Trade Act of 1974 to provide for the review of the extent to which foreign countries are in compliance with bilateral trade agreements with the United States (Approved by Trade Subcommittee June 25, 1991.)

● HR 1559 - Prohibit the importation of semiautomatic assault weapons, large capacity ammunition feeding devices, and certain accessories (Approved by Trade Subcommittee November 22, 1991.)

● HR 2751 - Establish the National Commission on American Labor Law (Approved by Trade Subcommittee September 24, 1991.)

● HR 3935 - A bill to modernize and simplify the administration of certain customs laws (Approved by Trade Subcommittee May 6, 1992.)

Joint Committees**Joint Economic****MAY EMPLOYMENT**

Joint Economic Committee (Chairman Sarbanes, D-Md.) will hold a hearing to receive the employment and unemployment statistics for the month of May.

9:30am SD-628 Dirksen Bldg. June 5

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS
INFRASTRUCTURE**

Technology and National Security Subcommittee (Chairman Bingaman, D-N.M.) of Joint Economic Committee will hold a series of hearings on the national telecommunications and information infrastructure and the policies that will shape its future. This session will focus on the information network of the future.

Time & room TBA June 12

Witnesses scheduled: Mitch Kapor - founder, Lotus Development (and president, Electronic Frontier Foundation); Jerry Berman - director, Washington office, Electronic Frontier Foundation; Robert Lucke - executive director, Communication Services Research, AT&T Bell Labs; Michael Dertouzos - chairman, MIT Commission on Industrial Productivity

■ Revised listing

Conference Committees Future Listings

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5132) making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance to meet urgent needs because of calamities such as those which occurred in Los Angeles and Chicago, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992

Time & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Byrd, Inouye, Hollings, Johnston, Burdick, 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

VETERANS HEALTH CARE

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 2344) to improve the provision of health care and other services to veterans by the department of Veterans Affairs.

Time & room TBA date TBA

House conferees: Montgomery, Edwards, Rowland, Stump, Hammerschmidt

JOB TRAINING

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 3033) to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to improve the delivery of services to hard-to-serve youth and adults.

Time

& room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Metzenbaum, Simon, Hatch, Thurmond

House conferees: Ford, Williams, Perkins, Andrews, Oliver, Goodling, Gunderson, Henry

FAMILY PLANNING

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 323) to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of assistance for family planning services

Time & room TBA date TBA

House conferees: TBA

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Harkin, Adams, Hatch, Kassebaum

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.

EDUCATION REAUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 1150) to reauthorize the Higher Education Act of 1965,

Time & room TBA date TBA

House conferees:

From the Committee on Education & Labor for consideration of the Senate bill, and the House amendments, and modifications committed to conference: Ford, Gaydos, Miller, Kildee, Williams, Hayes, Sawyer, Payne, Lowey, Unsoeld, Washington, Serrano, Mink, Andrews, Jefferson, Reed, Roemer, Goodling, Petri, Coleman, Roukema, Gunderson, Armey, Henry, Molinari, Barrett, Klug

Additional conferees from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of section 613 of the Senate bill, and bill modifications committed to conference: Farnell, Berman, Weiss, Broomfield, Snowe

Additional conferees from the Committee on Science, Space, & Technology, for consideration of sections 427 and 1405 of the Senate bill, and sections 499A, 499B, and 499C of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brown, Boucher, Thornton, Walker, Packard

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Pell, Metzenbaum, Dodd, Simon, Harkin, Adams, Mikulski, Bingham, Wellstone, Hatch, Kassebaum, Cochran, Jeffords, Thurmond, Coats, Durenberger

FAMILY & CHILD SERVICES

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 2720) to extend for one year the authorizations of appropriations for the programs under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and for certain programs relating to adoption opportunities.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Dodd, Kennedy, Adams, Hatch, Coats

House conferees:

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 3489) to reauthorize the Export Administration Act of 1979.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Riegle, Cranston, Sarbanes, Garn, Mack

House conferees: TBA

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 & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Metzenbaum, Simon, Hatch, Kassebaum

House conferees: Dingell, Waxman, Richardson, Lent, Bliley

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 & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Metzenbaum, Harkin, Hatch, Kassebaum

House conferees: Dingell, Waxman, Rowland, Lent, Bliley

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

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:

From the Energy and Commerce Committee for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Swift, Eckart, Slattery, Sikorski, Lent, Ritter, Schaefer

As additional conferees from the Armed Services Committee, for consideration of section 113 of the Senate amendments, and modifications committed to conference: Ray, Hochbrueckner, Saxton

As additional conferees from the Judiciary Committee, for consideration of section 2(a) of the House bill, and section 103(a) of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brooks, Frank of Mass., Gekas

As additional conferees from the Merchant Marine Committee, for consideration of section 304(a) of the Senate amendments, and modifications committed to conference: Jones of N.C., Studds, Davis

As additional conferees from the Public Works Committee, for consideration of sections 102, 109, and 115-119 of the Senate amendments, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Nowak, Hammerschmidt

As additional conferees from the Public Works Committee, for consideration of title IV of the Senate amendments, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Savage, Norton, Nowak, Boraski, Hammerschmidt, Shuster, Inhofe

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: Biden, Kennedy, Metzenbaum, Thurmond, Hatch

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.

Conference continued...

Time & 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 addl dates TBA

Note: Conference began November 6

Senate conferees: Leahy, Boren, Heflin, Conrad,
Lugar, Dole, Cochran

House conferees:

From the Committee on Agriculture, for consider-

ation of the House bill, and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: de la Garza, English, Staggers, Stallings, Nagle, Sarpalius, 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 continued...

11:30am 2167 Rayburn Bldg. June 3
Contact: Chip Bishop at 202-898-4114

AUTO REGULATORY & TRADE TRENDS

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison will sponsor a conference on "The Automotive Industry in Transition: Regulatory Trends and Trade Developments."

Washington Hilton Hotel, 1919 Connecticut Ave. N.W. June 8 & 9

Contact: 202-223-7369

Highlights:

June 8:

8:45am: Investment Trends in the North American Automotive Market and the Impact of a North American Free Trade Agreement

10:30am: Rules of Origin Under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement

2pm: The Potential Impact of Antidumping, Section 301 and other Trade Remedies and Legislative Initiatives on the Auto and Auto Parts Industries.

Note: There is a \$290 charge for this event. For reservations send a check, made payable to Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison, to: Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison
1615 L St. N.W.
Suite 1300
Washington, D.C. 20036-5694

CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Congressional Quarterly will hold a intermediate seminar on Congress and the legislative process, providing more advance information for individuals who must work with Congress.

9am to 4pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. June 8

Note: There is a \$295 charge for this event. For reservations call 202-887-8620

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESSIONAL BUDGETING

Congressional Quarterly will hold a seminar on understanding the congressional budget process.

9am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. June 9

Note: There is a \$225 charge for this event. For reservations call 202-887-8620

HEALTH-CARE REVISION

American Health Care Association will hold a congressional conference. The session will focus on the impact of local advocacy on national political in an election year.

9am, Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill June 9 & 10

Contact: Greg Koenig at 202-898-2836

Highlights:

June 9:

9:30am: Robert Mosbacher - general chairman, 1992 Bush/Quayle Campaign and former secretary of Commerce

10am: Gail Wilensky - deputy assistant to the president for domestic policy

11am: Panels on grassroots lobbying

June 10:

9:15am: Sen. Breaux, D-La.

10am: Sen. Robb, D-Va.

11:15am: Rep. Dingell, D-Mich.

Note: There is a \$300 charge for this event, for

■ Revised listing

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 202-728-1862, 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.

See Campaign Events Section for listing of events related to congressional and presidential campaigns.

RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS

Congressional Quarterly will hold a research workshop on congressional documents.

9am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. June 2

Note: There is a \$225 charge for this event. For reservations call 202-887-8620

COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE OUTLOOK

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear McGraw-Hill Construction Information Services vice president and chief economist George Christe discuss the state of commercial real estate markets and the prospects for the future.

Noon to 1:30pm, Montpelier dining room, Library of Congress Madison Bldg., 101 Independence Ave. S.E. June 2

Contact: 703-532-9048

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$10 for members and \$15 for non-members. For reservations call the number listed above. Deadline for reservations is noon the day before the luncheon is scheduled.

★ New listing

MEDICAID ISSUES

State Medicaid Directors' Association and Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) will co-sponsor a conference on issues affecting the administration of Medicaid programs.

Omni Shoreham Hotel June 2 & 3

Contact: Before April 27: 202-245-6257 (HCFA intergovernmental affairs); After April 27: 1-800-638-4747 (ID no. HCFA-8703)

HEALTH POLICY BRIEFING

National Health Council will sponsor a breakfast briefing with White House deputy assistant to the president for policy development Gail Wilensky, who will discuss the administration health-care revision plans and other health-care issues currently pending in Congress.

8am to 10am, Sheraton Carlton Hotel, 16th & K Sts. N.W. June 2

Contact: 202-785-3910

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$18 for members and \$28 for nonmembers. For reservations send a check to:

John Madigan Jr.
Vice President for Public Affairs
Wilensky Briefing
National Health Council
1730 M St. N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20036

WORKING WITH CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

Congressional Quarterly will hold a workshop strategies for working with congressional staff.

9am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. June 3

Note: There is a \$225 charge for this event. For reservations call 202-887-8620

★ MASS TRANSIT FUNDING

American Public Transit Association will sponsor a rally and news conference to urge support for full funding of transportation programs.

Other continued...

reservations and information call the number listed above.

RECESSIONS & SMALL BUSINESS

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear William Dunkelberg, chief economist of the National Federation of Independent Businesses discuss recessions and small business, focusing on the evidence of a "credit crunch" and the hesitancy of small businesses to invest or expand under present circumstances.

Noon to 1:30pm, GW University Club, 3rd floor, Marvin Center, 800 21st St., N.W. **June 9**
Contact: 703-532-9048

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$14 for members and \$20 for non-members. For reservations call the number listed above. Deadline for reservations is June 5.

SARBANES ON ECONOMIC POLICY

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear Joint Economic Committee Chairman Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., discuss U.S. economic policy in 1992.

Noon to 1:30pm, Montpelier dining room, Library of Congress Madison Bldg., 101 Independence Ave. S.E. **June 11**

Contact: 703-532-9048

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$10 for members and \$15 for non-members. For reservations call the number listed above. Deadline for reservations is June 10

BYRON SPEECH

Women in Defense will sponsor a meeting to hear Rep. Beverly B. Byron, D-Md., discuss the political mood to the country and its impact on the defense environment.

5:30pm to 7:30pm, Army Navy Country Club, Arlington, Va. **June 11**

Contact: Patty Pickett at 703-734-5959

★ ENERGY POLICY

Energy Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a briefing on the status of energy policy legislation (HR 776/S 2166).

8:30am to 10am, American Trucking Associations, 430 First St. S.E., Third floor **June 12**
Contact: Anna Thronson at 202-625-3843

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$10 for members and \$20 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

WGR
1325 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Suite 510
Washington, D.C. 20005

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear Richard Curtin, director of consumer surveys for the University of Michigan survey Research Center, discuss "Consumer Confidence: Current Outlook and Forecast Accuracy."

Noon to 1:30pm, Montpelier dining room, Library of Congress Madison Bldg., 101 Independence Ave. S.E. **June 16**

★ *New listing*

Contact: 703-532-9048

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$10 for members and \$15 for non-members. For reservations call the number listed above. Deadline for reservations is noon the day before the luncheon is scheduled.

RCRA OUTLOOK

National Energy Resources Organization (NERO) will sponsor a discussion with Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I., on "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Reauthorization: Will it Happen This Year?"

11:45am (reception); 12:15pm (lunch) SR-325 Russell Bldg. **June 17**

Contact: Dana Both at 202-466-6539

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$23 for members and \$25 for nonmembers (\$20 for media having lunch). For reservations send a check, made payable to NERO, to:

NERO
c/o Franklin, Blee & Burling
919 Eighteenth St. N.W.
Suite 450
Washington, D.C. 20006

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

The Atlantic Council will sponsor the final event in a series of discussions on the reshaping of the foreign policy and international presence of the United States. The session will focus on "Facing America's Foreign Policy Future."

4pm National Press Club, 524 14th St., N.W. **June 22**

Contact: 202-347-9353, ext. 6840 (media inquiries to Rian Smith, ext. 32)

★ ENERGY ISSUES

Telecommunications, Health, Environment, Energy and Banking Task Forces of Women in Government Relations will sponsor an informal meeting with staff members of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

5:30pm to 7pm, Dutko & Associates courtyard, 412 First St. S.E. **June 22**

Contact: Nancy McCabe at 202-789-1993

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$25 for

members and \$40 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Janet Allen
Women in Government Relations
1325 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Suite 510
Washington, D.C. 20005

TRADE ISSUES & THE '92 CAMPAIGN

Association of Women in International Trade will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills discuss "International Trade Issues in the '92 Campaign and Beyond."

Noon to 1:30pm, 1st Amendment room, National Press Club, 529 14th St. N.W. **June 24**

Contact: Trish Babyak at 202-783-2000

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$27.50 for members and \$37.50 for non-members. For reservations and information call the number listed above.

LOBBYING TECHNIQUES

Congressional Quarterly will hold a seminar on "Lobbying for the '90s: Strategic Planning for a Changing Environment."

9am to 4:30pm, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza Metro Center, 775 12th St. N.W. **June 30**

Note: There is a \$345 charge for this event. For reservations call 202-887-8620

STEEL TRADE POLICY

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear Joseph Papovich, deputy U.S. trade representative for industry, discuss "U.S. Steel Trade Policy and Prospects for a Multilateral Steel Agreement."

Noon to 1:30pm, GW University Club, 3rd floor, Marvin Center, 800 21st St., N.W. **June 30**

Contact: 703-532-9048

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$14 for members and \$20 for non-members. For reservations call the number listed above. Deadline for reservations is June 29.

Campaign Future Listings

--from Reuters

Candidates

DEMOCRATS.

Jerry Brown

Contact: California, 310-449-1909

June 1

In northern California

Bus Tour with events in San Francisco

Noon to 12:40pm: Rally. Courthouse Square, Santa Rosa, Calif.

June 2

In Santa Monica, Calif.

8pm to 10pm: Election night gathering. Brown for President Headquarters, 2121 Cloverfield Blvd., Santa Monica

■ *Revised listing*

Campaign Events *continued...***Bill Clinton**

Contact: Richard Mintz, Steven Cohen, or
Julia Payne, 501-372-1992

June 1

In Fresno, Oakland and Los Angeles, Calif.

June 2

In Los Angeles, Calif.

REPUBLICANS**Pat Buchanan**

Contact: Chris Tremblay 703-790-9292

June 1

In California

9am: California satellite tour.

11:30am: Depart for San Francisco Airport.

Noon: Arrive San Francisco Airport.

12:35pm: Depart for Washington, D.C.

8:30pm: Arrives Dulles Airport.

Bush-Quayle

Contact: Torie Clarke or Deborah Goldberg,
202-336-7080

INDEPENDENTS**Lenora Fulani**

Contact: Madelyn Chapman, Gwen Mandell
212-580-7400

June 1

In San Francisco

11:45am: Conference, Solid Rock Baptist Church,
2500 Golden Ave.

Ross Perot

Contact: 214-716-6500

**Primaries &
Caucuses**

June 2: Alabama, California, Montana, New
Jersey, New Mexico and Ohio primaries

June 9: North Dakota Republican primary

June 18: Washington State Republican
convention

June 26: Missouri and Utah Republican
conventions

Status of Appropriations — Fiscal 1993

June 1

FULL COMMITTEE

House: 225-2771; Senate: 224-3471

AGRICULTURE

House: 225-2638; Senate: 224-7240

House subcmte hearings completed: April 29

Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 7

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, & THE JUDICIARY

House: 225-3351; Senate: 224-7277

House subcmte hearings completed: April 7

DEFENSE

House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255

House subcmte hearings completed: May 7

Senate subcmte hearings scheduled: June 3

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7236

House subcmte hearings scheduled: June 3, 4

ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT

House: 225-3421; Senate: 224-7260

House subcmte hearings completed: March 31

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

House: 225-2041; Senate: 224-7209

House subcmte hearings completed: May 1

INTERIOR

House: 225-3081; Senate: 224-7233

LABOR/HHS/EDUC

House: 225-3508; Senate: 224-7283

House subcmte hearings completed: May 19

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7338

House subcmte hearings completed: January 29

Senate subcmte hearings completed: February 7

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

House: 225-3047; Senate: 224-7255

House subcmte hearings completed: March 25

TRANSPORTATION

House: 225-2141; Senate: 224-7245

House subcmte hearings completed: April 30

TREASURY/POSTAL SERVICE

House: 225-5834; Senate: 224-6280

House subcmte hearings completed: April 9

Senate subcmte hearings scheduled: June 2

VA, HUD & INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

House: 225-3241; Senate: 224-7211

House subcmte hearings completed: April 30

House Floor Action

Week of May 25

Monday, May 25:

Not in session

Tuesday, May 26:

No legislative business scheduled

Wednesday, May 27:

HR 776

Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act
[Continued from May 21]

Substitute amendment made in order by rule H Res 459, as amended, agreed to by voice vote

ROSTENKOWSKI, D-Ill., amendment, to the above substitute amendment, to strike provisions which would require the Department of Energy to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve at a rate of 150,000 barrels per day; and which would require the establishment of a new set-aside program under which the oil companies would have to contribute crude oil to fill the Reserve, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 263-135

RAHALL, D-W.Va., amendment, to the above substitute amendment, to provide incentives for mining companies to extract and reprocess coal remaining in abandoned mines and coal refuse piles; to direct the Office of Surface Mining to issue regulations that require mining companies to provide compensation for damage to structures caused by land subsidence resulting from coal mining, as well as to provide replacement of affected water supplies; to permit the use of monies from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to fight underground and other types of coal fires; to require the Interior Department to consider market demand, as well as competition in the coal industry, prior to issuing federal coal leases; to provide a mechanism to resolve disputes over the validity of certain oil shale claims; to permit oil and gas leasing on Naval Oil Shale Reserve lands in Colorado; and to require the Bureau of Mines to develop a plan for health, safety, and mining technology research. As amended, withdrawn by unanimous consent

Earlier, a MAVROULES, D-Mass., amendment, to the above RAHALL amendment to strike the provisions in the RAHALL amendment that would permit oil and gas leasing on Naval Oil Shale Reserve lands in Colorado, was agreed to by voice vote

DINGELL, D-Mich., modified en bloc amendments, to the above substitute amendment, to provide incentives for mining companies to extract and reprocess coal that remains in abandoned mines and coal refuse piles; to direct the Office of Surface Mining to issue regulations that require mining companies to provide compensation for damage to structures caused by underground sinking or cave-ins resulting from coal mining; to permit the use of monies from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to fight underground and other types of

coal fires; and to include certain provisions to promote coal, oil and gas development, agreed to by voice vote. (amendment modified, pursuant to the rule)

THOMAS, R-Wyo., amendment, to the above substitute amendment, to eliminate provisions which extend for an additional 15 years the authority for collecting fees from mining companies for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, rejected by voice vote

DINGELL, D-Mich., modified en bloc amendments, to the above substitute amendment, to limit the authority of states to regulate disposal of low-level radioactive waste deregulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; to strike provisions requiring the Environmental Protection Agency to establish standards for the cleanup of certain sites contaminated with radioactivity; to modify language regarding the disposal standards of other radioactive material at uranium mill tailing sites, agreed to by voice vote. (modified)

GEJDENSON, D-Conn., amendment, to the above substitute amendment, to create new requirements governing disposal of low-level radioactive waste by providing that sites being considered as disposal facilities must be located in areas of low population density, which have limited potential for future population growth, and which are at least five kilometers away from urban residential property limits and from schools and other facilities that primarily serve children, rejected by yeay-nay vote: 117-293

MILLER, D-Calif., amendment, to the above substitute amendment, to specify that the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service have the authority to require rights-of-way permits for federally licensed hydroelectric power projects located in the lands they administer; to prohibit construction of new hydroelectric dams and reservoirs which would be located within the boundaries of a national park or would inundate lands within a park; to prohibit the relicensing of existing facilities within national parks, unless the Interior Department concurs; to prohibit the condemnation of land within state or local parks and wildlife refuges in order to acquire rights-of-way for federally licensed hydroelectric projects; to prohibit federal licensing of hydroelectric projects on any river segment which is covered by a state law prohibiting such projects, except Army Corps of Engineers projects which have congressional authorization, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 318-98

OWENS, D-Utah, amendment, to the above MILLER amendment, to require the Interior Department, before granting rights-of-way across public lands for oil or gas pipelines, to make a finding that the proposed land use would be consistent with applicable land management plans, and would not result in substantial degradation of natural or cultural resources, fish and wildlife habitat, or other values, rejected by voice vote

OWENS, D-Utah, amendment, to the above MILLER amendment, to establish certain restrictions on the use of public land managed under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, including the prohibition on the use of these lands for handling, storage, disposal,

House continued...

S 1306

for treatment of hazardous waste or low-level radioactive waste unless the governor of the state in which the lands are located agrees to this use, rejected by voice vote.

DINGELL, D-Mich., substitute amendment to the above MILLER amendment, to specify that federal land management agencies have authority to require right-of-way permits for federally licensed hydroelectric power projects on lands they administer, but would not give these agencies authority to establish various conditions governing rights-of-way; to require hydroelectric project developers seeking to build a plant on any river segment covered by state law which prohibits such a project to successfully challenge the "rebuttable presumption" behind such state law that building such a project is not desirable or justified, before federal licensing can be issued; and to prohibit the condemnation of land within state or local parks and wildlife refuges in order to acquire rights-of-way for federally licensed hydroelectric power projects, rejected by yeay-nay vote: 195-221.

FIELDS, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Energy & Commerce, rejected by voice vote.

HR 776, as amended, passed by yeay-nay vote: 381-37.

Thursday, May 28 &

SConRes 123 Authorizing the use of the East Front parking lot of the Capitol for an exhibit by NASA during the period beginning on June 1, 1992, and ending June 5, 1992 agreed to by voice vote.

S Con Res 123 has now cleared both chambers.

HRes 471 Resolution directing the release of certain materials relating to the inquiry of the operation of the bank of the Sargeant at Arms pursuant to H Res 236 agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 396-5.

HR 2507 CONFERENCE REPORT: National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1991.

Rule, H. Res. 466, providing for consideration of the conference report on HR 2507, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 308-100.

Conference report agreed to in House by yeay-nay vote: 260-148.

Conference Report on measure now cleared for Senate action.

HRes 379 Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for the expenses of investigations and studies by standing and select committees of the House in the second session of the 102nd Congress.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE substitute amendment, as amended, agreed to by voice vote.

GAYDOS, D-Pa., amendment, to the above HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE substitute amendment, to reduce the funding of certain committees, agreed to by voice vote.

Earlier, the House agreed to order the previous question on the GAYDOS substitute amendment, by yeay-nay vote: 259-146.

H Res 379, as amended, agreed to in House

by yeay-nay vote: 323-76.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Reorganization Act of 1991

[Continued from May 19]

Rule, H Res 467, waiving all points of order against the conference report on S 1306, agreed to by voice vote.

GINGRICH, R-Ga., motion to recommit the conference report on S 1306 to the committee of conference with instructions to agree to the section of the Senate bill relating to a prohibition against using funds to provide individuals with hypodermic needles or syringes to use illegal drugs, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 214-157.

Amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act with respect to medical devices, and for other purposes passed by voice vote.

S 2783 is now cleared for the president.

Amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgment in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 142, 359, 360, 361, 362 and 363, and for other purposes," approved October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1168 et seq.) passed by voice vote.

S 2342 is now cleared for the president.

S 2783

S 2342

Friday, May 29:

Not in session

Week of June 1

Monday, June 1:

Convenes at Noon

No legislative business scheduled

Tuesday, June 2:

Convenes at Noon

Under suspension of the rules (votes on suspensions, if ordered, will be postponed until Wednesday):

HR 4801 Amend the National Historic Preservation Act to extend the authorization for the Historic Preservation Fund begin consideration

HR 3905 Amend the Historic Preservation Act to authorize appropriations for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation begin consideration

HConRes 156 Concerning the emancipation of the Baha'i community of Iran begin consideration

HConRes 297 Condemning the bombing of the Embassy of Israel in Buenos Aires begin consideration

HConRes 299 Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the Kurds in northern Iraq begin consideration

HConRes 305 Commending the people of Albania for their successful democratic election, urging the acceleration of market reforms in Albania, urging the president to expedite the negotiation of a commercial agreement with Albania, and urging an increase of aid to Albania begin consideration

HRes 473 Regarding Burma begin consideration

House continued...

Wednesday, June 3 &**Balance of the Week**

Convenes at Noon on Wednesday and Thursday, convenes at 10am on Friday

HR 5260 Extend the emergency unemployment compensation program, to revise the trigger provisions contained in the extended unemployment compensation program begin consideration

HR 5006 Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993 begin consideration

Senate Floor Action

Week of May 25

Not in session

Week of June 1**Monday, June 1:**

Convenes at 2pm

Pro forma session

Tuesday, June 2:

S 1504 Authorize appropriations for public broadcasting continue consideration

S 474 A bill to protect gambling under state law begin consideration

CO
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WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
PATTY PRESCOT OFFICE
EXECUTIVE OFC OF THE PRESIDENT
CO
WASHINGTON
LOBBY
DC
CO



CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



A Publication of

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1414 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

JUNE 1st, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	~~AM~~		DEPUTY SECRETARY DAVID T. KEARNS NEW YORK, N.Y. 212-639-4240 ROOM 930	TLKD-OK 12:54 P.M.
~~INC~~	12:43 PM	12:55		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	~~AM~~		MR. ROGER AILES OFC: NEW YORK, N.Y. 212-685-8400	TLKD-OK 3:43 P.M.
~~INC~~	3:40 PM	3:52		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	~~AM~~		MS. CONSTANCE HORNER OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 689	TLKD-OK 3:58 P.M.
~~INC~~	3:57 PM	4:00		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	~~AM~~		FORMER CONGRESSMAN THOMAS LUDLOW ASHLEY RES: WASHINGTON, D.C.	TLKD-OK WITH MRS. KATHLEEN ASHLEY 7:34 P.M.
~~INC~~	7:33 PM	7:41		
OUT	AM		202-363-4493	
INC	PM			
OUT	~~AM~~		MR. DON FORSE WOODVILLE, TX. 409-283-2404	TLKD-OK 7:55 P.M.
~~INC~~	7:55 PM	8:05		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	~~AM~~		MR. HOYT TAYLOR RES: HALFWAY, TX. 806-889-3429	TLKD-OK 8:08 P.M.
~~INC~~	8:07 PM	8:12		

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

June 1, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	6:52 AM	6:53	Mr. Steven E. Calvery Elm Command Post Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1236	Tlkd-ok 6:52 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:18 AM	9:23	Congressman Gillespie V. Montgomery Office, Washington, D.C. 225-5031	WCL 8:20 AM Tlkd-ok 9:14 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:21 AM	8:25	Ms. Rose M. Zamaria Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 6-6508	Tlkd-ok 8:22 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:25 AM	8:49	Ms. Patty A. Presock Residence, Herndon, Virginia 703-378-9705	Tlkd-ok 8:34 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:26 AM	8:29	Ms. Rose M. Zamaria Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-2219	Tlkd-ok 8:27 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:30 AM	8:32	Ms. Rose M. Zamaria Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 6-6508	Tlkd-ok 8:30 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	8:50 AM	9:02	Ms. Laurie G. Firestone Residence, Washington, D.C. 483-4847	Tlkd-ok 8:54 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	11:45 AM	11:48	Mr. William H.T. Bush Office, St. Louis, Missouri 314-727-4555	Tlkd-ok 11:45 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	11:53 AM	11:56	Ms. Rose M. Zamaria Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 6-6508	Tlkd-ok 11:54 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	11:50 AM		Ambassador Robert S. Strauss Spaso House, Moscow, Russia	Tlkd-ok 12:18 PM
INC	PM	12:26		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

LOCATION Camp David, Maryland
Washington, D.C.

TIME

[illegible]

CAMP DAVID



FAX COMM # 301-271-1366

TO: YLS. ROSE Z ANGLAIA

FROM: CDR JOE CAMP

SUBJECT: VISIT REPORT

No. of Pages to follow: 6

Reply Requested (Y/N)? N

COMMENTS: _____

If you don't receive all copies, call 301-271-1400.

1 June 1992

MEMORANDUM**From:** Command Duty Officer**To:** Distribution**Via:** (1) Executive Officer
(2) Commanding Officer**Subj:** VISIT REPORT FOR 29 MAY - 1 JUNE 1992**Encl:** (1) Cabin assignments

(2) Helo manifest

(3) Arrivals/departures access list

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

ARRIVALS/DEPARTURES**Friday, 29 May 1992**

1035 - Paula Rendon and MSCM Orlando Frilles (WHSM) aboard. (C1)

1212 - First Lady aboard via motorcade. (M1)

1250 - MSCM Orlando Frilles (WHSM) ashore. (C1)

1910 - NIGHTHAWK ELEVEN aboard (Weatherbird).

1955 - Carpet vehicle #57 aboard, delivering Presidential movie.

2005 - Carpet vehicle #57 ashore.

2040 - Carpet vehicle #19 aboard, delivering two envelopes for First Lady.

2051 - Carpet vehicle #19 ashore.

Saturday, 30 May 1992

0932 - First Lady ashore via motorcade, OTR to Fredericktowne Mall in Frederick, MD. (M1)

1112 - First Lady aboard via motorcade (M1)

Sunday, 31 May 1992

0122 - President aboard via motorcade (M2)

0515 - Carpet Vehicle #21 aboard, delivering newspapers and an envelope for the MILAIDE.

0535 - Carpet Vehicle #21 ashore.

0716 - MAJ Deken aboard. (P1)
0825 - Ron Ellis (Organist) aboard. (P2)
0826 - MAJ Deken ashore. (P1)
0950 - Ron Ellis (Organist) ashore. (P2)
0958 - MSCM Ariel Deguzman (WHSM) aboard. (C4)
1058 - NIGHTHAWK TWO aboard. (H2)

Monday, 1 June 1992

0500 - Carpet Vehicle #19 aboard, delivering newspapers.
0508 - Carpet vehicle #19 ashore.
0937 - NIGHTHAWK ELEVEN aboard with senior staff. (H3)
1139 - NIGHTHAWK ELEVEN ashore. (H4)
1321 - First Lady ashore via motorcade. (M1)
1332 - MARINE ONE ashore with President Bush and staff. (H5)
1332 - NIGHTHAWK TWO ashore with staff. (H6)
1340 - Paula Rendon and MSCM Ariel Deguzman (WHSM) ashore. (C1)

GUEST ACTIVITIES

Aspen Movie Friday - First Lady watched "29th Street" and "Betty's Wedding" in Aspen Friday afternoon (BETA)

 Sunday - Lethal Weapon III

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

Jogging

The President jogged the nature trail Sunday morning and again on Monday morning.

Aspen Sauna/Pool

The President used the Aspen Sauna and pool Sunday morning after his jog and the First Lady swam Sunday afternoon. The First Lady used the sauna Monday morning.

Driving Range

The First Lady used the driving range Friday afternoon and Sunday morning.

Wye Oak/Staff Pool

The First Lady used the lifecycle Saturday, Sunday and Monday mornings.

Golf Cart Ride

The President and First Lady toured the Camp via golf carts numerous times throughout the visit.

Aspen Green

The First Lady used the Aspen Green on Monday morning.

Chapel Services

Chaplain Deken conducted Catholic mass at 0730. Eight crew members and staff were in attendance. Chaplain Frusti conducted an interdenominational service at 0900 in the Chapel. The President, First Lady, guests, staff and crew members and their dependents attended for a total of 54.

KUDOS

Navy - CM2 Dressel, MSSN Mattos
Marines - LCPL Funk, LCPL Crumb

Very respectfully,

B. H. Mallady
B. H. MALLADY
LT, SC, USN

Distribution:

CO
XO
Dept Heads
Visit File
OOD Passdown Log

VISIT PACKAGE
29 MAY - 1 JUNE 1992

CABIN ASSIGNMENTS

<u>CABIN</u>	<u>FRIDAY</u>	<u>SATURDAY</u>	<u>SUNDAY</u>	<u>MONDAY</u>
<u>ASPEN</u>				
MSTR (K)		PRESIDENT BUSH. . . M2(0122)		H5(1332)
BR (2 T)	M1(1212) BARBARA BUSH	M1(0932) M1(1112)		M1(1321)
<u>BIRCH</u>				
MSTR (K)				
BR (2 T)				
<u>DOGWOOD</u>				
MSTR (K)				
BR (2 T)				
<u>MAPLE</u>				
MSTR (K)				
BR (2 T)				
<u>RED OAK</u>				
MSTR (K)				
BR (2 T)				
<u>HAWTHORN</u>				
MSTR (K) A		DR. BURTON LEE. . . M2(0122)		H5(1332)
BR (2 T) B		MAJ RUSS CANCELLA . M2(0122)		H5(1332)
<u>SYCAMORE</u>				
MSTR (K) B		MICHAEL BUSCH . . . M2(0122)		H5(1332)
BR (2 T) A		MAJ ART WALLACE . . M2(0122)		H6(1332)
<u>LINDEN</u>				
BR (2 T)		LT THOMAS WILSON. . C2(0122)		C2(0800)
<u>WALNUT</u>				
BR (2 T)	H1(1910) MAJ KEN KEVERLINE.	C3(0900)		
	H1(1910) CAPT BILL GRACE	C3(0900)		
		MAJ BILL MULLENS. . . C2(0025)		H5(1332)
		MAJ ED STEARNS. . . C2(0025)		H5(1332)
BR (2 T)		MAJ TIM CORBIN. . . H2(1058)		H6(1332)
		MAJ JOHN THOMAS . . H2(1058)		H6(1332)
<u>ROSEBUD</u>				
MSTR (Q)				
BR (2 T)				
<u>WITCH HAZEL</u>				
BR (2 T) A	C1(1035) PAULA RENDON			C4(1340)
BR (2 T) B		MSCM ARIEL DEGUZMAN	C4(0958)	C4(1340)
<u>HEMLOCK</u>				
BR (1 Q)	M1(1315) JIM SLOAN. M1(0932)	M1(1112) M1(0026)		
		DICK RATIMELL . . . M2(0122)		H5(1332)

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Pastor M. Darrell Rice
Moderator in one of
the meetings at Mount
Paran. Also,
introduced the
President.
(May 27, 1992)

The Reverend M. Darrell Rice
3308 Woodrun Trail
Marietta, Georgia 30066



THE PRESIDENT

June 1, 1992

Dear Reverend Rice:

Just a quick note of thanks for a productive meeting at Mount Paran. We had some great questions and comments from all parts of the group -- parents, faculty and students alike.

My thanks, too, for your kind introduction.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush".

Main coordinator of
Q&A Discussions at
Mount Paran, GA.
May 27, 1992

FROM
THE WHITE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Charles E. Vincent
3764 Vineyard Way
Marietta, Georgia 30066



THE PRESIDENT

June 1, 1992

Dear Charles:

Just a quick note of thanks for all the hard work you did for the meeting at Mount Paran. You put together a great event. The participation was excellent and I got a lot out of the questions and comments. A job well done!

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dr and Mrs. Paul L.
Walker, Sr. Pastor
and Moderator, Mt.
Paran School
Roundtable Discussion
w/ Parent, Faculty,
& Students.

The Reverend Paul L. Walker, D.D.
and Mrs. Walker
Mount Paran Church of God
2055 Mount Paran Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30327



THE PRESIDENT

June 1, 1992

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Walker:

Many thanks for a great meeting at Mount Paran.
The discussions were all very informative and I was
impressed by the participation of the parents,
faculty and students alike. We had a lot of good
questions and comments.

With best wishes to you and the community of Mount
Paran,

Thank, Paul!
CS

Sincerely,

Ag Bhl

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Rear Admiral Thomas C. Lynch, USN
Superintendent
United States Naval Academy
121 Blake Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21402



THE PRESIDENT

June 1, 1992

Dear Admiral Lynch:

Just a quick note to say how much I enjoyed being a part of the Commencement last week. The spirit and dedication of the graduating class was inspiring and I was glad to have the chance to meet each one of them.

Many thanks for a great visit.

Sincerely,

A wonderful day A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. H. W. Bush", written over the word "Sincerely,".

THE WH
WASH:

Introduced the
President at Fund-
raiser in Atlanta.
Bush-Quayle 92
Finance Chairman.
(May 27, 1992)

Mr. Jim Edenfield
3700 Randall Mill Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30327



THE PRESIDENT

June 1, 1992

Dear Jim:

Just a quick note of thanks for a great event in Atlanta. We have a first-class team out there and you are doing an outstanding job. Keep up the good work!

Warm regards to you and Norma.

Sincerely,

*Great Job.
There are tough
negative times, but well over.*

[Signature]

daily



To: The Bush Kids

June 1, 1992

I talked to Bob Macauley of Americares the other day. He is sending supplies to the Countries in the Former Soviet Union all the time.

He asked me to tell you that if you'd ever want to go on one of the trips to pass out medical supplies etc he'd be glad to take you. Jeb and "P" hit a home run on one such trip.

Just a thought.

Devotedly,

George Bush

P>S> I can visualize a Dad and Lad trip or a Dad and Lass trip.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - George Bush Handwriting

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

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The President today recognized Kay Reibold of Raleigh, North Carolina, as the 787th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. By giving generously of her time, Ms. Reibold has helped many Vietnamese refugees adjust to life in the United States.

Ms. Reibold volunteers over 30 hours a week on behalf of refugees in her community, serving as both an advocate and a friend. She specializes in assisting Montagnards, an ethnic minority from Vietnam's central highlands who have been resettled in the United States since 1986. While assisting them with legal problems, locating jobs and housing, and intervening for them with social service agencies, Ms. Reibold seeks to give them the confidence and language skills necessary to become self-sufficient. She is almost like a member of the four families she currently assists, meeting with them at least weekly for dinner, recreational activities, or just to talk.

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The President salutes Kay Reibold for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

#

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Miah Homstad (202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 2:30 P.M.
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

June 1, 1992

FORESTS FOR THE FUTURE INITIATIVE

FACT SHEET

The President today announced an initiative to conserve and sustain the earth's forests. The "Forests for the Future" Initiative builds on the record of U.S. leadership on this critical global environmental and economic issue. The Initiative would put the world on the path to halting the loss of the earth's forests by the beginning of the next century, by conserving and sustaining all forests -- tropical, temperate, and boreal.

The President proposed to double worldwide international forest conservation assistance from \$1.35 billion to \$2.7 billion, with participating countries sharing in the total on a fair basis. Under the Initiative, countries would be invited to engage in a cooperative approach in which interested countries propose programs and work together in forest partnerships.

1. Benefits of the Initiative. Forest loss is occurring now, not forecast to occur decades from now. Tropical forests, for example, are being lost at over 17 million hectares (42 million acres) per year (FAO). Fifty percent or more of the temperate forests in Europe are being degraded by air pollution (WRI). The President's Initiative will provide several benefits, including:

- o Biodiversity. Forest conservation can help save the earth's precious biological diversity that has been developed over the ages. Although forests cover only a small fraction of the earth's surface, they contain more than 50% of its species.
- o Greenhouse Gases. Because forests store carbon, curbing forest loss would be an extremely cost-effective way to reduce net CO2 emissions. For example, halting the loss of the earth's forests by 2000 would reduce over twice as much CO2 emissions as stabilizing CO2 emissions from industrialized countries at 1990 levels by 2000, at a fraction of the cost.

- o Other Environmental Benefits. Forests also play a key role in preventing soil erosion, limiting flood damage, and ensuring pure drinking water.
- o Economic Benefits. Conserving forests can also have important economic benefits. Forest clearing can be the result of subsidies and property rules that encourage short-term revenue at the expense of more valuable longer-term assets. For example, forests harbor the secrets of new life-saving drugs and other products. Already, the rosy periwinkle has provided drugs that mean new life for the victims of leukemia and Hodgkins disease.

2. International Assistance. As part of the Initiative, the President proposed a goal of doubling current international forest conservation assistance from \$1.35 billion (FAO 1991) to \$2.7 billion next year if other countries join us.

- o Participating countries would contribute to the total on a fair basis. As a downpayment on the Initiative, the U.S. will commit now to an additional \$150 million in bilateral forest assistance next year. The U.S. will continue and, as appropriate, expand this commitment in the future if other countries join the Initiative.
- o Doubling the level of international assistance would put the world on a path to halting the loss of the earth's forests by early in the next century, consistent with the strategy mapped out by several key forest conservation groups to halt forest loss over a decade by starting with an investment of \$1 billion.

3. Cooperative Approach. Because the Initiative would employ a cooperative approach, no new international bureaucracy would have to be created.

- o The additional resources would be mobilized through existing bilateral and multilateral avenues, such as through voluntary "Forest Partnerships" between interested parties and potentially including the World Bank's Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Potential recipients would compete for funding by proposing programs for forest conservation, and potential investors would compete by offering funding packages for projects with the greatest benefits.
- o Reliance on these cooperative arrangements would ensure that (1) the most effective and efficient programs are funded, (2) the sovereignty of all nations is respected, and (3) programs match the needs and circumstances of recipient countries.

- o The United States proposes to convene a "Forest Partnership Forum" by the end of this year to bring together potential investors and recipients and to share ideas on forest conservation opportunities.

4. Toward a Global Forest Agreement. At the 1990 economic summit in Houston, the President and his G-7 partners called for a Global Forest Agreement to conserve the earth's forests. The Forests for the Future Initiative will accelerate progress toward that goal.

- o Efforts to advance a Global Forest Agreement have moved slowly because of the fear that the burden of curbing deforestation would fall disproportionately on poorer countries.
- o The President's Initiative makes clear that the global benefits of forests will be supported by a globally shared investment. It creates the market incentives needed to make forest conservation economically attractive for both investors and recipients. Countries with forests would not bear the entire burden. Countries without their own forests also benefit from the earth's forests, and would therefore also share in the investment.
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For Immediate Release

June 1, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alison Podell Rosenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development for the Bureau of Africa. She would succeed Scott M. Spangler.

Since 1988, Ms. Rosenberg has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Policy and Assistance for the Bureau of African Affairs at the Department of State. Prior to this, she served as Director of African Affairs for National Security Council Staff, 1987-1988; Associate Assistant Administrator and Director in the Office of Policy Development and Program Review at the Agency for International Development, 1985-1987.

Ms. Rosenberg was graduated from Smith College (B.A., 1967). She was born September 5, 1945 in Miami, Florida. Ms. Rosenberg is married, has one children and resides in McLean, Virginia.

#

daily

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1992

Dear Earle:

I received your fax, written from the heart.

These are very difficult days. Ross Perot is on a rocket, saying nothing, criticizing me and tapping into the anti-incumbent, anti-Washington theme.

I do not share your view about the campaign; though I do think we have to tighten up the coordination between the staff here and the campaign. Steps have already been taken to do that.

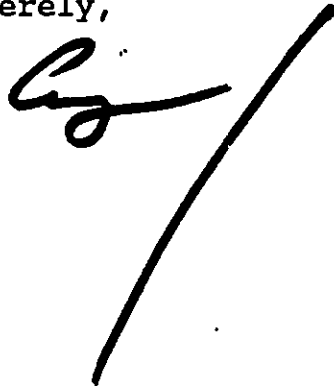
Jim Baker is doing a superb job in our area of true and lasting strength.

The Economy is recovering and eventually that will help a lot.

A statistic -- the economy grew at 2.4 percent in the first quarter and, yet, according to polls, 70 percent of the people still think it is getting worse. There is a lag that will be corrected and the correction will help us.

Keep the suggestions coming, old friend. Love to you and Dottie.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bill Clinton", followed by a long, diagonal slash mark.

Mr. Earle M. Craig, Jr.
P.O. Box 1351
Midland, Texas 79702-1351



RZ

Dear Earle,

I receuibved your FAX, written from your heart.

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Keep the suggestions coming, old friend. Love to you and Dpottie.,

please have tyyped.

gb

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - George Bush Handwriting

FROM THE PRESIDENT

EARLE M. CRAIG, JR.
P. O. BOX 1351
MIDLAND, TEXAS 79702-1351
915-682-8244
FAX: 915-682-8244

1 June 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Bush-Quayle '92

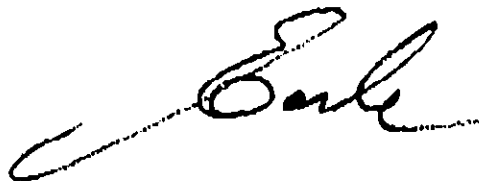
Dear Mr. President:

As a dedicated fundraiser I can report, with all respect, that our campaign is in deep trouble in Texas.

I urge you to consider bringing Jim Baker back to run the campaign.

You and Barbara know that Dottie and I are absolutely devoted to your re-election.

Most sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Earle", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

EMCjr/lrc

Faxed this date to Ms. Patty Presock - 202-456-2397

The Honorable George H. Pfau, Jr.
Senior Vice President- Investments
Paine Webber Incorporated
Suite 320
100 California Street
San Francisco, California 94111

politics



THE PRESIDENT

6-1-92

Dear George -

The problem with June 17th
is Yeltsin is in town; but
when you get home call
Rose 456-6700 and I'll
try for a visit. It would

be great to see you.

Tough political times.
but soon Perot will make
them crash

Love to all -

GB

so sad about
Sam Walker

JAN'S

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Master Anthony Chavez
1673 West Hazelwood
Phoenix, Arizona 85015



THE PRESIDENT

June 1, 1992

Dear Anthony,

It was nice seeing you out there in Phoenix, and I appreciate your handing me that note.

I hope you are doing well in school. Thanks so much for the drawing.

Good luck,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill Clinton".

P.S. See, I told you I'd write you.

CC: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria
(1 cc)



THE PRESIDENT

May 31, 1992

Dear Anthony,

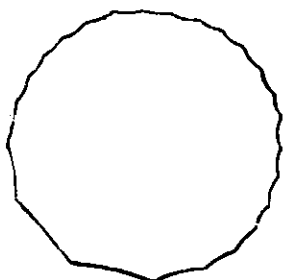
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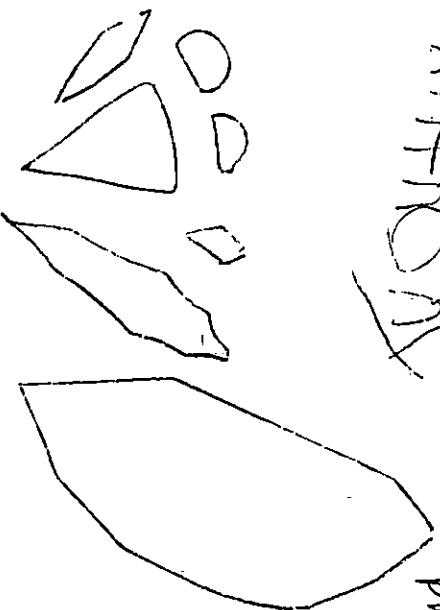


Please write to me
the President

FROM

Anthony Chavez
Hazelwood
1673 W Pacific Ave
95015

ANTHONY



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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Manifest	Helo Manifest (Staff/ Guests), Re: Camp David. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 1, 1992 [3]

Date Closed: 9/9/2019	OA/ID Number: 90684-005
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]	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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) 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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
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Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, June 1, 1992 [3]

Date Closed: 9/9/2019 **OA/ID Number:** 90684-005

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]

Appeal Case #:

Re-review Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

MR Case #:

AR Disposition:

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 1, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER EMPLOYEES

Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland

2:44 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. Thank you for this welcome to Goddard. And, Dan Goldin, thank you, sir for the introduction, the leadership you're giving the agency.

With me is Bill Reilly. We've been talking today about the upcoming summit in Brazil, the environmental meeting down there. And this visit is very timely for both of us, I think, seeing what magnificent contribution Goddard makes to a better understanding of our planet. I want to salute Mike Deland, who was with us up at Camp David a little bit ago. He runs our Council on Environmental Quality. He's at my side in the White House -- a sound environmentalist. Dr. Klineberg -- I listened, I had the applause meter on when you walked in -- (laughter) -- and either they're scared of you or you doing something right. (Laughter.) I don't know which it is, but it was most impressive. And thanks for your hospitality. May I salute Brian Daley, out here, of the Space Council. And I'd like to thank Dr. Fisk who helped us in the tour.

Now, you know that it's been a month, and in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin supervised the recovery of a satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage; he won a vote, a very important vote, to save the space station on the floor of the House; and he launched his own cultural revolution at NASA. And I'd say the new NASA is off to a flying start. And I am very grateful to him for taking on this terribly important assignment heading up NASA.

Twenty years ago this month -- 20 years ago, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment. The Stockholm Declaration that they adopted had a simple conclusion, that "through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes." Much has been accomplished since those early days of environmentalism, and much has been learned.

And we've learned that only market-oriented economies and democratic systems provide the accountability needed to protect against environmental degradation. The coating of soot that the world found when the curtain of secrecy was pulled back from Eastern Europe was but one visible demonstration of that.

We've learned that the economy can grow even while pollution is reduced. Since 1973, our GDP has grown by more than 50 percent. And yet air quality has gotten better: Emissions of carbon monoxide and smog-forming ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter are all down by more than 20 percent. And water quality has gotten better: We've achieved an 80 percent reduction in suspended solids from industrial and sewage treatment plants.

We've learned that technology -- spurred by the right incentives -- can provide help to the environment that no amount of

MORE

regulation of old technology could have achieved. Technological progress can cut pollution rather than increase it. And at the same time, the efficiency gained is good for profits.

And we've learned that market-based mechanisms and flexibility -- aimed at ambitious objectives and backed up by rigorous enforcement -- can help us solve environmental problems at less cost than command and control regulation.

We've learned about a new generation of environmental problems that are global in scope, and that will require international cooperation to solve.

This week -- and I referred to this earlier -- over 100 heads of state will gather in Rio de Janeiro, and it will be time to apply those lessons. And what better place to discuss our plans for taking on the problems of the international environment than here at Goddard.

I thought as I was on this little tour -- which was all too quick, but nevertheless gave me a little feel about the magnificent work that the wonderful employees of Goddard do -- I thought wouldn't it be a wonderful thing if these 100 or more heads of state could actually walk through the laboratories here and get a practical feeling for what it is you are doing; to see how they can better monitor the changes that they talk about or that they get from their environmental ministers. It's a wonderful thing. And I think it's very timely that I've had this opportunity, and I look forward to sharing with those people down in Rio.

It is science developed here that has given the world a new window from which to see its environment. A spacecraft managed by Goddard provided humanity with its first image of Earth from space. It was your scientists -- Goddard's scientists who developed the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the content of the ozone layer.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the Global Change Research Program, built around the Mission to Planet Earth that Goddard is developing.

When we go to Rio, the U.S. will go proudly as the world's leader, not just in environmental research, but in environmental action. The United States was the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit -- using the aerosol phaseout as credit to meet the terms of the Montreal Protocol. We are 42 percent ahead of the schedule required by that agreement. And earlier this year, on the basis of science developed by NASA, we unilaterally decided to speed up our timetable for phasing out CFCs to the end of 1995.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce those emissions from our cars and trucks. In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline -- and now ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Other nations are only now taking these two steps.

I came to this office committed to extend America's record of environmental leadership. And I've worked to do so in a way that is compatible with economic growth, because this balance is absolutely essential -- and because these are twin goals, not mutually exclusive objectives.

You see, those who met 20 years ago at Stockholm and called for this UNCED, this summit, explicitly called for the

discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. And they knew even back then that the two were inextricably linked.

Only a growing economy can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development to be successful in the long term, it has got to be sustainable.

And so I invite comparison of the record that we as a country and as an administration have built. It is aggressive. It is comprehensive. And it is ambitious, but carefully balanced. What we've done in this administration reflects the new environmentalism, more sophisticated in its approach, that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. Let me give you some examples.

The 1990 Clean Air Act, which I proposed and signed into law, is the most ambitious air pollution legislation anywhere on Earth. It will cut acid rain, smog, toxic chemical emissions. And yet it will do so with innovations the whole world is watching. We have a trading system for sulfur dioxide reductions, have a new generation of cleaner fuels and cleaner cars, a massive -- and to date successful -- voluntary air toxics reduction program.

Our national parks are under stress from millions of visitors. And so, just in the last four years, we've added over a million and half acres to America's parks, forests, wildlife refuges and to other public land. We've created 57 new wildlife refuges and restored or protected more than a-half-a-million acres a year of important wetlands. And at the same time, we've streamlined the permitting process so that projects which don't hurt wetlands aren't slowed down. And we've made sure to respect people's private property rights.

We've placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling along the most environmentally-sensitive areas of our coasts, signed new laws to protect against oil spills, to end below-cost timber sales in America's largest rain forest, the Tongass, and to promote environmental education. We've backed our laws up with strict enforcement to make the polluters pay. And the results have been record contributions to cleanups from businesses.

And we have attended to the international environment -- with new agreements to stop the irresponsible export of toxic wastes, to ban trade in ivory and thereby stop the extinction of elephants due to poaching, and to use debt forgiveness to protect the environment through debt for nature swaps.

In short, our country, America, retains its place at the forefront of international environmental accomplishment. Our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

America's environmental accomplishments have not come by mistake -- they are the result of sustained investment. Today, the U.S. spends about two percent of its Gross Domestic Product -- over \$100 billion per year -- on pollution control. In comparison to other nations, that's among the highest in the world.

Americans have always believed that actions speak louder than words. And simple wisdom has guided our approach to the questions on the table at Rio. We will sign a good agreement on climate change. It is based on the idea that every nation should prepare an action strategy -- as we in the United States have done.

We first laid our plan on the table in February 1991 -- with specific policy proposals and specific calculations concerning how much greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced. When the science on CFCs changed, we added new measures and we again laid our plan on

the table. We showed that our policies would reduce projected year 2000 greenhouse gas emissions by 125 million to 200 million tons -- or by seven to 11 percent.

No other nation except the Netherlands has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that's why we insisted that the focus be on results, not on rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the United States laid down specific proposals and worked for their adoption: Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Let me be clear: Our commitment to action did not begin and will not end with Rio.

So when I travel down there next week, to Brazil, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. Let me outline for you my four-point plan of cooperation:

First, I will propose a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests. I mentioned lessons learned about cost effectiveness. Well, halting the loss of the Earth's forests is one of the most cost-effective steps we can take to cut carbon dioxide emissions.

Forests also filter the air and water. They provide products from timber and fuelwood to pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs. They are home to more than half the world's species. At the Houston G-7 Summit two years ago, I proposed a global forest convention. At UNCED, we should get agreement on the principles leading up to it.

But I propose today to move ahead faster. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries to join me in doubling worldwide forest assistance -- with a goal of halting the loss of the world's forests by the end of the decade. As a down payment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by \$150 million next year.

The plan is to encourage partnerships -- between recipient countries who could propose new projects and investor countries who, in effect, could bid to support the most effective proposals for sequestering CO2 or preserving biodiversity.

Second, with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is simply a first step -- we must implement them. So I will join in proposing a prompt start to adoption of climate action plans. Of course, as new and better science becomes available on climate change, we will adjust our action plan accordingly.

The solution to climate change must include the developing countries. While today they account for about a quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025 they will contribute over half. So we must have their participation -- and we will fund "country studies" to get them started.

These countries will need new technologies if they are to enjoy "green growth". And America can provide them. So my budget includes an investment of almost a \$1 billion in developing new energy-efficient technologies.

Hundreds of American businessmen will be traveling to Rio to make the case for our technology. But this effort must

continue. So then the third part of our plan is to support a program, a broad program of technology cooperation. In particular, we're going to create a Technology Cooperation Corps to identify the green technology -- those green technological needs of countries around the world -- and then to knock down the barriers to making it available.

The fourth point of my program for a cleaner future is a continued program of research and understanding. This year, we are requesting over \$1.4 billion for the Global Change Research Program -- that's more than the amount spent on climate research by the rest of the world put together.

With Dan Goldin's leadership here at NASA, we will push for a program that provides results faster, cheaper, and better. At Rio, I will propose to make the data from our climate change program available and affordable for scientists and researchers all around the world.

As part of this effort, we will distribute at that conference, at UNCED, thousands of copies of computer disks with data on greenhouse effects and we will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office.

These four steps -- a dramatic program to protect and to enhance forests; quick action on climate change; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and then an ongoing program to develop and share sound science -- can help us seize that opportunity long after those speeches in Rio have been given and the conference is over.

Two decades ago, when they gathered at Stockholm, the leaders of the world could not possibly have foreseen the tumultuous events of the intervening two decades. Then they worried about nuclear war as a chief environmental threat. They couldn't have known that today the specter of nuclear war -- with its unthinkable destruction -- would be calmed as never before in our postwar history.

They could not possibly have envisioned that, with the fall of statism and communism, those who would come to Rio would have the chance to launch a new generation of clean growth -- guided by the wisdom of free peoples and fueled by the power of free markets.

They could never have known how far we'd have come in 20 years. Now it is for us to imagine how much further we can go. And what better place to make the point -- that point -- than standing before these people that are dedicated to demonstrating to the rest of the world how much farther we can go.

I am grateful to each and every one of you who gives of himself or herself to further the science and, thus, to improve and keep something very, very special -- the environmental quality of our entire world. Thank you for what you do. And may God bless our great country. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

3:05 P.M. EDT



SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, June 1, 1992

8 Camp David

10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Scowcroft)	Camp David
1:30 pm	The President departs for <u>Greenbelt, Maryland</u>	Camp David
2:00 pm	Arrives Goddard Space Flight Center for Tour of Earth and Environment Facility and <u>Address to Employees</u> (Holiday)	Greenbelt
3:30 pm	<u>Arrives White House</u>	South Lawn
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Zamaria)	Oval Office
4:00 pm (15 min)	Photos with departing <u>Military Office Staff</u> (McBride)	Oval Office
4:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Skinner)	Oval Office

UNP 05/29/92
5:00 pm



SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
Monday, June 1, 1992

B Camp David

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4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Skinner)	Oval Office

UNP 05/29/92
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 30, 1992

BRIEFING ON U.N. CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: June 1, 1992
LOCATION: Camp David
TIME: 10:00 - 11:00 a.m.
FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT

I. PURPOSE

To review U.S. position for the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

II. BACKGROUND

UNCED will be held June 3-14 in Rio, twenty years after the first U.N. environment conference in Stockholm. More than 170 nations will participate, represented by over 130 heads of government/state and 10,000 delegates. Twelve thousand non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives are extended to attend parallel meetings in Rio. Unlike Stockholm, the Rio meeting purposely links environment and development.

Both the Framework Climate Change Convention and the Biodiversity Convention will be open for signature in Rio. Given our serious problems with financial, biotechnology, intellectual property rights and technology transfer aspects of the Biodiversity Convention, we have said we would not sign the text.

Although these two conventions are completed, there are a number of issues which remain open. Administrator Reilly, as head of the U.S. delegation to UNCED, will lead the negotiations on the following issues in Rio prior to your arrival:

(a) Rio Declaration

The Rio Declaration is a statement of principles on the environment and development. We continue to have concerns with four of the principles, particularly on the right to development and on responsibility and guilt.

(b) Agenda 21

Agenda 21 is a lengthy compilation of various actions intended to guide national and international activities in environment and development. The list is indicative rather than prescriptive. Various portions of Agenda 21 continue

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By MC NARA, Date 7/18/94

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to pose problems for us, e.g., technology transfer, intellectual property rights, biotechnology and the financing provisions of various chapters.

(c) Forests

The U.S. has been a major proponent of a strong statement of principles on forests and a commitment to negotiate a legally binding convention. While the new initiative on forest conservation and sustainable use which you will announce on Monday should give us substantial momentum, many developing countries, led by Malaysia, continue to oppose a statement of forest principles. Some countries wish to link support for a forest convention with U.S. support for a desertification convention; we wish to avoid this.

(d) Financial Resources

There is as yet no agreed text on this critical issue. OECD countries agree that the World Bank's Global Environment Facility (GEF) should be the sole mechanism to fund the incremental costs of environmental projects which have global benefits. However, we continue to face demands from the G-7 for a new "Green Fund"; others, including some OECD countries, wish to revive the issue of getting developed countries to commit resources equivalent to 0.7% of GDP to official development assistance. We have always rejected this target. We also reject efforts by developing countries to get us to commit to particular levels of additional funding for environmental projects.

Nevertheless, the U.S. will provide, in fiscal year 1993, some \$698 million in financial assistance for the international environment. This includes \$50 million the Administration pledged to the Core Fund of the GEF earlier this year and the \$25 million the U.S. pledged to help developing countries do country studies.

U.S. Contributions to UNCED

Popular opinion is that the U.S. has dragged its feet on UNCED. The reality is quite different:

- o Forests and oceans cover the preponderance of the Earth's surface, and we have worked actively to get strong outcomes on both at Rio.
- o We have highlighted the importance of public participation in environmental issues, including access to information and participation in environmental decision-making. Both the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 enshrine this principle.
- o We have stressed the value of environmental impact assessment; both the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 pick up on this.

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- o We have played a major role in promoting technology cooperation and in shaping the Agenda 21 chapter on this.
- o U.S. ideas on U.N. institutional reform, which stress more efficient use of existing resources and revitalization of ECOSOC, have driven the debate on this issue.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of participants is attached at Tab C.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer.

V. SEQUENCE

After your introductory remarks, Secretary Yeutter will give an overview of UNCED and Under Secretary Zoellick will cover the key issues at Rio. Robert Grady will then review the Administration's environmental record and the key elements proposed for your remarks in Rio. The general discussion will enable Administrator Reilly and the other participants to give their views on how we can best achieve U.S. objectives at Rio.

Attachments

Tab A	Points to be Made
Tab B	Agenda
Tab C	List of Participants

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POINTS TO BE MADE FOR BRIEFING ON UNCED

- As you all know, I will be in Rio on June 12. I expect it to be an interesting and productive visit.
- I believe we have much to be proud of in our environmental record. As I understand it, much of the UNCED agenda reflects U.S. ideas.
- Our negotiators on climate change and on other issues such as forests and oceans have done a fine job.
- Before Bill Reilly leaves for Rio, I wanted to get an assessment on where we stand and what still needs to be accomplished in Rio.
- I would also like your views on how I can best use my time in Rio.
- Clayton, would you give us an overview and then perhaps Bob Zoellick and Bob Grady could go into the details.

BRIEFING ON THE U.N. CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: June 1, 1992
LOCATION: Camp David
TIME: 10 A.M.

Agenda

- I. Introduction Clayton Yeutter
- II. Key UNCED ISSUES Robert Zoellick
 - o Climate Change
 - o Forests
 - o Oceans
 - o Biodiversity
 - o Financial Resources
 - o Technology Transfer
 - o Rio Charter/Agenda 21
- III. Administration's Environmental Record Robert Grady
- IV. Discussion All Participants
- V. Summary Brent Scowcroft

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

James A. Baker, III, Secretary of State

Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security
Affairs

Clayton Yeutter, Counsellor to the President for Domestic
Policy

C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President

William Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection
Agency

Michael Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality

Robert Zoellick, Under Secretary of State for Economic and
Agricultural Affairs

Robert Grady, Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy
and Science, OMB

Eric Melby, Senior Director for International Economic Affairs, NSC
(notetaker)

Wednesday
June 17, 1992

Jan

Could you please try to find out the date of the tournament and we'll add this to the daily file -- since it details how the President had the fish hook removed from his finger.....thanks

Patty

Patty,

FYI, this Ray Scott request is being handled by Ellen Strichartz in SLR.

60:01:11-2:03

Eaker DOCUMENT= 1 OF 1 PAGE = 1 OF 2
NAME Mr. Guy Eaker
SPOUSE Mrs. Pat
SAL OUT Guy & Pat
DESCR 1992 fishing buddy in Alabama.
CODES CC5 USPRES PERSNL
ISSUES SPFISH
HOME1 Route 3, Box 255
 Cherryville, NC 28021
LUPDATE 920609
UPDATE BY CT01
GENERAL

PRIV COMM . 3/92 Added per GB.

 . He was the winner of the fishing tournament in 1991.
 . He helped GB get a hook out from his finger. GB invited them
 to motorcade and tour AirForceOne.
 . 7/92 Cherryville designated the 4th as Guy Eaker Day.

CONTACT . 3/7/92 Fished w/GB in Pintlala fishing tournament. They were
 partners.

92 JUN 18 AM 9:09

RT. ONE, BOX 527
PINTLALA, ALABAMA 36043

RAY SCOTT

June 1, 1992

Mr. Don Rhodes
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Don,

I know how precious the President's time is. I would appreciate it if you could ask someone to write a letter from the President to Guy Eaker. Guy is one of the two fellows (the other was Charlie Ingram of Tennessee) who were the President's fishing partners at the recent Eagles of Angling tournament.

They had a great day of fishing and caught some great bass. The good fishing was only exceeded by the splendid fellowship shared by all the participants.

The President had the misfortune of sticking a sharp hook deep into this finger while removing a lure from a bass he had just caught. Rather than wait for the President's physician who was only a few feet away in an attending boat, the President insisted that Guy push the hook on through his finger and then snap off the point and barb. Other than a little blood on the boat floor, the fishing never ceased!

Immediately following our tournament weigh-in, the President was gracious enough to invite Guy and his lovely wife, Pat, along with Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Ingram, to ride to the airport with him in the limousine, and to tour Air Force One - a thrill they will never forget.

Guy Eaker is a B.A.S.S. fisherman from Cherryville, North Carolina. Cherryville is dedicating the 4th of July as Guy Eaker Day, and he is being honored with a myriad of events. I am to be a speaker at the recognition ceremony.

If you can address the President's letter to Guy at Route Three, Box 255, Cherryville, N.C. 28021 - but mail it to me for special presentation on the 4th, I think it would mean so much to Guy and his admirers. I know it would be appreciated by me!

Handwritten:
~~July file~~
P.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Outline	Re: Meeting with Former French Finance Minister Edouard Balladur [originally closed as 01b]. (2 pp.)	6/1/92	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 1, 1992 [3]

Date Closed: 9/9/2019	OA/ID Number: 90684-005
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]	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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) 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]

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POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
FRENCH OPPOSITION LEADER EDOUARD BALLADUR

- I want to hear your views on developments in Europe and France. Maybe we could start with European unity. You have just had a parliamentary debate on the Maastricht treaty.

U.S. PRESENCE IN EUROPE

- You have no doubt seen the press articles about U.S.-French differences, especially on European defense.
- There is no denying that we have differences of approach. I hope we can work through them in the months ahead.
- I want to share our thoughts on the U.S. presence in Europe.
- We hear from our European allies, including France, and from our new friends in the East that it is important for us to maintain a sizable troop presence.
- We agree. But we would not be making such an effort to maintain our troop levels, even in an election year, if the Europeans were not telling us they want it. It is no more important for us to retain our presence in Europe than it is for you Europeans.
- If Europe is serious about maintaining a U.S. presence, you must help create the conditions that allow us to stay.
- NATO is the only way we can justify our continued engagement. This means that NATO must have a military and political role relevant to the post-Soviet era. It must have its role in the creation of a broader European security order. And the Alliance cannot be seen to be undermined by the emergence of a European security identity.

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By MC NARA, Date 7/16/21

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- I fully support the emergence of European unity and a European security identity, but we must not undermine our Alliance in the process.
- This is the our basic concern with the Franco-German corps
 - that it would appear to be an alternative to NATO, rather than a complementary force.

GATT

- Jacques Delors and I had a good meeting in April on GATT. I told him clearly that I am committed to continue working hard to bridge US-EC differences on agriculture as long as it takes. Our ministers had a good follow-up meeting last week.
- I will not be put off by the approach of our elections. These trade talks are just too important for both of our peoples and for the world trading system. The United States and Europe must move together to conclude the Round.

YUGOSLAVIA

- It was our concern with the carnage and suffering in Bosnia and the renewed violence in Croatia that led us to push so hard for UN sanctions on Serbia.
- This should send a clear message to Milosevic. But the immediate task is to ensure that the full force of the UN's decision is felt by Serbia's leadership.

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PARTICIPANTS

U.S.

The President
James A. Baker III, Secretary of State
Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs
Tony Wayne, Director, Western European Affairs, NSC Staff

FRENCH

Edouard Balladur, RPR National Assembly Deputy
Nicolas Bazire, Chief of Staff
Pierre Lellouche, Foreign Policy Advisor to RPR President Chirac

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01d]. (2 pp.)	5/26/92	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 1, 1992 [3]

Date Closed: 9/9/2019	OA/ID Number: 90684-005
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- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

politics
✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1992

Dear Earle:

I received your fax, written from the heart.

These are very difficult days. Ross Perot is on a rocket, saying nothing, criticizing me and tapping into the anti-incumbent, anti-Washington theme.

I do not share your view about the campaign; though I do think we have to tighten up the coordination between the staff here and the campaign. Steps have already been taken to do that.

Jim Baker is doing a superb job in our area of true and lasting strength.

The Economy is recovering and eventually that will help a lot.

A statistic -- the economy grew at 2.4 percent in the first quarter and, yet, according to polls, 70 percent of the people still think it is getting worse. There is a lag that will be corrected and the correction will help us.

Keep the suggestions coming, old friend. Love to you and Dottie.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. Earle M. Craig, Jr.
P.O. Box 1351
Midland, Texas 79702-1351

*no
for
friend*

TAN

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Elsie Walker Kilborne
609 Essex Avenue
Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072



THE PRESIDENT

6-1-92

Dear Dolly - (Elsie)
I'll talk to Brent
on your heart rending
letter, and I'll get
back to you - Hastily - Lovingly
GB

JAN'S

DATE:

June 1 92

DAILY NEWS CLIPS

The Washinton Post

The Washington Times

The Wall Street Journal

USA Today

The New York Times

Office of Media Affairs

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Bush's Troubles Spurring Talk Of a Shake-Up

Continuing Political Woes
Heighten Speculation;
President Denies Reports

By JOHN HARWOOD
And GERALD F. SEIB

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—President Bush's continuing political difficulties have triggered widespread dismay and backbiting among Republicans here and across the country, heightening speculation about staff shake-ups at the White House and the re-election campaign organization.

Complaints about Mr. Bush's plight by senior administration and campaign aides range from the lack of a consistent campaign message to the president's inability to command public attention amid businessman Ross Perot's insurgent candidacy. They gained momentum over the weekend through press reports of a rumored shift in which Secretary of State James Baker, who engineered Mr. Bush's successful 1988 campaign, could replace Chief of Staff Samuel Skinner and oversee the president's re-election effort.

Mr. Bush publicly denied the reports over the weekend, and senior officials maintain that such a shift is highly unlikely. "There is no basis" to speculation about Mr. Baker's replacing Mr. Skinner, insisted campaign Chairman Robert Teeter, who said he spoke to the president "at length" yesterday.

Still, the speculation is a symptom of concern that Mr. Bush has squandered his political advantages and stands in jeopardy of defeat this fall. For months, the president and his aides have blamed the recession for his plummeting poll ratings, but now Mr. Bush has fallen behind Mr. Perot in some surveys despite clear signs of economic recovery.

Several of Mr. Bush's friends, campaign advisers and other Republican strategists said in recent days that Mr. Skinner has failed to provide firm direction or to follow through on various administration initiatives in his six months on the job. For their part, some White House aides have complained that the campaign organization hasn't settled on a re-election strategy. In particular, said one senior official, the cautious Mr. Teeter has shied from confrontation with congressional Democrats for fear that voters will object to bickering between the White House and Capitol Hill.

After informing Mr. Bush of his own unhappiness in a private meeting last week, the campaign's general chairman, Robert Mosbacher, fielded complaints about the president's predicament at a regional gathering of GOP officials in Denver.

Such problems have led many Republicans to wish for the return to the White House of Mr. Baker, who had successful stints as President Reagan's chief of staff and as head of Mr. Bush's 1988 campaign. "That would be the ideal thing," said Florida GOP Chairman Van Poole, who maintained that it's "way early" for Republicans to panic and, like Mr. Teeter, predicted that Mr. Perot's campaign will lose steam as it comes into focus.

Mr. Baker already is indirectly involved in the Bush re-election effort through regular private telephone conversations with the president, his friend of three decades. Aides said the two men sometimes talk as often as five or six times a day, and Baker aides acknowledge that re-election issues sometimes arise.

But associates of Mr. Baker said that by the end of last week, he hadn't been approached by Mr. Bush to take on any

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Bush's Troubles Spur Talk of a Shake-Up At the White House

Continued From Page A3
more formal campaign role. And Mr. Baker has made it clear to associates that he would prefer to remain in his job running foreign policy and maintain his role of informal presidential confidant.

Aides said the secretary is far more reluctant to assume a formal campaign position now than in 1988, when he grudgingly left his job as Treasury secretary to take over the Bush campaign. Moreover, Mr. Bush may be reluctant to leave the impression that his political success depends on Mr. Baker.

Short of the president's replacing Mr. Skinner with Mr. Baker, some Republicans have speculated that Mr. Skinner's deputy Henson Moore might be moved aside in favor of Robert Zoellick. But Mr. Zoellick hasn't been directly offered any White House or campaign job, and hasn't expressed any desire to leave his current job as Mr. Baker's counselor and undersecretary of state for economic affairs.

Like Mr. Baker, Mr. Zoellick joined the Bush campaign in 1988 from a senior Treasury Department job, making the move reluctantly and only to accompany Mr. Baker. In any case, Messrs. Baker and Zoellick will play more prominent parts in Mr. Bush's activities through their roles in the environmental summit this week and the economic summit of industrialized nations in July.

Some Republicans have also speculated about an expanded White House role for Robert Grady, the chief deputy to Budget Director Richard Darman. One senior official said yesterday that Mr. Skinner was looking around for ways to improve his operation, and will begin this week by shifting the schedule of meetings between top White House and campaign aides.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Renewed Defense of the Embattled C-17 Is Slated on Capitol Hill by McDonnell

By JEFF COLE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

McDonnell Douglas Corp. plans this week to take a reinvigorated defense of its embattled C-17 Air Force transport to Washington, where the company will warn that any further government stretching of production would add at least another \$1.6 billion to costs.

David Swain, the executive vice president overseeing military transport programs for the St. Louis-based aerospace company, wouldn't give details of plans for presenting the company position. But he said he would meet beginning tomorrow with "anyone who will listen" in Congress, and in other forums, to make the case that widespread criticism has exaggerated the C-17 program's difficulties and that another big funding cut will drive up costs needlessly.

"I am concerned that if stretchouts continue, the program presents a disadvantage to taxpayers," Mr. Swain said in an interview. He added that he believes continued unjustified criticism and cutbacks could slowly kill or cut short the \$35.8 billion program, which calls for a total of 120 transport planes. "I am worried about that spiraling effect," he said.

Heavy Criticism Cited

The program, designed to simplify the shuttling of troops and equipment to battle zones, has come under heavy fire from congressional critics in light of development problems and a Pentagon investigation into alleged funding improprieties. The latter charges focus on whether McDonnell Douglas was improperly advanced more than \$200 million in progress payments in late 1990 to ease the company's financial straits. McDonnell Douglas maintains that there wasn't impropriety.

Overruns have pushed the cost of development, through the first six transports, to \$7.39 billion. Some Air Force estimates suggest the cost could rise further. The company, which has to cover any added cost beyond the original fixed-price ceiling of \$6.6 billion, has said costs won't rise. Mr. Swain described costs as "right on target" for a second production lot of four aircraft for \$1.1 billion, with a profit margin of 8% to 10% of sales expected for those and all remaining planes.

Nonetheless, company hopes of proceeding to full-rate annual production of 18 aircraft are facing growing resistance from critics, some of whom want to scuttle the C-17 program. A seeming reluctance by the Air Force to firmly defend the program in public also has raised doubts about its support.

Production Efficiency Lost

McDonnell Douglas says a funding slowdown last year added six months to the delivery timetable for the first 50 aircraft, and tacked on \$1.1 billion in costs for the larger program due to lost production efficiency. A House Armed Services Committee fiscal 1993 budget proposal would add seven more months to the schedule, with an extra cost that Mr. Swain said would range between \$1.6 billion and \$1.8 billion. Other House and Senate committees will debate funding this month.

McDonnell Douglas officials allow that corporate reorganizations ran up expenses early in development of the technologically complex transport, partly by dislocating large numbers of workers. However, Mr. Swain and other managers also point to cost problems caused by years of funding delays in the 1980s, and more than \$1.7 billion in funding shortages during the past three years.

Critics have singled out various missteps in development, including problems with riveting, fuel leaks, software, and deficient parts. But Mr. Swain said that, compared with other air-transport programs, the C-17 is neither terribly troubled nor a stellar performer. Rather, he said, it is "about middle-of-the-road in terms of problems." He added that software problems with 44 onboard computers have been overstated, and that riveting work never was substandard.

Some deficient materials were replaced early in testing, Mr. Swain said, while a low resistance to engine heat that was discovered in some wing parts is being corrected with improved materials. He said that improper trimming by subcontractor Grumman Corp. led to inspections that found three potentially troublesome cuts on each of two production C-17s. The added \$20 million in costs, including those

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McDonnell Douglas Renews C-17 Defense On Hill This Week

Continued From Page A3

for test delays, will be borne by Grumman, of Bethpage, N.Y., Mr. Swain said.

"Fuel leaks probably have been the most aggravating problem," he said, noting that three leaks were found on "T-1," the initial test aircraft, at an engine pylon and along other edges of fuel tanks in the wings. Changes in training, inspection and production have led to "substantial improvement" in dealing with those problems, and have tacked on less than \$5 million in overall costs, Mr. Swain added.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Bush's Handling of Haitians Highlights Contradictions in U.S. Refugee Policy

WASHINGTON INSIGHT

By ROBERT S. GREENBERGER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — President Bush's treatment of Haitians fleeing their nation highlights glaring inconsistencies in U.S. refugee policy. It also sets a woeful precedent that could prompt other countries to curtail assistance to refugees.

In turning away boatloads of Haitians without screening them, the U.S. is violating the spirit, if not the letter, of a 1951 United Nations convention against such a practice, experts say. The State Department claims that the U.S. technically is in compliance because it is turning the Haitians away before they reach U.S. territory. "The obligation not to repatriate refugees against their will does not apply until an individual has entered U.S. territory," the department says.

But the U.S. never made that narrow distinction when, for a decade, it urged other nations to rescue Vietnamese boat-people fleeing communism.

Many other nations are closely watching the U.S. behavior. "We can see country after country saying, 'If the U.S. is too crowded, we're not going to take people in either; if the U.S. is inconsistent, we will be, too,'" says Susan Forbes Martin, a senior associate at the Refugee Policy Group, a private research organization. "There will be chaos, and the U.S. is leading the way."

The U.S. once found it relatively easy to determine who qualified as a refugee—the definition usually applied to those escaping communist persecution. But in the post-Cold War era, reawakened ethnic and national flare-ups are creating massive movements of victims who don't fit the old definition.

"Now we have incredible problems trying to figure out who is a refugee, and the U.S. has lost its credibility as an objective actor," Ms. Martin says.

While the U.S. is summarily turning away Haitians trying to reach the U.S., the State Department has been exerting subtle pressure on the Immigration and Naturalization Service to hold down the number of Haitians who are permitted to seek political asylum, according to one official.

Only about 30% of the 34,000 Haitians rescued by the U.S. since last September have been allowed, after an initial interview, to pursue asylum claims. The U.S. official says that State Department officials complain at interdepartmental meetings that the high numbers "greatly complicate the policy resolution," according to the official.

A U.S. law defines a political refugee as someone with "a well-founded fear of persecution." President Bush claims that

most of the fleeing Haitians are economic migrants. At best, that oversimplifies matters: The surge in Haitian refugees coincides with a September coup that overturned their country's elected government, a resulting increase in violence, and a U.S.-supported embargo designed to force out the military rulers.

Haiti isn't the only case marked by inconsistencies in U.S. policy. Last month, a group of U.S. lawmakers asked Attorney General William Barr to grant "temporary protected status" to hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans believed to be here. Guatemala is embroiled in the only remaining civil war in Central America, and many of those who fled are afraid to go home. According to the private Guatemalan Human Rights Commission, 1,029 people have been executed there without legal trials, and 194 have disappeared since January 1991. Of those who disappeared, 98 have been found dead.

The U.S. lawmakers' request was prompted by a recent Supreme Court decision that upheld a ruling denying a Guatemalan asylum here because he hadn't been a political activist in his native country. "It demonstrates a lack of willingness by the Supreme Court to aggressively or adequately review decisions by the Immigration Service," says Lucas Guttentag, director of the immigration-rights project at the American Civil Liberties Union.

Many other Guatemalan exiles fear that they wouldn't be granted asylum either. Since many of them are here illegally, they are afraid to report crimes against themselves and can't find temporary work.

Nevertheless, an official said the administration is unlikely to grant them the special temporary immigration status. But in stark contrast, President Bush decided two weeks ago to allow about 200,000 Salvadorans to remain here for another year under temporary protected status — even though El Salvador's long-running civil war ended in January. Hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans also are permitted to remain here — with the U.S. essentially ignoring them — even though that country now has a democratically elected government.

In both cases, the decisions have little to do with overall refugee policy and more to do with helping friendly governments in El Salvador and Nicaragua that would be overwhelmed by a flood of returning citizens.

But the U.S. doesn't show the same kind of flexibility toward Haitians. "We set the tone," notes Doris Meissner, a former Immigration official now at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "If we can act this way, what can you expect of very poor countries or those with no humanitarian tradition at all?"

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

U.S. Nears Pact With Canada, Mexico On Content Rules Covering New Autos

By ROSANNA TAMBURRI

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

OTTAWA—The U.S., Canada and Mexico are close to reaching an automotive trade accord that would impose tougher North American content rules on new cars that are traded duty-free.

The accord would be a cornerstone of a proposed North American free-trade agreement that is nearing the final phase of negotiation. The proposed changes involve billions of dollars of trade between Canada and the U.S. Canada exports to the U.S. about 33 billion Canadian dollars (US\$27.4 billion) in automotive products a year, or about 30% of its total exports to the U.S. It imports about C\$23 billion from the U.S.

Industry and government officials said most of the key provisions of the auto arrangement have now been worked out, except the exact percentage of North American content that will be required in vehicles to allow them to be shipped duty-free within the continent.

A senior Canadian official predicted the percentage will be more than the current level of 50%, but he said the actual figure will likely be set only in the final phase of the free-trade negotiations.

U.S. and Canadian auto parts manufacturers have been pressing for a North American content requirement as high as 75% to recapture business from Japanese companies that supply Japanese auto plants in Canada and the U.S.

Under the existing U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement, 50% of a vehicle's production costs must be incurred in North America to be free from duties in cross-border trade.

Canadian and U.S. auto parts manufacturers have estimated that a 10-percent-

age-point increase in the content requirement would increase North American parts production by more than \$1 billion a year and would create as many as 12,900 new jobs.

The Canadian government has resisted any sharp rise in the North American content requirement because of concern that it might discourage Japanese auto production in Canada. Japanese-owned plants in Canada account for about 17% of the country's auto production.

A higher content requirement might prompt some of them to shift their operations to the U.S., said David Worts, managing director of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association of Canada, an industry group.

Yet, the Canadian government appears prepared to agree to a higher content requirement in return for concessions including new and more precise rules for determining the national origin of cars and auto components. Canada blames ambiguities in the current formula for a U.S.-Canada dispute over the amount of North American content in Honda Motor Co. Civics produced at Alliston, Ontario.

In the Honda dispute, the U.S. Commerce Department ruled that the Civics lacked the 50% content requirement to qualify for duty-free status. Honda maintains that the North American content is more than 60%.

The proposed formula is "much clearer" and should ensure that disputes like Honda don't arise again, the Canadian trade official said. It will specify the costs that don't qualify as North American content, such as certain interest charges and shipping costs.

Another key aspect of the auto accord will be a phase-out of Mexico's tough import restrictions on foreign cars and parts. Industry officials say Mexico has agreed to lift the restrictions over 10 years, first for those companies currently operating in Mexico, including Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp., Chrysler Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Volkswagen AG. Canadian parts manufacturers are pressing for quicker access to the Mexican market.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

U.S. May Widen Anti-Drug Drive In the Caribbean

*Pentagon Would Supply Helicopters
To Combat Cocaine Traffickers*

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Bush administration is planning a controversial expansion of anti-drug operations abroad that includes deploying about a dozen Pentagon-supplied Black Hawk helicopters for strikes against cocaine traffickers in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, according to administration officials.

Classified plans approved by a National Security Council deputies committee within the last two weeks call for basing the Black Hawks in all three countries and using them to ferry teams of Drug Enforcement Administration agents and local anti-narcotics police on rapid response raids against clandestine landing strips and smuggling ships, the officials said.

The operations, estimated to cost \$30 million over the next two years, would begin this summer and involve scores of U.S. military pilots, State Department contractors and DEA agents in what some officials say represents a significant escalation of the U.S. drug war in the region.

Administration officials have argued that the operations are necessary because of a renewed surge in cocaine trafficking through the eastern Caribbean and Central America. In recent weeks, they said, the need for the operations has increased because the flow of refugees from Haiti has required the diversion of large numbers of Coast Guard ships and personnel to intercept them, creating gaps in U.S. anti-drug surveillance that are being exploited by the traffickers.

A senior administration official rejected suggestions that the NSC-approved plans represent a radical departure from existing U.S. drug operations. He said the planned escalation is a modest expansion of ongoing DEA raids in Guatemala and an extension to Jamaica and the Dominican Republic of an existing joint DEA-DOD operation in the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands. "What we're doing is tweaking up the system to respond to the traffickers," the official said.

But the plans have provoked debate among administration anti-drug agencies, with some officials warning that the operations could cause political problems in the region. The State Department has also raised concerns about the escalation in Guatemala, arguing that it will increase the U.S. presence in a country with a simmering guerrilla war whose military has been branded one of the worst human rights violators in the hemisphere.

See DRUGS, A4, Col. 1

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The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

U.S. Plans to Escalate Drug Fight in Caribbean

DRUGS, From A1

Anti-narcotics sources said the plans originated with DEA chief Robert C. Bonner earlier this year, and were approved by Attorney General William P. Barr and later by Defense Secretary Richard B. Cheney and CIA Director Robert M. Gates with little involvement of other agencies responsible for drug interdiction. Bonner's initial plans involved the introduction of DEA agents into far more countries, but the plans have since been scaled back, one anti-narcotics official said.

Although planning has been underway for the past six months, some key details are still being debated and U.S. officials have yet to consult with any of the three governments where the anti-drug strikes are to be launched. But the senior administration official said the plans had been approved "in principle" and the consultations will take place shortly.

While there may be a brief political backlash, the administration expects all governments to ap-

prove, paving the way for initial raids in July, the official said.

The initial target proposed by the DEA is Guatemala, a burgeoning transit country for the cocaine trade. Last year, alarmed over the growth of drug trafficking through the country, the U.S. anti-drug agency began sending small teams

Some officials say political problems could arise.

of armed agents there to work with local anti-narcotics police and Guatemalan army intelligence. Code-named Operation Cadence and supported by three Bell helicopters, the Guatemalan program was patterned after similar paramilitary operations begun by the DEA in Peru and Bolivia four years ago.

The new NSC-approved operation would expand Cadence as part of a long-range plan to turn it into a

regional program that would also involve raids in El Salvador, Honduras and Belize, the senior administration official said.

The first step involves transferring the three helicopters in Guatemala to Colombia, where they will be used to eradicate that country's growing opium poppy crop. Those aircraft will be replaced initially by three Black Hawks—bigger and faster aircraft that will give DEA greater ability to respond to suspected drug flights—and two more will be added later.

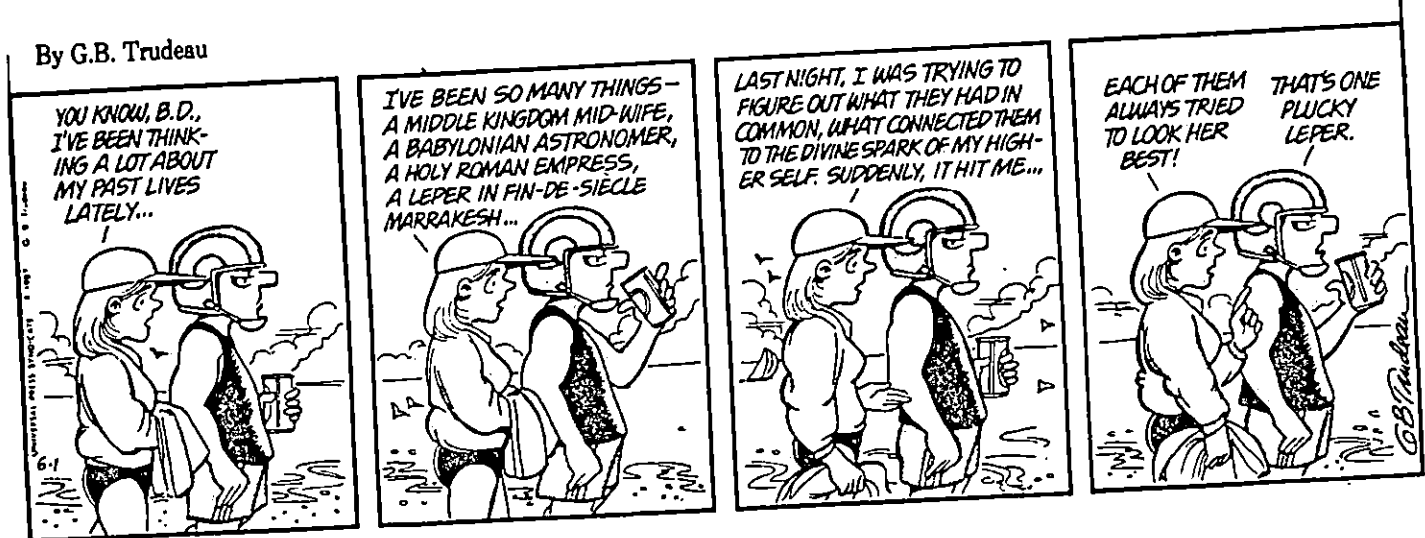
Although precise numbers are not yet clear, the actual number of DEA agents assigned to Cadence—currently about a half dozen—will initially increase only slightly and probably be fewer than a dozen, officials said. But the introduction of the Black Hawks will require greater security and perhaps 20 to 30 additional State Department contractors—pilots and maintenance personnel—increasing U.S. exposure in that country. The U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City also has expressed concerns that DEA's long-range plans will turn that country into a regional base for anti-drug operations throughout Central America.

The plans for the Caribbean involve expanding an existing program, known as OPBAT in the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos, to the Dominican Republic and Jamaica—two countries that have not previously been identified as major transit countries for the cocaine trade. Under the plans, six Black Hawks from the U.S. Forces Command in Fort McPherson, Ga., will be transferred to the two Caribbean countries supported by 40 to 50 military pilots and other personnel. Another three Black Hawks will be transferred to Puerto Rico, an island that has become a top target for the traffickers in recent years.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

By G.B. Trudeau



The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Greek Americans Protest New Republic's Use of 'Macedonia'

By Sandra Evans
Washington Post Staff Writer

Tens of thousands of Greek Americans came to Washington from across the country yesterday to protest the use of the name Macedonia by one of the new republics that have broken away from Yugoslavia.

Macedonia was the home of Alexander the Great and Aristotle, said protesters, who warned that using the name for the republic, whose population is mostly Slavic and Albanian, would destabilize the region and raise concerns about the new country's designs on Greek territory.

The name Macedonia had been used for part of Yugoslavia since

the mid-1940s, angering Greeks who said it indicated expansionist designs on Greek Macedonia.

"It's like Cuba changing its name to Florida and then saying Florida is ours," said George Katsiaunis, 32, a bank vice president, who came from New York for the rally.

Protesters demanded that President Bush refuse to recognize the republic if it continues to call itself Macedonia. They want the new country to call itself the Republic of Skopje, after its capital city.

The Bush administration has recognized all of the breakaway republics except Macedonia, withholding support while it considers Greek concerns.

The crowd—estimated at 20,000 by U.S. Park Police and at more than

50,000 by organizers—rallied at the Ellipse, marched for several blocks downtown and protested for about an hour in front of the White House.

The Rev. Paul Stratigeas, of St. Markella's Cathedral in New York, said, "The Greek people have made a resolve. We will not accept this."

Organizers said they brought in nearly 400 busloads of people from across the country for the rally, and Greek Orthodox Archbishop Iakovos, leader of the church in North and South America, hailed "an enthusiasm without precedent."

Many of the protesters were first- and second-generation Greek Americans, a large number from the New York area, but they said that people from as far away as Alaska came to the rally yesterday.

The historical region of Macedonia was divided in 1913, with about half going to Greece, more than a third to Serbia, which later became part of Yugoslavia, and the rest split between Albania and Bulgaria.

Several members of Congress have called on Bush not to recognize Macedonia by that name. Sens. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) urged colleagues to sign a letter to Bush calling on him to withhold recognition.

"Hasty recognition of the controversial new republic on Greece's northern border will further destabilize this volatile region, surely causing a political crisis in Greece," they wrote, urging the president to preserve the longstanding relations the United States has with Greece.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

AROUND THE WORLD

Human Rights Group Says China Tortures Political Prisoners

BEIJING—Participants in China's 1989 democracy movement have been tortured, held in solitary confinement and committed to mental institutions, Asia Watch reported yesterday.

The New York-based human rights organization released a 180-page profile of dissent and repression in the central Chinese province of Hunan, scene of some of the largest pro-democracy protests outside Beijing in 1989. It said more than 1,000 people were detained in Hunan during and after the protests, and that at least 151 are still in jails or labor camps.

There was no immediate comment from the government. Chinese officials have said that most prisoners are treated well and that only isolated instances of torture occur. But they have refused to let international human rights groups visit political prisoners or see jails other than a few model facilities.

The report was based largely on an account by the leader of Hunan's student protesters, Tang Boqiao, who was jailed for more than a year and then fled China, reaching the United States in April. Asia Watch said it corroborated and supplemented Tang's account through other sources, many still in Hunan.

Riots Reported in Iranian City

■ TEHRAN, Iran—Riot-hit areas of the Iranian city of Mashhad were sealed off after hundreds of people were rounded up following bloody street protests Saturday.

Interior Minister Abdullah Nouri said authorities had been lenient in the past but now would deal harshly and decisively with rioters. Mashhad residents said up to six people were believed killed in the unrest.

The governor of Khorasan Province, where Mashhad is located, declared at a rally that more than 300 people had been arrested.

The rioters, who according to reports in Iran were protesting government moves to evict squatters, burned buses, wrecked banks and looted government buildings.

Kuwait Expels Reuter Reporter

■ KUWAIT—Kuwait expelled a Reuter correspondent, the first foreign reporter to be ordered out of the emirate since its liberation from Iraqi occupation in February 1991.

Correspondent Diana Abdallah, 32, a Lebanese, was served with a deportation order over a story erroneously linking Kuwait's emir to the defeated side in last Monday's Kuwait Chamber of Commerce leadership elections, widely seen as a dry run for parliamentary polls in October. Reuter corrected the report and apologized to the government.

Reuter Editor-in-Chief Mark Wood urged Kuwaiti authorities to reconsider the expulsion.

Israeli Aircraft Bomb Sites in Lebanon

■ BAALBEK, Lebanon—Israeli aircraft blasted a Hezbollah guerrilla base near the Syrian border and rocketed the houses of two officials of the Shiite Muslim group in southern Lebanon, police said. Three civilians were wounded, they said.

Lebanese Labor Minister Abdullah Amin said the United States bears responsibility for the latest Israeli "aggressions," and he urged it and the United Nations "to take immediate action to restrain Israel."

Meanwhile, Israeli troops and allied Lebanese militiamen renewed shelling of Shiite villages within the U.N. peace-keeping zone in southern Lebanon, a U.N. source said. Three houses and a hospital were damaged, but no casualties were reported.

From news services

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

At Earth Summit, South Aims to Send Bill North

Developing Nations, Putting Priority on Growth, Say Cleanup Is Possible—for a Price

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Foreign Service

BUENOS AIRES—The developing world wants essentially two things from Wednesday's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro—money and technology—but is not thought likely to get very much of either, at least in the short run.

Because of that outlook, even optimistic officials of developing countries have begun to lower their expectations, now describing the conference as just the first step in what they hope will be a long process.

Some see pitfalls even if that process eventually leads to a significant transfer of resources and know-how from the industrialized North to the underdeveloped South. They fear that aid will come with so many



EARTH
SUMMIT
SYMBOL

strings attached that, in the end, some governments may have trouble accepting it.

"They [developed countries] say, 'Yes, we are the major polluters, so we must pay. But now that we pay, we must dictate also,'" said Kamal Nath, India's minister of environment and forests. "That is the ridiculousness of it. I don't think you can shove the environment down anybody's throat."

The meeting in Rio, billed as the largest such gathering in history and expected to feature enough heads of state to create a gridlock of motorcades, is officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. But while the industrialized world sees the focus as primarily on the environment—a chance to do something about such potential

See DEVELOPMENT, A14, Col. 1

DEVELOPMENT, From A1

threats as global warming, for example—poor countries put the emphasis, as always, on the pressing need to develop.

"We don't yet have the big industries. We are lagging so far behind that we don't talk of industrial pollution," said Jessica Ocaya-Lakidi, permanent secretary at the Ugandan environment ministry. "Finance is the most important thing to us."

The conference comes as the world's wealth continues to concentrate in the hands of the rich. According to the U.N. Development Program, 23 percent of the world's people—mostly in the rich countries—receive 85 percent of its income. More than 1 billion people live on incomes of less than a dollar a day, and the gap between the haves and the have-nots is growing.

The number of have-nots continues to climb rapidly. Despite the efforts of some developing countries, such as China, to bring birthrates down, U.N. demographers expect global population to double to more than 10 billion by the middle of the next century. Most of the increase will come in the poorest countries of southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, where having many children is still seen as a kind of insurance policy against the brutish vagaries of life.

Population a Muted Issue

But although the population boom has an impact on the whole range of environmental concerns—carbon-dioxide emissions, deforestation, water pollution from fertilizer runoff and untreated sewage, rampant extinction of plant and animal species—the Rio summit is expected to skirt the people issue. The only mention in the declaration that Rio delegates are expected to approve is a vague call for nations to adopt "appropriate demographic policies."

Poor nations have watched as the eyes—and foreign-aid budgets—of the industrialized countries turn to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Democracy and free-market reforms have swept South America and are now making gains in Africa and parts of Asia, but economic growth in these regions generally has been sluggish.

Against this backdrop, developing nations have come to see the environment as a marquee issue with the potential for drawing new attention—and new funds.

(cont.)
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MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Developing World Seeks Industrial Aid on Environment

Summit host Brazil, for example, is home to the world's largest tropical rain forest and a disproportionate share of its animal and plant species. "Brazil would really like a

little more consideration," said Maria de Lourdes Davis de Freitas, international affairs director in the Brazilian environmental secretariat. "The international debt has to be relieved . . . and we have to have sufficient funds to make an [environmental] impact."

Said Okaya-Lakidi, the Ugandan official: "We have the wetlands. We have the forests we don't want to destroy. We have the fresh water we don't want to pollute. In the interest of everyone, we don't want to exploit it. But can someone please give us finances?"

"Give us the [financial] resources so we can leave intact the resources that we have. If we must survive for today, then we will destroy them—unless there is something else in place."

Maximo Kalaw Jr., a Manila-based ecologist who helped plan the parallel "Global Forum" of nongovernmental organizations that will also take place in Rio during the summit, said the disparities of wealth are such that more is spent on dieting in the United States than the Philippines budgets for health.

"We have 2.4 percent annual population growth, compared to 1.5 percent in the U.S.," he said. "But you consume 13 times more energy per capita and six times more food."

'Too Much of a Burden'

Kalaw said that in his view, the debt issue is critical. "The message is, if you cannot help us on debt, forget about the environmental conservation of our forests, because it is too much of a burden to handle," he said. With underdeveloped countries paying \$52 billion a year to service debt, Kalaw said, "there has to be some help to the South" on the terms as repayment drags on.

But the pre-summit posture of the industrialized world in general, and of the United States in particular, has been to shy away

from even the most tentative discussion of the kind of financial aid that developing nations would like to see.

Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello felt the chill months ago when he asked through the United Nations for \$1.5 billion to fund environmental programs, mostly involving the Amazon, and received \$53 million instead, with bilateral pledges from developed countries for perhaps \$200 million more.

U.N. officials have estimated that to fund the Earth Summit's goals would cost up to \$125 billion a year. But the expectation is that the industrialized countries will agree to annual funding of no more than \$6 billion—far less than the poor countries say they must have.

Technology transfer is another high item on the developing world's agenda. Countries like Brazil and India, for example, which have large industrial sectors, say they want help in developing expensive new technologies that fuel industry without spewing so much carbon dioxide into the air or that reduce the amount of raw sewage being dumped into rivers and coastal waters.

But the challenges and costs again are staggering. To take the example of Brazil, no large city in the country—notably neither Rio nor Sao Paulo, two of the largest urban centers in the world—has sewage treatment that comes anywhere near U.S. or European standards. Some industrial centers near Sao Paulo have been listed among the most polluted places on Earth.

Delegates to a pre-summit meeting in Nairobi spent hours haggling over another technology issue, this one overlapping the issue of biological diversity. The problem centers on natural resources used to produce life-saving drugs or other technological advances.

For example, the rosy periwinkle, a pink shrub found only in Madagascar, is used to

make drugs that have proved effective in fighting childhood leukemia and Hodgkins' disease. Western drug companies make millions from the plant, but the Africans receive very little.

Plant genes found in Africa also have been used to improve varieties of wheat, corn, rice and tomatoes. "Africa has received the least from its . . . immense genetic resources," said an editorial in Kenya's Nation newspaper.

Genetic Materials at Issue

"African countries are being ripped off left, right and center for their genetic materials," said Simon Lyster, international treaties officer for the World Wide Fund for Nature. The Bush administration, he said, was being "extremely obstructionist" on this issue and "does not want to affect the profitable biotechnology industries" in the United States.

A draft agreement slated for approval at the Rio summit is seen by some as recognizing the principle of compensating nations whose biological resources are used to produce new products, and it is unclear whether all of the industrialized nations will sign the pact.

Stripped bare, it would appear that the developing countries are offering a relatively straightforward bargain: Give us money, they say to the industrialized world, and we will protect the environmental resources you claim to value so highly.

But in the real world of subtlety, necessity and compromise, things are not so clear-cut. In the case of the Amazon, both sides claim to be for "sustainable development" that allows the rain forest to be used without being destroyed. In practice, however, this has been an elusive goal.

Despite studies indicating that a given plot of rain forest is worth more in the long run if the nuts, rubber, medicinal plants and

hardwoods it contains are carefully harvested—rather than torched to make pastureland for grazing cattle, for instance—it has proved difficult to make such "extractive" strategies economically viable.

Likewise, India and China, where hundreds of millions of people as yet have no refrigerators, are unlikely to spend scarce funds to build a more expensive refrigerator that works without chemicals that weaken the ozone layer.

Delegates from some developing countries are expected to make the case that the industrialized world should pay the difference between what it would have cost them to develop with old, polluting technologies and what it will cost to go "green."

Then there is the question of how financial assistance will be channeled to the developing nations. Many countries in the developing world would like to see aid provided through a new, no-strings-attached fund—perhaps under U.N. auspices—that they want to control and draw on as needed.

The United States and Japan would like to see conservation funds administered through existing multinational institutions like the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, where votes on policy are proportional to contributions. These lenders set conditions involving economic policy that some Third World governments will find hard to meet. Recently, moreover, the lenders have shown a new willingness to take factors like political pluralism and respect for human rights into account.

In addition, many developing nations see in the new environmental dialogue a potential threat to their sovereignty. At the Nairobi conference, the French delegation caused an uproar with a proposal to designate "lists" of conservation zones containing great biological diversity, with delegates from the developing world expressing concern that this was an attempt to put areas of sovereign territory somehow off-limits.

Brazil has been reluctant to enter so-called debt-for-nature swaps, in which foreign debt is written off in exchange for the debtor country adopting specific conservation projects. Many Brazilians, especially in the military, suspect that the industrialized world wants to "internationalize" the Amazon.

Some countries may be targeted for more specific pressure during the summit. Should Japan be held financially accountable for its rapacious appetite for tropical hardwoods, which contributes to deforestation in the Philippines, Brazil, Peru and elsewhere? Should the industrialized nations be asked to pay reparations, in effect, for their profligate carbon emissions?

In the end, say some observers, the reluctance of the industrialized world to accept limits on its own development and to embrace the idea of massive aid might end up giving Third World countries an excuse to avoid making hard choices.

"The governments of the South have basically said, 'Look, this is a problem you [developed countries] have created, so you decide what you want to do,'" said Anil Aggarwal, director of the Center for Science and the Environment in New Delhi. "If you have a treaty where the notion is basically not to accept hard obligations, then it's easy to also find a treaty that does not obligate the South."

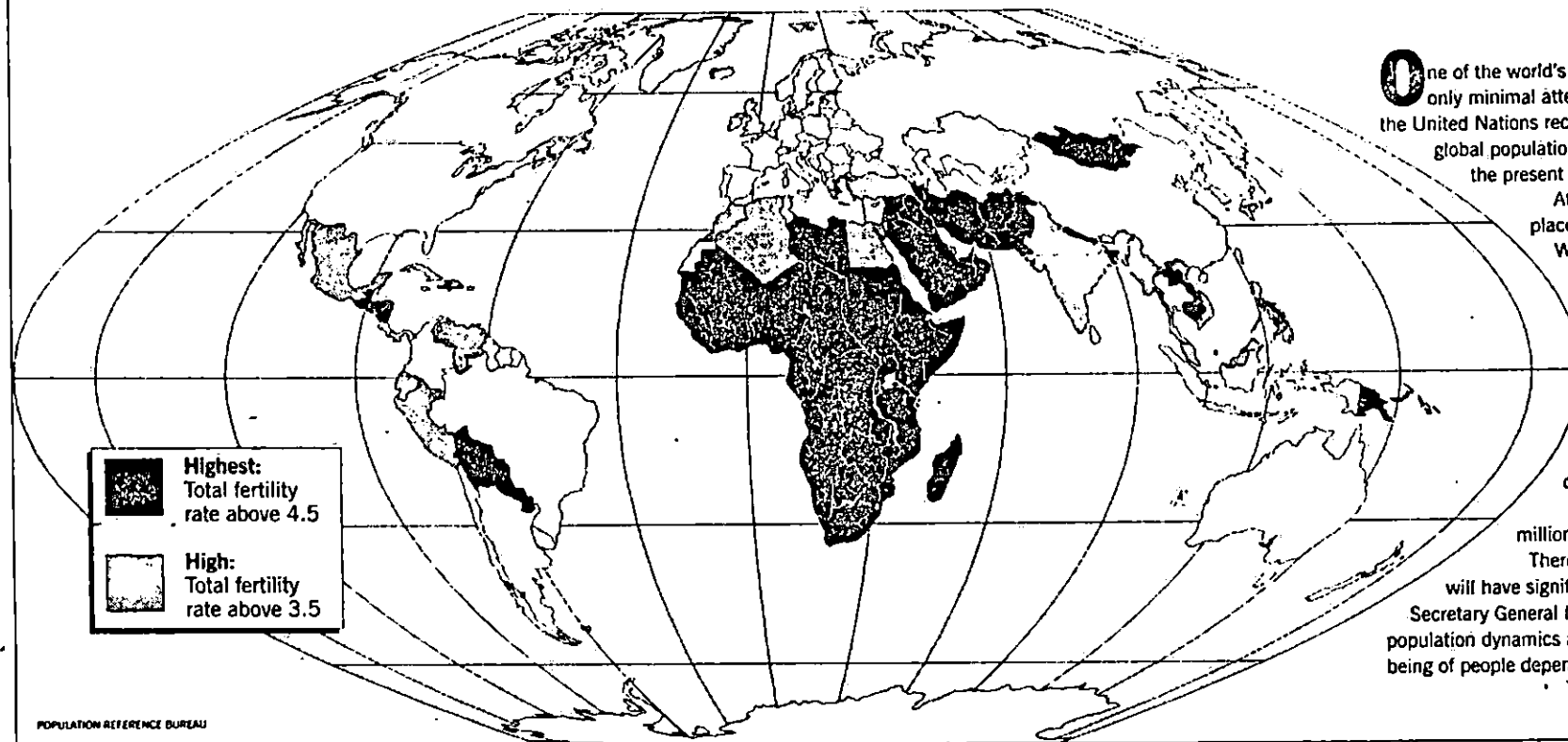
But the conference's Brazilian hosts say they believe just bringing everyone together to begin talking is a major accomplishment.

"I think that Brazil and every other country knows that the real importance is that this is the start of a process," said Davis de Freitas, the Brazilian environmental official. "What we need right now is a starting point."

Correspondents Keith B. Richburg in Nairobi, Steve Coll in New Delhi and William Branigin in Manila contributed to this report.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

WORLD POPULATION TRENDS



One of the world's most compelling environmental issues will receive only minimal attention at the Earth Summit: population growth. Yet the United Nations recently announced new projections indicating that global population will reach 11.6 billion by 2150—more than double the present figure of 5.4 billion.

At least 90 percent of that growth is expected to take place in the developing nations of the so-called Third World, where fertility rates (the number of children per mother) have been averaging around 4. By contrast, the average rate in developed countries is about 1.9 children per woman.

Every 60 seconds, according to the Population Reference Bureau, a nonprofit research organization in Washington, D.C., 236 children are born in less-developed countries and 74 persons die on average. In developed countries, the corresponding figures are 33 born and 22 dying.

At that rate, the world will add between 90 and 100 million people per year during the 1990s, PRB estimates.

There is little doubt that relentless increases in population will have significant effects on the environment. Earth Summit Secretary General Maurice Strong has said that "the relationship between population dynamics and the ecosystems on which the survival and well being of people depend is decisive in achieving sustainable development."

BY BRAD WYE — THE WASHINGTON POST

(1027)

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992



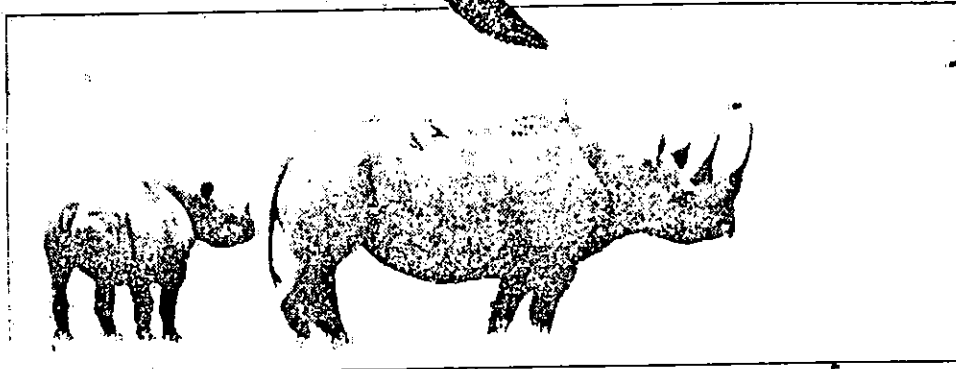
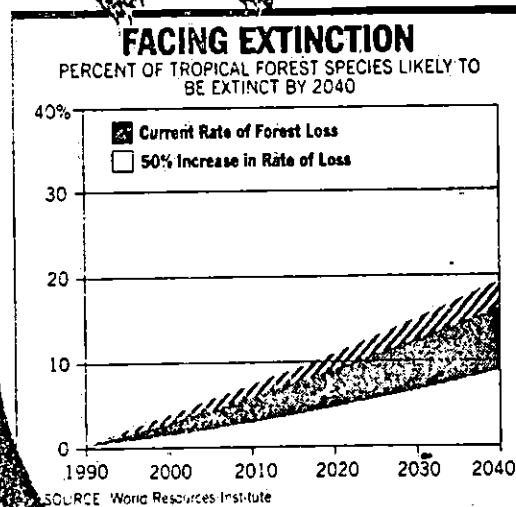
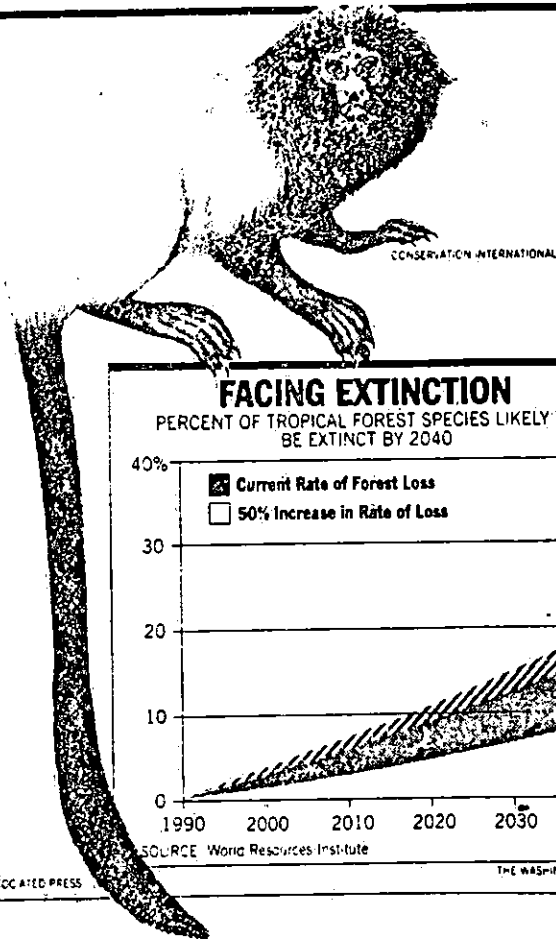
(cont.)

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

THE EARTH SUMMIT

Species at risk:
Among endangered creatures are the black-faced lion tamarin, right, and the black rhinoceros, below. The tamarin is found in South America. The rhino, native to Africa, is threatened not only by loss of its habitat but by being hunted for its horn, prized, among other things, for medicinal uses in the Orient.



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The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Saving Plant and Animal Life

Treaty on Biological Diversity Offers Possibility of Breakthrough

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Staff Writer

It's probably going to get second billing to global warming at the Earth Summit, but the treaty on biodiversity that will also be presented to heads of state in Rio de Janeiro represents at least the possibility of a breakthrough in international efforts to preserve Earth's rich but increasingly threatened variety of plant and animal life.

Late last Friday, the Bush administration announced that it would not sign the treaty, even though the draft version was considerably watered down during recent negotiations by representatives of 98 nations meeting in Nairobi.

On Saturday, President Bush told a group of California farmers that he made the decision because "We cannot permit the extreme in the environmental movement to shut down the United States."

U.S. officials were reportedly worried that the biodiversity treaty might result in stricter standards for U.S. regulations under such laws as the Endangered Species Act, viewed by many groups as inimical to economic growth and business activity. Another point of contention, observers said, was the issue of property rights to drugs and other substances derived from species—or even from the genes of species—found in various countries. Customarily, whatever company from whatever nation finds a way to exploit those materials makes all the profit. But treaty planners had considered provisions giving the originating country a "royalty" on any income derived from native material—a position the United States found objectionable.

Nonetheless, the Convention on Biological Diversity is viewed by conservationists as an important step toward cooperative efforts to catalogue the world's genetic resources, slow the disappearance of species, and make conservation of species and ecosystems an integral part of economic planning.

Long on generalities and short on specifics, the treaty will nonetheless require nations ratifying it to develop national strategies "for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity." Signers would also commit themselves to establishing systems of protected areas, to rehabilitate damaged ecosystems, to recover threatened species and to "integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making."

By agreement, the biodiversity treaty becomes effective once 30 nations agree to sign it, but it would be legally binding only on those nations that are signatories.

"It is really a potentially very powerful instrument," said Richard Mott, treaties officer for the World Wildlife Fund. "You have all the things you need to make a reality out of sustainable development" that marries the need for economic progress with the goal of preserving species.

Economic Implications

The somewhat abstract concept of biodiversity and its importance to humans is beginning to take hold among the general public, and the Rio conference will serve to highlight both the philosophical and practical aspects of preserving Earth's varied life forms. The treaty reflects the arguments of conservationists that preserving biodiversity is not only important in its own right, but has vital economic implications. Among them: What is the value of such medicinal materials as the promising anti-cancer drug taxol, derived from the bark of the Pacific yew tree, and how should the financial rewards of such materials be shared between drug makers and the species' native countries?

"The question that is becoming increasingly vital in dealing with the environment is, how much are we to value the remainder of life?" said Edward O. Wilson, a Harvard science professor and expert on biodiversity. "We have to address that question in a very serious manner because we are getting rid of a good deal of that life right now."

How much is disappearing? The short answer is nobody knows, because nobody knows how many species there are to begin with.

(Bush referred to this and similar uncertainties on Saturday when he said that the United States "cannot accept standards that are not based on the soundest of science.")

Scientists estimate that Earth contains between 10 million and 100 million individual species, of which only 1.4 million have been catalogued. Half or more of

the world's species are believed to exist in tropical rain forests, what Wilson calls the "central treasure house of the world's biodiversity."

During the 1980s, according to Wilson, about 1.8 percent of the world's rain forest was lost per year to deforestation, an area equal to the size of Florida. Wilson estimates that one half of 1 percent of the rain forest species are disappearing every year, as many as 50,000 species per year.

Combined with other impacts around the world, Wilson said, perhaps 20 percent of the world's existing species may be lost during the next three decades.

How much of a practical impact the biodiversity treaty will have in reversing that trend probably won't be known for years.

Absence of U.S. Support

And even if it is ratified by a large number of nations in Rio, many questions will remain. Among them: How effective can the treaty be without U.S. support? How will the billions of dollars needed to implement the treaty be collected and distributed? Will the treaty's concession to the primacy of economic development and the eradication of poverty in developing nations prove to be a major impediment to the goal of protecting biological diversity around the globe?

As with many such issues, the question of preserving biodiversity involves a considerable element of North-South feuding. Home to most of the world's species, developing nations also frequently cannot afford the luxury of such things as setting up wilderness preserves to protect them.

As a result, preliminary negotiations over the draft biodiversity treaty included a kind of circular argument: Developed nations wanted a strong commitment to protect animal and plant life from developing nations before agreeing to provide the necessary funding; but developing countries in turn wanted commitments on funding before agreeing to strong preservation actions.

In many ways, the draft treaty represents a victory for the developing world. Without specifying a mechanism, the treaty calls for industrialized countries to provide the funds for preservation efforts by less developed nations. It provides that developing nations that are most often the source of species with promising biotechnological and biomedical applications should share in the rewards of such research and development. And, it states that implementation of the treaty by developing nations will depend on the industrialized world making good on promises to pay the bill and to share biotechnology.

The administration had strongly opposed the treaty, and few observers had expected Bush to sign it.

E. U. Curtis Bohlen, assistant secretary of state for the environment, said the United States could not agree to sign the treaty because of lingering unanswered questions about financing the treaty's ambitious agenda, particularly whether funding would be managed by an existing international agency or a newly created one.

The articles on financing, Bohlen said, "are ambiguous and open to varying interpretations."

Despite current opposition, Bohlen said, if the financing mechanisms are worked out to the Bush administration's satisfaction at a later date, it is possible the United States would then sign the treaty.

Conservationists said last week that if the Bush administration failed to sign the treaty, it would not necessarily be fatal to environmental goals, because the United States could still continue to fund biodiversity projects without being a signatory.

But failure to sign, said John Fitzgerald of Defenders of Wildlife, would leave the United States looking like "the one-eyed cyclops of the Earth, with an eye for economics and no eye for the environment."

Perhaps in an attempt to mute such criticism, the Bush administration announced yesterday that the United States will increase international aid for forest conservation by \$100 million or more per year.

William K. Reilly, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said that Bush also will urge other nations to double their funding for forest projects in a speech scheduled for today at the Goddard Space Flight Center in suburban Maryland.

In a television interview, Reilly called the initiative a "major new thrust to increase protection of forests." Details of the proposal were not announced.

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(pic)

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Medical Journal Ads Called Misleading

Drug Claims Often Undocumented, Safety Data Omitted, Study Says

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Staff Writer

Researchers said most of the 109 advertisements for prescription drugs they examined in leading medical journals either lack so many facts or contain so much misleading information that if physicians relied on them alone they might not prescribe the drugs correctly.

According to a study released yesterday, which covered ads in 10 journals in 1990, "50 percent of the advertisements had little or no educational value" and "60 percent" were "poor or unacceptable in terms of scientific references."

"Misleading ads can have serious consequences because many doctors depend on medical journal advertising to a substantial extent to learn about the existence and uses of new drugs," said Michael Wilkes, who headed the study. While medical journals usually review scientific articles they publish for accuracy and adequacy, Wilkes said, they almost never do similar detailed reviews for drug ads.

The study found the ads often failed to document claims and did not provide information on safety and on side effects.

The study examined ads in such well-known publications as the New

England Journal of Medicine, the Annals of Surgery and the Journal of Family Practice and Pediatrics.

The study was performed by doctors at the University of California-Los Angeles and partially funded by the office of Health and Human Services Inspector General Richard P. Kussnerow. It was released simultaneously in slightly different versions by Kussnerow and in an article in the Annals of Internal Medicine, a professional journal, also found to contain objectionable ads.

The study did not identify any of the ads it found deficient but said it examined ads for well-known medical

See ADS, A4, Col. 4

Drug Advertisements in Medical Journals Often Misleading, Doctors' Study Says

ADS, From A1

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA) said in a statement: "We strongly object to the report's contention that FDA pharmaceutical advertising regulations go unheeded. . . . Prescription drug advertising is the most regulated form of advertising in the United States. FDA vigorously monitors this advertising and has adequate controls to question any journal advertisement given to doctors by other methods, such as representations from salesmen."

An FDA statement said that since 1990 there had been "stepped-up FDA attention to this matter and recent increased industry cooperation. Graham said the FDA also monitors drug information given to doctors by other methods, such as representations from salesmen."

The Kussnerow summary said: "Using criteria 'similar to those used for reviewing scientific articles, the reviewers would have rejected for publication 17 percent of the advertisements and would have required major revisions for another 24 percent' and minor revisions for another 26 percent."

"On average, the reviewers cited 4.3 examples of inadequate, misleading or inappropriate information per advertisement."

They contain information on side effects and contraindications.

"In our study," Wilkes said, "experts identified areas suggesting potential lack of compliance with FDA regulations in 92 percent of the advertisements."

The Kussnerow version of the report said that while the FDA has power to take both civil and criminal actions against advertisers violating its standards, until last year "it had not successfully prosecuted a violative drug advertiser in 23 years." However, it said, in 1991 FDA successfully filed injunction requests against ICN Corp. to prevent promotion of drugs for unapproved uses, and against Syntex Laboratories in connection with an anti-inflammatory drug, Naprosyn.

In fiscal 1991, the FDA issued notices of violations and warning letters on 217 drug ads, Kussnerow's report said.

The PMA called it "unfair to review 109 unidentified advertisements and claim that 92 percent of them, potentially, do not comply with FDA standards, thus impugning the reputation of the entire industry."

But he said the FDA "cannot and what is needed is self-policing and education by the drug industry itself."

Cheryl Graham, FDA acting director of drug advertising surveillance, said the FDA would have no objection if the drug industry, the

Wilkes said the judgments were based on standards that the FDA has set for advertising drugs to doctors. The standards say, for example, that the ads should not mislead and that or contraindications.

lacked information on side effects recipients, 38 percent lacked information on safety, and 28 percent most would be most appropriate lacked information on those who needed references, 40 percent drugs worked, 50 percent lacked lacked information on how well the

SENATE
Meets at 2 p.m.
Committee: Finance—9:30 a.m. Health for Families & the uninsured subc. Impact of Medicaid on child immunization, 215 Dirksen Office Bldg.
HOUSE
Meets at noon.
Committees: none.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

CAMPAIGN '92

In Los Angeles, a Referendum on the Riots

Tuesday's Voters to Decide Fate of Police Overhaul Initiative, Embattled District Attorney

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, May 31—Tuesday's election in this uneasy metropolis promises to be a political referendum on the recent riots. Voters will decide the fate of a bitterly contested police overhaul initiative and pass judgment on a district attorney who has been criticized for unsuccessfully prosecuting the white Los Angeles police officers who beat black motorist Rodney G. King.

Reaction to the riots also could determine the county supervisor in a district that includes much of devastated south-central Los Angeles and influence the vote on a judge who granted probation to an elderly Korean grocer who shot and killed a black teenager.

Former deputy secretary of state Warren Christopher said that the vote on the police initiative, which would strengthen civilian control over the embattled Los Angeles Police Department and limit the tenure of police chiefs, will be watched around the world.

"If it's passed, it will be a signal to the LAPD and incoming chief [Willie Williams] that there needs to be reform—that excessive force

and racism will be dealt with," said Christopher, who headed the commission that investigated the department after the King beating. "If it fails, it will be a signal that nothing needs to be changed, which will be harmful to the police force and the reputation of Los Angeles."

Two former police chiefs, Ed Davis and Tom Reddin, are featured in radio commercials favoring the initiative. The opposition is relying on a radio commercial by Charlton Heston, who says "political control of the LAPD" could mean a return to the "Chicago-style corruption" that once plagued Los Angeles.

In the district attorney's race, three well-financed lawyers are vying to oust eight-year incumbent Ira Reiner, claiming that he has politicized the office and bungled various high-profile prosecutions.

"I am accused of everything except having carnal knowledge with a barnyard animal," Reiner declared last Thursday in a debate with his rivals. They have attacked him for allegedly having an improper communication with the judge in a child molestation case, for taking contributions from a stockbroker with underworld ties and for lenient plea-bargaining.

But it is Reiner's prosecution of the four officers accused in the King

case that has caused the most criticism. Sterling Norris, a former deputy district attorney who boasts that he is the only candidate who has won death sentences for killers, said Reiner should have appealed an appellate court ruling that allowed the officers to be tried in the mostly white suburb of Simi Valley.

California law gave Reiner little ground for appeal. But Norris and two other candidates, Deputy District Attorney Gil Garcetti and Beverly Hills Mayor Robert Tannenbaum, a former New York prosecutor, say Reiner also erred in not calling King as a witness. Reiner says King was too intoxicated the night of his beating to identify the officers.

Norris, the only Republican in the field, has the endorsement of the Los Angeles Times in the nonpartisan race. Tannenbaum appears to be the best-financed candidate in a campaign being waged largely by radio and television commercials and mass mailings. A runoff will be held in November if no candidate receives a majority.

A runoff also may be needed to determine if Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Joyce A. Karlin will remain on the bench. She has been a target of the black community for granting probation to

grocer Soon Ja Du, who shot and killed Latasha Harlins, 15, in a struggle over a bottle of orange juice. Harlins's name was invoked by some of the rioters who looted and burned Korean-owned stores last month.

Karlin has said that she granted probation because Du had no prior record and was "brutally attacked" and injured while in jail awaiting bail.

Opposing Karlin are Deputy Attorney General Bob Henry, family lawyer Thomasina Reed and personal injury lawyer Donald Barnett.

The county bar association's judicial evaluation committee found Henry the only "qualified" challenger, which is how it also rated Karlin, withholding the "well qualified" rating it usually gives incumbents.

Karlin's district includes the entire 4,083 square miles of Los Angeles County, which has a population of 9 million. But only 1.2 million people voted in the 1990 primary and nearly three-fourths of them did not bother with the judicial races.

Nearly 2 million people live in the 2nd Supervisorial District in the central and western areas of the county, where two blacks, State Sen. Diane Watson and Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, a former U.S.

House member, are considered the front-runners among 11 candidates.

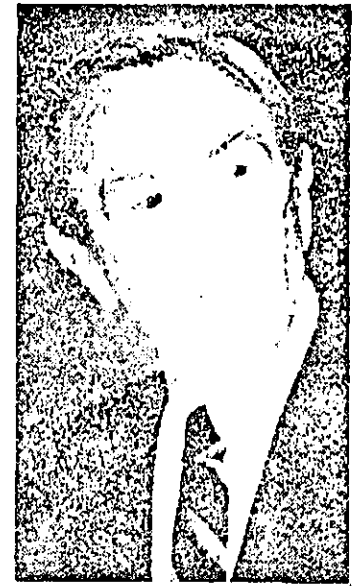
The district includes much of the riot area and wealthy communities such as Baldwin Hills. Although its population is about 40 percent Hispanic, 35 percent black, 15 percent non-Hispanic white and 9 percent Asian, analysts who have examined voting patterns project that blacks will provide 58 percent of the vote and whites 31 percent.

Watson and Burke offer competing visions of what has gone wrong in Los Angeles. Watson, whose base is the urban poor, has focused her criticism on the social and economic conditions that she said fueled the riots, while Burke seeks support from voters who found the rioting unjustified.

Only residents of the city of Los Angeles, with a population of 3.5 million and a voter turnout of 475,000 in 1990, will be able to vote on the police overhaul initiative, Proposition F.

Opponents are trying to keep the measure from becoming a referendum on departing Chief Daryl F. Gates, who received a negative approval rating from four of five voters in a recent Los Angeles Times poll. The survey showed Proposition F winning by a 3 to 1 ratio, although backers and opponents alike say that support for the measure is soft.

Most of the money to defeat the initiative is coming from the Los Angeles Police Protective League, the police union, whose president, Bill Violante, calls the initiative "a sham and a quick fix" that will en-



WARREN CHRISTOPHER
... says world will be watching

courage "the politicians" to turn their back on the LAPD and fail to provide funds needed for better training and increased officers.

The initiative's opponents are led by Don Clinton, who was 11 when his father's house was bombed by a police captain later sentenced to prison. The investigation into this 1937 bombing led to the recall the following year of the mayor, Frank Shaw, and the institution of the civil service protections that saved Gates's job after the King beating. Those protections would be removed by Proposition F.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

2 Ohio Races May Test Issue of Bank Overdrafts

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Staff Writer

In congressional primaries in states other than California Tuesday, two House members who overdrew their House Bank accounts are fighting for their political lives in Ohio and newcomers are battling for seats opened up by retirements in Ohio, Alabama and New Jersey.

The relative power of House Bank overdrafts as a campaign issue will be tested in a closely watched race in the Cleveland area, where Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D), one of the most frequent writers of bad checks, seeks a ninth term. The two frequent overdrafters who have faced primary competition so far, Rep. Charles A. Hayes (D-Ill.) and Rep. Bill Alexander (D-Ark.), have been defeated.

Six candidates have challenged Oakar, who had 213 overdrafts, but the campaign has narrowed to a close race between her and Timothy F. Hagan, a Cuyahoga County commissioner.

Unlike Hayes and Alexander, who some Democratic strategists believe took their races too lightly, an aggressive Oakar has borrowed \$135,000 for her campaign, sued the Cleveland Plain Dealer alleging libel and struck first with a negative advertisement, which accused Hagan of tolerating welfare fraud.

"It's turned into a real slugfest," said Chris Sautter, Hagan's media consultant. Hagan's counterattack ad calls Oakar's spot false and breaks his silence on the House Bank scandal by labeling her "a leading check bouncer."

Following a conventional strategy, both candidates have turned to positive ads in the final days of the campaign. Hagan's ad replays an endorsement from Cleveland Mayor Michael R. White (D), while Oakar's touts the federal funds she has brought to Cleveland.

Elsewhere in Tuesday primaries:

- Redistricting pits two Republican incumbents, Rep. Bob McEwen and Rep. Clarence E. Miller, against each other in southern Ohio. Miller, first elected in 1966, is the senior member of the two and has spotlighted the 166 overdrafts of McEwen, who came to Congress in 1980.

- There are multicandidate races in both parties for two northern Ohio seats vacated by the retirements of Reps. Donald J. Pease, Edward F. Feighan and Dennis E. Eckart, all Democrats. Former Cleveland mayor Dennis Kucinich is a Democratic candidate in the new district that contains both Feighan's and Eckart's old seats, and former secretary of state Sherrod Brown is seeking the party's nomination for Pease's seat.

- In the Columbus area, former state judge

Deborah Pryce is a GOP candidate for the seat of retiring Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R), who had 515 overdrafts.

- New Jersey state Sen. Robert Menendez (D), who doubles as the mayor of Union City, hopes to take a step toward becoming the state's first Hispanic member of Congress, filling the seat of retiring Rep. Frank J. Guarini (D).

- State Sen. Joseph L. Bubba (R), also mayor of Paterson, N.J., leads a four-candidate field that aims to snatch from the winner among five Democratic candidates the seat of Rep. Robert A. Roe (D), another retiree.

- Alabama voters choose nominees to become the state's first black member of Congress since Reconstruction in a district drawn to comply with the Voting Rights Act. In the six-candidate Democratic field, the apparent leaders to succeed retiring Rep. Claude Harris (D) are state Sen. Earl F. Hilliard of Birmingham, state Sen. Henry Sanders of Selma and Montgomery County Commissioner John Knight.

- Also in Alabama, state Treasurer George Wallace Jr. is a leading contender in the Democratic primary for the seat of retiring Republican Rep. William L. Dickinson. Wallace has made his 72-year-old father, the four-term governor who ran for president, his campaign adviser. Publisher Terry Everett and state Sen. Larry Dixon are vying for the GOP nomination.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Black Alabaman Wages Cash-Poor but Lively Campaign Against Sen. Shelby

By William Booth
Washington Post Staff Writer

SELMA, Ala.—Chris McNair, the first black from Alabama to make a serious bid for the Senate, is riding in a rented car through the southern farmlands, fueling himself on Mountain Dew and Snickers.

A few miles outside Selma, McNair, his mouth still full, starts waving his arms, saying, "Ho, ho, pull over, pull over, pull over."

Two blue-and-white "McNair for U.S. Senate" signs have fallen down on Highway 80, and the 66-year-old Democrat is saying, "We're gonna fix those signs."

McNair, a county commissioner from Birmingham, gets out of the car

and lumbers toward the signs with a stapler, hoping to hold together his cash-poor but feisty campaign against his well-funded opponent, incumbent Sen. Richard C. Shelby (D).

McNair is viewed as a long shot in Tuesday's primary election here. A recent poll by the Birmingham News showed Shelby winning 68.5 percent of the vote and McNair 22.5 percent. Moreover, the poll found that about 40 percent of voters knew little, if anything, about McNair, including the fact that he is black.

Another poll conducted early this month found McNair and Shelby running almost neck and neck. Shelby, however, denounced the results as the work of a political enemy who "cooked" the numbers.

McNair, a businessman and longtime Alabama politician, is literally running a hand-to-mouth campaign, printing his own campaign literature and working the crowds at the local Wal-Marts. McNair estimates he has raised about \$70,000. Shelby has a campaign treasury of nearly \$3 million.

On Friday, when the McNair campaign got \$2,500 in the mail, it decided there finally was enough money for some television ads.

"We literally open the mail every day and then decide what we can afford to do," said David Morrison, McNair's campaign coordinator.

On Saturday, McNair himself dropped off his campaign's first and

only TV ad while Shelby's commercials saturated the airwaves and television markets all weekend.

"We're peaking right on time," McNair joked.

The McNair ad charges that Shelby's friends are all big corporations and special-interest lobbying groups. McNair has made Shelby's sizable war chest an issue in the race.

Shelby, who serves on the Senate banking and energy committees, has raised \$2.1 million since 1991—\$914,904 of it from political action committees. He has defended the use of PAC money, saying it will help him win the election but does not buy his vote.

Shelby, 58, a conservative first-term Democrat, is running a cam-

paigned focused on the issues of health care and legislation he has proposed that would crack down on "deadbeat dads"—fathers who move from state to state to avoid paying child support.

McNair, whose daughter was one of four girls killed in the 1963 bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, spends much of his time attacking Shelby's PAC money and fanning the anti-incumbency flames. He is known as a fiscal conservative and advocates an expanded version of Head Start and some kind of universal health insurance.

His ads, though, are not much more sharply focused than Shelby's. "Listen," the female announcer says, "Chris McNair is a good man."

When McNair surprised the political community here and entered the race in April, many assumed he would win the votes of blacks and of liberal, more-educated whites around Birmingham and Montgomery. But several large and influential black political organizations here have offered split endorsements of both Shelby and McNair.

And McNair has found many people don't know him.

"I didn't have a clue," said Jeanne Travis, who met McNair Saturday outside a Wal-Mart in Montgomery.

The winner of the Democratic primary will face Republican Richard Sellers, a Montgomery business consultant, in November.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Stakes Are Enormous in Contests for California's 52 House Seats

By Guy Gugliotta
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—Running for Congress has taught state Assemblyman Xavier Becerra to rattle gates before he steps into front yards in Los Angeles's tough Hispanic neighborhoods: "I don't want to be inside when the dogs come after me."

Lodi City Councilman Jack Sieglock cautions against wearing white shirts and ties in the bedroom communities of rural San Joaquin County: "People think you're a Jehovah's Witness or a Mormon, and they yell, 'Get away! Get away!' before you even have a chance to say who you are."

Former Superior Court judge Judith Ryan instructs her volunteers on the perils of being an abortion-rights Republican in Orange County: "When they call you a baby killer and tell you, 'If you don't get off my porch this second, I'm going to throw up all over your shoes,' then it's time to back off."

Becerra, Sieglock and Ryan are first-time candidates hoping to win three seats in the 52-member delegation that California will send to the House of Representatives next year. They are all competing in slugfest primaries Tuesday.

The stakes statewide are enormous. This year's reapportionment has dramatically rearranged California's electoral map, adding seven new seats to what was already Congress's biggest delegation.

Many once-sleepy districts have become savage political battlegrounds. Becerra is competing with nine other Democrats for the urban Los Angeles seat vacated by retiring Rep. Edward R. Roybal (D), a fixture in the district for nearly 30 years. Sieglock has five Republican rivals in a new Northern California district anchored in Stockton. Four Democrats also want the seat.

Ryan hopes to unseat Rep. Robert K. Dornan (R), the Orange County stalwart who is one of abortion's sworn enemies, with an in-your-face campaign. Dornan, a lifetime practitioner of in-your-face, is reciprocating.

The story is the same across much of the state. Conversations with several analysts yield perhaps 29 districts where either an incumbent Democrat or Republican has a seat locked up. The rest figure to be competitive in the primaries, the November general election or both.

Both parties are putting their national prestige on the line for Congress's largest and most precious jewel. California has 21 more seats than New York, the next biggest delegation, and will command nearly 12 percent of the new House.

The House elections will test Republican contentions that Democratic gerrymandering was the only thing that kept the GOP from winning its fair share of districts in the 1980s. Democrats hold a seven-seat California majority in the current Congress, and Republicans would like to take command next year.

"Because of reapportionment, many incumbents have been pushed out of their home base," said Lorelei Kinder, the California Republican Party's executive director. "Some surprises can take place, and that's good for us."

Democrats, not surprised when this year's court-drawn reapportionment plan hashed up some of their '80s advantages, nevertheless say the worst they will do in California is a 26-26 split. For them, the game is fielding strong candidates and hoping that Republicans will waste their strength on debilitating intramural struggles between moderates and the conservative right.

"We have more-experienced and

better candidates," said Bob Mulholland, political director of the California Democratic Party. "Republicans have no trouble recruiting ideologues."

Vindication for either party will not come until November's votes are counted, but the primaries offer many opportunities to examine this year's tactics.

California has an unprecedented number of women running in what is supposed to be the "year of the woman." There are also many well-funded unknowns ready to take advantage of "the year of the outsider." Many candidates are "running against Congress." And many others, including a significant number of Republicans, are openly advocating abortion rights in what is supposed to be "the year the Supreme Court makes abortion illegal."

Ryan, 48, is testing this last proposition, arguing that Dornan's hard-line antiabortion position is out of step even in Orange County, a conservative bastion where abortion rights traditionally have been as popular as the plague. The Republican primary winner is a virtual shoo-in for November.

"He just doesn't connect anymore," Ryan said in an interview. "Most of the time when I knock on

somebody's door, the people say, 'Oh, you're running against Bob Dornan; you've got my vote,' or 'I'll vote for you; you could be a baboon for all I care.'"

Ryan has raised about \$200,000, and she is getting a big-bucks assist from the California Abortion Rights Action League (CARAL) and its national parent organization, which, said CARAL associate director Robin Schneider, has "targeted Dornan. We have made a definite decision to get him. . . . If Bob Dornan is not safe in an Orange County district, then no one is."

Dornan, 59, has not missed the point. He says he is "fighting like a general" in "the closest, dirtiest race" of his life against a "liberal Democrat in sheep's clothing," who owes her "weird, weird" candidacy to support from "the biggest homosexual, radical and fringe groups in the country."

"Her primary thing is 'I'm pro-choice,'" Dornan said. "They [CARAL and other groups] found her and talked her into running. They want Bob Dornan buried."

Similar Republican battles rage elsewhere. In San Joaquin and southern Sacramento counties, Sieglock is one of five antiabortion Republicans dueling Sacramento

County Supervisor Sandra Smoley, 55, an abortion-rights moderate who has endowed the primary with overtones of a personal crusade. "I'm running like mad to take back my end of the Republican Party," Smoley said in an interview. "I consider myself mainstream Republican and my opponents as fringe extremists."

Here, however, ideology is only one aspect of what is a very high-profile, wheels-within-wheels race for both parties. Gov. Pete Wilson (R) is said to have vetoed several redistricting plans because they were unkind to Smoley, who says only that Wilson "was very helpful" in her quest for a district where she could run and win.

The Democrats have countered with Patty Garamendi, the wife of state Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi, one of the state's most popular elected officials.

Patty Garamendi, however, has a tough primary against San Joaquin County Supervisor George Barber, and she is playing the woman's card, the outsider card and the anti-incumbent card against Barber, who has been a supervisor for 18 years.

Analysts from both parties say they believe Patty Garamendi is the

only Democrat who can beat Smoley, while Smoley is the only Republican who can beat Garamendi. If both parties are bent on picking candidates who can win seats, November could be a two-woman race.

In Hispanic Los Angeles, ideology is a non-issue for a seat a Republican cannot win. All but one of the candidates favor abortion rights, and all are eager to get more jobs and federal dollars into an overwhelmingly blue-collar and no-collar district frayed by the recent riots.

The idea here is to go with your strength and duck the rest. Becerra, a smooth-faced 34-year-old who looks even younger, is Roybal's anointed favorite, making the establishment a plus for him.

Jeff J. Penichet, on the other hand, has decided that the establishment is the problem. He's a classic outsider, a wealthy businessman who is taking no money from "special interests" and who complains that people are fed up with politicians and frustrated because government "does nothing."

Being anti-establishment is easier for Penichet, who has \$250,000 to spend on his primary campaign. Becerra has raised \$100,000. Penichet, 46, has issue papers, colorful fliers and an eight-minute videotape that he distributes to registered Democrats.

Both Becerra and Penichet regard Los Angeles School Board member Leticia Quezada as their principal competition. Quezada, 38, has \$180,000 for the campaign, lives in the district (Becerra, Penichet and two other major candidates do not), has an endorsement from EMILY's List (which looks for sure-fire winners among Democratic women) and a résumé like Cinderella (she was raised in a squatter's shack in Ciudad Juárez).

"People are saying they want someone who represents the district and that's me," Quezada said. "When you're evaluating tenacity and commitment, my seven years of dedication says it. I am a woman with a track record and plenty of experience."

Quezada says the Roybal endorsement makes Becerra a tough rival. Becerra, however, prefers to think diligence gives him the edge: "I'm here all the time," he said. "The others say they spend the time in the precincts, but they don't."

Except he doesn't know that Penichet has lost 10 pounds, and Quezada keeps sneakers and sweat socks in the office. Rich or poor, insider or outsider, Democrat or Republican, everybody walks.

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Hard Times Fuel California Voters' Anger

Job Losses, Sluggish Recovery Shape Tuesday's Primary—and Nation's Economic Prospects

By John M. Berry
and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writers

LOS ANGELES—Californians, like Texans and Northeasterners before them, are confronting an ugly fact of economic life: A boom can breed a bust, even in a state whose years of heady growth made it seem recession-proof.

Over the past two years, half a million jobs have disappeared from California payrolls, roughly 30 percent of all those lost to the nation during the recession. Many of the jobs were well-paying ones in the defense and aerospace industries or in construction, where nearly a fourth of all the jobs now are gone. California's unemployment rate was 8 percent in April, and it topped 15 percent in some smaller metropolitan areas of the state.

"There is nothing in the postwar period, at least in terms of employment, that is this severe," said Robert Parry, president of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank.

The weak economy has the state government staring at an \$11 billion revenue shortfall in a \$60 billion budget for the coming year. State parks, county trauma centers, health care clinics and local libraries have already been closed or had their hours cut.

And all that existed before the widespread rioting in south-central Los Angeles earlier this month intensified the feeling here that something has gone dreadfully wrong in the nation's most populous state.

Now, politicians at every level of government are feeling the heat from a public angry at the turn in its fortunes.

As they did in the first presidential primary in February in tiny, recession-wracked New Hampshire, voters appear ready to express their anger over the economy here in tomorrow's Democratic and Republican primaries. Both President Bush and the likely Democratic presidential nominee, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, trail independent Ross Perot in the latest California polls.

At the other end of the scale, voters in two San Francisco Bay area cities, Morgan Hill and Pacifica, recently recalled majorities of their city councils because the officials pushed through utility tax increases.

Nor will Tuesday bring an end to this linkage between economic and political life. California has by far the largest economy of any state and in other recent recessions it has helped lead the way to national recovery. This time, the sheer size of California's special problems suggests the state's recovery will be slow—slow enough, in fact, that voter anger likely will still be strong in November.

Harold Price, who until 18 months ago was earning \$70,000 a year as an electrical engineer, is one of the army of unhappy voters. Out of work since then, Price has had to trade his apartment in San Francisco's Bohemian North Beach neighborhood for a \$270-a-month subsidized unit in the city's disheveled Tenderloin district, and he wonders how a 47-year-old middle manager can ever regain what he has lost.

"People say the economy is picking up, and that may be true; it's summertime, and tourists are coming from Europe and Japan," Price said. "Maybe retail is picking up. But jobs for people like myself are few and far between."

Price plans to vote for Perot. "I don't think George Bush or Bill Clinton or even [former California governor] Jerry Brown have an understanding of what it is to work for a living," he complained.

Uncharacteristically, some of the most dire assessments about the state of the economy here have come from state officials and groups such as the Council on California Competitiveness, which was created by Gov. Pete Wilson to find solutions to some of the state's economic difficulties.

"We're frightened about the state's future," Peter V. Ueberroth, the council's chairman, declared last month when he released its recommendations, most of which involved reducing regulation of business and reforming the state's costly, fraud-ridden workmen's compensation system.

More recently, Ueberroth said in an interview that the rioting added new uncertainty to the economic outlook. Ueberroth, a business executive and former major league baseball commissioner, is heading the effort to rebuild the area devastated in the disorders.

Thousands of businesses were destroyed and jobs lost in a part of the city already marked by high unemployment. News of the riots also has caused thousands of tourists, both foreign and domestic, to cancel plans to visit here, a development the Los Angeles Convention and Visitors Bureau estimates will mean a \$1.1 billion loss of tourism revenue this year alone.

"Of all the numbers that have come out, those worry me the most," said the Fed's Parry, who, like a number of other experts, believes the state's economic future is not nearly as bleak as described by

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Ueberroth. This group of more optimistic analysts expects the California economy to begin to grow again later this year, assuming the national economic recovery stays on track.

"The state's industrial structure is too diverse, population growth is too large and international trade potential too enormous for California to experience a sustained regional recession," said Frederick Cannon, senior economist at the Bank of America.

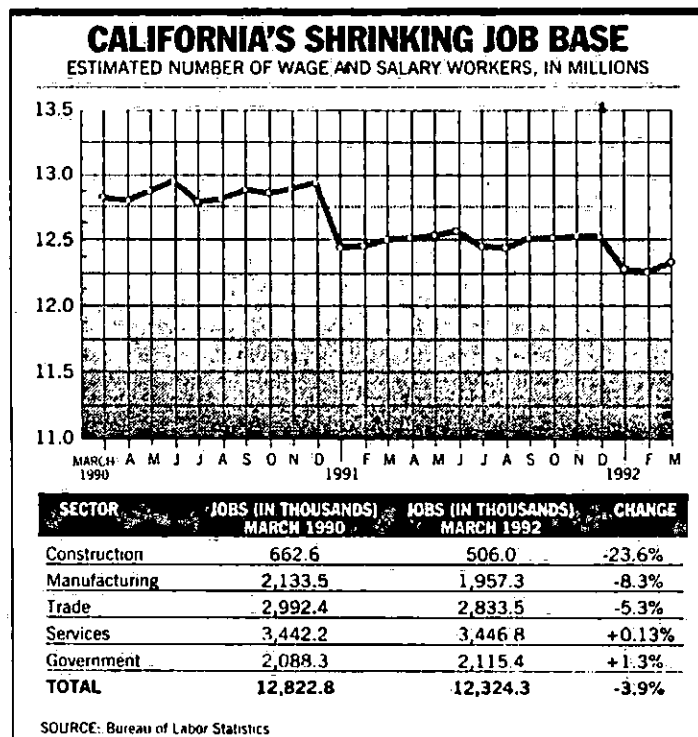
For now, however, recession is the order of the day, and anger, uncertainty and gloomy predictions have replaced the previous optimism that nothing could overwhelm the state's economic momentum.

The problem, said Mervin Field, director of the California Poll, the state's longest-running public opinion survey, is that Californians haven't "experienced these bad economic times, unlike, say, the big cities back east who have gone through all sorts of depressions and recessions, who know how to pull through bad times." Instead, the public here has viewed recessions as minor speed bumps on the road to prosperity.

"But that was the past, not now," he said. "There was a big change in the mood of the public. California is having a more difficult time than the rest of the country."

The worst difficulties are in Southern California, where most of the defense and aerospace job losses have occurred in the wake of defense spending cutbacks, where vast overbuilding of commercial office space has temporarily killed the construction industry, and where the riots occurred. But the rest of the state has not escaped. "It's bad all over," Field declared.

The public's anger is readily visi-



ble even in places such as South Coast Plaza, a glitzy shopping mall in wealthy Orange County south of here that sports Tiffany & Co. and Cartier branches, as well as four large department stores, among its nearly 300 stores and restaurants. A table set up by volunteers pushing Perot's presidential candidacy did a brisk business in buttons, T-shirts and bumper stickers. "Angry" was a word frequently used by those stopping by the table to describe how they feel.

At Tiffany & Co., manager Jo Ellen Qualls termed the environment

for retailers "challenging." "Maybe it's tied to the economy or maybe to a personal value shift," Qualls said. "After the boom of the '80s, perhaps this is a time when people are re-evaluating their standards. People may give up the showy, frivolous purchase, but they will not give up the birthday, the anniversary."

One shopper in the plaza, Scott Winkler, a commercial loan officer at California Republic Bank, had driven there with his wife and two friends from Bakersfield, a farming and oil town 150 miles away in California's Central Valley. Winkler did not stop

at the Perot table, but he might have.

"As screwed up as the economy is, maybe it would not be a bad idea to have a businessman for president," said Winkler, who labeled himself a conservative. "George Bush is responsible for a lot of things that have happened."

"We are tired of being told what needs to be done. We are sick of politics," Winkler said. "This is going to be a Democratic state or a Perot state this fall. This state's ticked off, and the L.A. riots didn't help at all."

Still, whatever the political fallout from the state's economic distress and the riots, from his perspective as a loan officer Winkler sees signs the slump may have hit bottom. "People are slowly loosening up" and his bank's business has begun to reflect it, he said.

But the nascent recovery here, if there is one, is not going to gather steam fast enough to help Wilson close his \$11 billion budget gap—or to defuse the anger felt toward Bush over his handling of the economy.

Last year Wilson and the legislature had to deal with an estimated \$14 billion shortfall, which they did using roughly equal shares of more taxes and less spending. But the \$14 billion was calculated using a forecast that the state economy, which typically had grown at a 5 percent or 6 percent annual rate following past recessions, would at least manage 3 percent this time.

The projected growth, however, has not materialized, and revenue from the higher sales and income

taxes has been flat. Meanwhile, the costs of welfare and other services have risen far beyond last year's estimates because of the recession. Any combination of tax increases or spending cuts worth \$11 billion would deliver a further blow to the economy and slow any recovery, economists said.

If taxes are not raised—and almost no politician is willing at this point in the election year to propose higher taxes—drastic spending cuts would be needed to balance the budget. Wilson is urging cuts in welfare payments. Even aid for schools, a high priority historically in California, could be cut as much as \$500 per pupil, officials said.

"You're talking about bankruptcies in a large number of school districts," said state schools superintendent Bill Honig.

If analysts such as Parry at the San Francisco Fed, Cannon at the Bank of America and Kirk West, chairman of the California Chamber of Commerce and a former high-ranking official in the California Department of Finance, are right, the real problem is not so much long-term as how to minimize the damage of the next year or two.

"California may not be the recession-proof colossus that everyone thought we were in the '80s," West said, "but we're not the basket case that some make us out to be in the '90s."

Special correspondent David Fost contributed to this report.

(CONT.)

The Washington Post

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JFK: THE FILES

A House subcommittee unanimously approved legislation last week to unseal government records dealing with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The bill would set up a judicially appointed citizens review board to examine all the secret government material on the assassination and recommend which items should be released. The Bush administration has objected to the proposed review process as an unconstitutional infringement on executive powers and has suggested that the president could withhold documents on national security or privacy grounds. Last week's action moves the full measure to the House Judiciary Committee, one of three panels that must approve the bill before it is sent to the House floor.

The mountain of material, held by Congress, federal agencies, libraries and archives, contains everything from autopsy photographs and top-secret intelligence reports to newspaper clippings and tax returns. What follows is an outline of material related to the assassination that is held by government agencies:

The Warren Commission. Officially, the Committee to Investigate the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.
Quantity: 363 cubic feet of material.
Location: National Archives, Washington.
Status: 98 percent available to the public.
Comments: Commission concluded in 1964 that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.

The Rockefeller Commission. Officially, the Commission to Investigate CIA Activities Within the United States.
Quantity: 2,500 pages of material on JFK assassination.
Location: National Archives and Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Status: Highly classified, official government access only.
Comments: File includes material on plots to assassinate Cuban leader Fidel Castro. Commission concluded in 1975 that Kennedy was shot from the rear, rejecting allegations that CIA agents were linked with Oswald and Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby. The Ford Library is assisting scholars in requesting government agency permission for its release.

The Church Committee. Officially, the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities.
Quantity: About 5,000 papers on Kennedy assassination.
Location: Senate Intelligence Committee.
Status: Classified.
Comments: Committee reported in 1976 that the CIA and the FBI "failed in, or avoided, carrying out certain of their responsibilities" in the JFK probe. But the committee said its finding "does not lead to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy."

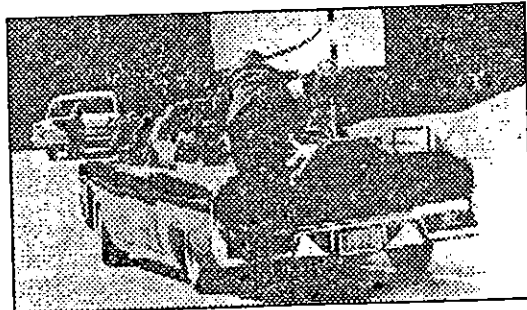
The House Select Committee on Assassinations.
Quantity: A one-volume report; 12 supporting volumes; 414,000 pages of unpublished material.
Location: National Archives.
Status: Report and supporting volumes publicly available. Unpublished material secret until 2029.
Comments: The committee reported in 1979 that a second gunman probably fired and missed Kennedy. Historian Dick Billings, who served on the committee and drafted the report, said most of the important material was published in the supporting volumes. Material held until 2029 includes autopsy photos and X-rays, personal income tax returns, committee housekeeping records and material protected under national security concerns. The 2029 date stems from a House rule that seals all unpublished committee records for 50 years.



Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Quantity: 499,431 pages of documents.
Location: FBI public reading room, headquarters, Washington.
Status: 223,689 pages or 93 feet of material available to the

public. Agency is processing more files for release. There are about 22,056 pages of files on related people such as Oswald's wife, Marina. Of that total, 5,029 pages have been made public.

Comments: Unlike most other sources, the FBI's JFK file continues to grow. The FBI recently interviewed two "hobos" arrested in Dealey Plaza and believed by some to have been assassins. The FBI concluded the two were, in fact, hobos and not involved. A third hobo was found to have died. The FBI also recently pursued and dismissed a tip that Oswald had been seen with Ruby before the assassination. The FBI is withholding some material to protect intelligence sources or personal privacy.



Central Intelligence Agency.
Quantity: About 250,000 to 300,000 pages.
Location: CIA headquarters, Langley, Va.
Status: About 11,000 pages made public through Freedom of Information Act requests.
Comments: The agency has established an internal historical review board to examine JFK documents and release all but those protected by national security or privacy considerations.

Secret Service Records.
Quantity: 11,000 pages of documents and several audiovisual items.
Location: National Archives.
Status: Access governed by Freedom of Information Act.
Comments: Although researchers must file FOIA petitions to view the Secret Service file, most of the material is publicly available through the Warren Commission files. Scattered documents have been withheld under FOIA exemptions dealing with national security, personal privacy and law enforcement records.

Department of Justice, Criminal Division case file.
Quantity: 65,000 pages.
Location: National Archives.
Status: Access governed by Freedom of Information Act; 11,000 pages withheld under exemptions dealing with personal privacy and law enforcement records.
Comments: The department is leading the Bush administration's opposition to legislation creating a citizens review board to release assassination documents. The Justice Department argues that the bill infringes on the president's power to control executive branch documents.

State Department.
Quantity: 7,000 pages.
Location: Most transferred from State to National Archives.
Status: Access governed by Freedom of Information Act.
Comments: Most material available through Warren Commission report.

—Associated Press

BY TOBEY—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Energy Secretary Watkins to Play Motown to the Tune of \$37 Million

Department to Announce Increase in Deposits at Minority-Owned Banks

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Staff Writer

Energy Secretary James D. Watkins, a retired admiral who favors dark suits and trim haircuts, might be the last person in the federal government you would associate with Motown Records. Check him out this morning.

Watkins will be at Motown headquarters, which isn't in Motown but on Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood. He won't be there looking for autographs—"and don't expect him to sing," an Energy Department spokesman said.

The Energy Department selected Motown, which department officials describe as the largest black-owned business in the Los Angeles area, to announce a tenfold increase in the department's deposits in minority-owned banks. Watkins is scheduled to deliver \$37 million to be deposited in eight banks in the Los Angeles area. Overall, deposits through the Energy Department's Bank Deposit Financial Assistance program will increase to \$250 million, in 120 minority-owned banks nationwide.

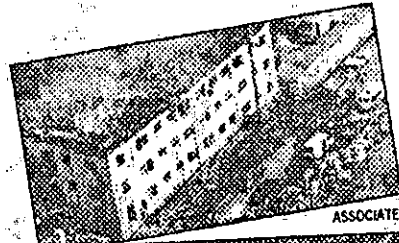
That would be a small amount for a major money center such as Citibank or Bank of America, but could amount to significant aid to struggling minority banks seeking deposits to increase their ability to lend in minority communities.

"This isn't a grant program," said Energy Department press secretary Joseph C. Karpinski. The department will receive interest like any other depositor, at a rate linked to the Treasury bill rate, he said.

At any time, the Energy Department has tens of millions of dollars in cash on hand, representing receipts from its uranium enrichment factories, proceeds from the sale of oil from government reserves and research grant money, as well as operating funds appropriated by Congress. Most of it is held in the form of Treasury bills, department officials said, but the department



James D. Watkins,
Secretary of Energy



ASSOCIATED PRESS



BY FRED SWEETS—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Energy Department selected Motown, which Energy Department officials described as the largest black-owned business in the Los Angeles area, to announce a tenfold increase in the department's deposits in minority-owned banks, representing the department's response to the riots.

BY TCBY—THE WASHINGTON POST

has long had a program to put some of the cash into minority banks.

In a 1979 energy law, Congress directed the department to create an Office of Minority Economic Impact to assist minority businesses and community-based banks. The first large infusion of funds, according to Energy Department records, consisted of money paid by oil companies that had been fined for overcharging and violating federal price controls during the Nixon administration.

The increase in the program represents the Energy Department's response to the Los Angeles riots. Karpinski said he was unaware of a similar program in any other federal department.

The Motown headquarters was selected as the site for the news conference, department officials said, because the company has a long record of support to minority banks and other minority businesses. Motown is mostly owned by a Boston-based venture capital

group, but Diana Ross, one of the label's biggest stars, still owns a small share. It is not clear whether a majority of Motown's stock is black-owned. A Motown spokesman did not return phone calls.

After delivering the check there, Watkins is scheduled to visit the site of a community work training facility that Southern California Edison Co. is planning to build in Compton, Calif. Southern California Edison, one of the nation's largest utilities, has pledged \$35 million in job training and community development money for areas affected by the riot.

The financial institutions where the money will be deposited are believed to be California Center Bank, Hanmi Bank, Seehan Bank, United Citizens National Bank, Wilshire State Bank, Founders National Bank, Broadway Federal Savings & Loan and Family Savings Bank. Of those listed, the first five banks are Korean-owned. Founders National Bank is black-owned.

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Jeane Kirkpatrick

A Second European Defense Force—To Exclude America?

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Washington should celebrate the decision to establish a 35,000-man Franco-German Army Corps, but to many Americans the announcement sounded like a diplomatic version of "Yankee Go Home."

French President François Mitterrand, who is at best ambivalent about an American presence in Europe, has spoken frequently of late about U.S. economic problems. "We don't want to see American troops leave, but who knows what decisions will be made because of economic difficulties facing the American leadership?" he said.

"The Americans often tell us we must do more for our own security," Kohl observed. He emphasized—as the joint declarations of the French and German governments emphasized—that the Franco-German corps, designed to serve as the nucleus of a broader European defense, "will contribute to the reinforcement of the Atlantic Alliance" and will not affect "existing obligations to other organizations."

But in Europe and Washington, Kohl's points were not persuasive.

It is extremely unlikely that a Eurocorps will strengthen the Atlantic Alliance. It is true that the United States urged its NATO allies to do more for their own security during the long years when the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact threatened the independence of Western Europe. But a second European defense force—coming now when there is no clear and present danger and no discernible future danger to the security of Western Europe, when demobilization and reductions in force are the order of the day, when NATO is about to be authorized to serve as a security force for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe—one must assume that the creation of an EC defense force has purposes and meanings unrelated to the security of Europe.

What would a Franco-German corps, or for that matter a Western European Union (WEU), do that NATO does not?

Mitterrand observed vaguely that a Eurocorps "working to give the EC real institutions would permit it [the EC] in the future to limit the effects of civil wars like that in Yugoslavia." He sounded as if the French had sought, but not found, an institution through which to intervene in Serbia's various aggressions.

Other French and German spokesmen have suggested the European force might act beyond NATO's theater of operations. But Gen. John Galvin, America's top military officer in Europe, doubts there would be a crisis affecting European security in which NATO would not intervene. And recent history suggests the Germans are unlikely to take military action should such a crisis occur.

It all leads one to conclude that the main thing a Eurocorps would be that

NATO is not is a multinational alliance of which the Americans could not be part.

The one sure consequence of the Franco-German agreement establishing the Eurocorps is that it will sharpen questions about the future of NATO, the American role in Europe and the relationship of both to the development of a security structure for Eastern Europe.

These are timely questions. What, after all, is the point of a U.S. military

presence to defend Europe if there is no one against which to defend it? What is the point of a U.S. presence to defend a Europe capable of defending itself?

By withdrawing, the United States could cut its military costs without reducing its own national security. A Eurocorps and the WEU could look after Europe.

This approach makes a certain simple sense. But it ignores entirely questions of collective security for

Europe. More specifically, it ignores entirely the potential use of NATO for collective security in the whole of Europe, East and West.

Now is precisely the time when questions of collective security should be posed, because now is the time when the peoples of Europe and the world are reorganizing themselves in the wake of the Cold War. Germany has been reunified. The peoples of the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have separated themselves. New hor-

ders have been drawn. New patterns of association are being established.

The United States has no appropriate role in many aspects of this European reconstruction. However, its participation in three wars (two hot, one cold) has demonstrated that Americans have a substantial stake in the relations of European states with each other and with the rest of the world.

Inclusive alliances can help prevent the re-emergence of old competitive blocs, rivalries, and conflicts—if they are given the chance.

NATO is such an alliance. Based on common democratic values and aimed solely at peaceful settlement of disputes and collective security, NATO signatories agree that: "An armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all." And the agreement explicitly provides that other European states may be invited to become a party to the treaty.

It is true that NATO is not needed to protect Western Europe against the Soviet Union. But it may be very useful in protecting the new democratic republics of Central and Eastern Europe from one another, and in providing the sense of security within which they can thrive. The most important lesson of the long Cold War in Europe is perhaps that alliances can be even more useful in preserving peace than in fighting war.

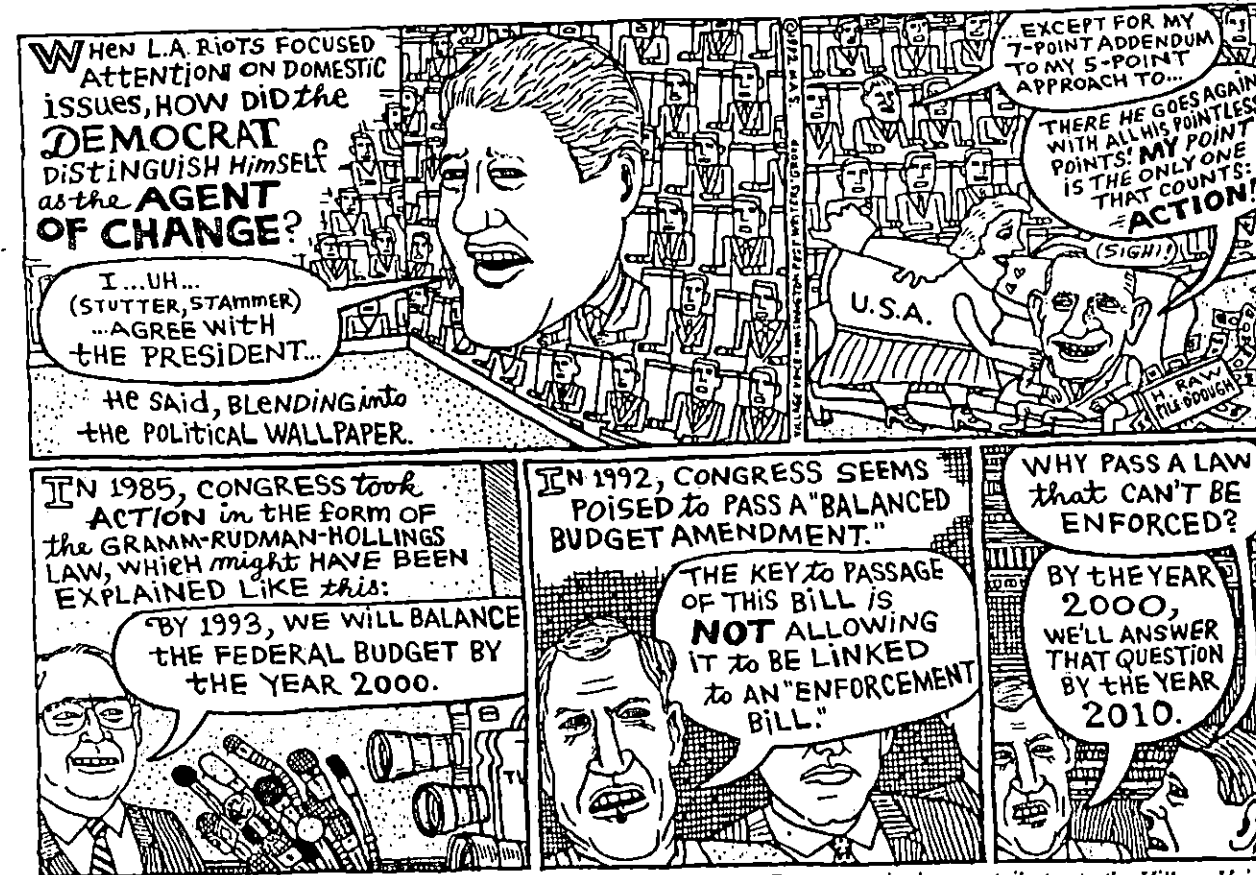
The new Pentagon planning document provides evidence that the U.S. government understands this function. "One of the primary attacks we face today in shaping the future is carrying long-standing alliances into the new era, and turning old enmities into new cooperative relationships," it says. "If we and other leading democracies continue to build a democratic security community, a much safer world is likely to emerge. If we act separately, many other problems could result."

With their proposal for an exclusive alliance, France and Germany have interrupted the task of building structures for collective democratic security, as with protectionist policies they erect barriers to a more open world economy.

Too bad. One would think Europe has had enough of exclusive balance-of-power politics and would be ready now to bet on collective security rather than regional armies to secure peace.

Mark Alan Stamaty

WASHINGTON



The cartoonist is a contributor to the Village Voice.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

The Kurds' New Democracy

AN IMPORTANT new element has been put in place to save Iraq's 4 million Kurds from a still-threatening Saddam Hussein. It consists of their first free and fair elections—internationally observed and perhaps the freest elections ever held in any Arab country—for a local leadership and assembly. By this act of organization, participation and choice, the Kurdish cause takes on a new political dimension in Iraq and new legitimacy internationally. But at the same time a basic dilemma sharpens.

The elections could take place only because the gulf war allies put up an air shield over the Kurds in northern Iraq after Saddam Hussein's terrible assault on them last year. The Americans, British and French send over some 40 flights daily to stave off Iraq's forces. The problem is that these planes are based in Turkey, which fears that self-rule agitation among Iraq's Kurds will encourage its own Kurds, increasingly bent on secession. Turkey is bargaining hard over the terms of continued allied use of Incirlik air base. Among other things, it wants the Iraqi Kurds to shut down the Turkish Kurds' sanctuaries in northern Iraq.

Iraqi Kurds calculate their brave experiment in democracy will make it harder for the gulf war allies to abandon them; it should. But they are compelled to look to an uncertain future in which at some point they will again be face to face with Baghdad. From this grim prospect arises the issue on which Kurds split down the middle in their recent elections—whether or not to negotiate further now with Saddam Hussein. Their hopes draw them to try to solidify a fragile *de facto* independence. But harsh pressures bear in on them to fudge and claim no more self-government than they can expect to sustain.

A whole school in the United States demands that Washington unequivocally support the Kurds and other opposition elements—to promote democracy or at least to bleed Saddam Hussein. Would that this could be done without leaving the Kurds in even greater and lonelier peril. For the American government, encouraging the Kurds is not as useful as working with the Turks to hold the air umbrella open over northern Iraq and keeping the pressure on Saddam Hussein to live up to his United Nations obligations for disarmament and peace.

A New Dispute on the Gag Rule

SIX MONTHS ago it would have been reasonable to assume that the long, drawn-out fight over the gag rule was over. The dispute about regulations promulgated in 1988 that forbade abortion counseling in federally funded family planning clinics had been through the courts and Congress. The Supreme Court ruled last year that the regulations were a constitutional exercise of executive branch power. Congress responded by overturning the regulations by statute, but the president vetoed that bill and the House fell 12 votes short of overriding, so it appeared that the rules would go into effect without further delay.

Just as matters were beginning to settle down, however, the Department of Health and Human Services advised all grant recipients of a slight modification in the regulations. In March a letter went out spelling out assurances that President Bush had made last year that doctors, but not other medical personnel or social workers, might continue to provide limited information about abortion under certain circumstances. This gave an opening to providers, in this case nurse practitioners, who immediately sued the government charging that this concession amounted to a substantial revision of the 1988 regulations. They argued that a delay for public notice and comment was required by law. Last week, U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey agreed, and enjoined enforcement of the gag rule until the government complies. To confuse matters, another federal court in Denver

reached the opposite conclusion in a suit brought by a different, smaller group of challengers.

Lawyers at HHS have said that instead of complying with Judge Richey's order, which would take 60 to 90 days, they will appeal it—a process that could take many months. Meanwhile, Congress is expected to consider a new bill repealing the regulations before the fall.

Obviously, this maneuvering has political implications. According to the National Abortion Rights Action League, 65 percent of Americans oppose the gag rule as a convoluted and cruel way to keep abortion information from poor women served by the federally funded clinics. It is not in the interest of the Bush administration to carry on this public debate into the fall, so sending the question to the Court of Appeals for a while might make political sense. On the other side, abortion rights activists want to keep the voters' attention on the issue and hope to pass another bill forcing the president to take an unpopular position once again, preferably on the eve of election.

The right course, notwithstanding any of the political implications, is to withdraw the regulations. They are terribly unfair to low-income women who seek, and expect to receive, comprehensive information at clinics the government supports. They deserve better than politically slanted advice, or even silence, when they come to discuss their options and their health.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

More on 'Crying Wolf'

HOUSE BUDGET Committee Chairman Leon Panetta gave a glimpse the other day of the spending cuts and tax increases that a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution would entail. His illustrative lists included everything from Social Security cuts to a possible national sales tax, and the White House accused him of "crying wolf"; the president's spokesman suggested that the goal that the president himself has never even attempted could be achieved with much less pain. But the math of the budget and the lessons of the pain-averse budgeting of the last 12 years are all on Mr. Panetta's side.

A likely effective date for most versions of the balanced budget amendment is 1997. The budget for that year is now projected to be \$1.73 trillion, and the deficit, \$236 billion. The projections assume that the S&L bailout will be largely over by then, that the country will enjoy steady economic growth with low inflation in the interim, and that no new programs will be added to the budget that are not financed.

Such a combination of good luck and responsible behavior is hardly ensured, but assume it occurs; the math is still brutal. It begins with the clutter of unpaid bills from the past. No matter how well behaved the president and Congress turn out to be in the intervening years, about 15 percent of the 1997 budget will continue to be interest on the debt. The debt, which is the sum of past deficits, quadrupled in the Reagan-Bush years to \$4 trillion. The interest has to be paid.

Another 20 percent of the budget will be the cost of Social Security. Mr. Panetta suggested that this would have to be among the items cut, if only indirectly (the best way) by subjecting a larger share

of benefits than now to the income tax. That of course is political heresy; the president and (in a proposal last week to undercut and defeat the leading constitutional amendment) the House Democratic leadership have both suggested that Social Security should be kept out of any budget cutting.

But without a cut in Social Security and without the major tax increase that the president is also pledged to avoid, the rest of the budget would have to be cut by more than a sixth below the spending likely under current law to bring it into balance. If defense were also protected against a further cut, as the president insists for the sake of national security that it should be, then the rest of the budget would have to be reduced by about a *fourth*.

Even *with* cuts in Social Security and defense, that rest of the budget—everything from health care and veterans benefits to highway funds and aid to Israel—would have to be plucked somewhat. The alternative would be enormous tax increases. To erase the expected 1997 deficit with taxes alone, receipts would have to be increased by about a seventh.

An amendment lets the president and the chorus in Congress vote for a balanced budget in the abstract. Mr. Panetta would have them vote for one in fact at the same time. They already have the power; name the programs and the taxes now, he says. But they don't want to do it, or most of them don't, not before the election. They want a free vote. It is the ultimate example of buying reelection at the future's expense, only this time it is the Constitution that they are unbalancing. It is Congress's own power that Congress in its weakness now proposes to mortgage; that's where we've come to.

Neutralizing the Red Line

SOME OF THE sweeping Washington-based generalizations about life in the inner cities are being made by officials who obviously know little about the communities they smugly caricature. Inner cities are distressed, but not solely because of crime and drugs, too many broken families, or, in the view of the vice president, too few people with respect for traditional values. Something more than welfare ethos ails central cities.

Cities also are in trouble because they receive too little investment capital and attract too few trained, experienced and interested lenders to help out with community revitalization. By practice, if not policy, inner cities have been further marginalized by the practice of red-lining. In the aftermath of Los Angeles, the banking industry and federal agencies are acknowledging their past roles in the disinvestment of urban America. But unlike the politicians, they seem to want to deal with the problem.

The American Bankers Association, owning up to findings that show disproportionate rejections and discrimination in lending patterns, said it was "painfully aware that we need to do more to get credit to the hands of minorities and low- and moderate-income borrowers, and to do so in more effective and more creative ways." So the ABA is creating a

Center for Community Development to help banks educate and retrain lenders who are imbued with the false and stereotypical notion that residents and institutions of the inner city aren't "bankable." They are also taking the key step of promoting consumer education programs throughout the industry to strengthen the inner-city borrowers' understanding of bank credit. The ABA is also going to work with fair housing and community groups to revise outmoded underwriting criteria that turn away minorities and bar loans to inner-city communities.

The ABA didn't get to this point by itself. Credit a strong speech by Federal Reserve Governor Lawrence Lindsay to California bankers, in which he warned the industry to voluntarily increase the availability of credit to low- and moderate-income communities or others would find and impose ways to help them do it. And give a nod too to Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp, whose department, as enforcer of federal fair-housing laws, disclosed plans to send testers—minorities and whites posing as mortgage applicants—into lending institutions to monitor and expose discriminatory treatment by lenders. These steps alone won't solve all the problems of the cities. But removing barriers to society's opportunities can help.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

California's Two-Party Blues

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The arrival of George Bush and Bill Clinton for a spot of late campaigning for tomorrow's primary election did not quicken the pulse of either ordinary voters or of shrewd, experienced party leaders such as Republican Ken Maddy and Democrat Willie Brown.

Senate Minority Leader Maddy is listed as a vice chairman of the state Bush campaign. But he is consulted on nothing, not even Bush's Saturday visit to the Central Valley in his own senatorial district. Maddy returned the compliment by declining an invitation to greet the president on the tarmac in Fresno.

Assembly Speaker Brown had to pass up Clinton's Thursday night speech outside Sacramento because of a previous engagement addressing gays, but he was on hand to introduce the candidate Friday night. Brown doubts the Clinton campaign is being run correctly, but even if it were, he bluntly told us, "it is impossible for him to carry the state if Perot runs."

Both Bush and Clinton are engulfed in the groundswell for Ross Perot. Many politicians compare it to the sense of an approaching avalanche as in the case of Proposition 13, the famed 1978 tax-reduction initiative.

A leading financier long associated with the GOP told us he is abandoning Bush for Perot, adding that dozens of others are so inclined in his business and social circles. Perot bumper stickers abound on high-priced cars; a Bush sticker is a collector's item.

Clinton is in scarcely better shape. His decision to spend five days here connotes a desire to stave off an embarrassing protest vote tomorrow for Jerry Brown. One prominent left-wing assemblyman told us he secretly supports Perot. A professional campaign manager revealed he will vote for Brown but is praying for crumbs from the Perot expenditure plate.

Given the political climate, it would seem that the Bush campaign would be fastidious in seeking advice from the state party establishment. Instead, politicians are ignored while the president's men connect with big money corporate executives such as Donald Bren of the Irvine Corp. and Lod Cook of Arco.

The result is a long record of complaints by Republicans that Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle see the wrong people on their California sojourns. Maddy is a longtime spokesman for agricultural interests but did not recognize the name of a single farmer Bush was scheduled to meet in Fresno. Neither did Maddy's colleague from the Central Valley, Assembly Minority Leader Bill Jones.

On the Democratic side, Willie Brown advises that Clinton's only hope is to place his campaign in the hands of widely admired Democratic State Chairman Phil Angelides, who would twin the presidential campaign with local contests. But Brown expects his counsel is not much more likely to be accepted by Clinton in 1992 than it was by Michael Dukakis in 1988.

The Bush and Clinton visits hardly disturbed the real

business of California politics today: vicious primary struggles for a multitude of offices in both parties. The campaigns consist mainly of shrill, negative TV commercials and abusive mailers.

In the Republican Party, there is at least an ideological backdrop. Sixteen Republican Assembly nominations are being contested by liberals against conservatives, with Gov. Pete Wilson (unwisely, in the opinion of many supporters) and Christian fundamentalist activists on opposite sides.

The fiercest campaign is being waged by Rep. Tom Campbell, one of the most liberal Republicans in Congress, who describes himself as a conservative. Financed by the business establishment, Campbell in TV spot after TV spot is branding his foe, ex-Nixon aide and conservative TV commentator Bruce Herschensohn, a liar.

Democratic primary races, while not grounded in ideology, are no less ugly. Two liberals running for separate Senate seats, Rep. Mel Levine and State Controller Gray Davis, infuriated the Democratic left by campaigning as law-and-order advocates in the wake of the Los Angeles riots. Running well behind, Davis unfurled a commercial this week comparing former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein with imprisoned tax evader Leona Helmsley.

Party politics here has boiled down to competing for the degree of nastiness in TV commercials. No wonder Californians are attracted to Ross Perot, almost sight unseen.

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Meg Greenfield

Radio Free Beltway

This is Radio Free Beltway. They are coming after us again. You can hear the guns in the distance. We will never surrender. We will ultimately prevail, as we always do. Good night, and God bless the Hatch Act...

Well, it hasn't come to that yet, but it almost has, and I want you to know that when it does I will be there in the trenches with my fellow Washington muckrakers and insider crumbums. Meanwhile, permit me a few thoughts on this insider/outsider business. It's a fraud.

That is my first thought. The reason I am so cynical about what strikes me as the pose of outsidersness is that it has been affected by practically everyone who has run for president in the past few decades, including and pre-eminently by some who had already been president for four years. I mean if those weren't insiders, who was? Nixon and Reagan, to take some examples, ran against the very governments they had helped to create, and denounced them with all the exasperation and vigor of a Ross Perot.

And, anyway, these outsiders, including the ones who aren't simply incumbents pretending to be challengers, are usually not outsiders by any tests that matter. Much has already been written on this theme about Perot's close dealings with politicians at every level, with the federal bureaucracy and political elite, with big-time lobbyists, with big-money power players and the rest. But he is not alone here. For unless we decide to elect the gazelle boy or some other human raised by animals in the forest, this is likely to be the case. By the time they get within hailing distance of national office, our candidates may be called many things, but outsider is not one of them. I mean, the two-billion-dollar outsider? Please. Whatever

Perot's other virtues may be, they do not include disconnection from the "system."

And even if this were the case, it wouldn't last long. Look at what already is happening. Envelopment by the elites, co-optation by the enemy... and, by the way, who was and where is that darned enemy, anyhow? The point is that since everybody (practically) is for an outsider and against an insider, insiders themselves have been pouring forth in sizable numbers from the innermost power and money dens of Washington, Los Angeles and New York to advise, assist and otherwise hook up with Perot. Shame on you for thinking there may be just the tiniest whiff of bet-covering here.

Permit me a few thoughts on this insider/outsider business. It's a fraud.

The fact is that it always happens: The outsider, by the time he succeeds, rides in with the assistance of those he has famously held up to contempt.

They help elect him in two ways: first by serving in their vast anonymous agglomeration as a juicy target for his outsider gibes and, second, individually, while he is attacking their professions and economic class, by rewriting his housing policy and defense budget and so on for him. (The third phase comes about a year after the outsider has been elected, when, by immutable law, things will not be going so well and the press will be in full cry. Some of these same insiders will be going around telling assorted small gatherings, off the record, how stupid he is and how he hasn't listened to a single word of advice they've given.)

The play here can be entertaining. In

1976, Jimmy Carter's head campaigner, Hamilton Jordan, avowed that he would take the pipe if Northeast establishment types, Zbigniew Brzezinski or Cyrus Vance, turned up in a Carter government. Brzezinski, of course, was named national security adviser and Vance secretary of state (in which jobs they were in almost constant contention: insiders actually are not interchangeable and often don't even look alike). Jordan, who did some work for Tsongas this year, has turned up on Perot's list of prospective helpers. He has become a pillar of the anti-establishment establishment.

It's not just the mention of Jordan that puts me in mind of Carter, like

ple." And: "There will be no anonymous aides, unelected, unknown to the public... wielding vast power from the White House basement.... I will pick my cabinet on the basis of merit, not politics...." And: "It's time for someone like myself to make a drastic change in Washington. The insiders have had their chance, and they have not delivered."

There are yards of this stuff. Like Perot today, too, Carter the campaigner was known for insisting on staying vague on the details of positions and stressing values instead, for denouncing political competitors, journalistic critics and just about anyone who opposed him as somehow corrupted by their association with the national politics and Washington life that predated him. He also was very hard on the trappings of presidential power, assistants carrying the First Suitcase and so on. This is a big theme with Perot, who told Walters he will dispense with motorcades, "Hail to the Chief" and other regal distractions.

I realize Perot is a different guy, with different talents. They are not interchangeable, either, but Perot is talking now about his intentions the way Carter did. It didn't work then, and it won't next time. Carter's presidency, despite its large failures, also had its successes—but these had nothing to do with his posture of outsidersness but rather were the result of conventional, traditional governing efforts. Our political system has been misused, not rendered obsolete. It can be made to work by good, courageous people—and there are still plenty of them in Congress and the bureaucracy—who respect it and respect the voters. It needs grounded leaders, not demolition crews. You can win as an outsider, but you can't govern as one.

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The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Next in Line for President

I read with interest Lloyd Cutler's analysis of possible outcomes should the 1992 presidential election fail to provide an electoral college majority to any single candidate ["Election 1992: The Plot Thickens," op-ed, May 20].

The final scenario in Mr. Cutler's article involves the speaker of the House assuming the presidency under the provisions of the 20th Amendment and thus being required to resign from the House of Representatives. An additional element to the plot thickening is that Article I Section 5, which makes provisions for the House of Representatives to select a speaker, makes no provision that the speaker be a member of the House.

Thus the House could select Lloyd Bentsen, Bill Bradley or Jim Baker as speaker, who would then assume the presidency—and that covers just one letter of the alphabet.

ANDRE A. PUGIN
Burke

Let's add another complication to Lloyd Cutler's scenario: Suppose the presidential election is indeed thrown into the House of Representatives. Does the District, in the person of Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D), get

to cast a vote? Logically it should, because D.C. residents can vote in presidential elections. Denying Del. Norton a vote would in effect be disenfranchising the people of the District.

Suppose the Senate has to vote (as the 12th Amendment requires) on a vice president? How would the District's interests be served there? Logic would require that Washington have two votes in that election, because the Senate-elected vice president could conceivably serve as president for an indefinite period if the House ties itself in parliamentary knots.

I'm not a lawyer, but I can see the potential for all kinds of lawsuits, injunctions and other judicial mischief if the people of the District aren't allowed a voice in selection of the chief executive. Wouldn't that be a hoot?

ROBERT E. HERRING
Washington

Permit me to point out that in February 1801, the House of Representatives chose Thomas Jefferson as president over Aaron Burr. This comment is in rebuttal to Lloyd N. Cutler's statement that the election of 1824 was the only one decided by the House.

RUTH WALKER
Norfolk

In his otherwise excellent op-ed article, Lloyd Cutler gives short shrift to (or misses) the lessons of the 1824 election of the president by the House of Representatives.

Electoral college and popular-vote winner Andrew Jackson coined the term "corrupt bargain" to describe the Adams-Clay deal, which elected John Quincy Adams to the presidency by a bare majority of one state delegation.

"Corrupt bargain" became Jackson's rallying cry during the next four years as he successfully undermined the Adams presidency, planted the seeds of the Democratic Party and used this organization to get himself resoundingly elected president in 1828.

Mr. Cutler states that the expected Democratic majority in the 103rd Congress could elect Gov. Clinton to the presidency even if he finishes a "close third in the popular or electoral vote."

Old Hickory might find such an action on the part of the party he founded curious indeed.

RICK MERRILL
Washington

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

William Raspberry

Haiti (2) Decision

Walter Fauntroy, the District of Columbia's retired congressman, has some things to say about Haiti: its military government, its exiled president and its desperate boat people.

But first there are some things you need to know about Fauntroy. He was for 15 years chairman of the congressional task force on Haiti, during which time he was instrumental in arranging projects covering the gamut from AID programs to reforestation to enticing American companies to come to the island.

He was around in 1986, when then-Vice President Bush helped get rid of dictator Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier. He was there in December 1990 to oversee the elections that brought Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power. And he was there a few days ago, shortly before the Bush administration announced the forcible return of Haitian refugees fleeing the military junta that overthrew Aristide last September.

Given his involvement with the Haitian people, you might think Fauntroy would be in the forefront of those urging the popular Aristide's return to power by any means necessary. He isn't.

"As the months [after Aristide's inauguration] unfolded, I became very much alarmed," he told me last week. "Not only was it becoming clear that he was not restoring democracy, but he was also reverting to many of the shameful practices that marked the Duvalier era."

"People I came to know and trust over the years were calling me to say that Aristide's people were violating human rights all over the place, burning down the headquarters of other political parties, intimidating members of parliament and the judiciary."

"But what really got me was the word that, just before the September coup, Silvio Claude, the consummate activist and populist, was brutally murdered by members of Lavalas [Aristide's political movement] and that Roger LaFontant, a Macoute leader jailed for trying to prevent the 1990 elections, was also killed. In other words, Aristide's people were knocking off opponents on the left as well as the right—and doing it with their own version of the Ton-tons Macoutes. Americans may have this picture of Aristide as a quiet little priest, but at least 75 people died in score-settling killings during the first six months of his presidency."

In short, Aristide is no angel, even by Haiti's sad standard. That's the first thing Fauntroy wants you to know. The second is the irrelevancy of the argument over whether the people interned at Guantanamo, or who are being turned back in their rickety boats, are political or merely economic refugees.

"They are in fact victims of the embargo imposed by the OAS and supported by us," he says. "The boycott is eliminating jobs by the scores of thousands, taking away the means for the people to support themselves and leaving them with no alternative but to try to leave. It's go, or starve to death."

"The last two people who came to see me—one from Texaco, the other from a Mississippi-based textile mill—said the Bush administration was putting so much pressure on them that they had no choice but to leave. In Texaco's case alone, that's 500 jobs. And while we are pursuing this embargo in collaboration with our Latin neighbors, the Latins are picking Haiti clean. If you're leaving Haiti, why don't you consider coming to Costa Rica or Honduras, you know."

"Let me tell you how bad it is. The peasants who used to make a few dollars selling mangoes, peppers, cocoa or vegetables to U.S. exporters are now forced to sell for a quarter of the old price to the Dominicans, who then sell to the U.S. exporters. The oil embargo has limited electrical power and shut down the rural irrigation facilities. I've had reports that even the mango trees are being cut down and used for charcoal for cooking. The only industry on the island now is drug transshipment and boat-building."

"We're not punishing the military; we're punishing the peasants—forcing them to flee and then sending them right back to starve."

And the way out of the mess? Fauntroy has no doubt.

"Lift the embargo, and the refugee flood will cease."

Obviously that isn't all of it. There is, after all, an exiled president to consider.

But Fauntroy is convinced that—though Aristide remains popular among the island's peasantry—his restoration to power has nothing to do with democracy, that a tyrant of the left is still a tyrant.

The solution to Haiti's problem and ours, he says, exists in a document, the Port au Prince Accord, signed (surprise!) a couple of days after the influential Fauntroy's recent visit.

The agreement, worked out among elected members of the National Assembly, the political parties and the army, calls for vacating the offices of provisional president and prime minister. A new prime minister acceptable to all three entities would be chosen and assigned two main tasks: negotiating with the OAS the lifting of the embargo and negotiating with Aristide the conditions of his return.

It makes more sense than anything else I've heard.

The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

A17

Foreign Affairs

LESLIE H. GELB

A Balkan Plan

As Serbian leaders gobble up chunks of Bosnia and Croatia, they count on one thing: that the West will not use force to stop them. If their bloody gamble proves correct — as it may well — the repercussions for Eurasia could be horrendous.

But now, for the first time, timid and self-absorbed Western leaders finally find themselves so appalled by the killings that they are considering the only action that can halt the slaughter — military intervention.

Steps to stop the slaughter.

Such murmurs can now be heard in Western capitals, though the emphasis remains on inducing popular revolt against Serbia's self-destructive leadership. The U.N. Security Council is also edging toward force. Into its Saturday resolution imposing economic sanctions on Serbia, the Council quietly and obliquely tucked the language of force. The resolution speaks of creating "the necessary conditions" for delivering humanitarian aid and of establishing "a security zone" around the embattled Bosnian capital of Sarajevo.

It is imperative that the U.N. and the West expand that thinking and move quickly. Ethnic strife in the Balkans will not spark another world war. But the Balkans is not just "another place." Slaughter in Bosnia and Herzegovina could ignite wider Balkan wars and even broader regional bloodshed, with calamitous consequences for Europe and the ex-Soviet world.

A wider Balkan war might be just around the corner. The Serbs, to protect their crumbling Yugoslav domain, could attack the Albanians of Kosovo and trigger a war with Albania. Macedonians, in pulling away from Belgrade, could provoke war with Greece.

With the world distracted by the Balkans, others could take the opportunity to crush ethnic adversaries. Armenians could step up fighting against Azerbaijanis, embroiling Turkey. Armed Russian units could hit harder against Romanians in Moldova, involving Romania. Western Europe could be faced with insurmountable refugee and humanitarian problems. These in turn could derail economic

efforts to help the ex-Soviet empire and undermine fragile democracies.

Western leaders are just beginning to glimpse these broader ramifications and see what they now must do; the U.N. resolution is a good start. But they need to move much more urgently and with a comprehensive plan, perhaps along the following lines:

1. Call an immediate meeting at the foreign minister level of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Virtually all the countries of Eurasia are C.S.C.E. members, and they will be most affected by Balkan tragedies. The C.S.C.E. in turn should call for negotiations among all former parts of Yugoslavia, as the Serbs have requested, if the latest truce holds. These talks should address a general political settlement and territorial adjustments.

2. The C.S.C.E. should call upon the International Court of Justice in the Hague to set up a special tribunal to try cases of crimes against humanity along the lines of the post-World War II Nuremberg rules. The tribunal should be empowered to issue international arrest warrants against military and civilian leaders who violate the cease-fire arrangements.

3. The U.N. Security Council should amend Saturday's resolution to extend economic sanctions for no less than five years. Right now, the Serbs assume that once they have accomplished their aims, the world will quietly resume business as usual. With a tougher resolution, the Serbs and others who break the cease-fire will know the long-run consequences of more war: if they keep waging their wars and then agree to a cease-fire, the world community still will not allow them to enjoy the fruits of victory.

4. NATO, acting under Saturday's U.N. mandate to create conditions for humanitarian operations, should start planning military action now. To begin with, NATO should announce it will use its air power to close the skies to Serbian military aircraft. And then, act if necessary. If that does not stop the fighting, NATO should announce it will strike Serbian airfields and military bases. And then, do so if necessary. Deployment of ground troops should be avoided if at all possible, though NATO would be wise to discuss this issue in detail.

For the chain reaction of regional horrors it could set off, the Balkans is not simply another place. Will Western leaders understand this fully, and act now? □

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Tomatoes May Be Dangerous to Your Health

By Sheldon Krimsky

BEDFORD, Mass. — Aware of the Food and Drug Administration's new ruling that apparently exempts most genetically engineered food products from special testing before they reach consumers, this ruling may well endanger the food supply.

The new policy won't adequately protect people who have restricted diets or food allergies. And it is likely that allergenic substances will be introduced into foods.

Under Federal law, the F.D.A. has the option of regulating genetically engineered food by treating it as if it were a food additive. This would require high standards of safety, and place on manufacturers a heavy burden of proof that foreign genes and their protein products in food would not injure consumers and not reduce food's nutritional value.

The F.D.A. chose a far less conservative path, one that introduces unnecessary risks into the food supply. It leaves it up to the industry to decide about the riskiness of new products. Cautious companies may ask for a rigorous F.D.A. review; others, where profit margins come first, may select the fast lane to the market.

The policy requires premarket testing only for gene products considered novel. If a bovine gene is introduced into tomatoes and apples, for example, the resulting food product may be deemed safe because the

protein product of that gene is already present in beef people eat. But the foreign gene may not behave the same in the new crop as it does in the original species; the new gene may affect the functioning of other genes, or may be affected by its new environment.

The European Community has taken a more conservative approach, proposing that independent experts review all food products that have been genetically modified. Until a body of knowledge is developed from years of experience, and the science of assessing genetically engineered

food catches up with the technology, Europe's approach makes more sense than the F.D.A.'s.

The commercial production of genetically engineered crops, food supplements and veterinary hormones is only beginning and has not been free

of controversy. In 1989 and 1990, the F.D.A. recalled a dietary supplement made by a Japanese company that used genetically engineered bacteria. The product, intended to alleviate insomnia, depression and premenstrual tension, was linked to at least 27 deaths and hundreds of cases of a potentially fatal blood disorder.

In recent years, the use of a genetically engineered growth hormone in dairy cows has been debated in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Not all consumers believe F.D.A. assurances that cows injected with the hormone would not add foreign products to milk or affect its nutritional value.

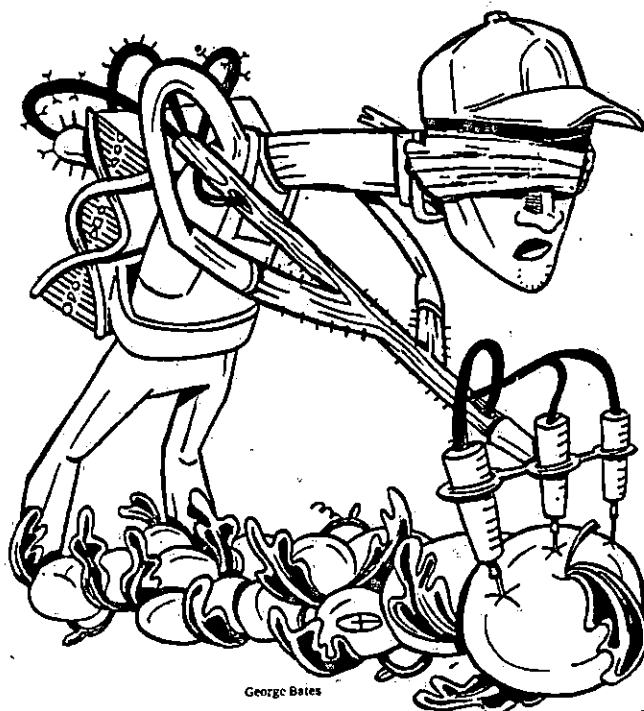
These cases warn the nation that a fast track for evaluating biotechnology products is not in the best interest of protecting the food supply.

The F.D.A. ruling does not respect the consumer's right to be informed that a product has been genetically altered, for it involves no labeling provisions. People who adhere to religious dietary laws may want to know that fish, fowl or fruit has been transformed by a gene that produces an animal protein. Individuals prone to food allergies may need to know which foreign proteins are introduced into refabricated foods.

It is a mistake to initiate genetic engineering by exempting large classes of products from a case-by-case review under the same laws that protect consumers from synthetic food additives.

Surely the new F.D.A. policy is not what business needs to build long-term public confidence. Biotechnology companies and their stockholders will find it in their interest to have genetically modified products fully evaluated and tested under strict F.D.A. guidelines instead of leaving that judgment to individual companies. □

You'll have the
F.D.A. to thank.



George Bates

Sheldon Krimsky, professor of urban and environmental policy at Tufts, is chairman of the Council for Responsible Genetics.

The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Those Campus C.E.O.'s

By Russell Jacoby

LOS ANGELES
Last week, the president of Yale, Benno C. Schmidt, announced he was leaving to join a telecommunications corporation. Is this a speck in the eye of academia or just business as usual? It may be just the latter and therein lies a problem.

College presidents are behaving like other executives. Amid deep budget cuts at the University of California, the president, David Gardner, is retiring with a severance package approaching \$1 million. Top university presidents value prestige, perks and salaries — the more the better. They manage large institutions that look like other large institutions. They face issues of product marketing, capital investment, fund raising and even parking. A 1990 primer for college presidents counsels them: "If you have the chance to build a brand new university, you should start out with the parking system and design the buildings around it." What about the library?

Russell Jacoby, author of "The Last Intellectuals," is teaching history at the University of California at Los Angeles this year.

It's difficult to romanticize college presidents. Were they ever different? Once they even seemed slightly absurd, an easy target for the Marx brothers in "Horse Feathers." Today a satire of a zany college president would fall flat as a lampoon of an absent-minded professor; both are obsolete. College presidents are now less daft than deft, less interested than self-interested.

They weren't always. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, Andrew White of Cornell, Charles Eliot of Harvard and Robert Hutchins of Chicago were hardly flawless geniuses. But they addressed issues of education and society. They took stands; they spoke out. They left an imprint.

Cynicism is the beverage of the 90's. For the cynics, nothing is new or news. But universities are not yet — or not only — industrial parks; their presidents not simply C.E.O.'s. Colleges sustain learning and thought. They still have libraries. Is it naive to imagine that university leaders should be leaders across and beyond campuses? After all, the U.S. does not suffer from a lack of issues nor from a surfeit of articulate voices.

Perhaps they are busy revitalizing education. This is what galls about Mr. Schmidt's parting from Yale. He has cast his lot with private enterprise, Whittle Communications, out to turn a profit by opening a thousand schools.

McSchools aren't the answer.

The Whittle schools depend on spreading the voucher system where taxpayers can transfer their dollars from public to private education. To earn a healthy bottom line, however, these schools must cut expenses by relying on computers and television.

The impact is not difficult to predict. Those who despair or are impatient with public education — and who is not? — will turn to them, siphoning off precious energies and monies from public schooling. A new network of profit-making schools, however, will ratify, not rectify, vast educational inequalities. The affluent will supplement their voucher dollars to enroll their children in traditional private schools; others will send their children to less expensive schools with stripped-down staffs and batteries of television monitors. In the mall, McSchool franchises will promise a complete education for pennies; in grassy suburbs educational boutiques with high fees will sprout.

America's finest achievement, its public educational system, verges on collapse. It was always imperfect, a

democratic dream to which the past generation of college presidents committed themselves. Woodrow Wilson left Princeton protesting its exclusiveness and dependence on big money. This generation of college presidents seems more preoccupied with managing careers and less vocal about educational democracy. Finally, one acts as an educational visionary. And what is the vision? A national chain of profit-making schools. □

The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Essay

WILLIAM SAFIRE

Perot 'Hardship' Mystery Deepens

LONDON

Why, after nearly four decades, did Ross Perot feel he needed to present a new justification for leaving the U.S. Navy. And is Perot now telling the truth — or is he defaming the man who was his commanding officer to cover up his original reason for seeking a hardship discharge?

In our last installment, we quoted from Lieutenant (j.g.) Perot's anguished 1955 letter, forwarded by his influential father to the most powerful politicians in Texas, containing his reasons for seeking to leave the service halfway through his four-year post-Annapolis obligation:

"I have found the Navy to be a fairly Godless organization," wrote the young man who had been given a free four-year education by the taxpayer. "I do not enjoy ... being subjected to drunken tales of moral emptiness ... seeing promiscuity on the part of married men ... taking God's name in vain ..."

Whether those reasons for early discharge reflected hypersensitivity, priggishness or the hypocrisy of an ambitious young man eager to get started on his civilian career, they were not the sort that today's candidate wants made public. So he recently set forth a different reason, that presents him in a more heroic light.

"I was in charge of the crew's recreation fund," Mr. Perot told *Newsweek* recently, and turned on his former commander: "He ordered me to give him part of that money to redo his cabin. I wouldn't do it. I was also in charge of narcotics and liquor. If we were at sea any length of time, he wanted liquor."

Navy vet disputes candidate's story.

He probably assumed that nobody would check out the new story. But U.S.N. records show that during Perot's stay on the destroyer *Sigourney*, only two men served as captain: B. A. Lienhard and Gerald J. Scott. I advertised for their whereabouts in this space last week.

Commander Lienhard's son, John, called to say that his father, who died three years ago, considered young Perot to be "his finest junior officer." Commander Lienhard was succeeded as captain of the *Sigourney* by Commander Scott in 1954. John Lienhard recalls; the following year, Lieutenant Perot visited the Lienhard home near Washington, D.C., and said he had put the new captain on report and was going to see the Chief of Naval Personnel and Secretary of the Navy.

Correspondence in the Lyndon Johnson Library confirms part of this. Lieutenant Perot's father, a cotton broker, sought L.B.J.'s influence, and a senatorial staffer refers to a visit by Adm. J. L. Holloway, then Chief of Naval Personnel. Apparently Lieutenant (j.g.) Perot had the political clout to get to the top.

Mr. Lienhard put me in touch with Capt. Scotty Campbell, who had been the Division Commodore in 1954. Could he explain Lieutenant Perot's animus toward Comdr. Gerald Scott in 1955? "I don't think it was based on

funds to decorate the captain's cabin," he says. "I heard a different story." He zipped his lip.

Then Commander Scott, who retired from the Navy in 1962 after 20 years of service, checked in from Sunnydale, Calif., where he had just been interviewed by CBS News.

"It's absolutely, totally untrue," he says, flabbergasted by this attack from someone to whom he gave good fitness reports and whose political petition he had just signed. "I never asked him about my cabin. You don't do things like redecorating a cabin on your own; that's handled by BuShips."

Drugs? Booze? God's name in vain? "Look, sailors will cuss, but it was of a minor nature. And as far as issuing narcotics and liquor — all that would have been audited by three officers."

Was he put on report by his junior officer? "I never heard officially or unofficially about that — I guess he must have done it on the Q.T. But then I received a commendation for my performance as captain of the *Sigourney*, and after that I was assigned to the *Polaris* program under Admiral Radford — neither of which would have happened if there were any shadow on my record."

The veteran naval officer cannot understand this personal assault from the billionaire candidate: "You never want to make yourself look good by throwing mud on somebody else."

Mr. Perot is suddenly silent. A press agent, perhaps on advice of counsel, says the former lieutenant "never publicly identified by name" the commander he now self-servingly defames. □

New Jersey

In All Corners, Volunteers for Perot Set Up Camp

By N. R. KLEINFELD

Special to The New York Times

FRANKLIN PARK, N.J., May 28 — Cole Kleitsch rummaged through his files. He was at his desk in the back room of his light-flooded Hallmark card shop in a strip shopping mall here. He had a file for his bank papers, a file for his taxes and, the one he was hunting for, a file for Ross Perot.

The chatty, 30-year-old Mr. Kleitsch said he had never been a political agitator. "I never before saw a political candidate whom I would lift a finger for," he said. But two months ago, he volunteered to work as one of the foot soldiers in the New Jersey campaign to elect Mr. Perot President. Now there is no slipping out of the Hallmark shop with a birthday or get-well card without also getting an earful about Ross Perot.

Along the humming highway that runs beside Mr. Kleitsch's shop, he has pasted a poster championing Mr. Perot. A Perot sticker and two clipboards greet patrons at the checkout counter. One clipboard holds petitions to get Mr. Perot on the November ballot in New Jersey. The other is for people wishing to do campaign work for Mr. Perot.

"There are people, myself included, who feel their needs are not being met by the political parties," Mr. Kleitsch said. "We're being offered Coke and Pepsi again. What we want is Seven-Up."

He said that it might seem improbable for Mr. Perot to be elected, but added, "Even a tidal wave looks small when you see it on the horizon before it hits the beach."

The Perot volunteers will have no direct roll in the New Jersey primary on Tuesday, since their candidate is not on the ballot and their efforts are directed toward November. New Jersey counts write-ins in primary elections, but the Perot organizers are discouraging a write-in campaign because Mr. Perot has said he wants to avoid disrupting the primary process.

A drive down the highways and backroads of New Jersey shows Mr. Perot's supporters nearly everywhere. They live in Teaneck and Hopewell, in Summit and Newark, in Fort Lee and Clifton. They are a broad cross-section,

Uncertainty about policies doesn't dampen a push for change

none entirely sure what their man stands for, but all united in fervently wanting him to lead the country.

About 9,000 Perot volunteers are scattered around the state. Newcomers sign on daily. The majority seem to be novices at the tortuous regimen of political campaigning, but disillusionment with the major-party candidates and the quirky magnetism of Mr. Perot have conspired to kindle an enthusiasm.

"Most of the people have never worked as part of any party, except maybe a rescue party," Mr. Kleitsch

said.

Volunteers have defected from the camps of the Republicans and the Democrats. Many are resolute independents. Even some of the apolitical have been roused. One woman in her mid-30's said she had recently registered to vote for the first time so she could cast her ballot for Mr. Perot.

Tom O'Neill, a 54-year-old business consultant from Lawrence Township, is the Perot coordinator in New Jersey. After watching Mr. Perot on an interview program, he said he called Dallas, asked what he could do and was told to organize New Jersey. For the time being, his living room is the state Perot headquarters.

He asked his friend, Pat O'Neil, an unemployed 43-year-old businessman from Princeton who is unrelated, to be deputy coordinator. Pat O'Neil said he had agreed after spending a few days reassuring himself that Tom O'Neil had not lost his mind.

Trying in Every District

At organizational meetings, the volunteers were split into three regions: Northeast, Central and South. Each of the state's 21 counties has been assigned a coordinator, as have about three-fourths of the 547 municipalities. The objective now is to appoint a Perot coordinator and team of 3 to 10 members in each of the state's more than 6,000 election districts.

Only 800 signatures are needed to put Mr. Perot on the state's November ballot, and supporters filed petitions on May 13 that they said included nearly 3,000 names. But they are continuing to solicit more signatures to demonstrate

the support that exists. They think 100,000 is a nice number.

The fact that the Perot volunteers do not yet know precisely what their candidate stands for does not seem to bother them overly.

"At this point, I don't care what they bring out about him; I'm voting for him," said Peg Meyers, a 65-year-old volunteer in Kendall Park. "When I first heard him, he didn't say what he was for. But what he said was enough for me."

Her husband, Day, also 65, chimed in, "My feeling is the American people don't know what's going on down in Washington. I'm not a smart man. In fact, I didn't go further than the sixth grade, because I had to go work in the mines. But I know things are a mess. I think Perot's going to win big."

'A Lot of Havoc'

Roy Kaplan, who owns a computer consulting company in Princeton, has signed up to keep records of the New Jersey volunteers in one of his computers. He has been collecting petitions at local shopping malls, too. He said he liked Mr. Perot because he would attack the deficit and the sagging economy and because "he gets things done."

Rita Kusler, a 39-year-old unemployed accountant who lives in Plainsboro, likes him because she thinks he will "create a lot of havoc."

When Marie Tuskey heard the name early this year, she at first thought people were talking about Hercule Poirot, the Agatha Christie sleuth. Now



William E. Saurer/The New York Times

Cole Kleitsch, a businessman in Franklin Park, N.J., said it might seem improbable for Ross Perot to be elected, but added, "Even a tidal wave looks small when you see it on the horizon before it hits the beach."

she is ready to do anything to get Ross Perot elected. "The way he was brought up is the way I was brought up," said Mrs. Tuskey, who is 66 and lives in Kendall Park. "Close family

ties. Always a father and mother. I have six children and we're all close. He said his children got the same medical care his workers got, and I liked that."

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

The New York Times

Campaign Notebook

Campaigning on Sundays Brings Out a Different Clinton

By GWEN IFILL
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, May 31 — Bill Clinton likes to campaign in black churches so much that it occasionally seems that he is toying with a calling more spiritual than political.

Some call these little talks sermons. And when Mr. Clinton weaves scriptural references into his standard campaign speech on Sunday mornings, some members of the press corps have a different name for the Arkansas Governor: Reverend Bill.

On the way to the West Angeles Church of God in Christ today, Mr. Clinton's motorcade passed scorched storefronts in the Crenshaw neighborhood on the way to church, eerie shells that were evidence of the riotous upheaval that transformed this city only weeks ago.

"It is wrong when the fragile bonds of community break apart and some people follow the law and others don't and they hurt their neighbors," he told 2,000 churchgoers less than an hour later. "And it's wrong when people feel there is no equal justice under the law."

"In a democracy we are given elections so that we can put things right," he said.

But he did not stray far from poli-

tics. Mr. Clinton assailed the Bush Administration and Ross Perot, to whom he referred only as "that fellow running as a independent candidate," for failing to address the most compelling concerns of people rebuilding their neighborhoods.

Mr. Clinton received a warm endorsement from the church's pastor, Bishop Charles E. Blake, who praised the likely Democratic nominee for surviving "the strains of campaigning and the stresses of examination." Mr. Blake, an Arkansas native, had preached a sermon about trust.

Mr. Clinton listened to the sermon, and then remarked that he understood a thing or two about how little trust people have, especially for politicians.

"When people see me, they reach into their pockets to make sure their billfolds are still there," he said.

Everything, Outhouse and All

Campaigning for President in California is a daunting task in the best of years. But this time, Mr. Clinton has been coping with even more political din than usual. And unusual times call for unusual measures.

So on Friday night, Mr. Clinton found himself seated on a spotlighted stage in a San Francisco auditorium talking about snakes in outhouses.

In an interview program sponsored by The San Francisco Examiner, Mr. Clinton was talking to a reporter, Chris Matthews, about why "the roots from which I came have still not come across to most people in this country."

Mr. Matthews pressed Mr. Clinton to talk about his widowed mother, his life in segregated public schools and the years he lived on a farm that, he said, did not have an indoor toilet.

"What was it like having an outhouse?" Mr. Matthews asked.

"It was O.K.," Mr. Clinton responded, laughing. "Except in the winter when it was cold, and in the summer sometimes when there were snakes down in the hole."

Mr. Matthews, sensing new ground, pressed on. "How did you go at night with these snakes?" he said on the program, which was on live radio and being taped for C-Span.

"You just made real sure you wanted to go bad," Mr. Clinton said as the audience laughed. He paused, shook his head slightly and added, "I don't believe I agreed to do this."

Timing Can Disrupt Unity

Also in San Francisco on Friday night, the Democrats, spurred on by a West Coast businessman, Walter Shorenstein, threw themselves a par-

ty and billed it as a unity dinner.

The program featured all of this year's Democratic primary success stories. But significantly, Edmund G. Brown Jr., the former California Governor who is the remaining major contestant for the Democratic nomination, was not there.

This was but one sign that the Democrats are not as chummy as they wanted to appear.

Another sign was the war of wills between Gov. Ann W. Richards of Texas and Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th of West Virginia, when her speech began to run overtime.

Mr. Rockefeller, the master of ceremonies, joined Governor Richards on the stage, standing off to the side.

Governor Clinton was next and had a plane to catch.

Governor Richards, deep into one of her emotional discourses on the state of America, fixed Mr. Rockefeller with a glare. When he did not leave, she snapped: "Well, are you going to let me finish, or what?"

Mr. Rockefeller, who had been shaking his head slightly with an uncomfortable smile, scurried to her side and whispered to her, presumably about the time situation. Some in the audience began to chant: "We want Ann," and, "Sit down, Jay."

Mr. Rockefeller ceded the stage, and Governor Richards took her sweet time finishing through what sounded like gritted teeth.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

The New York Times

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By JAMES BROOKE
Special to The New York Times

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 31 — Sitting in the shade of an Amazon Indian long house here, a Norwegian Laplander perspired profusely in a tropical tunic that his mother had specially tailored for his journey to the Earth Summit.

"The heat here is tremendous for Arctic people," the Laplander, Lelf Halonen, gasped as Rio's autumn temperature crept toward 93 degrees.

Blue-eyed Laplanders, representatives of green parties from Mali to Ukraine, and thousands of diplomats, journalists and environmentalists are converging from around the globe for the opening here on Wednesday of the first United Nations conference on the environment in 20 years.

For this seaside city, the Earth Summit is the biggest morale booster since the Government abandoned it as the nation's capital in favor of Brasilia in 1960.

100 Heads of State Expected

Smooth, black ribbons of asphalt cover miles of avenues to cushion the limousines expected to carry at least 100 heads of state, including President Bush. Over the weekend, crews splashed fresh white paint over all the bridges on the official routes.

Following a strategy of creating "islands of security," army units fanned out this weekend in Rio's affluent southern zone, patrolling past startled sunbathers in string bikinis. The city authorities are so determined to reverse an international image of street crime that they plan to deploy 35,000 security personnel, the same number as the expected participants.

"Some people we are inviting have rather nasty enemies," Marco Azambuja, a Brazilian diplomat, said to explain the security precautions taken for what is expected to be the largest gathering of heads of state in history.

And with the arrival on Friday of President Fernando Collor de Mello and his entire Cabinet, Rio has re-

All the roads that lead to Rio have been repaved.

gained its status as Brazil's administrative capital for the first time since 1960. The President and his ministers are to remain here until the conference ends on June 14.

But Cariocas, as city residents are called, also see the Earth Summit preparations as a cause for protest.

"Roads to impress foreigners, roads to kill Cariocas," chanted one group that blocked traffic on Friday on Avenida das Americas, a major access highway for the conference hall where the heads of state will gather. Noting that 112 pedestrians were hit on the highway last year, protesters questioned why the city was unable to spend money on safe pedestrian crossings.

Motorists, who in recent weeks suffered through traffic jams stretching for miles, cringed on learning today that many of the city's repaved arteries will be closed off to become temporary V.I.P. expressways.

"Cariocas fear transit chaos more than ecological future," read a headline today in O Globo, Rio's largest selling newspaper.

Other groups were disgruntled to learn that they will not profit from the ecological bonanza. "Eco-92 breaks the law," Brazil's film makers' union said, objecting to an invasion of foreign television crews operating without Brazilian technicians, a violation of local labor law.

More irreverence was on display on Saturday afternoon when music fans loudly booed Rio's Mayor, Marcello Alencar, at a free beach-front concert called "Earth Show." In contrast, Maurice Strong, the United Nations organizer of the Earth Summit, was wildly applauded, even though he spoke in English, a language undoubt-



The Road To Rio

Setting an Agenda for the Earth

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Over the weekend, several warm-up events gave participants an advance taste of the summit meeting.

"The First Planetary Green Meeting" drew representatives of green parties from 30 nations.

"In the Sahel, all our problems are essentially ecological — desertification, the weakening of soils," said Ibrahim Traore, a founder of Mali's Ecology Party For Integration. Crisply dressed in a khaki safari suit, Mr. Traore said he was unfazed by Rio's heat wave.

At the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples, where the red-and-blue-sulsted Laplanders gathered in the shade, Oren R. Lyons, a clan chief of the Onondaga Nation, explained why he left New York State for the long trip to Rio.

A Message From the U.S.

"We have longer experience with the white man than our Amazon brothers, and we came to tell them not to take everything they offer you," said Chief Lyons, who wore a T-shirt depicting a Dakota ghost dance and carried in his gray felt hat an eagle feather blessed by Pueblo Indians for protection.

Cutting through a clutter of languages, Leon Shenandoah Todadaho, the Onondaga's 77-year-old chief, met with Amazon Indians in their thatched long house on Thursday night. "Chief Shenandoah burned tobacco, we gave them corn from our country, and we shared a spiritual prayer for life, for trees," recounted Chief Lyons. "They did not need to have the ceremony translated."

As a result of the talks, the Brazilian Indians decided to demand the return of sacred religious objects from Brazilian museums and to lobby for the creation of a new administrative unit: a Brazilian Indian state that would administer the nation's far-flung network of reservations.

Declaration Is Approved

After a week of talks among 300 representatives of indigenous groups around the globe, the congress approved a declaration that is to be read before the assembled heads of state at the official conference center.

On Monday, Global Forum, a sprawling open-air fair of 3,500 groups and 650 exhibits, is to open on the grounds of Flamengo Park, an oceanfront park.

Organizers of this unofficial event have published a 165-page encyclopedia detailing a wealth of activities that are to take place during the first two weeks in June. This world's fair of environmentalism is expected to attract 15,000 visitors daily. Among prominent Americans expected to take part are Jane Fonda, Ted Turner, Shirley MacLaine and John Denver.

The 29 all-day events listed for Monday include a symposium on the use of remote sensing satellites for monitoring environmental damage, a forum by the Southern California Ecumenical Council Ecology Task Force, and the First Encounter of Man for the Third Millennium, an event organized by a group called "Susila — Cosmic Tribe."

Rio's New Day in Sun
Leaves Laplander Limp

The New York Times

By JAMES BROOKE
Special to The New York Times

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A Message From the U.S.

"We have longer experience with the white man than our Amazon brothers, and we came to tell them not to take everything they offer you," said Chief Lyons, who wore a T-shirt depicting a Dakota ghost dance and carried in his gray felt hat an eagle feather blessed by Pueblo Indians for protection.

Cutting through a clutter of languages, Leon Shenandoah Todadaho, the Onondaga's 77-year-old chief, met with Amazon Indians in their thatched long house on Thursday night. "Chief Shenandoah burned tobacco, we gave them corn from our country, and we shared a spiritual prayer for life, for trees," recounted Chief Lyons. "They did not need to have the ceremony translated."

As a result of the talks, the Brazilian Indians decided to demand the return of sacred religious objects from Brazilian museums and to lobby for the creation of a new administrative unit: a Brazilian Indian state that would administer the nation's far-flung network of reservations.

Declaration Is Approved

After a week of talks among 300 representatives of indigenous groups around the globe, the congress approved a declaration that is to be read before the assembled heads of state at the official conference center.

On Monday, Global Forum, a sprawling open-air fair of 3,500 groups and 650 exhibits, is to open on the grounds of Flamengo Park, an oceanfront park.

Organizers of this unofficial event have published a 165-page encyclopedia detailing a wealth of activities that are to take place during the first two weeks in June. This world's fair of environmentalism is expected to attract 15,000 visitors daily. Among prominent Americans expected to take part are Jane Fonda, Ted Turner, Shirley MacLaine and John Denver.

The 29 all-day events listed for Monday include a symposium on the use of remote sensing satellites for monitoring environmental damage, a forum by the Southern California Ecumenical Council Ecology Task Force, and the First Encounter of Man for the Third Millennium, an event organized by a group called "Susila — Cosmic Tribe."

Rio's New Day in Sun
Leaves Laplander Limp

The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

A Settlement in Haiti? 'Mr. America' Is in the Way

By HOWARD W. FRENCH

Special to The New York Times

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 30 — When Haiti's military-backed Government published a new law calling for the formation of a "national consensus" Government on Friday, one name seemed to be on everyone's lips as the man most likely to be named to the powerful job of Prime Minister.

Squeezed badly by an international embargo, increasingly racked by violence, and scorned by an outside world that has not forgiven the overthrow of the country's first democratically elected Government last September, Haiti's army is now widely believed to be leaning heavily in favor of installing Marc L. Bazin as head of the Government.

Mr. Bazin's supporters say he is just the man to solve Haiti's crisis. In a country that has been called one of the world's leading kleptocracies, he was an incorruptible Finance Minister. A stint at the World Bank consolidated his image as the kind of modern technocrat that this anything-goes country has sorely lacked.

Most important, however, is Mr. Bazin's reputation for entree in Washington, a city that has never seemed far from the tangled intrigues of Haitian politics. For this the 60-year-old politician has been widely called Mr. America here, a name that earns him envy from some and loathing from others.

Signs of U.S. Anger

But the issue of Mr. Bazin's influence in Washington is clearly not as simple as his reputation here would indicate. After the violent overthrow of the Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide last September, American diplomats here and in Washington discussed what they called Mr. Bazin's "unhelpful role" in the crisis gingerly. But recently there have been signs of raw anger at Mr. Bazin, once an American favorite — signs strongly suggesting that he will be powerless to ease Haiti's isolation.

At a recent meeting at the American Embassy here, when a participant inquired about a letter-writing campaign by influential Haitians aimed at persuading the United States to ease its embargo of Haiti, Ambassador Alvin P. Adams Jr. listened quietly, apparently doodling on a piece of paper.

When the speaker finished, several people present said, Mr. Adams held up the paper on which he had written "BAZIN," crumpled it and threw it in a trash can, thus dismissing the anti-embargo effort and the man who has become Washington's nemesis at the same time.

Similarly blunt messages have been sent by American diplomats to the Haitian Army. There can be no solution without recognition of Father Aristide, soldiers have been told. Fur-



Marc L. Bazin, who is heavily favored to be installed by Haiti's army as head of the Government, was an incorruptible Finance Minister.

thermore, Washington has insisted that the deposed President be allowed to choose his own Prime Minister.

Under the army-backed plan for a "consensus" Government, a new Prime Minister will be proposed before the National Assembly sometime in the next few days. If he is approved, he will form a new Government. The presidency will deliberately be left open, but nowhere is there any mention of Father Aristide.

Few animosities are stronger than those separating Father Aristide and Mr. Bazin. Their enmity dates back well before Father Aristide, a last-minute candidate, drubbed Mr. Bazin and his well-oiled machine in national elections 17 months ago.

Father Aristide speaks unrelentingly about "the people," by which he sometimes too obviously meant only the dispossessed for the comfort of some here. Mr. Bazin, the son of a senator and the husband of a woman born into a presidential family, is a more traditional Haitian politician.

There is little talk of involving ordinary people in his discourse. Rather, by his political thinking, called pragmatic or cynical depending on one's

point of view, a true leader must slowly gain the confidence of the dominant forces here: the army, business and the conservative church. Only then, he says, will change come to Haiti.

In February, rather than accept an agreement negotiated in Washington that called for Father Aristide's eventual return, and the naming of a rival politician as Prime Minister, Mr. Bazin fought strenuously to make the deal fall through, diplomats say. "Every time we think we have put something together, there is Bazin, pulling it apart," said a disgusted diplomat from the Organization of American States.

'What's In It for Me?'

Asked in a recent interview why he could not support Mr. Aristide simply for the sake of national peace, Mr. Bazin replied in his accentless English, "What's in it for me?"

The price tag on this stubbornness has not been small, diplomats say. Dozens of lives have since been lost in the continuing strife here. Thousands of boat people who have set out for the United States might have conceiv-

ably stayed home had there been a settlement. And there has been much embarrassment for both the O.A.S. and the State Department.

"I don't give a damn about what Washington thinks about me," Mr. Bazin said, seemingly lightened by the removal of his Uncle Sam label. "Nobody has worked harder to bring democracy to this country than me. What do they expect me to say: O.K., I'll go home now, my job is done. I don't expect any further role? I don't know how it is in your country, but that is certainly not how politics are played in Haiti."

For Haitians on his left, the conservative Mr. Bazin has long been hated for his exuberant Americanisms, and his ready-made, classic economic answers. To these, they have recently added new reasons for their antipathy.

Although he strongly denies it, after the anti-Aristide coup Mr. Bazin was widely quoted here as calling into question the importance of elections in a country where illiteracy predominates.

No Apologies for His Stand

Now, even as he sheds the American stripes for which he was loathed in some quarters, many have latched onto statements like these and what they say is an unseemly eagerness to curry favor with the army and the remnants of the Duvalier dictatorship's brutal Tontons Macoute.

Mr. Bazin offers no apologies. "Either you are in politics or morality," he said, condemning the international community's unwillingness to recognize or even deal with the military-installed Government that replaced Father Aristide. "There are a number of sectors in this country which are powerful in the decision-making process, and they have to be involved."

Told that his fate in power may well be the same enduring scorn, Mr. Bazin professed serenity. A man who once boasted that through his contacts in Washington he could quickly obtain a half-billion dollars in aid and investment, badly needed by the hemisphere's poorest country, he now says that investment is not crucial.

"The lack of foreign investment is no excuse not to do the things you have to do," Mr. Bazin said, speaking in the cool shade of his front porch in one of the capital's most prestigious hillside neighborhoods. "For years, the foreign advisers have been saying you have to get your own house in order, and this will be a good occasion for that."

The New York Times

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Jim Wilson/The New York Times

Political Preaching

Gov. Bill Clinton speaking at the West Angeles Church of God in Christ in Los Angeles. Page A14.

Chasing Votes From Big Cities To the Suburbs

By ROBERT REINHOLD
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, May 31 — Probably no one is more surprised at David A. Roberti's election campaign through the suburban tracts of the San Fernando Valley than the veteran Democratic state Senator himself.

Long a leading liberal in the California political firmament, Senator Roberti now boasts of his backing of three new bills in the Legislature to toughen penalties for looting and arson, and he eagerly poses with police officers. After 26 years in the Legislature, Mr. Roberti finds himself struggling for political survival against a Republican neophyte in a special election on Tuesday, which also happens to be primary day in California and five other states.

A major political concern of his new suburban district is keeping out the street gangs and other urban problems afflicting central Los Angeles, just over the hills.

Cities Have Lost Power

Senator Roberti's passage from urban liberal to suburban law-and-order candidate echoes the trend of urban politics today. Even as inner-city areas like South-Central Los Angeles cry out for more political influence, they have lost it. The decennial reapportionment based on population shifts has transferred power away from cities toward the suburbs and outlying communities throughout the country, in both Congress and state legislatures.

In Ohio, Representative Marcy Kaptur, formerly an urban adviser in the Carter Administration, finds that her mostly urban Toledo district now extends deep into the hog and grain coun-

Continued on Page A15, Column 1

The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Politicians Turn to Suburbs As Inner Cities Lose Power

Continued From Page A1

try of rural northwestern Ohio because the state lost two seats in Congress. As a result, the five-term Democrat says she has renewed her long-standing interest in agriculture. "I milked my first cow in public recently," said Ms. Kaptur, who is also adding a farm specialist to her staff.

These shifts are nothing new, of course. They have been going on since the turn of the century, accelerating sharply after World War II. But this year they are complicated by newly aggressive enforcement of the Federal Voting Rights Act, which requires the states to consolidate black, Hispanic and other minority voters to give them a better chance of electing their own. This is expected to add about 20 minority members to Congress in January, in addition to the current 34, said Representative Martin Frost of Texas, who is chairman of Impact 2000, a Democratic group that traces reapportionment.

But this gain comes partly at the expense of white liberal Democrats who have generally shared and supported the urban agenda of minority politicians. It also tends to make adjoining suburban districts all the safer for conservatives and Republicans because they have fewer minority voters than before.

Creating Conservative Districts

"We will probably have fewer representatives who actually have to be accountable to a minority community than before," said Jerry Hagstrom, the author of "Beyond Reagan: The New Landscape of American Politics" (W. W. Norton, 1988). "We are creating districts that allow more conservatives to be elected in the remaining white areas, whether Democrats or Republicans."

Thus in California, for example, Hispanic residents, or Latinos as they are usually called here, make up 26 percent of the population but hold only 4 of the 80 seats in the State Assembly. They are likely to add one to four new seats next year. But the same reapportionment has created many new suburban and rural districts that give Republicans an edge, and a chance to gain control of the Assembly, in which they currently hold 33 seats.

Minority groups make no apologies, saying they have too long allowed others to represent their interests. "The challenge is to the Democratic Party," said Arturo Vargas, a voting expert at the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund headquarters here. "They have to stop resting on their laurels, taking Latino voters for granted. Latinos are not excited about the Democratic Party, or the Republican. This time around, Latinos will have true advocacy in the Legislature by electing representatives who are

accountable to them."

The extent to which urban interests have suffered varies according to the state and which party dominated the redistricting process, as well as the idiosyncrasies of local political alliances, personalities and history.

Losing Seats and Influence

In Illinois, which will lose two seats in Congress, a panel of three Republican Federal judges approved a Republican-drawn map that will reduce Chicago's representation in Congress from eight seats to seven. Two veteran Northwest Side Representatives, William O. Lipinski and Martin A. Russo, both Democrats, were forced into the same district and Mr. Lipinski won the nomination in the March 17 primary. In addition, a middle-city Chicago district carved out for a Hispanic candidate forced another Democratic veteran, Frank Annunzio, to retire after 27 years in Congress. Chicago is also expected to lose three or four seats in the State House of Representatives.

"You lose a Congressional seat, lose a couple of Democrats in your delegation who would vote for Chicago," said Don Rose, a Chicago political consultant. "You lose money."

Similarly, Philadelphia, which lost 102,633 residents between the last two censuses, saw two of its three districts spread out into suburban Delaware County.

The situation in New York State, which will lose 3 of its 34 seats, remains uncertain because the redistricting process has been entangled in several lawsuits. New York City's share of the state's Congressional delegation has dropped from 51 percent in 1960 to 41 percent today, and will likely shrink further after the November election.

But the recent impact of this trend toward the suburbs has been negligible. In Washington, the city's delegation rarely votes as a bloc on pivotal issues anyway. And in Albany, the city's legislative and budget requests are subject to veto by the Senate, which has been controlled by upstate and suburban Republicans for decades.

Dramatic Changes in California

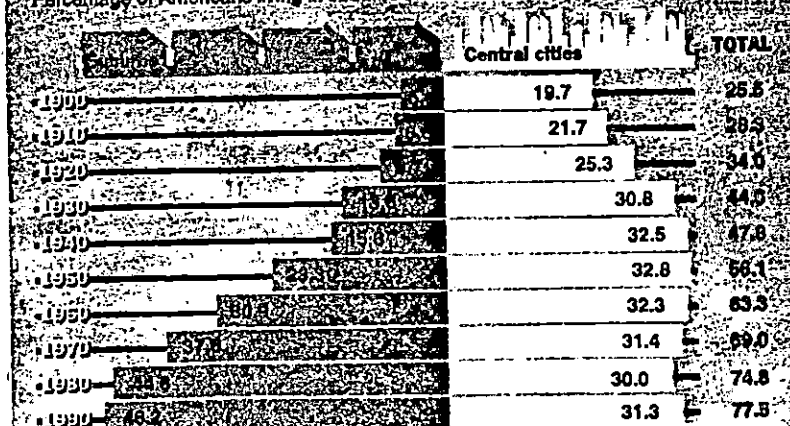
"The real question," said Steven D. Gold, director of the Center for the Study of the States at the State University of New York at Albany, "is, will people concerned about cities be able to make a compelling case that their interests are aligned with those of the suburbs?"

Probably nowhere have the political changes been more dramatic and chaotic than in California, which will gain seven seats in Congress after the November election, to a total of 52.

Several factors have combined to roll the political waters. Among them are a tidal wave of immigration that has boosted the

Moving to the Suburbs

Percentage of Americans living in suburbs and central cities at each census



Source: Census Bureau

Data through 1940 exclude Alaska and Hawaii. 1960 total is larger than the sum of suburbs and cities because of rounding.

The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992



Lori King for The New York Times

In Ohio, Representative Marcy Kaptur finds that her urban Toledo district now extends deep into the hog and grain country of rural northwestern Ohio because the state lost two seats in Congress. She greeted supporters at the spring festival in Toledo.

population 26 percent since 1980, a gain that was very unevenly spread across the state; a voter initiative passed in 1990 that limits terms to six years in the State Assembly and eight in the Senate; and the success of Gov. Pete Wilson, a Republican, in thwarting Democratic redistricting plans, thereby ending what Republicans considered a ruthless gerrymander 10 years ago.

Even though big cities like Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco grew significantly during the last decade, they did not grow nearly as fast as the new suburban areas in their periphery, in counties like Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego and Contra Costa, and in the Central Valley — areas that tend to be more Republican than the big cities. Thus almost none of the new Congressional seats benefit Los Angeles, which actually lost seats in the State Legislature.

A case in point is what happened to Senator Roberti, the President pro tem of the State Senate and arguably the third most powerful official in California after Governor Wilson and Willie L. Brown Jr., Speaker of the Assembly.

Indirectly Helping Republicans

Remapping drawn by a panel of three retired state judges, all Republicans, eliminated the Democrat's district in low-income Hollywood. Senator Roberti took a rented house in the more conservative, higher-income San Fernando Valley to run for a seat vacated after another Senator was convicted of bribery last year. His opponent is Carol Rowen, a moderate Republican whose campaign is based heavily on her position in favor of abortion rights; Mr. Roberti opposes abortion.

Senator Roberti's campaign almost seems to make him out a better Republican than Ms. Rowen. "This gives us an opportunity to highlight his work in the area of crime," said Steven Glazer, Mr. Roberti's spokesman. The campaign has been opposed by gun groups, who have poured in thousands of dollars against Mr. Roberti to punish him for his leading passage of a 1989 ban on military assault weapons, even though Ms. Rowen says she too supported the ban.

The paradoxical effect of the Voting Rights Act can be seen in the new 33d and 38th Congressional Districts, both southeast of downtown Los Angeles. The 33d was designed to produce a Hispanic representative, being 84 percent Hispanic. The shoe-in is Lucille Roybal-Allard, a Democrat and daughter of Representative Edward R. Roybal, who is retiring.

But concentrating so many Hispanic voters in the 33d makes the adjoining 38th, which is 58 percent non-Hispanic white, a good target for Republican. No less than



Jan Sonnenmier for The New York Times

Long a leading liberal, state Senator David A. Roberti now finds himself running a law-and-order campaign in a new suburban district.

eight Republicans are running in Tuesday's primary. "A lot of Republicans are running because they think they have a shot," said Evan A. Braude, the Democratic front-runner for the open seat, which includes Long Beach.

'Creating Lily-White Districts'

The indirect virtues of the Voting Rights Act have not been lost on Republican strategists, who have cooperated with black and Hispanic groups in a number of states. "In terms of enforcing minority rights, Republican interests have been much more aligned with the interests of minority communities than Democrats have," said Daniel M. Kolkey of the Los Angeles law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, who represented Governor Wilson on reapportionment before the California Supreme Court.

But Abigail Thernstrom, a political scientist in Massachusetts, worries that legislative lines are being redrawn on the "impooverished assumption" that minority voters must always be represented by minority candidates. "My worry is that you are indeed reducing urban representation by wasting minority votes and creating lily-white dis-

tricts elsewhere where the representative can say, 'Don't come to me; you've got one of your own,'" said Ms. Thernstrom, author of "Whose Votes Count: Affirmative Action and Minority Voting Rights" (Harvard University Press, 1987.)

Black politicians challenge this argument. "It is an illusion that the empowerment of minorities has disenfranchised urban constituents," said Charles Stewart, chief deputy to state Senator Diane E. Watson, a Democrat who represents the heavily black and Hispanic South-Central Los Angeles. He disputed the suggestion that the Voting Rights Act had contributed to loss of urban clout, saying it had more to do with white flight to the suburbs.

But if the new Congress will have few members with a stake in urban issues, that does not necessarily mean less clout for urban issues, argues Charles Cook, editor of Cook Political Reports in Washington. Many more black representatives are expected from Southern states, he said, replacing traditional Southern Democrats. "So while we may have fewer whites with urban constituencies, we may have a higher number of Democrats voting the straight party line."

The Washington Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Clinton retools for a three-way race

Won't hit Perot, will 'define' self

By Ronald A. Taylor
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

LOS ANGELES — Bill Clinton's strategy to win the Democratic nomination worked fine, but now the Arkansas governor finds himself struggling to map out a whole new campaign: regaining the attention of a press and public clearly fascinated with Ross Perot's independent candidacy.

"His intention is not to attack Perot, it's about defining Bill Clinton," campaign spokeswoman Dee Myers said the day before Mr. Perot won a place on the November ballot in Arkansas.

Mr. Clinton is applying his highly



active, personal campaign style on an extended campaign swing through California. Turnout for tomorrow's primary is expected to be light.

Clinton campaign officials admit the drive toward the White House has stalled, but they note it is still drawing financial support. May was the most lucrative month so far, with \$3 million in contributions, and they received \$2.5 million in April.

Now the task is to re-energize the campaign, said campaign coordinator Mickey Kantor.

After nine months, hundreds of thousands of campaign miles and millions of smiles and votes, Mr. Clinton is on the verge of bittersweet success. With a high-octane staff, a well-crafted campaign theme and carefully considered positions on the issues, he beat back all comers.

He already has 2,050 of the 2,145 convention delegates needed to win the nomination on the first ballot at the national convention in July and is expected to pick up the necessary 95 delegates from the 352 at stake in primary races tomorrow in Ohio, New Jersey, Alabama, Montana and New Mexico.

But Mr. Clinton is still in a battle here over the 348 California delegates. A strong showing here by former California Gov. Jerry Brown

could dim an already cloudy horizon for Mr. Clinton.

With the emergence of Mr. Perot, even Clinton supporters can't discuss his candidacy without talking about his need to enlarge voter support. They talk about nagging questions concerning his character, his past and his ability to win a general election that have dogged him since the beginning.

"The negative stuff just won't go away," Sharon Leach, a 29-year-old assistant to a film producer, said Saturday just before Mr. Clinton addressed a seminar on domestic issues at Sony Pictures in Culver City.

"He's got to stop worrying about the negatives and come up with a tougher program," said Clinton supporter Robert Lief, a San Francisco attorney.

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CLINTON

From page A1

He said Mr. Clinton was too slow in responding to the Los Angeles riots and needs to refocus his campaign rhetoric on the message that was crafted months ago.

"And he's got to take the show away from Perot," Mr. Lief said. "That's all anyone is talking about right now."

Mr. Lief said he is concerned that the three-candidate field could wind up in the House of Representatives.

"This is a potential constitutional crisis," he said. "It could be the first time in modern history that the guy who becomes president may not be the guy who gets the most votes."

The campaign staff is keenly aware of the drift at a time when voter discontent is high. They are responding by putting Mr. Clinton back in those settings where he has been most successful — small gatherings such as the women's rally held in Sacramento.

In such settings, Mr. Clinton's style blends the fervor of a tent-show evangelist with the smoothness of a television talk-show host. On those occasions he talks for 20 minutes or

so, usually standing without a podium or lectern, then answers questions from the audience.

In another change from the earlier pace of the campaign, media access to the candidate is now tightly controlled. Gone are the once-frequent exchanges with reporters as Mr. Clinton gets into a car to leave an event or arrives at an airport.

Miss Myers said the revised approach is a way of ensuring that the candidate's message gets to voters untempered by unguarded responses at impromptu press conferences.

The press "availabilities," as they are called, are limited, she said, "because they don't help to get the message out."

For example, she said, "You guys wouldn't have asked him about issues such as fetal tissue research." At the Sacramento event, Mr. Clinton assailed Mr. Bush's threatened veto of a bill approving the use of fetal tissue from all terminated pregnancies for use in research on disease, especially women's reproductive disorders.

The campaign is also drawing from the successful aspects of some of his former competitors. Mr. Clinton now mentions, as former Sen. Paul Tsongas did, that he challenged

"This is a potential constitutional crisis. It could be the first time in modern history that the guy who becomes president may not be the guy who gets the most votes."

the president when Mr. Bush's approval rating was high.

Mr. Clinton also lifted a page from the Brown campaign and now makes his headquarters accessible to voters through a toll-free 800 telephone number.

He even got some advice from a well-known non-candidate yesterday. On CBS' "Face The Nation," New York Gov. Mario Cuomo suggested that Mr. Clinton should not compete with Mr. Perot for the title of political outsider, saying he "has to prove to the American people that neither President Bush nor Ross Perot can effectively lead the American people."

The Washington Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Up from the GOP's losing ways

Despite what is sure to be a modern record for the number of new faces in Congress come January, a Republican majority in the House of Representatives and the Senate is still the longest of long shots. That said, however, the one sure way for the GOP to make its chances even worse is for the party's leaders in Congress — and for that matter, its leader at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. — to acquiesce in the idea of the Republicans' permanent minority status. Acting like a winner may not make you a winner, but acting like a loser means you have in essence given up. You may never be disappointed that way, but it's not an attractive quality.

Unfortunately, much of GOP politics in the past four years has been marred in this fashion. How does a legislative minority influence the course of legislation? Were the Republicans simply out of power, including the White House, the answer would be, "It doesn't." But with the White House and the power of the presidential veto, the situation becomes a little more complicated. The GOP could simply fight tooth and nail, saying "no" to whatever the congressional majority cooked up and delivering the votes to back up a long string of presidential vetoes. But there is another and more seductive option, namely compromise. By being reasonable, by working with the system, you get something in exchange, or so the idea goes.

The Clean Air Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, last year's Civil Rights Act, the great budget deal of 1990 — all were instances in which the GOP, or much of it, decided to go along. What did the Republicans get for their participation? In the case of the Clean Air Act, some market mechanisms to reduce pollution (though the legal status of these mechanisms is highly questionable). In the case of the Civil Rights Act, some technical language that enables Republicans who are so inclined to say that it is not legislation that mandates quotas (though that is what it is). In the case of the budget deal, spending restraint (though spending has still been increasing substantially).

The essential point, however, and one that many Republicans seem to have lost sight of, is that these pieces of legislation are at bottom *Democratic* Party initiatives. Going along with them does nothing to further Republican objectives. It is the politics of "me, too" — and the worst sort of me-tooism at that, a reluctant, grudging assent taking the form of "no, no, no, maybe, maybe, yes." It is the politics of a party that has

lost and knows it has lost. And, once again, such a party will never be surprised by victory.

It has taken a virtual *Gottterdammerung* on Capitol Hill to shake the Republicans out of this inclination, but at last, shaken they have been. The scandals at the House Bank and the House Post Office have kindled a bonfire among the electorate, and some GOP leaders have realized that in the flames lie opportunities.

To be sure, there has been resistance. The GOP leadership at first agreed to a "compromise" that would have released only some of the names of bank transgressors — until GOP pressure from outside the leadership forced a change of mind and a confrontation with the Democratic leadership. (In which the GOP position prevailed. Hmm.) Similarly, at first Minority Leader Robert Michel stood shoulder-to-shoulder with Speaker Thomas Foley in opposition to the special counsel's request for all bank records — until, once again, rank-and-file GOP pressure forced its leadership to demand a confrontation. (In which the GOP position again prevailed. Hmm.)

But the party is undeniably moving away from conciliation, compromise and other euphemisms for surrender without a fight. The most recent blow was struck last week at a press conference held by Minority Whip Newt Gingrich. He and other GOP representatives and candidates gathered to announce the reforms they will enact on the first day of the 103rd Congress if the Republicans are the majority. They called for an immediate end to Congress' arrogant exemptions from legislation it has passed — the National Labor Relations Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the 1963 Equal Pay Act, the 1967 Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Freedom of Information Act, the 1974 Privacy Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Independent Counsel Act. They said they will immediately reduce bloated congressional committee staffs by one-half. There will be a wholesale rewriting of House rules and an independent inspector general to investigate corruption and wrongdoing. And more.

Now, those are all excellent ideas. They are, moreover, *Republican* ideas. They are not more of the same. They are not go-along, get-along mush. They are, rather, part of what seems to be an effort to offer a united, national challenge to the Democrats. They are the product of a party that has finally realized it has nothing to lose by acting like a winner.

The Washington Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Anita Hill says she's not a leader

SAN FRANCISCO — Anita Hill, catapulted into the spotlight by her allegations of sexual harassment,



Hill

said national leaders must take action to alleviate the rage that caused rioting after the Rodney King verdicts.

During the riots "rage was transmitted into a political thing," Miss Hill said after accepting an honorary degree at the New School College of Law on Saturday.

Leaders need to make "changes to alleviate the problems that have caused the rage," Miss Hill said. But she added that's not something she'll undertake.

"That is the role of the leadership," said Miss Hill, a University of Oklahoma law professor. "I am not a national leader. I don't pretend to be. I don't really desire to be a national leader. ... I'm not a political person."

Last fall, Miss Hill accused Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas of sexually harassing her when she worked for him 10 years earlier. Justice Thomas was confirmed by a Senate vote of 52-48.

Pro-choicers ready 'Overground Railroad'

PHILADELPHIA — A network modeled after the Underground Railroad that transported slaves to freedom is standing by to help women if a U.S. Supreme Court ruling on a Pennsylvania law makes it more difficult to get an abortion.

The "Overground Railroad," based in the Philadelphia suburb of Skippack, has signed up more than 300 volunteers in 31 states since it

originated at a Quaker gathering three years ago after the Supreme Court ruled in a Missouri case that states could impose more restrictions on abortion.

The network is awaiting a decision by the high court that could reverse the 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision.

"By organizing now, the Railroad will have a network in place should any states severely restrict access to abortion," the organization says in a pamphlet seeking volunteers and contributions.

\$12 play yields record \$9.3 million

RENO, Nev. — A surgical nurse plunked down \$12 in a casino and walked away with the biggest slot-machine jackpot in history — \$9,346,876.

The woman, who was on a day trip with a friend from her home in Sacramento, Calif., was left virtually speechless after striking it rich Saturday night in the Harrah's gambling palace, casino officials said.

Harrah's security guards escorted her to a hotel room, and she asked that the casino not reveal her name until her husband arrived from Sacramento.

The previous record was a \$6.8 million payoff from a slot machine at Nevada's Club Cal-Neva in 1988.

The jackpot will be paid in 20 annual installments of about \$467,000. The woman was to have received her first payment — plus a \$10,600 secondary jackpot — Saturday night.

The Megabucks network links 628 machines in 127 Nevada casinos to a single huge jackpot that starts from a base of \$3 million.

'Long Island Lolita' was escort, Fox says

NEW YORK — A Long Island high school student charged with shooting her married lover's wife in the head two weeks ago worked for an escort service and carried a

telephone pager so her clients could reach her easily, a television report said.

A spokesman for Fox Television's "A Current Affair" program said yesterday that a man claiming to be a customer of the escort service provided the show with a videotape of him having sexual relations with a young woman he says is the student, Amy Fisher.

The television show said it would broadcast portions of the tape today.

A spokesman for the show, Barry Levine, said the man, who provided the tape on the condition that he not be identified, paid for three dates with the 17-year-old Miss Fisher while she was on Easter recess from school.

New York Newsday reported Saturday that prosecutors have evidence that Miss Fisher, dubbed "The Long Island Lolita," had worked for an escort service. Several of her classmates said she carried a beeper and often talked on pay phones at school.

Ann Landers tells Bush to help people find jobs

OMAHA, Neb. — Ann Landers gave President Bush some free advice: Do more to help people find jobs.



Landers

The Los Angeles riots showed that unemployment is the worst problem facing America today, Miss Landers said after delivering a commencement address to Bellevue College graduates.

"People without jobs cannot be expected to behave in a lawful, measured way," she said.

Miss Landers also offered advice to the 595 graduates, urging them to behave honorably, not to be afraid to fail and to avoid drugs and alcohol.

NATION

Members chide Congress for inability to enact laws



"There's no sense your legislative product is going anywhere."

— Sen. David Boren

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Battered by election-year tensions and drawn-out ethics problems, the 102nd Congress is compiling as slim a record of legislative achievement as any in recent memory, according to its own members.

"This is the worst I've seen it," said Sen. David Boren, Oklahoma Democrat, who came to Washington in 1979. "It's a total gridlock session."

In a series of interviews over the past week, a dozen members of the House and Senate of both parties gave the 102nd Congress failing or near-failing grades.

"No question about it, in my 36 years I've never seen anything like this," said Rep. William Broomfield. The Michigan Republican is among 73 members of the House and Senate who won't be back next year, most of them because of voluntary retirement.

The list of noteworthy laws enacted thus far in this two-year session is short: a \$151 billion highway bill, extension of unemployment benefits, a civil rights bill and inter-

nal reforms.

Among high-priority measures vetoed or sidelined have been family and medical leave, an attempt to raise the minimum wage and an anti-crime bill. Other bills, including the health care reform that has been given such a high profile by Democrats, have languished.

And few members see much chance of major accomplishments before the end of the session.

Most lawmakers cite election-year tensions with the White House and President Bush's frequent use of the veto to knock down Democratic initiatives, such as a campaign finance reform bill and a middle-income tax relief measure. Mr. Bush's streak of unreversed vetoes stands at 28.

They also acknowledge Congress' own problems, from senators' ethics scrapes to the House's bad-check scandal. And, less directly, they complain about a lack of leadership.

"It's very discouraging," said Mr. Boren, an author of the vetoed campaign finance reform bill. "There's

no sense your legislative product is going anywhere."

"All of the distracting, unpleasant issues have caused a lot of people to question the ability of Congress to get things done," said Rep. Ike Skelton, Missouri Democrat. "There's more strident partisanship in this institution than I've ever seen."

"All it does is confirm the public's worst suspicion of us," Sen. Mitch McConnell, Kentucky Republican, said of the meager legislative record.

Sen. Kent Conrad, North Dakota Democrat, who is retiring in frustration after only one term, said it is wrong to judge Congress in isolation. "It is the president and the Congress, and the interaction of the two that should be judged," he said.

"The president didn't ask enough of us or of the country, and when the president doesn't ask enough, not much is going to happen." The budget deficit, education and health care have all gone largely ignored, Mr. Conrad said.

In an attempt to appear more re-

sponsive, lawmakers are pressing for adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

And Democrats appear close to agreement with the White House on a new, expanded \$2 billion urban aid package designed to respond to problems that gave rise to the Los Angeles riots. But both efforts are seen as reactive, rather than providing bold leadership.

"We're drifting," said Rep. Matthew McHugh, New York Democrat, who also is calling it quits after this year. "We are spending more time on things that don't matter much."

"We're floundering," said veteran Rep. Henry Hyde, Illinois Republican. "We're just circling each other. The place is not fun anymore."

"It was pleasant, interesting. You had relationships you cherished. You looked forward to coming to work. Now you wonder what's the scandal du jour, and who's retiring."

And with just a trace of a smile, he said, "The status quo ain't what it used to be."



"We're floundering. We're just circling each other. The place is not fun anymore."

— Rep. Henry Hyde

The Washington Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992



Hopeful Ross Perot hugs a supporter at Saturday's nominating convention in Little Rock, Ark. AP

Perot's petition drive starts fresh in Missouri

By Mark Schlinkmann
and Jo Mannies
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS — A prairie fire of political infighting has singed Ross Perot's grass-roots presidential campaign in Missouri.

With the blessing of Mr. Perot's national headquarters, one faction of his Missouri supporters announced Friday that they were restarting the state petition drive — and junking the 100,000 signatures collected so far.

The announcement amounted to a mutiny against two St. Louis petition leaders — former state coordinator Kevin Laughlin and 2nd Congressional District coordinator Edward Dyck — who were accused of mishandling the first effort. Mr. Dyck also was criticized for setting up a private company to sell Perot campaign items.

The two deny any wrongdoing.

Mr. Perot's new state coordinator, Sandy McClure of Springfield, Mo., is calling on Mr. Perot's grass-roots supporters to circulate the new petitions immediately. Craig Schroer of Kansas City, Mo., a district coordinator, said the group's goal of filing on July 3 might be extended. The state filing deadline is Aug. 3.

The old petitions are being jettisoned because of a dispute over who would be the 11 presidential electors if Mr. Perot won Missouri in November in a three-way race with President Bush and likely Democratic candidate Bill Clinton. Each of the petitions must include the names of the 11.

The new petitions replace Mr. Laughlin, Mr. Dyck and five others. The new electors include Miss McClure.

Miss McClure says the switch is "to ensure total electoral commitment to Ross Perot."

She said Mr. Dyck and Mr. Laughlin had failed to turn over documents that must be submitted to the state with the petitions.

Moreover, Mr. Schroer said Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Dyck "can't be trusted" to cast their electoral ballots for Mr. Perot.

Mr. Dyck said he would not vote for anyone other than Mr. Perot and called Miss McClure "a loose cannon." He contended that she and her allies were engaging in an old-fashioned power play to get total control of the state Perot effort.

Mr. Dyck said he had failed to return the required documents because he was refusing to comply with Miss McClure's demand that he agree in writing not to sell any Perot items, or talk to the press, until January.

Mr. Dyck and Miss McClure agree that they are at odds over a private business, called Pro America, set up by Mr. Dyck to sell Perot campaign stickers, buttons and T-shirts.

Asked if she believed Mr. Dyck was trying to profit off Mr. Perot, Miss McClure said, "That's my personal conclusion."

Mr. Dyck said he was simply engaging in a legal enterprise, adding that others were doing the same elsewhere. Mr. Dyck said he was not out to make a profit. So far, he says, he's in debt about \$4,000.

He said he had filled about 75 percent of his 200 orders for Perot items. But Miss McClure said Mr. Perot's St. Louis office had been "flooded" with calls from people complaining about unfilled orders.

Miss McClure said the Perot items should be sold directly from Perot campaign offices, with profits paying the offices' expenses. That's happening elsewhere in the state, she said.

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The Washington Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Clinton faults Bush on anti-family vetoes

By Ronald A. Taylor
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

LOS ANGELES — Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton turned the debate over family values into criticism of the Bush administration's approach to urban issues yesterday.

"All this talk about family values, our adversaries in the other party talk about family values; the fellow running as an independent candidate talks about family values," Mr. Clinton said at the noon service of the West Angeles Church of God in Christ, located in one of the city's riot-devastated neighborhoods.

"But how can you have family values in a country that doesn't value families?" he asked as he noted pro-family legislation that was vetoed by President Bush.

He expanded on an urban theme

that reflects the traditional Democratic Party insistence on a federal government role in solving social problems.

He has sounded the theme since the Los Angeles riots a month ago. But yesterday's remarks singled out the Bush administration for helping to sustain the gulf between rich and poor.

"The job of politics is to value families," Mr. Clinton told the black congregation. "It ought to be to provide health care for mothers and their children. It ought to be to provide leave from work when the child is sick before somebody loses a job."

The job of the federal government "ought to be to provide an economy where every dollar we cut from the defense budget is reinvested in this American economy to create more jobs here," he said.

"We ought to require more responsibility of everyone, but we ought to enable people to win if they behave responsibly," he said.

He also criticized Republicans for assailing welfare recipients. "I think people on welfare ought to work, but first give them an education and skill and child care," he said. "I think people should take care of their children."

"People shouldn't bring children into the world and leave them for the government to raise, but the people at the top of the totem pole, they should be responsible, too. Justice should be colorblind. If someone breaks the law they ought to be punished whether they are African-American, Hispanic, Asian or white, or whether they are in or out of uniform."

He also called on the rich to play

a larger role in helping pay for the changes he said are needed in the domestic economy. He called for a "fair system, where you ask people who made a lot of money in the 1980s to pay a little more of that money to invest in our economy here."

Referring to both the riots and the conditions that spawned the tensions that triggered them, Mr. Clinton said, "I know that in this election season we are being tested, our courage is being tested. . . .

"It is wrong when people play by the rules and they are done wrong. It is wrong when people work harder and spend less time with their children for less money and they still can't get ahead. It is wrong when the fragile bonds of community break apart and some people follow the law and others don't and they hurt their neighbors."

U.S. statements bring summit back to earth

By Michael Stott
REUTERS NEWS AGENCY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — Political storm clouds loomed over preparations for this week's Earth Summit, the world's biggest meeting on conservation and the environment.

On Friday, Washington said it would not sign one of the U.N. summit's cornerstones, a treaty to protect plants and animals from extinction.

President Bush, one of about 100 world leaders expected to attend the summit, went further, saying Saturday, "We cannot shut down the lives of many Americans by going to the extreme on the environment."

Disappointment seemed to hang in the air as Brazilian workmen put the finishing touches to the conference site where the meeting will be held for 10 days starting Wednesday.

European Community environment chief Carlo Ripa di Meana said last Wednesday he would not attend the summit because the agreements on the table in Rio did not merit the trip.

Brazil said Saturday the two U.S. announcements amounted to the biggest single presummit disappointments.

Marcos Azambuja, Brazil's chief negotiator for the conference, said the U.S. refusal to sign the "bio-diversity" treaty would not kill it because the document needed only a

minority of U.N. members' signatures to take effect.

He made his disappointment plain, however.

"Even at a late stage there was an extraordinary effort made to bring the U.S. into a framework agreement," he said.

The world was doing what it could to agree to key treaties, but the United States was "somewhat reluctant to join in."

Mr. Azambuja described Mr. Ripa's remarks as a "non-supportive statement made on the eve of a major event." He said he hoped the rest of the European Community's executive body thought differently.

Earth Summit Secretary-General Maurice Strong struck a bravely optimistic note.

In a newspaper interview published Saturday, he said the conference was likely to succeed — although he would not be afraid to call it a failure if necessary.

"I can't guarantee that we will automatically achieve the results," Mr. Strong said. "However I think the fact that more than 100 leaders have already committed themselves to coming means that they believe in the conference."

As politicians and diplomats began presummit talks, an army of workmen continued planting trees, resurfacing roads and painting bridges.

Organizers insisted that the Brazilian talent for fixing things at the last minute would ensure all was ready by the official opening Wednesday.

The Washington Times

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992

Come back, Pat

What? Is Pat Buchanan becoming a Perot-nista, too? Tim Russert asked the maverick Republican presidential candidate on NBC's "Meet the Press" if he thought Ross Perot could win in November.

"Yes, he can, I think, Tim," Mr. Buchanan replied. "What the country is saying is that it does not want a second Bush administration, it doesn't want George Bush, it wants to overturn the establishment of both political parties in Washington, D.C. Perot is coming to represent that to the American people, and as of now the election of '92 is shaping up as a referendum on Ross Perot."

But Mr. Buchanan said he will endorse Mr. Bush at the party convention, if Rich Bond and company give him a platform, or "down the street" if they don't.

Meanwhile, Bob Novak said he thinks Mr. Perot sounds a lot like Mr. Buchanan on a number of issues. "Are you going for Bush over Perot because you are a Yellow Dog Republican who just always supports the party?" Mr. Novak asked.

"I do believe the Republican Party has got to be made into America's party of middle — the party of middle America in the long term. And I'm going to stay in and try to do that," Mr. Buchanan replied. He said he thinks "Mr. Perot offers a candidacy for this year alone, ... but I do think the Republican Party is an enduring institution and we're going to change it into a middle-American institution."

Still sniping

It took some time, but the College Republican National Committee has at last replied to Ann Stone's broadside of some time back asking if the CRNC has "nothing better to do than pass stupid board resolutions?" The group had passed a resolution denouncing Miss Stone and her Republicans for

INSIDE THE BELTWAY



Ann Stone has finally gotten her response from the College Republican National Committee.

Choice political action committee. Miss Stone, with characteristic candor, had told Tony Zagotta of CRNC that he's "turning what used to be a credible organization into a laughingstock" and "I only hope you wake and change your worthless ways before it's too late."

A change does not appear imminent. Responding on behalf of Mr. Zagotta, who was said to be busy in his new role heading up the youth campaign for Bush/Quayle '92, CRNC Executive Director Steve Satran thanked Miss Stone for her interest and concluded that it is "my sincere hope that this correspondence has not exceeded your span of attention."

Spin this, Mary

Well, would you look who's got a

big write-up in this week's People magazine? It's Mary Matalin, "the only woman in the top echelon of the Republican campaign" and former sidekick of the late, great Lee Atwater. Most of the article scrutinizes her romance with James Carville, the wizard behind Bill Clinton's rise from and plummet back into obscurity.

Miss Matalin says the thing with Mr. Carville is "on hold."

"I like the fact that Mary has certain irreverence about things and politics in general," Mr. Carville is quoted as saying. "That's her most appealing political feature. Her most unappealing is the fact that she's a Republican."

The article says some of Miss Matalin's liberal friends "suspect that she secretly sympathizes with them on a few issues." She wouldn't take the bait, though, allowing that her personal views are "irrelevant." If the article revealed any areas where Miss Matalin's years as Mr. Atwater's protegee didn't quite take, it's in the area of music. While Lee liked his music red, hot and blue, Miss Matalin, according to the article, prefers Italian opera.

Hard t'be humble

In her interview with Ross Perot on ABC's "20/20" Friday, Barbara Walters asked the Texas billionaire if he believes he has any flaws.

"I could be a lot better looking," he said.

"That's not a flaw. That's physical," Miss Walters countered.

"I could have a better nose," Mr. Perot said.

"No, no, no," Miss Walters retorted and stressed she wasn't interested in any cosmetic defects.

"One personal flaw," she pleaded. "One thing you would like to change. You're almost too good to be true."

Mr. Perot deferred to his wife, Margot, who was also a guest on the show to provide Miss Walters with some of his personal flaws. But Mrs. Perot said she couldn't think of any, except that he probably bores people because he "brags about his children a lot."

Nader's hit list

Ralph Nader took time out from whatever it is he is doing to be interviewed by Playboy. In the June edition he names the members of Congress who fit his definition of being corrupt tools of special-interest PACs. At the top of the list is Sen. Orrin Hatch, Utah Republican, described by Mr. Nader as an "opponent of antitrust laws [and] unabashed lobbyist for the pharmaceutical industry." Trailing Mr. Hatch, but not by much, are: Rep. Doug Barnard, Georgia Democrat; Sen. Dennis DeConcini, Arizona Democrat; Rep. Charles Stenholm, Texas Democrat; Rep. Newt Gingrich, Georgia Republican; Rep. E. "Kika" de la Garza, Texas Democrat; Sen. Mitch McConnell, Kentucky Republican; Sen. Wendell Ford, Kentucky Democrat; Sen. Robert Kasten, Wisconsin Republican; and Rep. Rick Boucher, Virginia Democrat.

Castro's chicken

Old friend Ernest Lefever has been off gallivanting — can you imagine? — in Cuba, where he reports that chickens are being rationed. A citizen is allowed one-quarter chicken every two weeks.

Mr. Lefever further noted that bureaucrats everywhere share the same language. The agency that conducts the rationing of chickens and other commodities in Cuba, he notes, is called "The Institute for Research on Consumer Demand."

— John Elvin

MONA CHAREN

"Moderation in temper is always a virtue; but moderation in principle is always a vice." — Thomas Paine

In the era of the sound bite, the 30-second political advertisement and televised debates, the weighty document called a party platform seems antique. It is almost certainly among the least-read books. How many people know that the Republican Party platform of 1988 makes reference to "the continuing American revolution of continuity and change." How's that for a slogan?

But unread does not mean unimportant — and the current push by pro-choice Republicans to repeal the pro-life language of the Republican platform is a gross mistake.

There are moral, prudential and practical reasons why any change in the party's principled opposition to abortion on demand would be disastrous, but the first argument in favor

Mona Charen is a nationally syndicated columnist.

The Republican platform rockers

of the change is based on faulty data. The Republicans for Choice and other groups argue that 68 percent of the party agrees with them. That is false. According to a CBS/New York Times poll, only 38 percent of Republicans agreed that "abortion should be generally available to those who want it." (And by the way, that wording is awfully fuzzy. Does "generally available" mean sex-selection abortion?) Forty-three percent agreed with the statement, "Abortion should be available, but under stricter limits than it is now."

Pro-choice propaganda notwithstanding, the majority of the American public disapproves of abortion on demand throughout the nine months of pregnancy — which is what Roe vs. Wade in effect guarantees today. To base a political plank on perceived public support for abortion would be nonsense.

The pro-choice groups are cor-

rect that a majority of the American people do not share the pro-life view either. Most Americans come down somewhere in between. But voters have demonstrated over and over again that, most of all, they despise politicians who dive for cover on this issue. Those Republicans, like gubernatorial candidates James Courter in New Jersey and Marshall Coleman in Virginia, who changed or fudged their positions on abortion were defeated. But vigorous pro-life Republicans won governor's mansions in Ohio and Michigan. Pro-life Democrats have won governorships in Pennsylvania and Kansas.

The best reason for holding fast to the Republican platform is moral — it is simply wrong to take the lives of innocent human beings without compelling reasons, and the Republican Party, the anti-slavery party, should uphold that truth. This country is tolerating 1.6 million abortions

The best reason for holding fast to the platform is moral — it is simply wrong to take the lives of innocent human beings without compelling reasons, and the Republican Party should uphold that truth.

every year, and at least one of the major political parties should be on record saying that this is a ghastly death toll.

Second, as stated above, it is foolhardy to pander to a non-existent "majority." Third, even those Republicans who are strongly pro-choice are unlikely to bolt the party on these grounds alone.

Finally, this would be a very poor time to retreat from the only remaining principle of the Republican platform that President Bush has not already abandoned. What then would the Republican Party stand for?

In 1988, the Republican platform restated "the unequivocal promise we made in 1984: We oppose any attempts to increase taxes. . . . Tax hikes are like addictive drugs. Every shot makes Congress want to spend more." And then came the budget deal of 1990.

In 1988, the Republican platform said, "We will resist efforts to replace equal rights with discrim-

inatory quota systems and preferential treatment. Quotas are the most insidious form of reverse discrimination against the innocent." And then came the quota bill of 1991.

In 1988, the Republican platform said, "We will resist the calls of the Democrats to turn back or eliminate the benefits that reducing regulations has brought to Americans from every walk of life." And then came three years of a regulatory orgy.

Perhaps the proposed change in the Republican platform is a type of pre-emptive capitulation — change the wording before the party leader can turn the words to ashes. But that, finally, is why it is imperative not to change the platform. The party is saddled with a president who is blown by every wind and tossed by every wave. Somewhere, even if only in a seldom-read document, there must be a lighthouse.

Campaign post for Baker 'unlikely'

By Judy Keen and Johanna Neuman
USA TODAY

Whenever President Bush's political fortunes sour, some of his allies scan the horizon, looking for Secretary of State James Baker to gallop to the rescue.

There was a new round of speculation over the weekend that Baker will replace White House chief of staff Samuel Skinner to jump-start Bush's campaign, beset by:

► Dismal poll numbers, despite an improving economy.

► Ross Perot's relentless rise in popularity polls among disenchanted voters.

Bush has denied the rumors: "Absolutely not." "Nothing's impossible, but it's so unlikely," said campaign spokeswoman Torie Clarke. "The truth is, are people frustrated that we can't do a better job? Absolutely. Are we going to try harder, figure out



By Tim Dillon, USA TODAY
BAKER: 'Proven problem-solver'

ways to rejigger things? Absolutely."

Campaign chairman Robert Mosbacher reportedly wants to attack Perot now, rather than wait until after the GOP convention in August, and is frustrated that Skinner and the campaign staff are spurning that tactic.

But Baker switching jobs — the subject of conjecture in March — is improbable, campaign and White House aides say, because it might create an image of chaos and because Baker doesn't really want a new post.

And Bush may be reluctant to seek help from Baker, his friend and closest political adviser for 35 years, to avoid perpetuating the impression that he can win elections only with Baker at the helm.

In 1988, Baker quit as Treasury secretary to join the campaign 10 days before the Republican convention, when Bush was down 17 points.

Baker, who enjoys his present role as statesman, reportedly is reluctant to leave the high road of diplomacy for the rough and tumble of a campaign.

Savvy political instinct and unflagging energy have marked his tenure at the State Department.

Baker crisscrossed the Mideast eight times in eight months last year to fashion a peace conference where Israel, for the first time in 40 years, sat at a table with Arab neighbors.

In his 1987 book, *Looking Forward*, Bush defined his friend's skill and the reason trouble always makes Bush aides yearn for Baker.

Writing about Baker's advice in July 1980 that he end his presidential campaign, Bush wrote, "Most important of all, (a good campaign manager) has to be able to tell his candidate what the candidate doesn't want to hear."

GOP strategist Eddie Mahe Jr. said Baker's peer relationship with Bush makes him the logical choice if there's to be a change: "The natural instinct is to go for the one guy who is a proven problem-solver."



• MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992 •



ROYBAL-ALLARD



DYMALLY

Women run strong in California races

If 1992 is the year of the female candidate, then California may lead the way.

Two women have good chances of winning Democratic Senate nominations, a record 35 women are running for the House and 127 women are in state legislative primaries Tuesday.

The two Senate candidates — former San Francisco mayor Dianne Feinstein and Rep. Barbara Boxer — are running in separate races.

Front-runners in Democratic House races include two daughters of congressmen — Lucille Roybal-Allard and Lynn Dymally — as well as San Mateo County Supervisor Anna Eshoo, whose buttons simply read "Anna," and Jane Herman, a Marina del Rey lawyer, who faces Ada Urruh, daughter-in-law of the late state Treasurer Jesse Unruh.

In a key GOP race, Orange County Court Judge Judith Ryan, an abortion rights supporter, opposes Rep. Bob Dornan, one of the most conservative and pugnacious members of Congress.

IN WASHINGTON

UNDERCOVER IRS: The 8,400 revenue officers for the Internal Revenue Service will soon be able to use pseudonyms for their protection when dealing with potentially dangerous tax scofflaws, *The Washington Post* reported today. The IRS officers are the most often assaulted of all federal law enforcement officials, the Post said. A 1988 FBI report said IRS officers were assaulted 391 times that year, compared with 18 assaults against FBI agents. Angry taxpayers also use real names of IRS agents to file fake liens on their property, make threatening phone calls and place their names on junk mail lists, the Post said.

COVERT FUNDS: The Bush administration has proposed almost tripling the CIA's \$15 million budget for covert operations to help topple Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the *Los Angeles Times* reported Sunday. The new anti-Saddam budget, it said: \$40 million. The new funding would be devoted to a program that began in May 1991, when President Bush signed a presidential order — called a finding — after a U.S.-led invasion and Shiite and Kurdish uprisings failed to dislodge the Iraqi leader, it said.

The finding opened the way for covert action to destabilize Saddam and encourage internal efforts to overthrow him, it said. The CIA would use the funds to conduct surveillance over Iraq to detect arms deployment, to assist opposition groups and to expand an anti-Saddam propaganda campaign of radio broadcasts and leaflets, the *Times* said.

• MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992 •

Bush pledges more for forests

U.S. turns up pressure, freezes Yugoslavia assets

By Johanna Neuman
USA TODAY

International pressure grew Sunday to stop the bloodshed in Bosnia-Herzegovina that has left 2,200 dead and 1.3 million homeless in the worst fighting in Europe since World War II.

One day after the U.N. Security Council slapped broad economic sanctions on Serbian-led Yugoslavia, blamed for fomenting civil war since Bosnia and three other republics declared independence:

► President Bush froze \$214 million in Yugoslav assets.

Bush, in a letter to Congress, expressed "outrage at the actions of the Serbian and Montenegrin governments," actions which "constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States."

► European countries cut off air travel to Yugoslavia, leaving many passengers stranded at Belgrade's airport.

(In sports, officials banned the Yugoslav soccer team from the European championships. They meet today to banish Yugoslavia from World Cup qualifying games this summer.)

► Warring factions in Bosnia agreed to a cease-fire in Sarajevo due to start today. With residents on the brink of starvation, relief officials hope to reopen Sarajevo Airport.

In Belgrade, 50,000 people marched to mourn the dead in more than two months of bloodshed in Bosnia. Serbian forces have captured about 70% of independent Bosnia.

A defiant Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, who Saturday criticized the United States and Russia for the Security Council's 13-0 vote to impose economic sanctions, told reporters on Sunday that he expects the move,

which includes an oil embargo, to be lifted. Milosevic, a Serbian nationalist, hopes to legitimize his rule by winning Sunday's elections to represent Serbia and Montenegro — the two remaining republics in Yugoslavia.

With unofficial results due today,

Milosevic, who claims that the Serbian "irregulars" fighting in Croatia and Bosnia are not under his control, needs a 50% turnout to win.

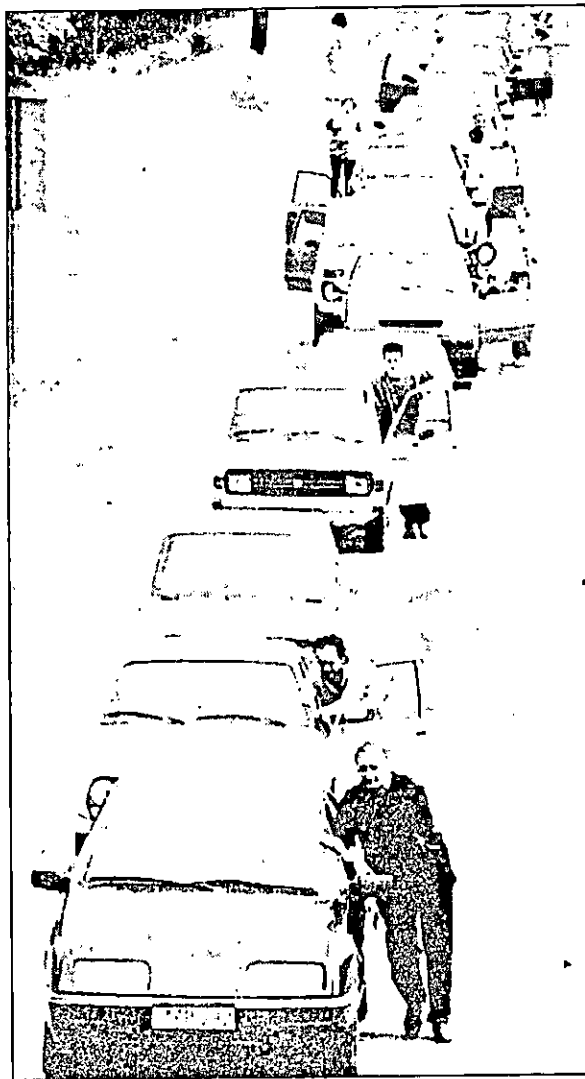
Opponents claimed the polls were rigged and boycotted the elections. And questions remain about the sanctions' effectiveness.

"Some sectors of the economy will come to a complete standstill and the entire economy will be forced just to survive," said Bozo Jovanovic, Yugoslav minister for foreign economic relations.

But Yugoslav media report that Serbia and Montenegro can produce their own food. Belgrade has already trans-



Reuters
MILOSEVIC: Thinks U.N. will lift sanctions



By Emil Vas, Reuters

IN BELGRADE: Long lines of cars formed at gas stations in Yugoslavia's capital Sunday, a day after the U.N. Security Council announced sanctions. Residents said they feared shortages.

ferred most of its \$1.5 billion in foreign holdings to private or secret accounts in Cyprus, news reports said.

The White House, like other Western allies, is reluctant to send U.S. troops to fight in a centuries-old ethnic battle. Sec-

retary of State James Baker said the White House will not consider joining a multinational military effort until all diplomatic efforts to halt the bloodshed have been exhausted.

► Yugoslavia and tennis, 3C

But other messages are mixed

By Richard Benedetto
USA TODAY

President Bush sends out another environmental message today: a \$100 million pledge to conserve forests around the world. Environmental Protection Agency chief William Reilly said Sunday.

In a speech two days before the start of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Bush will call for doubling the \$1.35 billion currently spent worldwide on forest assistance, Reilly said on ABC's *This Week With David Brinkley*.

The action follows two seemingly conflicting signals over the past weekend:

► Bush introduced Saturday in Fresno, Calif., a \$160.8 million program that would aid the restoration of 50,000 acres of former wetlands now under cultivation or converted to other uses in California, Minnesota, New York, Iowa, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri and Wisconsin.

Bush said the program matches his thinking on wetlands, decried by environmentalists as too narrow. "We ought to stay with our objective of no-net-loss of wetlands," he said, "but we don't want to overdefine what a wetland is."

► The administration announced Friday that Bush would refuse to sign an Earth Summit treaty to protect endangered wildlife and its habitat around the world.

The administration said the treaty terms were so sweeping they would require the U.S. to broaden its Endangered Species Act and inhibit development of the growing biotechnology industry.

That decision drew strong criticism from environmental groups already angry at Bush for engineering a compromise on the global warming treaty he will sign in Rio.

"It's pretty tragic," Gordon Shepherd of World Wildlife Fund based in Switzerland said in Rio. "While the treaty is not ideal, it's a start. If someone is not willing to get on the starting line and chooses to derail, that's appalling."

Bush defended the action as striking a "balance" between environmental protection and preserving and creating jobs. "I consider myself a sound and, hopefully, sensible environmental president."

► Environmental poll, 1A, 8A
► Opinion USA, 11A

Embargo on Haiti breeds corruption

By Laurence Jolidon
USA TODAY

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The trade embargo against Haiti has been too lax to force political changes. But it's made smugglers and black marketers rich while worsening the country's heart-wrenching poverty and refugee exodus, business owners say.

And few see the picture changing unless the Bush administration's call for a broader trade barrier is matched by tough enforcement.

"The embargo will never work in political terms," said Youri Philippon Mevs, an executive at Haiti's largest private industrial park near the capital's seaport. "We're trained to live under dictatorships."

After the elected government of Jean-Bertrand Aristide was ousted in a military coup in September, the United States, backed by the Organization of American States, led a trade embargo. Its aim: to force the government to allow Aristide's return.

But goods and petroleum

continue to pour in from Europe, Asia. Haitian shipping firms actually increased business in the past several months as trade from Europe more than compensated for the drop in U.S. business.

President Bush last week ordered a tightening of the embargo by closing U.S. ports to ships still trading with Haiti.

Four shipping lines still serving Haiti — French, British, Dutch and German — have tentatively decided to comply with the embargo. Officials say the cutoff begins June 15.

Philippon and other business people say the embargo so far has played into the hands of corrupt Haitians. Her family's industrial park, which used to support more than 20,000 jobs turning out electronic goods, clothing and baseballs, is down to 5,000 jobs.

Another problem on the rise is smuggling. "The smugglers have invaded the country," said Antoine Izmyer, a trading company owner who backs Aristide. "And when the smugglers are getting rich, it is drug money they are washing."

• MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992 •

NEWSMAKERS: POLITICAL OFFSPRING

Next generation goes for votes

Daughters, sons run

By Judi Hasson
USA TODAY

Family ties take on a new meaning Tuesday in seven congressional primaries.

In California, three daughters of prominent politicians, including Maureen Reagan, have good chances of winning. They're among a record 35 women running in the state's congressional primaries.

Four sons, including George Wallace Jr. in Alabama, also hope to follow in their fathers' footsteps in a year when being connected — much less related — to a politician could be a liability.

The political daughters and sons facing the voters Tuesday:

► Reagan, the former president's elder daughter who, unlike her father, supports abortion rights, says, "I don't run because of my name, but I don't run from it."

She's one of three major contenders in an 11-candidate Republican race in west Los Angeles County.

Reagan, 51, ran unsuccessfully for a Senate nomination in 1982 without her father's endorsement. Now, she's got his support — and presence at a \$500-a-plate fund-raiser — and the help of his former advisers.

Despite that, her campaign literature declares: "It's time to end the reign of career politicians in Washington."

One of her top opponents, Bill Beverly, is the son of state Sen. Robert Beverly. But another contender, Los Angeles City Councilwoman Joan Milke Flo-



HAS FORMER PRESIDENT'S BLESSING: Maureen Reagan, right, kisses her father at a Memorial Day campaign rally in Redondo Beach, Calif. At rear, Nancy Reagan and Ron Jr.

res, says Reagan and Beverly are running on the strength of their fathers' names.

► In a district that includes Watts, Democrat Lynn Dymally, 33, a lawyer and Compton school board member, has surprised her father, retiring Rep. Mervyn Dymally, D-Calif.

"She turned out to be a very good candidate," he says. "She was not my first or second or even my third choice. But her supporters came to me and said, 'Why not Lynn?' And I said, 'Why not!'"

She says, "In some ways, it's a tremendous asset (to have a political father). In other ways, it serves as a liability. I forge forward nonetheless."

Her campaign posters proclaim: "Dymally — A name we can depend on."

► Democrat Lucille Roybal-Allard, 50, also says her father — Rep. Edward Roybal, D-Calif., retiring after 30 years in the House — was "shocked" when she entered politics in 1987, winning a seat in the California Assembly.

"My sister, my brother and I always said we wouldn't marry politicians," she says. "We didn't like growing up being in a political family and living in a fishbowl."

Now her father is campaigning door-to-door for her in a new central Los Angeles district. If she wins as expected

Tuesday, she's all but assured of becoming the first Mexican-American woman in Congress. There's no Republican nominee in the overwhelmingly Democratic district.

► In California's Marin and Sonoma counties, Democrat J. Bennett Johnston III — an environmentalist — has gotten help from his father, Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., who as head of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee is an oil industry ally.

His opponents say the younger Johnston raised more than \$300,000 because of his father's ties. But Johnston, 32, in a tough field of seven other Democrats, says he's "running re-



WALLACE JR.: Name recognition helps candidate

lentlessly on who I am. Some of my opponents are clearly trying to run (against) my father."

► In Alabama, state Treasurer George Wallace Jr., 40, son of the former segregationist governor, leads polls in a three-way Democratic House race.

Often called "George Jr.," Wallace benefits from a well-known Democratic name. But he's won two statewide elections with a biracial coalition.

► And in North Carolina, state legislator Walter Jones Jr., 49, whose father and namesake, also a Democrat, is quitting after 14 House terms, is in a Democratic runoff.

Jones, who's white, faces Warren County Commissioner Eva Clayton, who's black, in a new predominantly black district. Jones won 37% of the vote in the May 5 primary — just short of the 40% needed to avoid a runoff.

But Clayton, second with 31%, split most of the black votes with three other black candidates who are not in the runoff.

► Campaign roundup, 4A

• MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992 •

ELECTION '92

A LOOK AT THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUES

'Time' adds details of Clinton's youth

Democratic front-runner Bill Clinton has managed to suppress even some of his own memories of violence at home during his childhood, *Time* magazine reports.

Clinton has said previously his alcoholic stepfather, Roger Clinton, beat his mother until one night 14-year-old Bill broke through a bedroom door and threatened the man.



AP
CLINTON: Suppressed past

But *Time* provides new details — including that the beatings continued, contrary to Clinton's and his mother's earlier recollections, and that at 15, Clinton gave a deposition describing an episode when police were called. The magazine said Clinton and his mother, Virginia Kelley, show a remarkable ability to suppress the past: "Bill and I have always been able to do that. I know you people are amazed at this, but we would always put away anything unpleasant."

Clinton says, "One of the frustrating things about this whole deal, this nationwide attempt to make me look slick ... is that people expect me to remember things I don't remember all of, or to share things I thought I was never supposed to share."

HOMOSEXUALS PROTEST PEROT: Ross Perot may have marred his glossy all-things-to-all-people veneer when he said he wouldn't hire a homosexual for a cabinet-level job. Queer Nation and other gay-rights advocates aren't about to let the remarks die. They hold a news conference today in Washington to denounce Perot. "We can't let him get away with this," says Margaret Cantrell of Queer Nation. Friday, Perot told ABC's Barbara Walters that allowing homosexuals in the military is "unrealistic" and having them in his Cabinet would be too controversial. Says Robert Bray of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, "The billionaire finally answered the \$1 million question for us." Sunday, the Human Rights Campaign Fund endorsed Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, the first time the gay lobby group has taken sides in a presidential race.

Election coverage

- ▶ Cover story, 1A
- ▶ Family ties, 2A
- ▶ Alabama challenge, 9A
- ▶ Will Giants move? 8C

TUESDAY PRIMARY PREVIEW

PRESIDENTIAL: California, Ohio, New Jersey, Alabama, New Mexico and Montana hold the political season's final presidential primaries Tuesday. Bill Clinton needs fewer than 200 of the 700 delegates at stake to clinch his party's nomination. Jerry Brown poses little threat. President Bush, who won enough delegates in April to assure his renomination, still faces nominal challenger Pat Buchanan for the 427 Republican delegates at stake. Independent Ross Perot, officially undeclared, is on no ballots, but watch for his supporters to write in his name or vote for "uncommitted." Other key balloting Tuesday:



CALIFORNIA: Most attention is on two crowded Senate races. One is for the six-year term of retiring Democrat Alan Cranston. The other is for the remaining two years in the term of Republican Pete Wilson, who appointed John Seymour to the seat when Wilson was elected governor.

For the two-year seat, Dianne Feinstein, 1990 Democratic nominee for governor, is expected to win her primary and face moderate Republican Seymour, the former Anaheim mayor. His major primary opponent is conservative Rep. William Dannemeyer of Fullerton.

For the six-year seat, Democratic Rep. Barbara Boxer, hurt by 143 bounced checks at the House bank, is neck-and-neck with three-term Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy. On the Republican ballot, polls show Rep. Tom Campbell, abortion rights advocate, edging conservative TV commentator Bruce Herschensohn. Also running: Sonny Bono, entertainer and former Palm Springs mayor.

Also on California's ballot: nominees for 52 House seats, the largest congressional delegation in U.S. history. California gained seven seats because of population gains. In Los Angeles, voters consider term limits for the police chief.



OHIO: Democratic Sen. John Glenn, although rebuked after the "Keating Five" investigation, has no primary opposition. Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine is favored in the Republican primary. The House banking scandal is working against two incumbents: Cleveland's Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (16 years in the House; 213 bounced checks) was named one of the 22 worst abusers. Her Democratic primary foe is Cuyahoga County Commissioner Timothy Hagan. Southern Ohio's Rep. Bob McEwen (12 years; 166 checks) faces fellow GOP Rep. Clarence Miller in a redrawn district. Although McEwen has more voters from his old district, the overdrafts have made it a competitive race.



IOWA: State Sen. Jean Lloyd-Jones decided to run for the Senate as she watched questioning of Anita Hill during the Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings last October. GOP Sen. Charles Grassley was one of the questioners. She's favored to win the Democratic nomination.

OTHER IMPORTANT RACES: There's a Democratic runoff in the sprawling eastern North Carolina congressional district drawn expressly to elect a black candidate to Congress. Walter Jones Jr., son of retiring white incumbent Walter Jones, faces Eva Clayton, a county commissioner who was the top black vote-getter in the Democratic primary. The winner faces Republican Ted Tyler, who is white. Republicans vote in a runoff in the state's other new majority-black district, which stretches along Interstate 85 from Durham to Charlotte. George Jones, a state employee, faces lawyer Barbara Gore Washington. Both are black; the winner faces former state Sen. Mel Watt, who's also black.

Alabama has a new black-majority House district based in Birmingham, where six Democrats and three Republicans, all black, are battling for nominations. The winner will be Alabama's first black in Congress since 1877.

WHERE CANDIDATES ARE TODAY

Democrats Jerry Brown: Marin County, Santa Rosa, Los Angeles. Bill Clinton: Fresno, Oakland, Los Angeles.

Republicans George Bush: Camp David; Greenbelt, Md., tours Goddard Space Flight Center; White House. Pat Buchanan: San Francisco; Washington.

Independent Ross Perot: Dallas.

Compiled by Gwen Flanders. Contributing: Debbie Howlett, Brian O'Connell, Cheri Privor

• MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992 •

Today's debate is on **THIRD-PARTY CANDIDATES**
 and their impact on campaigns for president.

3-way presidential race can be healthy for USA

OUR VIEW An independent candidate like Ross Perot is not to be feared but is a challenge to the major parties.

Something is beginning to happen in this country. For too long, it's seemed to many that nothing worked right: not schools, not government, not business. People are disillusioned and angry.

And if the polls are right, they've propelled politically unaligned Texas billionaire Ross Perot past likely Democratic candidate Bill Clinton into a dead heat with President Bush.

Win or lose, Perot's candidacy can serve an alienated public well. Warnings of government chaos or constitutional crisis are greatly overblown.

The Perot campaign could:

- Get people involved who have been turned off by politics — a vital step toward change that Democrats and Republicans have failed to achieve.

- Get the parties to examine themselves and convince the voters that they're needed.

- Force Bush and Clinton toward action that will satisfy a restive public.

If Perot is elected or gains enough

votes to throw the election into Congress, no crisis should arise. The Founding Fathers never envisioned a system confined to two dominant parties.

In any case, the parties created this opening by their failures: the deficit, bankrupt S&Ls, urban decay, weak economic growth and a political system more beholden to the special interests that fund campaigns than to the public.

But Perot has many hurdles to clear before voters hand him the keys to the White House.

He is not the outsider he claims to be, and many of his views are unknown. Spending his own millions to campaign is a bad precedent.

And, if elected, he would face a Congress loyal to the political parties he would have defeated.

Perot's support now should rise and fall as he addresses policy issues, as with reaction to his comment last week about not appointing gays to Cabinet posts.

For Democratic and Republican leaders, the challenge is to understand the nerve Perot touches and regain the public's trust.

► Election '92, 1A

3-way race is harmful

OPPOSING VIEW There's less risk in working for change within the two parties we have.

A week ago, I would have agreed — as I usually do — with USA TODAY: A three-way presidential race might be a good thing.

But that was before Libertarian Andre Marrou appeared on my TV talk show. He talked. We listened. He had some good ideas. He made some promises. He asked viewers to dial in their dollars. He, too, has an 800 number.

Then it hit me:

Third-party and independent candidacies can do terrible damage to the way we elect leaders. Never mind what they do to Republicans and Democrats.

Think about it:

- No matter how good an idea a successful third candidate might have, it dies at birth. Political adversaries rarely



By George Thompson, a Melbourne, Fla., cable TV talk-show host and weekly columnist for Florida Today.

adopt what they do not conceive.

- Few promises would be kept. Not even King Henry IV's pledge that every peasant "have a chicken in his pot every Sunday" (which historians now say Herbert Hoover never said). Isn't it obvious that a Congress of defeated party recalcitrants would be reluctant to light a fire under anything they would not cook?

- Third-party candidates and their amateur staff have little or no experience governing "with the consent of the governed" in this representative democracy.

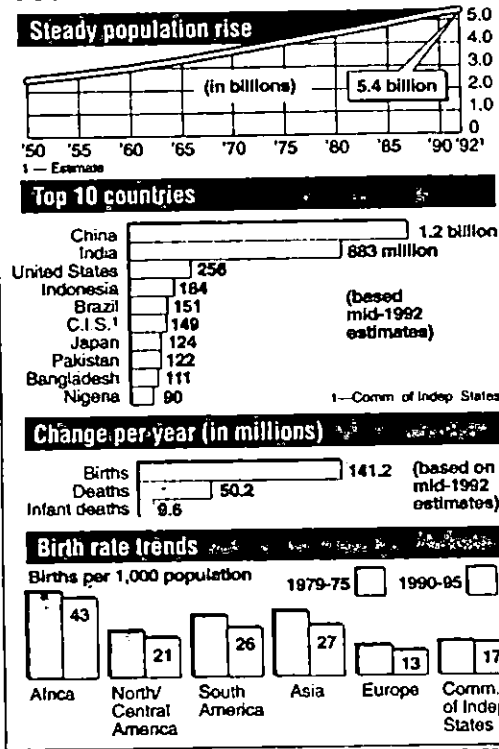
- How can we claim to be a democracy if a candidate wins office with the votes of as few as a bare third of the 40% of us eligible to vote — a "mandate" from as little as 14% of the qualified population? That's a distinct possibility.

- What if Congress is forced into naming a president we may not want? Result? Continuing gridlock, indecision, frustration and riots. Worse? Rule by fiat.

Admittedly ill, the system can survive — unless, of course, we let supporters of independents and third parties kill it because they are simply too frustrated to change the two we have.

Link population control and the environment?

A more crowded world



Source: Population Reference Bureau, World Resources 1992-93 USA TODAY

YES: Growing numbers are the critical issue

With more and more people — 95 million every year — demands for resources increase, adding to pollution and waste.

Change. Political pollsters and pundits advise that's what people want. So now the word has been dutifully added in election-year rhetoric. But when it comes to environmental, economic and social problems, there is no eagerness to take a hard look at what is going wrong and to make the necessary changes.

Nevertheless, change is on our wish list for the Earth Summit convening in Rio de Janeiro this week. In concept, the summit aims to forge, for the first time, a grand strategy which links the environment, the economy and social justice. But politics and posturing already assure that the one crucial variable with overwhelming impact on the environment will not be discussed — namely,

overpopulation.

Every year, 95 million people — three people a second — are added to the Earth's population — the equivalent of adding 27 cities the size of Los Angeles.

As our numbers, needs and wants grow exponentially, we humans are amassing an enormous catalog of environmental devastations. With more and more people, demands for resources increase, adding to pollution and waste:



► More energy is used, escalating the problems of global warming, acid rain, oil spills and nuclear waste.

► More land is required for agriculture, leading to deforestation and soil erosion.

► More homes, factories and roads must be built, occupying habitat lost to other species and leading increasingly to their extinction.

Simply put, the more people inhabiting our finite planet, the greater the stress on Earth's capacity to support life.

Currently, the populations of the more developed countries are responsible for the largest proportion of resources consumed and waste produced.



By Susan Weber, executive director of Zero Population Growth, Washington.

NO: Equitable development is more important

The Rev. Drew Christiansen says focus on our wasteful use of resources and aid poor nations on the road to development.

Like the flat-earth theory or the gold standard, some ideas keep reappearing long after they cease to make sense. On the eve of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, there have been numerous sightings of yet another dinosaur in the world of ideas — namely, "population control."

Population activists complain that UNCED is playing down the role of population. The respected environmental writer Jessica Tuchman Mathews raises an alarm over a "politically correct" alliance of the Vatican, Third World representatives and radical feminists.

Her complaint? In preparatory meetings, conference or-

ganizers replaced the term "family planning" with the phrase, "responsible planning of family size." Why the fuss?

UNCED highlights a growing consensus that taking direct aim at population size is an ineffective and culturally insensitive way to curb population growth. Population stabilization is a needed goal. But for Western nations to push population programs, without accepting their own responsibilities to the world's poor majority, is unacceptable.

The single most important variable in fertility decline, demographers tell us, is socioeconomic development. Countries whose per capita income rises to between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a

year will see a steady decline in population growth.

Those poor regions where there is greater investment in education, health care and social services, moreover, experience an even quicker falloff in the population-growth rate.

Equitable development, however, is more complex and harder to sell than population control. Yet neither population stabilization nor environmental protection will be attainable unless the global majority can expect a better life.

The renewed stirrings of the population debate distract the public from the main challenge facing U.S. participants at Rio: joining a global compact to save the environment. Such a compact must include:

► Increased commitment to alleviating poverty in the world's developing south.

► The transfer of environmentally safe technology to

Each day, an average urban resident of the USA uses roughly 150 gallons of water and 15 pounds of fossil fuel while generating nearly 120 gallons of sewage, 3.4 pounds of garbage and 1.3 pounds of pollutants.

This represents approximately three times the solid waste that citizens of developing countries produce.

Highly industrialized nations like ours are overwhelmingly responsible for damage to the ozone layer and acidification, as well as for about two-thirds of global warming.

In developing countries, the combination of poverty and population growth is resulting in massive deforestation and land degradation. Furthermore, as developing nations increase their share of industrial production and consumption, their share of pollution also rises and will continue to rise.

The leaders of the world assembling in Rio confront a daunting challenge: to bring

growing human numbers and their increasing needs into harmony with the dynamic, complex ecosystems that support all life and underpin every human social and economic activity. But if past experience is any guide, we are unlikely to see more than ritual performances.

Prospects are better for a parallel Earth Summit also gathering in Rio. It is bringing together thousands of representatives of non-governmental organizations from around the world. Millions more will be cheering them on from home. The delegates to this summit are there to demand leadership and accountability from their governments. They recognize that shaping a better future for their own communities requires thinking globally and working together. The interconnected problems of poverty, overconsumption and overpopulation will be on their agenda.

the world's carbon dioxide, a leading global-warming gas.

Population activists' simplistic focus on population growth in the south tempts us to evade our primary responsibility in the north for reducing consumption and altering technological preferences in the interest of the environment. It is a case of looking at the speck in another's eye while willfully neglecting the beam in our own.

For the U.S. public on the eve of UNCED, the first concern should be to address our own wasteful and destructive use of resources. The second, to assist poor nations on the road to sustainable development.

The Rev. Drew Christiansen, S.J., is director of the office of international justice and peace of the U.S. Catholic Conference, Washington.

The two top global issues, depletion of the ozone layer and global warming, are largely the result of our own resource-intensive way of life. The United States alone produces 40% of



tickler
File 6/1

June 1, 1992

To: Phil Brady

Please ask someone to prepare replies to Jamie Bush and to Capt Watson.

I do not want to get Watson in trouble with DOD so please do not circulate his letter over there.

Maybe Roger porter can write a sensitive reply-ho does that very well.

Dear Jamie Your Uncle asked me to reply etc....same for Watson..

Dear Capt. Watson the President read you letter with interest and asked me to reply

Thanks

6/15 Beth to
check w/Roger
Porter's eye on stat.
7/10 Beth to check again
Porter's on trip to
Helsinki.

8/6 John Gardner
to discuss w/Roger.
8/11 Received
Porter's responses.
Done

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1992

Dear Captain Watson:

The President read with interest and asked me to reply to your thoughtful letter and recommendations to involve the military in helping to expand opportunity for residents of inner city communities.

One of the great challenges and opportunities we face as a nation is handling well the transition to a world in which we can devote a smaller percentage of our resources to providing for our common defense. The downsizing of our military forces will affect many military and civilian personnel who have courageously served our Nation.

We are actively seeking to assist those individuals and communities that are affected by helping them transition to productive and satisfying jobs in the civilian economy. We have had many long discussions about this during the past several weeks and months and your ideas are most helpful.

In May, the President announced several initiatives to ease the transition to civilian life for military personnel. Yesterday, he announced an expansion of those efforts. I am pleased to enclose the White House Fact Sheets that outline the specific elements of these programs.

One element of the President's proposal would provide \$90 million to promote careers in education through alternative teacher certification. Attracting military personnel to teaching, is an important part of the President's larger education agenda.

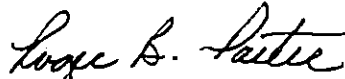
As you point out, the needs in our inner cities are great and the youth who live in our inner cities deserve good role models and the opportunity to make a constructive contribution to their communities. After extended negotiations with the Congress we were pleased that we were able to secure additional funding for the summer youth jobs program, funding that is providing employment for more than 800,000 youth this summer.

We are also developing an initiative that would substantially expand the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC). This program, now in hundreds of high schools, has shown remarkable promise in bringing youth in contact with military personnel who help teach them skills that can serve them well for a lifetime.

Thank you again for sharing your thoughts with us. As a faculty member for many years at the Kennedy School, I am delighted that you were able to participate in the National Security Studies program this year. Harvard is a great place to think and reflect. I hope your experience there was a rewarding one.

Best wishes in all your many activities.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Roger B. Porter".

Roger B. Porter
Assistant to the President
for Economic and Domestic Policy

Captain Anthony J. Watson
6 Porter Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21402

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1992

Dear Jamie:

Your Uncle asked me to reply to your thoughtful letter and the letter and enclosure from Captain Watson. Captain Watson sounds like an outstanding man who has already contributed much in his life, and who is a wonderful role model. We are fortunate to have individuals like him serving in our armed forces.

The need to promote racial harmony, to work constructively on achieving the national education goals, and to handle wisely our military resources are subjects that have received a good deal of discussion within the Administration. The events in Los Angeles added yet another dimension to the importance of creating hope and opportunity for those in our inner cities.

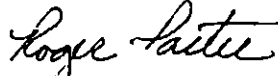
As Captain Watson's letter notes, individuals who will be affected by military downsizing have much to contribute to our Nation. In late May, and again yesterday, the President announced his initiatives to ease the transition from military service to the private sector for thousands of individuals who will be affected by reductions in the defense budget. Two White House Fact Sheets detailing the President's initiatives are enclosed.

A key element of the President's proposal would provide \$90 million to promote careers in education for military personnel. One of the six national education goals announced by the President and the nation's governors is that U.S. students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement by the year 2000. Encouraging military personnel with mathematics and scientific training to share their knowledge in our nation's schools, through alternative teacher certification, will place additional emphasis on math and science and promote educational excellence.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Captain Watson. Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with us. If I can ever be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best wishes in all your many activities.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Roger B. Porter".

Roger B. Porter
Assistant to the President
for Economic and Domestic Policy

Enclosures

James L. Bush
10 Cottage Street
Hingham, Massachusetts 02043



BF

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, June 1, 1992

B Camp David

10:00 am (60 min)	Briefing on United Nations Conference on Environmental <u>Development in Rio de Janeiro</u> (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)	Camp David
1:30 pm <i>1:32</i>	The President departs for <u>Greenbelt, Maryland</u> (TAB A)	Camp David
2:00 pm	Arrives Goddard Space Flight Center for Tour of Earth and Environment Facility and <u>Address to Employees</u> (Holiday) (TAB B)	Greenbelt
3:30 pm	<u>Arrives White House</u>	South Lawn
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Zamaria)	Oval Office
4:00 pm (15 min)	Photos with departing <u>Military Office Staff</u> (McBride) <i>4:01 4:07</i> (TAB E)	Oval Office
4:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	Meeting with Richard Darman and Nick Calio re Balanced <u>Budget Amendment</u> (Skinner) (TAB F)	Oval Office

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

TAB C -- Briefing on Local Issues, Maryland (Rollins)

TAB D -- Maryland Political Briefing (Kaufman)

at Camp David →
9:45 Meeting begins
11:30 Meeting Ends

5:50 Calio, Darman, VPOTUS, Teeter Out
6:08 Skinner Out
6:12 Sec. Alexander In
6:17 Sec. Alexander Out

Back at White House →
4:28 Skinner, VPOTUS In
4:31 Teeter, Calio In, Darman In
4:58 Skinner Out
5:10 Skinner In

UNP 05/29/92
5:00 pm







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