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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1992

Dear Heinz:

Thank you for transmitting the views of the President's Export Council on the Department of Defense's recoupment policy. I have forwarded your letter to Richard Darman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense. As you mention in your letter, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy in OMB has been studying this issue and is drafting proposed changes to the present regulations. Your letter comes at a crucial time in OMB's consideration of the recoupment issue, and the Council's recommendation will be an important addition to its deliberations.

I have also sent a copy to the Council on Competitiveness, which has worked to identify regulatory barriers that affect U.S. exporters' competitiveness. Your efforts in researching this issue and bringing it to my attention are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mr. Heinz C. Prechter
Chairman
President's Export Council
Washington, D.C. 20230

Jan Burmeister

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992
6:00 A.M. EDT EDITION

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BUSH, YELTSIN CONCLUDE FIRST SUMMIT -- Concluding the first summit between two former Cold War foes, Presidents Bush and Yeltsin signed seven agreements Wednesday, including ones to impose the deepest arms cuts of the nuclear age. **(UPI, Washington Times)**

U.S. ARMY GETS FLEXIBILITY ON EUROPE TROOP LEVELS -- Secretary Cheney has approved a policy change that would give the military the latitude for the first time to plan to reduce its forces in Europe below the 150,000 ceiling set by President Bush, Pentagon officials said Wednesday. **(New York Times)**

NATIONAL NEWS

BUSH TEAM STRATEGY IS TO SNARE PEROT DEFECTORS -- President Bush's campaign is beginning to look beyond Ross Perot for ways to fend off a Bill Clinton comeback if the Texas tycoon's strength abates. **(USA Today)**

AGREEMENT REACHED ON SCALED-BACK URBAN AID BILL -- House Democrats agreed Wednesday to go along with President Bush's demands that they scale back the size of a $2 billion emergency urban aid bill that had been stalled in Congress under his veto threat. **(AP)**

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday evening)

YELTSIN/CONGRESS -- The President of Russia, Boris Yeltsin, had Congress on its feet cheering.

NEW AMERICA PLAN -- Congress and the White House have agreed to provide more than a billion dollars in aid -- about half in the form of loans to businesses, the other half for summer jobs.

ECONOMY -- Economic activity, says the Fed, continues to improve.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-1

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

EDITORIALS.....C-1

FOREIGN MEDIA.....C-3

BUSH, YELTSIN CONCLUDE FIRST SUMMIT

Concluding the first summit between two former Cold War foes, Presidents Bush and Yeltsin signed seven agreements Wednesday, including ones to impose the deepest arms cuts of the nuclear age.

Although the arms deals will eliminate thousands of nuclear weapons, the U.S. offered no estimate on how much money would be saved, and Bush said he wasn't prepared to offer the American people any "peace dividend."

Yeltsin, in response to a question at a news conference with Bush following the signing, said his predecessors, including Mikhail Gorbachev, knew about American POWs in the Soviet Union.

"That is just the point," Yeltsin said. "They did know. They kept it a secret. That era, when we kept the truth from each other, has come to an end." **(Thomas Ferraro, UPI)**

Yeltsin: Gorbachev Hid GIs' Graves

Boris Yeltsin accused Mikhail Gorbachev Wednesday of concealing the existence of U.S. POWs even though their grave sites are known and said he has a KGB memo that could unravel the mystery of KAL Flight 007.

"We know how many people there were... what camps the POWs were held in, the citizens of the U.S., which war they were from, whether it was World War II or the Korean War or any other incident," he said.

Regarding Flight 007, Yeltsin said, "We stumbled on one document which we feel might be the beginning of a chain that might help us to unravel the entire tragedy with the Korean Boeing."

Secretary Baker said the Administration would immediately seek ratification of the underlying START treaty, and he will testify Tuesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In an interview with the Washington Times, he said this week's deal would be reduced to treaty language within six weeks.

"START forms the basis for these cuts and elimination of MIRVed ICBMs, all of which has been well-received both by the left and the right here in the U.S., so I would hope they approve it," Baker said. **(Frank Murray, Washington Times, A1)**

YELTSIN APPEALS FOR AMERICAN AID

Declaring that communism in Russia has collapsed never to rise again, President Boris Yeltsin Wednesday appealed to Congress and the American people to join his country in making the world "safe for democracy."

Yeltsin's ringing denunciation of communism and call for U.S. assistance in rebuilding Russia's shattered economy drew one of the most enthusiastic responses ever seen in Congress for a foreign leader. Billed in advance as the political highlight of the first formal U.S.-Russian summit since the collapse of communism, the speech was interrupted by nine standing ovations and chants of "Boris, Boris" from the packed House chamber.

Congressional leaders said Yeltsin's appearance had helped the chances for passage of the Administration's aid bill for Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union, but there was no immediate move to schedule its formal consideration by either Senate or House.

In a brief news conference on Capitol Hill, Yeltsin said through his official interpreter that the names of American prisoners from Vietnam who were transferred to the Soviet Union were found "amongst the 22,554 names" that a commission on U.S. prisoners has investigated. Yeltsin's letter to senators last week reported a different story, saying that 22,554 Americans were repatriated in 1945-46.

Bush said he has been given no documentary information by Yeltsin about U.S. prisoners in Russia, and both U.S. and Russian officials said privately Wednesday they were baffled by some of Yeltsin's free-swinging statements on the subject.

(Michael Dobbs & Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

Russian Vows 'No More Lies'

Boris Yeltsin Wednesday hailed the end of communism with a pledge of a new morality and "no more lies, ever" as he spoke to a joint meeting of Congress.

Yeltsin told the lawmakers Wednesday that he had ordered deactivation of some of Russia's most powerful ICBMs -- 103 of the 10-warhead SS-18s aimed at the U.S.

Some lawmakers also had questioned authorizing aid to a country that, at times, seems to be backing off free-market reforms in appeasement to the lingering influence of hard-line communists and military leaders. But members Wednesday said Yeltsin had advanced the congressionally stalled American portion of a proposed $24 billion international aid package. Rep. Hamilton said Yeltsin's appearance helped the aid legislation "markedly" and "I would expect it now to move forward."

(Rowan Scarborough, Washington Times, A1)

Yeltsin Charms Congress

Boris Yeltsin wooed Congress Wednesday with an impassioned plea for a partnership -- and $24 billion in aid -- by promising, "Tomorrow will be a day of peace."... Rep. Pelosi said she liked Yeltsin's words, "but the practical side, many members of Congress are concerned about Russian troops still in the Baltics."

(Marilyn Greene, USA Today, 4A)

YELTSIN'S SPEECH WINS SUPPORT FOR AID PACKAGE, LAWMAKERS SAY

Boris Yeltsin gave a big boost to chances for congressional approval of a broad package of aid to Russia and other former Soviet republics and may have hastened action on the measure, lawmakers said after his speech to Congress Wednesday.

But, despite scattered calls for immediate action on the proposal, Senate leaders were still counting votes, and Sen. Mitchell stopped short of scheduling a date for opening the debate.

"I think it (Yeltsin's speech) makes it more likely it will come up soon and be favorably considered, but it will need a lot of leadership from the White House," said Sen. Nunn.

Sen. McCain, who said Tuesday he would oppose the aid package until Yeltsin cleared up questions about the fate of U.S. prisoners of war, talked to Yeltsin Wednesday and said he was satisfied with the Russian's response. **(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A36)**

PITCHING RUSSIA'S POTENTIAL

Boris Yeltsin donned the mantle of super salesman Wednesday, telling U.S. business executives that his country is a land of profits for them and asserting that Russia's turn toward a free-market economy is "totally irreversible."

Speaking on a day during which he and President Bush signed a series of trade, investment and tax agreements designed to make it easier for Americans to do business in Russia, Yeltsin said his country is seeking "hundreds of billions of dollars" in foreign investment to aid the switch from communism to capitalism.

Bush also said: "American businesses, by investing and trading with Russia, are going to create thousands of jobs here at home."

The business executives reacted with a degree of skepticism to Yeltsin's remarks. "Yeltsin has to understand that political will on the part of the government and good will on the part of American business is not going to determine investment," said Margaret Chapman, trade specialist with the American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations. "It is the climate that develops in Moscow --whether or not the right decrees are promoted and whether or not business can earn profits -- that determines investment."

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A35)

Yeltsin Pitches Huge 'Potential' Of Russian Market To U.S. Firms

President Bush and Boris Yeltsin tried to convince U.S. businesses Wednesday that new trade agreements between the two nations will make Russia a safe and profitable place to invest.

President Bush praised Russia's recent economic reforms and promised his help in unlocking a $24 billion aid package promised in April by the G-7 nations. Bush also conferred on Russia MFN status. And the two leaders formally signed agreements setting out trading rules and a legal procedure for handling trade disputes and protecting foreign businesses from double taxation.

The Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC), announced it would expand its coverage of projects in Russia. And the Export-Import Bank is actively seeking companies interested in obtaining loans for business ventures there.

(Anne Veigle, Washington Times, C1)

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RUSSIA IS GIVEN MOST-FAVORED STATUS

President Bush and President Yeltsin flung open the door Wednesday to increased trade and investment, signing a package of commercial agreements that brush aside barricades put up during the cold war to block commerce between the U.S. and Russia.

In a major trade development, the U.S. granted Russia MFN status in trade relations for the first time in more than four decades, giving it the same low tariffs that it gives other friendly nations. "Today is really a turning point in U.S.-Russian commercial relations," said Robert Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International.

Even after the signing of Wednesday's agreements, American executives said many obstacles remain to investment, including the lack of convertibility of the ruble, difficulties in buying land, and the absence of a legal structure to govern contracts, private property and other aspects of a market economy.

(Steven Greenhouse, New York Times, A19)

DOUBT CAST ON YELTSIN POW CLAIM

U.S. and Russian experts said Wednesday there are intriguing leads but little hard evidence to support Boris Yeltsin's repeated claims about possible Soviet complicity in the disappearance of U.S. soldiers from Korea and Vietnam.

Shortly before Yeltsin Wednesday reiterated his latest claim that U.S. servicemen taken prisoner in Vietnam were shifted to the Soviet Union, the Russian president's authority on the subject, retired Gen. Dmitri Volkogonov, said in an interview that Yeltsin was referring only to "possibilities."

"There is not a single fact or case that is known to us," said Volkogonov. "The fact is that in the last five years, our society opened up. If there had been an American, he would have had the chance to announce himself, write a letter."

(John Lancaster & Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A1)

YELTSIN'S TIP SENDS U.S. AIDES TO PEEK IN RUSSIAN PRISONS

U.S. officials fly Thursday to a prison camp northeast of Moscow to investigate reports that the former Communist government may have held an American pilot shot down during the Korean War.

Members of the joint U.S.-Russian commission on POWs and MIAs plan to fly Thursday to northern Russia's Pechora region to search for information on 1st Lt. Robert Martin. Lt. Martin was an Americanpilot captured by the NOrth Koreans and sentenced to one year in prison for striking an interroagaor, according to Rusian television and the Ark project, an American organization searching for POWs.

Meanwhile, a Vietnamese official Wednesday disputed Yeltsin's sttement that American prisoners fromtheVietnam War may still be living in Russia. "Frankly, we don't believe at all the recent statements by Bris Yeltsin," siad Nguyen Ngoc Dinh, a diplomat at Vietnam's Mission to the U.N.

(Combined Dispatches, Washington Times, A7)

ARMS TALKS DEVOID OF USUAL ANXIETIES

The new U.S.-Russian accord drastically cutting strategic nuclear arms was achieved in swift negotiations that were almost devoid of traditional anxieties about verifying treaty compliance or ensuring parity, according to senior U.S. and Russian officials.

In place of these concerns was another overriding consideration -- economics -- that says much about the new relationship of the two countries and the lowered status of nuclear arms, once the preeminent symbols of super power.

U.S. and Russian officials said numerous details of the accord were decided by the desire to keep associated costs to a minimum. The Russians said their weak economy could not bear the cost of eliminating all multiple-warhead land-based missile silos by 1999, so the deadline was stretched to 2003 and U.S. officials promised economic aid to speed things up.

The Bush Administration cited a financial pinch in fending off a Russian demand that U.S. strategic bombers assigned non-nuclear missions be altered to prevent any possible loading of nuclear arms. **(News Analysis, Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A38)**

PRESIDENT'S WIVES HOLD HANDS, TALK OF THEIR GRANDCHILDREN

Naina Yeltsin is the diplomat in the family. While her blunt-speaking husband was meeting with President Bush Wednesday, Mrs. Yeltsin went sightseeing and offered extravagant praise for all things American.

"Despite the fact that Washington is such a very beautiful city, I have been captured foremost by the people," she told a pool reporter during a tour of Mt. Vernon with Barbara Bush before lunch with Cabinet wives and assorted celebrity women.

During their two days together, Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Bush have showed a strong affinity, holding hands at every possible occasion. Mrs. Bush said they have talked about their grandchildren, their dogs and their homes -- "just friendly conversation." **(Anne Gowen, Washington Times, A7)**

U.S. BENT AID RULES TO GAIN TURKEY'S HELP IN GULF WAR

A year after manipulating Agriculture Department credits in an ill-fated attempt to influence Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq, the Bush Administration found itself bending the rules of another agriculture program to ensure the regional cooperation it needed to bomb his nation, according to confidential documents and interviews.

In February, 1991, at the height of the Persian Gulf War, then-Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter approved U.S. aid to Turkey's state-owned tobacco monopoly. His action reversed a decision by program officials who believed the grant violated department guidelines.

Yeutter acted after the Turkish ambassador to the U.S. linked the financing to use of an air base in Turkey from which U.S. warplanes were attacking Iraqi troops, according to the internal documents. **(Murray Waas & Douglas Frantz, Los Angeles Times, A1)**

U.S. ARMY GETS FLEXIBILITY ON EUROPE TROOP LEVELS

Secretary Cheney has approved a policy change that would give the military the latitude for the first time to plan to reduce its forces in Europe below the 150,000 ceiling set by President Bush, Pentagon officials said Wednesday.

A senior Pentagon official emphasized that the Bush Administration has no immediate plans to reduce military forces in Europe further. He acknowledged that the change was made at the request of Army officials who are concerned that budget constraints will make it difficult to maintain two armored divisions and an armored cavalry regiment in Europe for the remainder of the decade.

But defense experts in Congress said the importance of the change is that it allows the Army to start planning to bring more forces home to the U.S., while leaving their equipment in Europe to allow for a speedy return. **(Patrick Tyler, New York Times, A15)**

U.S., CHINA AGREE TO ON-SITE INSPECTION AT PRISONS, OFFICIALS SAY

China, resolving an irritant in its relations with Washington, has agreed to permit U.S. officials to carry out on-site inspections to ensure that no prison-made goods are exported to American markets, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

The U.S. officials said the agreement was reached in talks Wednesday in Beijing but that some final details remain to be worked out.

The U.S. officials said that if a Chinese import is alleged to have been made by prisoners, "detention orders" will be issued to ensure the product is seized by U.S. Customs officials. The agreement would permit a U.S. Customs official to determine the validity of the allegation through an on-site inspection.

(George Gedda, AP)

AID APPEAL

A Salvadoran government team that included opposition and guerrilla leaders appealed to lawmakers Wednesday for help to rebuild their war-torn country. "The war is conclusively over," former guerrilla leader Joaquin Villalobos told the House Western Hemisphere panel. "Now more than ever, we need your help."

(In Washington, USA Today, 4A)

MEXICO SUSPENDS BAN ON DEA DURING TALKS

MEXICO CITY -- Mexico temporarily lifted its ban on the activities of U.S. DEA agents in Mexico. The Foreign Ministry said the ban, announced Monday in reaction to a U.S. Supreme Court ruling allowing abduction abroad of criminal suspects, would be lifted while talks take place with the U.S. to review the U.S.-Mexican extradition treaty.

The statement said Washington's expression of respect for Mexican sovereignty and its willingness to begin talks immediately had improved the situation. **(News Services, Washington Post, A33)**

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BUSH TEAM STRATEGY IS TO SNARE PEROT DEFECTORS

President Bush's campaign is beginning to look beyond Ross Perot for ways to fend off a Bill Clinton comeback if the Texas tycoon's strength abates.

Bush's surrogates are trying to bloody Perot with suggestions he'd be a dangerous president. But they worry Clinton will inherit anti-Bush voters who become disillusioned with Perot.

Their plan: Continue pummeling Perot from two fronts -- planting suspicions he's too temperamental to govern and trying to persuade voters Perot wants to buy the election. Charles Black says "we think that the more people learn about him, the less they will like him.... We'll keep it up all summer."

Also, dispatch surrogates to begin battering Clinton and assume each state will be up for grabs in November.

(Judy Keen, USA Today, 9A)

BUSH'S BURDEN: IN 3-WAY RACE, HOW TO WIN BACK THOSE VOTERS HE HAS SUCCEEDED IN TURNING OFF

From the dark side of a one-way mirror earlier this week, Mike Murphy watched as 22 Macomb County, Mich., voters talked politics.

The voters were assembled on behalf of a state campaign in which Murphy, a media consultant, is involved. But he was just as interested to hear what they had to say about another of his clients, George Bush. In a county Bush carried with 60% of the vote just four years ago, only a half-dozen planned to vote for the President's re-election. The others repeated what has become a standard refrain about Bush's tenure: that he's "not interested enough" and "not doing enough" on domestic issues, and that there's "a vacuum" of leadership in Washington....

To win the three-way race this fall, Bush has to win back at least 15% of those voters he currently turns off. There are two ways to do that. He could seek to fashion a positive message to appeal to them. Or he could aim to discredit both foes, while portraying himself as the only safe choice. "The question about the Bush campaign is not whether it's going to be negative, but in what order it's going to be negative," says Democratic pollster Geoff Garin. **(John Harwood, Wall Street Journal, A18)**

POLLSTERS: ARMS PACT BOOSTS BUSH JUST A LITTLE WITH VOTERS

The Russo-American arms pact plays to President Bush's foreign policy strength, but politically it is at best a silver BB, worth only a point or two in Bush's dismal standing with voters.

Pollsters and analysts say Bush's greatest need is not to demonstrate something voters already know -- his foreign affairs prowess -- but rather to "connect" with the domestic concerns the way Ronald Reagan, John F. Kennedy and even Richard Nixon did.

"People are concerned about nuclear weaponry in the (former Soviet) republics of the Commonwealth, so this pact should help Bush's standing, but only for a week at most," said pollster Lou Harris. "After that, people will begin to say, 'If he can do such wonders in foreign policy, then why is he so inept in the domestic area?"

Rep. Weber believes the arms agreement will help Bush more than the pollsters think, especially against Ross Perot. "It's a small help now, but it will be a bigger boost in the long run," he said. "People feel foreign policy doesn't matter now, but when they have to decide between him and Perot, Bush's best argument will be: 'You can't take a chance with the presidency when it comes to foreign policy.'" **(Ralph Hallow, Washington Times, A4)**

QUAYLE SAYS PEROT SHOWED 'IRRATIONAL BEHAVIOR' IN CANCELING HILL

Vice President Quayle on Wednesday accused Ross Perot of "irrational behavior" for changing his mind about testifying to Congress on the plight of missing U.S. servicemen from the Vietnam War. "He should come forward and explain what he knows," Quayle said.

"To make all these wild charges one day and then back down from testifying the next is a sign of irrational behavior. I think you're starting to see serious problems with the Ross Perot campaign," Quayle said in a satellite television interview from Washington with KCAL-TV in Los Angeles. **(AP)**

CLINTON LAUNCHES BLISTERING BROADSIDE ON QUAYLE IN UNION SPEECH

LAS VEGAS -- Bill Clinton launched a blistering new broadside against the Bush Administration on Wednesday for sending Vice President Quayle out as a "spearbearer... to terrorize the American political landscape."

Clinton also turned on President Bush for breaking campaign promises. "Tough-on-crime has turned into wimp-out in the face of other pressures," Clinton said of Bush's refusal to back a gun control bill. Clinton said Bush was "still in the grip of a dumb idea" for thinking anything good for the environment hurts corporate America.

In a rousing speech to AFSCME Clinton chided Quayle for his crusade against the "cultural elite." "Who is he to call me part of an elite?" Clinton said, noting Quayle grew up wealthy while he once lived in a house with outdoor plumbing.

In his speech, Clinton said Bush promised 15 million new jobs in his first term and is still 14.5 million short. "The President said sometimes unemployment goes up when you come out of recession. I do believe if he became unemployed we'd be coming out of the recession," Clinton said.

Then he knocked Bush for not fully funding Head Start. At the rate the program is being funded, it will take until 2035 to fund the program, Clinton said. "Under the constitution, we can't give him 43 more years. Why give him four more years?" said Clinton.

(Karen Ball, AP)

AGREEMENT REACHED ON SCALED-BACK URBAN AID BILL

House Democrats agreed Wednesday to go along with President Bush's demands that they scale back the size of a $2 billion emergency urban aid bill that had been stalled in Congress under his veto threat.

House leaders said they had reached a compromise with the White House that reduces the bill to a $994.65 million package. Included is $500 million for a summer jobs program, with a portion of that targeted to the nation's 75 biggest cities.

A vote by the full House was set for Thursday, and the Senate was expected to follow. Rep. Natcher said its passage was assured and that Bush has agreed to sign the measure. **(William Welch, AP)**

SQUABBLING STALLS URBAN AID

Nearly two months after the Los Angeles riots, efforts by the Bush Administration and Congress to adopt a sweeping urban aid package and get money into the pipeline by midsummer have bogged down because of partisan bickering.

"It's business as usual around here," said Rep. Waters. "It's the same kind of stale, traditional negotiations, instead of the forceful advocacy for the kind of public policy that would serve this public well."

The short-term bill had provided $675 billion to help get young people off the street and into jobs this summer, but Labor Department officials warned this week that it may be too late to effectively spend even a fraction of those funds, because of the long lead time needed to identify, process and supervise those being added to government payrolls.

Some Administration officials contend that an agreement could have been worked out before now, but that Mitchell was "incredibly partisan," as one official put it. "His number one job is trying to get us out of the White House."

Mitchell Wednesday called these assertions "a complete fabrication" and said the real problem was confusion within the White House. "The reality is the Administration is in disarray, doesn't know what it wants or how to do it, and the result is inaction," he said. "The problem is, it's like negotiating with the Keystone Kops in dealing with this Administration."

(Eric Pianin, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. MAYOR SAYS MOSCOW, KIEV WOULD GET MORE ATTENTION FROM BUSH

American cities might get more attention from President Bush if their leaders came calling "disguised as the mayors of Moscow or Kiev," Boston Mayor Ray Flynn charged Wednesday.

"President Bush has plenty of time to meet with President Boris Yeltsin, and travel to the Rio summit, but he has 'no plans' to meet with the elected leaders of America's cities," said Flynn.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors is holding its annual summer meeting in Houston beginning this weekend. Flynn urged Bush to pay a visit, noting he'll be in the neighborhood. **(William Welch, AP)**

AN OLYMPIC GIVEAWAY
Postal Service Offers Trips To Industry Elite

The U.S. Postal Service -- which raised the price of a first-class stamp to 29 cents last year and still recorded a $1.5 billion deficit -- has invited some of its biggest industry mailers and their spouses to a free five-day luxury trip to the Summer Olympics in Spain.

The Barcelona excursion has cost the Postal Service $440,000 for 171 trips it is giving away to the mailing industry's elite - associations and private firms that send millions of pieces of mail a year. The trips include free hotel rooms, daily Olympics tickets, ground transportation, receptions, breakfast, lunch and dinner -- everything but airfare.

(Dana Priest, Washington Post, A1)

LABOR LEADER SAYS BUSH PROPOSAL WOULD COST UNIONS $192 MILLION

A Bush Administration proposal to change the way unions account for their expenses would cost the labor movement $192 million, or $10 for every union member in the country, a labor leader said Wednesday.

Thomas Donahue, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO, said the Administration's proposed rules would yield no information about unions' finances that is not already available, while imposing additional costly paperwork burdens on them.

The rules "are a cynical move to saddle the trade union movement with an enormous amount of red tape, and then to make union members pick up the tab," he told a news conference.

(Peter Szekely, Reuter)

PRESIDENT TO VISIT PLANT THAT'S SUING HIS ADMINISTRATION

President Bush hopes to highlight environmental issues with a campaign stop Thursday at a California oil recycling plant, but it's one that's fighting his environmental policies. In fact, Evergreen Oil in Newark, Calif. is a member of an association that is suing Bush's EPA over the burning of used oil.

Evergreen has built its business around removal of the lead in used oil so it can be recycled as a lubricant, and opposes the burning of it for fuel without removal of the lead toxins. Company officials have testified before Congress in support of legislation that would ban such burning.

The suit filed by Hazardous Waste Treatment Council, of which Evergreen is a member, and several environmental groups, asks that EPA list such oil as a hazardous material. It also claims the EPA is not properly enforcing federal statutes on used oil.

Torie Clarke said the campaign was aware of Evergreen's differences with the Administration, but decided to have Bush go anyway. "We still think it's a terrific company, doing very good things for the country and for the economy," she said. Further, she said Bush wanted to highlight Evergreen's recycling practice as "a cutting edge industry for the U.S."**(Rita Beamish, AP)**

FED, IN SURVEY OF REGIONS, PREDICTS FACTORY JOB RISE

The Fed Wednesday delivered its most upbeat opinion on the economy since the onset of recession two years ago, predicting more factory jobs for Americans as the recovery gains momentum.

"Economic activity continues to improve," the Fed said in its latest "beige book" summary of economic conditions in the 12 Fed districts. "The manufacturing sector appears to be strengthening in all districts."

The report, which will provide the basis for a meeting of central bank policy makers on June 30, suggests the Fed is not likely to try to spur economic growth by cutting interest rates again, analysts said.

(Glenn Somerville, Reuter, Washington Post, B10)

COLLIDER SUPPORTERS STUNNED BY HOUSE VOTE TO CUT FUNDING

It was the last thing anyone ever considered: no more money to build the $8.3 billion superconducting super collider.

"I didn't have, even in my worst-case scenario, this bad a vote," said Rep. Barton shortly after the House voted late Wednesday to kill federal funding for the particle accelerator located in his district.

By a 232-181 vote, the House shocked both supporters and foes of the super collider being built south of Dallas. The vote amended a $21.8 billion energy and water development bill, providing only $34 million to phase out ongoing activities at the collider.

While the vote does not kill the project, it is a devastating setback and forces supporters to direct their attention to the Senate, which has not yet voted on 1993 appropriations. Secretary Watkins predicted the House vote would complicate the task of obtaining foreign contributions needed to reduce the U.S. cost.

(Michelle Mittelstadt, AP)

House Votes To Kill Expensive Superconducting Super Collider In Texas

A restive House voted Wednesday night to kill the most expensive scientific experiment ever planned, the Energy Department's giant particle accelerator in Texas known as the Superconducting Super Collider.

Secretary Watkins said in a statement that he was "disappointed by the House action. It does not demonstrate good stewardship of the science and technology research base that the public has entrusted to the government."

The project became a victim of its own political weakness. Despite its enormous cost, it would not have any known or clearly defined benefit for human beings.

"We can't continue spending money we don't have on projects we don't need," AP quoted Rep. Eckhart as saying.

(Thomas Lippman, Washington Post, A10)

HOUSE PANEL BACKS CABLE PRICE LIMITS

A bill to impose limits on cable television prices passed another major milestone Wednesday by winning approval from a House committee. The House Energy and Commerce Committee voted 37-12 in favor of a cable bill authored by Rep. Markey with Democrats solidly in favor and joined by four Republicans.

Moments before the final vote, a weaker Republican-backed proposal offered by Rep. Lent was rejected 27-15, with the vote split strictly along party lines.

(Paul Farhi, Washington Post, B10)

HOUSE PANEL INDICATES OPPOSITION TO LTV DEAL

The House Appropriations defense subcommittee moved to prevent the Defense Department from giving contracts to LTV Corp. if its missile division is sold to the French electronics firm Thomson-CSF, according to sources on Capitol Hill.

The unanimous action by the subcommittee increases pressure on the Bush Administration to block the largest sale of a U.S. defense operation with sensitive contracts to a foreign company. The Administration is now reviewing the proposed deal.

(Steven Pearlstein, Washington Post, B11)

SIX ADMIT VIOLATIONS IN 1980s IMPORTATION OF TAINTED SEAFOOD

The Justice Department announced Wednesday that at least 2 million pounds of seafood -- 20 tons or more of it contaminated - were illegally imported into New York and New Jersey during the late 1980s, and that six people, including three former FDA inspectors, have pleaded guilty to various charges in connection with the investigation.

Federal prosecutors also indicted three importers Wednesday for allegedly paying bribes. Another was charged with document fabrication, and a former FDA inspector turned import consultant was charged with both offering and receiving bribes.

(Carole Sugarman, Washington Post, A3)

NEW BREAST-IMPLANT STUDY FINDS NO UNUSUAL CANCER RISK

BOSTON -- A major study has found that women who have their breasts enlarged with implants face no unusual risk of breast cancer, providing new support for those who oppose a federal ban on the procedure.

The study, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, found that 11,676 Canadian women who received augmentation implants appeared to have only about half the incidence of breast cancer that would have been expected in the general population over a 10-year period following surgery. However, researchers cautioned there is no reason to think implants might somehow reduce the risk of this common cancer....

In a report in the journal, FDA Commissioner David Kessler rejects the "fashionable" argument that women should be free to decide whether or not to take whatever small risks are involved in breast implants. "To argue that people ought to be able to choose their own risks, that government should not intervene, even in the face of inadequate information, is to impose an unrealistic burden on people when they are most vulnerable to manufacturers' assertions," Kessler writes.

He states that questions remain about how long the implants last, how often they break and whether leaking silicone might be linked with immune disease problems, as some have suggested. "Until these questions are answered, the FDA cannot legally approve the general use of breast implants filled with silicone gel," he writes.

(AP, Washington Post, A3)

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BUREAUCRATS ARE JUMPING SHIP OF STATE

Every four years a carload of people leaves government for pre-election politics and then what seems like a busload of political appointees rolls back into the new Administration.

This year already the Bush-Quayle campaign has in its Washington headquarters at least 27 former government employees, including a former Cabinet secretary, several high-ranking policy-makers and 10 others who have transferred their phoning, filing, planning and library research skills to the campaign.

(Dana Priest, Washington Post, A21)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "It's Bill! It's Ross! Now What?" on what Washington might be like without the Bushes, by Roxanne Roberts, appears in the Washington Post, page C1.

-End of A-Section-

(Wednesday evening, June 17)

YELTSIN/CONGRESS

ABC's Peter Jennings: How far he has risen. There was a time when official Washington regarded the Russian politician, Boris Yeltsin, as a bull in a china shop and on occasion a man who couldn't even hold his liquor. Today the President of Russia, Boris Yeltsin, had Congress on its feet cheering. There were two points on which Mr. Yeltsin touched a particular nerve: communism in Russia he said will never rise again, and if there are any Americans held, from any war, prisoner in the former Soviet Union, he will find them and return them home.

ABC's Brit Hume: Boris Yeltsin set out this morning to convince a capital city preoccupied with domestic problems that the economic support he came to get is worth giving even in an election year. President Bush, seeking a boost in his own election-year support, clearly thought Yeltsin was the man to be seen and photographed with.
(**TV coverage** of Presidents Bush and Yeltsin walking to Marine One.)
And seen together they were today: at a speech to businessmen, signing treaties at the White House and sailing on the Chesapeake Bay near Annapolis this afternoon.
(**TV coverage** of Presidents Bush and Yeltsin on stage speaking to businessmen, signing treaties in East Room and on the boat.)
But the main event in Yeltsin's world-wind schedule was a speech to a joint meeting of Congress, where the $12 billion aid package for Russia is pending. Judging by a reaction, he gave a socko performance.
(**Yeltsin:** "Today I'm telling you what I tell my fellow countrymen: I will not go back on the reforms. And it is practically impossible to topple Yeltsin in Russia; I'm in good health, and I will not say uncle before I make the reforms irreversible.")
The members loved that, and they stood and applauded again when he mentioned the steep cuts in nuclear weapons agreed to with President Bush yesterday. But Yeltsin had another problem to deal with: the controversy over his repeated suggestions that U.S. POWs from Vietnam might be alive in Russia today.
(**Yeltsin:** "As president of Russia I assure you that even if one American has been detained in my country and can still be found, I will find him. I will get him back to his family.")
Both senior U.S. and Soviet officials say there is no hard evidence that any such prisoners exist. But some in Congress have said that aid for Russia -- the so-called Freedom Support Act -- should be held up until the matter is resolved. Yeltsin spoke to them directly.
(**Yeltsin:** "Well, I don't really quite understand you ladies and gentleman. This matter has been investigated and his being investigated. So now you're telling me: first do the job and then we shall support you in passing that act. I don't quite understand you.")

Yeltsin left the chamber having clearly helped his cause. Sen. McCain, himself a former POW who had urged delaying the aid package, said he changed his mind. And congressional leaders of both parties from both houses said Yeltsin's speech might have turned the tide on the aid issue.
(**Sen. Dole:** "I think he had votes, but he won additional votes in my view.")
(**unidentified man:** "He, I think, has persuaded many, many members that aid to Russia is vital for Russia but also for the U.S.")
The aid package is also vital to the Bush Administration which has had little luck with Congress on anything this year. It would be deeply embarrassing to this President to lose out on aiding Russian democracy, something he is now calling the most important foreign policy issue of our time. (ABC-Lead)

NBC's Stone Phillips: Russia's first democratically elected president visited the engine room of American democracy today, and brought the U.S. Congress to its feet. Boris Yeltsin promised a full-speed-ahead probe into the MIA issue but wants something in return as well.

NBC's John Cochran: Boris Yeltsin won rave reviews today, but he would rather win billions of dollars in American aid. Congress has rarely offered foreign visitors a welcome like this, with chants of "Boris! Boris!" Congress has never encountered a master lobbyist like Yeltsin who gave it the hard sell, saying send us your billions and you'll get it back and more in profits.
(**Yeltsin:** "We are inviting the private sector of the U.S. to invest in the unique and untapped Russian markets. And I am saying do not be late.")
Yeltsin even tried bullying members of Congress, saying it was unfair to withhold Russian aid until the fate of unaccounted Americans in his country has been determined.
(**Yeltsin:** "So now you are telling me: first do the job and then we shall support you in passing that act. I don't quite understand you.")
Yeltsin tried a little bit of everything, including bipartisan flattery -- quoting Democratic presidents and praising Republican George Bush. That was a big hit with Republicans, even those who have opposed aid to Russia. And the Russian got off stage with a can't-miss exit line.
(**Yeltsin:** "I would like now to conclude my statement with the words from a song by Irving Berlin, an American of Russian dissent: God Bless America, to which I have, and Russia.")
That brought the house down or rather to its feet. Yeltsin's chief ally on the aid package is President Bush. But they were not always as chummy as they appeared on a river cruise near the naval academy.
(**TV coverage** of Presidents Bush and Yeltsin on boat.)
Only a few years ago Bush preferred Mikhail Gorbachev and thought Yeltsin was a hot-headed lout. Today Yeltsin took a shot at Gorbachev when asked why the Soviets held American prisoners in secret instead of using them for propaganda.
(**Cochran to Yeltsin at press conference:** "Is it just meanness, cruelty?"
(**Yeltsin:** "You have had a chance to ask this question of the former president of the former Soviet Union -- why he kept this a secret. I'm not responsible for him.")

(President Bush: "Good answer.")
And the President thought Yeltsin also gave a good answer on the POW issue when he appeared before Congress today. The President now thinks the votes are there to secure the Russian aid package. But many on Capitol Hill still think that Boris Yeltsin was not quite that impressive.

NBC's Fred Francis says tonight U.S. and Russian investigators are speeding to the northern Ural Mountains, chasing names [POW names]. The northern Urals are the heart of the gulag, and U.S. officials say it's possible that Yeltsin's aides have made an enormous error while translating the names of U.S. POWs into Russian, then mistakenly matching those translated names with men who have been in the Soviet prison camp system as far back as 1922. Meanwhile, Yeltsin's visit has forced out details of spy missions far beyond the one publicized U-2 flight of 1960. NBC News has learned that during the Cold War, more than 150 U.S. airmen died while on spy flights over or near the Soviet Union. (NBC-Lead)

YELTSIN/MIAS

CBS's Dan Rather: Boris Yeltsin offered more today on his bombshell disclosure that some American POWs from Vietnam may still be held in the former Soviet Union. If any are found Yeltsin promised to hand them over. Addressing Congress, the Russian president also held out his hand and appealed for billions in U.S. aid.

CBS's David Martin says at a press conference with President Bush, President Yeltsin said that the presence of American prisoners from Vietnam and other wars was known to previous Soviet leaders who consistently denied they held any U.S. servicemen.
(TV coverage of Presidents Bush and Yeltsin at press conference.)

CBS's Bob Schieffer reports Congress went wild over Yeltsin. Yeltsin got 11 standing ovations. To be sure, good feelings filled the Capitol throughout Yeltsin's visit, but go to places like the burned-out sections of L.A. and you'll quickly understand the pressure building on Congress to fix America's problems before sending cash to the Kremlin.
(Ralph Sutton, L.A. Brotherhood Crusade: "We need jobs. We need programs that work. We need a commitment from our government to do as much for your own people as you're willing to do for people outside of America.")
It's that pressure that will make it hard for Yeltsin to get what he wants from Congress.
(Schieffer to Rep. Durbin: "Is he going to be able to get it?")
(Durbin: "It's going to be a tough call. I think the American people understand, with our recession, our own budget deficit crisis, it's tough to come up with the money for programs we need here in America.")
Even so, Yeltsin clearly helped his cause today, and the Administration will push hard to support him. (CBS-Lead)

Jennings reports there is a delicate question to pose about Mr. Yeltsin and this issue of Americans who fought in Southeast Asia who may be somewhere in the former Soviet Union. Does he know what he's talking about? Today Mr. Yeltsin said yes there are names of Americans who the Vietnamese transferred to the Soviet Union. A Vietnamese diplomat said that is not true. And neither in Washington nor in Moscow can anyone familiar with the MIA issue explain what Mr. Yeltsin is talking about.

ABC's John Donvan reports Russian investigators say all they know so far about American POWs from all wars is in these two [small] files which they say contain no solid information on prisoners from the Vietnam War. In the investigating commission's office today, they were at a loss to explain why their president would say otherwise. Of course, there is the possibility Yeltsin knows something his investigating commission does not: the archives of the former KGB do hold files the commission has not yet seen. They do not know what, if anything, those files might reveal about POWs.

Jennings says ABC's Bob Zelnick reports that Pentagon officials believe Mr. Yeltsin may have been confused by a list prepared by the Russians. The list is of Americans convicted of crimes in the Soviet Union dating back to 1922. The Pentagon does not believe that the names on that list are of MIAs from the Vietnam era. (ABC-2)

SUMMIT

Rather: Boris Yeltsin and President Bush today signed the centerpiece of their election-year summit -- a treaty to cut each nation's long-range nuclear warheads by two thirds within 10 years. (**TV coverage** of Presidents Bush and Yeltsin shaking hands in East Room.) (CBS-2)

NEW AMERICA PLAN

Jennings reports people in Chicago and L.A. who have been waiting for the federal government to help rebuild their cities may not have to wait too much longer. ABC News has learned that Congress and the White House have now agreed on a deal to provide more than a billion dollars in aid -- about half in the form of loans to businesses, the other half to pay for summer jobs. (ABC-8)

ECONOMY

Jennings says of the economy today there are reassuring words from the nation's central bank. The Fed says the economy is not sliding back into recession. Economic activity, says the Fed, continues to improve, especially in the manufacturing sector. (ABC-3)

WAR ON DRUGS/MEXICO

Phillips reports Mexico is again cooperating with the U.S. on the war on drugs. It has temporarily lifted a ban on joint anti-drug operations. The ban was an angry reaction to Monday's U.S. Supreme Court ruling that American agents can kidnap suspects on foreign soil for trial here. (NBC-7)

CLINTON

Phillips reports Bill Clinton was in Las Vegas speaking to the Association of State, County and Municipal employees, delivering his message of reinvestment in America. (ABC-7, NBC-3)

PEROT

Phillips reports Ross Perot is preparing for a campaign swing through California tomorrow while a new USA Today poll shows that Perot may be slipping. Thirty-four percent chose Perot. That's down by 5 points from early June and virtually tied now with George Bush [34%]. Clinton trails at 24%. (NBC-3)

SARAJEVO

Phillips reports the latest cease-fire in Bosnia has been shattered. Shelling by Serbs opposed to Bosnia's independence kept Sarajevo's airport closed and prevented a U.N. relief convoy from getting any closer than the outskirts of town. (CBS-9, NBC-9)

JOHN HINKLEY

Phillips reports NBC has learned that John Hinkley has privileges which allow him to go to work unaccompanied, passing near an unmanned gate to the buildings where he works. A security risk? A hospital spokesman declined comment. A U.S. attorney today expressed grave concern. (NBC-11)

-End of B-Section-

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

U.S.-RUSSIAN SUMMIT

Investing In Russia And The Future -- "President Bush has taken his lumps in recent months for not acting more boldly to control and reduce the still powerful nuclear arsenal of the former Soviet Union. On Tuesday, with Russian President Yeltsin at his side, Bush spit in his critics' eyes. He announced a surprisingly strong pact with Russia to destroy most of the world's deadliest weapons.... While both men relished the strategic arms deal and the political boost it will give them, they hope to accomplish more. Specifically, they want to jolt Congress into granting more aid to Russia.... The Administration has lobbied for the aid package, but, if it is to be passed in a timely fashion, the President must get personally involved in persuading Congress and the American people of its necessity.... If Yeltsin has the courage to lobby personally for his reforms, surely President Bush can see fit to do the same for legitimate investment in a peaceful future." **(Chicago Tribune, 6/17)**

EARTH SUMMIT

Bush Salvages Some Sense -- "President Bush displayed his customary savvy at the U.N. Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, not falling for strident claims that the sky is falling down and the big, rich U.S. must patch things up. Bush was right to be wary. Some politicians were hiding behind Mother Nature's skirts. In the name of saving the environment, many of the 178 nations attending the conference had their own agendas to forward.... The Bush Administration succeeded in turning this political circus into something more meaningful.... The Bush proposals strengthen the summit by introducing science into what too often has deteriorated into a battle based on emotions, not facts."

(Charleston Daily Mail, 6/12)

Rio: The Aftermath -- "It is ironic the U.S. missed the boat on this first sailing of the 'New World Order' President Bush christened so enthusiastically after the Gulf War. What better example of the possibilities of compromise in a non-bipolar world than a U.N. meeting dedicated to solutions to global ills, instead of merely to rancorous debate? Bush's failure was telling: He tried to occupy the center, but found himself on the fringes. 'Jobs!' cried he, as a defense against engaging the U.S. in productive dialogue on a biodiversity treaty...and as an excuse for insisting on a watered-down global climate treaty.... Yet jobs was the corollary aim of the Rio conference. The meeting sought to chart a way out of want for tens of millions who may die every year. It sought a prescription for growth that won't destroy the longer-term health of the planet." **(Cleveland Plain Dealer, 6/16)**

After Rio -- "For the U.S., the conference took on unfortunate but unavoidable domestic political overtones. President Bush appeared overly defiant as he said he would not apologize for the Administration's opposition to policies that would hurt the American economy and cost American jobs. That message may have played well to voters back home, but his counterparts no doubt viewed it as one more example of U.S. high-handedness in the face of a crisis that requires more sacrifice and less selfishness."
(St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 6/16)

INNER CITIES

Mayoral Powwow -- "At a time when the problems of the inner city are again on the front burner, one would think President Bush would crave informed input. Yet it was Ross Perot at his office in Dallas, not Mr. Bush at the White House, who received a five-member delegation from the U.S. Conference of Mayors this week. There is something wrong with this picture, and Mr. Bush should do something about it soon.... There is of course no guarantee that the mayors necessarily have the fundamental answers to what is wrong with the nation's inner cities, but they do have an intimate familiarity with the problems. This is why Mr. Bush should meet with them. For a leader to get the perspective of those on the front lines of the nation's most serious social problems is the first step in trying to help resolve them."
(Dallas Morning News, 6/12)

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Beyond The Quick Fix -- "If President Bush believes that a balanced budget has now become good politics as well as good policy, let him today take a pledge ('Read My Lips') that next January he will submit a balanced budget each year of his second term. He could challenge Bill Clinton and Ross Perot to take a similar pledge. That, at least, might lessen suspicions that support for the amendment is just another attempt to leave solution of the budget crisis to others who will come later."
(Christian Science Monitor, 6/15)

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Unemployed Need More Help -- "The House...has passed a bill extending unemployment benefits for another 20 to 26 weeks, depending on the unemployment rate of any particular state.... The President is threatening to veto the bill if it gets through the Senate as expected.... The House bill is a sensible, humane way to ease the suffering of the long-term unemployed. Its financing provisions cover its costs. Mr. Bush's objections seem to be to the bill's generosity, but since the bill doesn't add to the deficit, it is hard to see why he is making them -- or how he can defend them."
(St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 6/15)

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FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

U.S.-RUSSIA SUMMIT

"In a triumphant opening to the first full-scale Russian-American summit, Presidents Bush and Yeltsin jointly announced agreement on massive cuts in the two countries's strategic nuclear arsenals.... The outcome, secured after a week of almost non-stop negotiations by James Baker...and...Andrei Kozyrev is far more ambitious than expected." **(Independent, Britain)**

"With the disarmament agreement George Bush has scored an international success which he hopes to use domestically. Yeltsin can expect greater U.S. economic kindness in exchange."
(Liberation, France)

"The unusual warmth displayed by Bush, Baker and all U.S. officials toward Yeltsin indicates that they have finally determined after months of caution and reflection, that it is time for generosity in U.S.-Russian relations.... Bush has finally received Yeltsin as the legitimate leader of Moscow and as the author of the second, decisive phase of the revolution."
(Il Giornale, Italy)

"It was a sensational beginning.... Bush and Yeltsin were the protagonists yesterday of one of the most important events of this century." **(La Repubblica, Italy)**

"This is a historic and unprecedented achievement between the presidents of the two nuclear superpowers, one trying desperately to revive his sagging popularity for the presidential election in November, the other hoping to secure massive Western aid for economic reforms.... In sum, it was a 'give-and-take' compromise between Bush and Yeltsin, which symbolized the end of the Cold War-era rivalry and the start of a new relationship, based on cooperation and friendship." **(NHK-TV, Japan)**

PANAMA

"Shame. We Panamanians who love our country feel great shame and profound pain over what happened yesterday in Plaza Porras. President Bush is the first among world leaders today. The U.S. since long before the founding of Panama, has had close ties with the isthmus. After grave errors and not a few poor decisions, the power of the North (the U.S.) acted correctly in using military force on December 20, 1989. The narcotyranny had to be destroyed before it carried our people to certain ruin."
(Panama America, 6/12, Panama)

"The visit of a head of state should be a good opportunity to demonstrate how much we have matured.... Instead, the government and mayor have transformed the reception of Bush into a giant, tacky party of the people.... Groups of militant students have organized a 'counter student party' which is no less ridiculous.... The spectacle, if it weren't such an expression of their abysmal ignorance and tragic impotence, would move one to laughter."
(La Prensa, 6/10, Panama)

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"The moment is ripe for President Bush to see with his own eyes the product of the mistaken U.S. government policy toward Panama. It is important that he see for himself the physical, moral and economic damage caused by the invasion, the scant attention given to repairing the damage caused by the scandalous deed and the need to respect entirely the content of treaties signed between the two nations." (La Estrella de Panama, Panama)

"The Panamanian people's massive rejection of Bush's visit clearly shows the need for the White House to realize that Latin Americans do not accept any foreign patronage.... No matter how much force might be used to weaken the people in the region -- as in the U.S. invasion of Panama in 1989 -- nationalism will grow.... The Panamanian people's determination to defend their territory against any U.S. patronage is the best proof that Latin America will continue to remain a geopolitical region of its own."
(El Universal, 6/12, Mexico)

"George Bush is directly responsible for yesterday's developments in Panama. He showed a lack of political sense by visiting the nation he ordered invaded. His decision also showed a lack of respect and was paramount provocation."
(La Jornada, Mexico)

"No matter how hard one might try, there are no positive aspects to Bush's visit to Panama; it was cynical and shameful, and lacked political and human sensitivity.... Actually, there are more than enough reasons to believe that the visit had no other purpose but to help Bush's election campaign. He is trying to offset his loss of popularity at home by presenting himself as the victorious warrior fighting battles for democracy."
(Unomasuno, Mexico)

"What should have been a triumphant stopover for President Bush in Panama turned into a humiliating retreat. Nothing was left of the planned scenario of jubilant Panamanians saluting their liberator. Five months before the presidential elections, U.S. public opinion's image of Bush is dealt another blow. The incidents demonstrate that, according to many Panamanians, the U.S. still does not maintain normal state-to-state relations with Panama."
(De Standaard, 6/15, Belgium)

-End of News Summary-

11:30 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

YELTSIN/DEPARTURE (Bryan Brumley, AP) -- President Bush said goodbye to President Yeltsin at a low-key White House visit over tea, concluding a history-making summit punctuated by a breakthrough arms accord and an impassioned Yeltsin speech that sparked new congressional support for his beleaguered economy. Yeltsin and his wife, Naina, visited the Bushes, and the two presidents posed for a final summit picture-taking session before Yeltsin departed for Kansas. "Too many accomplishments to list in a minute," Yeltsin said when asked what he had achieved during the summit.

YELTSIN/CLINTON (AP) -- Gov. Clinton said the U.S. must help ensure a "permanent and irreversible" democracy in Russia and praised President Yeltsin as a courageous leader. "I think this man represents a fundamental departure from anything we have ever seen in Russia," Clinton told reporters as he left his meeting with Yeltsin. For his part, Yeltsin saluted Clinton as supportive of "active cooperation with Russia." The meeting lasted about 30 minutes -- 10 minutes longer than scheduled -- and had Yeltsin running late for a meeting at the White House, where the Bushes were kept waiting on the steps.

RUSSIA/ARMS TREATY (Moscow/Reuter) -- Members of a hard-line faction in Russia's parliament said there could be armed struggle, including urban guerrilla activity, to stop deep new arms cuts agreed to in Washington by President Yeltsin. Nikolai Pavlov, an ultra-nationalist from the Yedinstvo faction, told a news conference that conservatives would do all they could to block further cuts in Moscow's strategic arsenal. Pavlov said that hard-line elements could even resort to armed struggle to halt what they saw as wholesale surrender to the West after decades of bitter competition with capitalism.

ARMS TREATY/CHINA (Beijing/Reuter) -- China welcomed a pledge by Presidents Bush and Yeltsin to slash their strategic nuclear arsenals -- but gave no indication it intended to follow suit. "We also welcome the improvement of relations between Russia and the United States, and hope that such improvement will be conducive to maintaining peace in the world," Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin told a weekly news briefing.

VIETNAM/POW (Hanoi/Reuter) -- Vietnam vehemently denied President Yeltsin's statement that American prisoners were sent to the Soviet Union during the Vietnam War. "No American prisoners were taken from Vietnam to the Soviet Union during or after the war," a statement from Foreign Ministry spokesman Ho The Lan said. "The information that American prisoners captured in Vietnam were taken to the Soviet Union is absolutely baseless, like all other information about live American prisoners spread by different sources before."

TRADE DEFICIT (Reuter) -- The U.S. trade deficit climbed unexpectedly in April by 25 percent to the highest monthly gap in 17 months, the Commerce Department said. The $6.97 billion deficit was far above economists' expectations of a $5.2 billion shortfall and was the biggest since a $9.49 billion deficit in November 1990.

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UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (AP) -- The number of Americans filing new claims for unemployment benefits edged down to 407,000 during the first week in June, the Labor Department said. The seasonally adjusted decline during the week ended June 6, from a revised 409,000 a week earlier, fits in with analysts' belief that the economy is making a painfully slow, although sustained, recovery from the 1990-91 recession.

ISRAEL/SETTLEMENTS (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- The Likud government has curbed the building of new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Arab East Jerusalem hoping to win floating votes in next week's general election, settlers said. "Maybe he (Prime Minister Shamir) is afraid that even the Likud voters wouldn't like the idea these days of struggling against the United States," said Israel Harel, editor of the settler magazine Nekuda.

SUPREME COURT (AP) -- Criminal defendants may not use race as a basis for excluding potential jurors from their trials, the Supreme Court ruled. By a 7-2 vote in a Georgia case, the justices extended the scope of recent high court decisions that said race-based exclusions of potential jurors are unconstitutional.

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4 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

URBAN AID BILL (AP) -- Seven weeks after Los Angeles erupted in riots, the House approved a $1 billion, scaled-down emergency urban aid bill that would provide money for jobs for inner-city teenagers this summer. The bill's way was eased when Democrats relented under President Bush's veto threat and agreed to cut in half the $2 billion bill they had sought. The vote was 249-168. Rep. Michel endorsed the scaled-down bill, although some Republican members opposed it. "Common sense has prevailed," he said. "It's strongly supported by the Administration."

GORBACHEV/POW (Tel Aviv/Reuter) -- Mikhail Gorbachev said he knew nothing of claims by President Yeltsin that U.S. prisoners of war were taken to the Soviet Union. "I know nothing about such facts," Gorbachev told an airport news conference at the end of a five-day visit to Israel. He accused Yeltsin of trying to defame him by making the claim. "While here, I heard that the president of Russia spread sensational information unknown to me and others. If he knows something, so be it. I feel he was not making statements but assumptions," Gorbachev said.

YUGOSLAVIA (Reuter) -- The U.S. accused Serbia and its allies of flagrantly violating a U.N. cease-fire around Sarajevo and said the world was not fooled by Belgrade's duplicity. "The Serbian regime and its allies in Bosnia continue to voice peaceful intentions while continuing their brutal tactics on the ground," said State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler. She accused Serbian forces besieging the Bosnian capital of breaking the cease-fire in the past two days in a "flagrant attempt" to seize more territory around Sarajevo airport.

IRAQ/OVERFLIGHTS (Baghdad/Reuter) -- Iraq alleged for the second time this week that U.S. aircraft were firebombing crop fields in northern Iraq to try to bring the country to its knees. "The U.S. planes dropped incendiary bombs on wheat and barley fields, destroying thousands of tons of grain," the official Iraqi News Agency quoted the agriculture and irrigation minister as saying in a letter to the U.N. The minister, Abdulwahab al-Sabagh, appealed to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization to help "stop the savage crime," the news agency said.

ISRAEL/GULF WAR (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- Israel's air force chief during the Gulf War said U.S. forces did not try to stop Iraqi Scud missile attacks, Israel Radio reported. "The key question is: Did Americans try to stop the Scud launchings against Israel and Saudi Arabia?" the radio quoted Reserve Gen. Avihu Bin-Nun as saying. "It's not that they didn't succeed. They didn't try." Bin-Nun said, "The Americans showed us every day they were doing something, that they had planes there so we wouldn't attack."

ABORTION BILL (AP) -- The House Judiciary Committee's civil and constitutional rights panel approved a bill that would write into law a woman's right to an abortion and prevent states from imposing some restrictions on abortions. The panel voted 5-3, following party lines, to approve the bill and send it to the full panel.

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THE WHITE HOUSE *BULLETIN*

BULLETIN BROADFAXING NETWORK, 309 CAMERON ST , ALEXANDRIA VA 22314 (703) 684-2020

MEMORANDUM FOR HON. SAMUEL SKINNER
CHIEF OF STAFF
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: **TODAY'S BRIEFING**

DATE: **THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992 – 12:15 AM EDT**

SINCE THE MORNING PAPERS:

- **The people of Ireland are voting today on the EC-sponsored Maastricht Treaty.** Public opinion polls show the Irish will give the treaty the nod following a Danish veto two weeks ago.

- **Financial news as of 12:15 PM EDT:**
  - **DOW** (30 Industrials): Down 8 points to 3278 on a volume of 117 million shares.
  - **First-time jobless claims dropped** by 2,000 to 407,000 during the week ending June 6.
  - **The US Trade Deficit rose** 25 percent to $6.97 billion during April.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND AROUND TOWN:

- **President Bush plans to announce a "major" new education initiative near the end of next week,** report Administration officials. The President's new legislative proposal will be called "Federal Grants for State and Local 'GI Bills' for Children." Under the $500 million plan, state and local entities will be eligible for Federal grants from the Department of Education. The Federal money would then be transferred through the local entity directly to low and mid-income families. These families could take these $1000 scholarships and apply them to the school of their choice, whether they be religious or non-religious. Only families below the median income would be eligible, which means an average family of four making $40,000 would be the approximate cap. The $500 million demonstration program would fund 50 cities the size of Trenton, NJ. Also, under the plan there would be no mandatory state or local match, although both local government and private matching would be encouraged.

  "It would transform the whole education system. We think it is that powerful of an idea," said an Administration official. A White House official commented: "It is similar to the GI Bill, which basically gives money to individuals who then can go out and choose whatever university they want to attend. This will be modeled after that in terms of creating a system to give parents some type of voucher to use wherever they want to use it." The official added: "Ideologically, it is a very big thing in terms of really promoting true choice, which is the cornerstone to real education reform." Administration officials believe the legislation, which is unlikely to be passed by the current Congress, will provide a concrete example of how President Bush wants to reform America's education system. "This will define his position compared to his opponents," said one official.

The White House Bulletin is a fax-delivered bulletin board covering policy, political and personnel developments in the federal government and Washington. The Bulletin welcomes information from those in Washington. (Tel.) 703-684-2020
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- **President Bush is expected to suggest ways to reduce the federal budget deficit in the next few days,** according to White House officials who refuse to be more specific. One White House official mentioned that one of the issues being looked at is the Congressional appropriations process.

- **Two bipartisan caucuses held this week among members of the House Budget Committee have produced little in the way of consensus, but have at least survived those initial rounds.** On Tuesday, a Members-only caucus was held among Budget Committee members which, according to one Democratic participant, almost fell apart over the issue of raising taxes to help reduce the budget deficit. A second meeting was held yesterday which included staff, according to a Democratic participant, and was considerably more productive. The Wednesday caucus, according to the source, included no talk of taxes, and instead focused on general ideas for deficit reduction. Perhaps the closest the group came to a consensus, according to the source, was the idea of setting the target year of 1998 for reaching a balanced budget. Another point of emerging consensus, the source explained, was that a reconciliation bill might be the best vehicle for deficit reduction this year. Mainly due to the difficulty of sending a comprehensive reconciliation bill through all committees at this late date in the legislative calendar, reconciliation would more likely come in the form of a spending-reduction formula applicable to all committees. This would avert the far more difficult task of issuing specific instructions to each committee, which would be difficult, if not impossible, for the Leadership to control. A Republican source present at the Wednesday caucus said amending the present list of Appropriations bills -- 12 of the 13 having yet to be passed -- is "too ambitious. The [legislative] calendar really is tight." One idea being kicked around by the Budget Committee members, according to a Democratic source, is to reduce by one percentage point the cost-of-living-allowance (COLA) for this year. Asked if that COLA reduction would include entitlements as well as discretionary accounts, the source explained that, while the idea is in its infancy, any COLA reduction would exclude "the poorest and neediest" from a cut in benefits. A Republican participant in the Wednesday caucus cautioned that cuts in Social Security, if large, would be too politically damaging for Members to adopt, and if they are small, the symbolic importance of the cuts would still remain, and therefore "just wouldn't be worth the grief. It's generally viewed as the political third rail: Touch it and you're dead." Asked how adamant the Republican Members are on not raising taxes as a means of reducing the deficit, the source said "very adamant," adding that one idea being bandied about by Democrats to use automatic tax increases in the event that deficit-reduction targets are not reached "is like leaving your car unlocked and running" as a way to keep it from being stolen.

- **Domestic policy development continues at the White House, although the President's schedule and election-year politics pose complicating factors,** report White House officials. The process for developing much of the White House's domestic policy is conducted by the Policy Coordinating Group. This "PCG" currently has 20 working groups, not all of which are expected to produce new policy initiatives this year. While the President is being criticized for a lack of a domestic agenda, those in the White House charged with convincing voters otherwise say they plan on releasing a few new initiatives while also re-emphasizing Presidential policies still in need of implementation. The new initiatives under consideration are in the areas of education, welfare reform, health care reform, crime and drugs, credit crunch, and telecommunications, although some officials report they do not expect these new policies to be significant departures from those previously announced. "Obviously, we are not going to take the Administration in a completely new direction in the last few months of the Administration, but to say all we are doing is defining policies already underway is not quite right," said a White House official. "We are proceeding as though we will be rolling things out throughout the fall and next winter and will be defining what we want to do in the second term. We are not going to run this election as if it is a verdict on the last four years. We are going to run it as a forward-looking process where the voters can decide what they want for the next four years."

  For Administration officials actively working on policies worthy of presidential announcement, however, considerations include the timing of such announcements, which is largely dependent on the President's calendar and political events this summer. "Life gets complicated because the President will be in Munich

and elsewhere in Europe for a week in July, then we have the Democratic Convention for a week, then not long after that the Republican Convention. So we have to fit the gaps between," explained PCG Chairman Clayton Yeutter. One important gap during which Presidential initiatives may be announced is expected to be the period between the Democratic Convention in New York during July and the Republican Convention in Houston during August. According to Yeutter: "Now we are coming down to the point where a focus on policy issues is going to come after the Democratic Convention until the Republican Convention.... We'll probably surface some things in that time frame...because it will afford us an opportunity to counter some of the discussion that takes place in New York." Asked whether this period between the two conventions would be used to announce policies that sharpen the differences between the two parties, Yeutter responded: "Presumably we would to that, [but] that may depend what kind of boost Clinton gets from his own convention. If it appears then he is still a weak candidate and the primary opposition is Perot, we might want to follow a different strategy." In other words, concluded Yeutter, "there is no need to waste any ammunition on Clinton if the stronger opponent will be Mr. Perot."

- **The July 5 edition of the "New Republic" magazine will feature an article claiming that Ross Perot has had his children followed by private investigators.** The article, written by Sidney Blumenthal, lists a number of instances where Perot has employed private investigators to look into pet conspiracy theories and to further a personal agenda. According to Blumenthal: "According to a reliable eyewitness, [Perot] has had his children followed systematically by a small brigade of private investigators, off duty policemen, and company employees. Their friends have been subjected to secret investigations. Their imperious father has forced his children to cut off close relationships, personally threatening to 'ruin the lives' of certain friends he didn't like. (Perot has refused to return calls about these episodes.) He fears his children may be taken hostage by terrorists, or held hostage by the terrors of a world he doesn't control. Perot has brought the war home."

- **Senior Bush campaign aides are not worried about economic "de-linkage,"** a term used to identify the disparity between the improving economy and the number of Americans who are aware of it and are willing to credit the President. To some Bush strategists, those worried about "de-linkage" are putting too much faith in the political value of a growing economy. "The de-linkage is not an overwhelming concern except to those few who have bought the line that turning the economy around was our only problem," said one senior campaign official. "I think of it more in the reverse; that if the economy wasn't improving, that would be the death knell." But another top Bush aide suggested while it was a legitimate anxiety, there is plenty of time to address it. "Ninety percent of everything of importance that happens in a campaign, happens after Labor Day," said the aide. "We don't have to be out there in June for people to get the message in September." As for the chances the President will be more aggressive in trying to pump up consumer confidence in an economy now in its fifth straight quarter of growth, aides concede the President's last such episode has made them gun-shy. "It's something that we visit every week," said one senior aide. "If ninety percent of all economic numbers continue to look good, then he will gradually step up his bullish rhetoric. It's kind of a week-to-week thing because he got burned badly once before on this," the aide said. "Look what happened at his press conference. He said some restrained, fairly optimistic things about the recovery and the next morning numbers showing unemployment jumped three-tenths of one percent come out. So we have good reason to be careful about how we approach things."

- **Regardless of the potential for a fractious debate on the issue of abortion** in the GOP's platform at the Republican National Convention this summer, there is no indication the Bush campaign will back off its practice of "Big Tent" politics. Campaign aides note that, his strong pro-life position notwithstanding, the President has refused to disqualify individuals with pro-choice views from high-level positions in the Administration. In fact, aides point out that both Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin and Secretary of Commerce Barbara Franklin are pro-choice, as is US Trade Representative Carla Hills. Martin is expected to continue her role as a leading surrogate for Bush and, within the campaign at least,

her pro-choice views are considered one of her strongest political assets.

- **On Tuesday, top Bush-Quayle campaign aides joined by White House Chief of Staff Sam Skinner met with the Cabinet to secure commitments that each Member would campaign two days a week for the President** between now and the GOP Convention in August. Exempted from the political meeting, as they traditionally have been, were the Secretaries of State and Defense as well as the Attorney General. Campaign aides in attendance included Bob Teeter and Fred Malek and Republican National Committee Chairman Rich Bond. Reportedly, the "request" that each play a more active campaign role got through loud and clear.

- **Commerce Secretary Franklin travels to Texas today to host a meeting of the President's National Export Initiative.** Franklin will host the Export Initiative meeting in Dallas, where she will meet with small and medium-sized businesses attending a day-long seminar to learn the nuts and bolts of what the US government can do to help them export. Franklin will also meet with he board of directors of Texas Instruments and will attend the 1992 Dallas-Fort Worth Entrepreneur of the Year Banquet. On Friday, Franklin travels to Denver, where she will address the Colorado Republican Party and area business leaders. From there, Franklin will attend the American Enterprise Institute's World Forum, hosted by President and Mrs. Gerald Ford. Franklin returns to Washington on Sunday.

- **Russian President Boris Yeltsin met with Democratic presidential candidate Gov. Bill Clinton this morning.** During this first meeting of the two men, Clinton aligned himself with President Bush on the new arms reduction treaty and the Freedom Support Act, while Yeltsin lauded Clinton for his "active cooperation with Russia."

- **The US Supreme Court handed down a 7-2 decision today saying criminal defense attorneys could not discriminate against potential jurors based on color.** Ruling on a Georgia case, the Court said, "White defendants accused of assaulting Blacks violated the Constitution when they discriminated against Blacks in jury selection."

- **Today, President Bush** participates in a Presidential Scholars National Recognition Week ceremony at the White House; travels to California; tours the Evergreen Oil Company and meets with Evergreen employees; and attends a fundraising dinner for the Republican Party.

PERSONNEL:

- **Anita Bevacqua, the White House personnel director, plans to leave the White House for a position at USIA,** report White House sources.

PRESS BULLETS: Interesting excerpts from this morning's news reports.

- "Special prosecutors plan to use the forthcoming Iran-Contra trial of Caspar W. Weinberger to prove there was a conspiracy to cover up then-President Ronald Reagan's involvement in potentially illegal activities, according to sources familiar with both sides of the case. Using former Defense Secretary Weinberger's notes and other evidence, the prosecutors hope to show that top Administration officials at three crucial White House meetings in November 1986, including the President himself, agreed on a story line that hid Reagan's role in 1985 arms-for-hostages shipments to Iran that some feared were unlawful." (WP, A1)
- "Ross Perot yesterday attempted to turn the tables on the bipartisan group of senators who are calling on presidential candidates to participate in a public grilling about their plans to cut the Federal deficit. Congressional leaders, he said in a letter, should first tell the country what they would do now to reduce deficits." (WP, A18)
- The promised Democratic 'summit' designed to produce a first-hundred-days agenda for a possible Bill

Clinton administration has run into snags and appears to be slipping into the indefinite future." (WP, A18)

- "The House voted Wednesday to halt funding of the $8.3 billion supercollider project under construction in Texas. The stunning budget-cutting vote, 232 to 182, blocked future construction of the controversial supercollider, while allocating $34 million to phase out current activities." (USA TODAY, 3A)
- "After putting his stock holdings in trust to avoid conflict-of-interest accusations, one of Vice President Dan Quayle's chief campaign aides is again under investigation for possible violation of criminal conflict-of-interest laws. ... Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, which is investigating the matter, says Mr. [Allan B.] Hubbard may have violated the Federal conflict of interest law by helping to renegotiate a regulation criticized by the banking industry at the same time he owned stocks in three banks." (NYT, B12)
- "Unable to muster the votes for a $2-billion emergency urban aid package, House Democratic leaders cleared the way for passage today of a compromise $1-billion measure to assist victims of the Los Angeles riots and establish a jobs program in urban areas this summer. If passed by the House, as anticipated, the measure is expected to get swift approval in the Senate and be signed into law by President Bush, who had threatened to veto the larger $2-billion allocation. ... The revised legislation eliminated $250 million for a summer Head Start program, another $250 million for education aimed at inner-city neighborhoods and $250 million for a 'weed and seed' anti-crime program. It reduced summer job funds from $675 million to $500 million." (LAT, A6)

POLITICAL ANALYSIS:

This morning, the Bulletin invites **William Schneider**, Resident Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, to discuss the presidential candidacy of Ross Perot in light of a recent poll showing Persian Gulf War Commander Norman Schwarzkopf placing near Perot in popularity if he were to run.

BULLETIN: The Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press has released a poll showing that, when Persian Gulf War Commander Norman Schwarzkopf replaces Perot in the three-way contest, he receives 29 percent to Bush's 35 percent and Clinton's 27 percent. (Perot received 36 percent to Bush's 31 percent and Clinton's 27 percent.) What do you make of those figures?

SCHNEIDER: Perot and Schwarzkopf are very close -- just outside the margin of error -- meaning they are appealing to the same constituency. They are both outsiders -- outside politics -- and they both do very well. All this means is there is a constituency for outsiders in this election. Perot has cultivated a base more than Schwarzkopf has, so Schwarzkopf doesn't get as much support. But if Schwarzkopf were the one who ran, I'm sure he would have been as popular as Dwight Eisenhower.

BULLETIN: Does this mean the Perot phenomenon has less to do with Perot and more to do with Perot's supporters?

SCHNEIDER: It has less to do with Perot than it has to do with two things: The electorate's powerful desire for fundamental change which they do not believe will come from within the strictures of the two-party system, and a dislike for both Bush and Clinton, which would drive people to support any reasonable alternative.

BULLETIN: What does this mean for Perot?

SCHNEIDER: There is a constituency for change, and people think Bush and Clinton are typical politicians. The dimension that controls this election is the status quo versus change. On that dimension, Bush and Clinton are essentially seen as the same -- status quo politicians who aren't going to do anything dramatically different. Perot is identified with dramatic change, as I'm sure Schwarzkopf is.

BULLETIN: What about the favorable/unfavorable ratings of the candidates: Bush 55/42; Clinton 46/47; and

SCHNEIDER: Both Bush and Clinton have high negatives for people who are about to claim their parties' nomination. It shows there is a lot of ill will toward both of them. Perot has fairly low negatives, but people don't know a great deal about him. The bottom line here is that an unknown beats two negatives.

BULLETIN: The poll finds that 64 percent of Republicans support Bush, while 57 percent of Democrats support Clinton and 51 percent of Independents support Perot. Does it surprise you that Perot has the lowest percentage of his nominal constituency?

SCHNEIDER: Not really. Independents are the most diverse group, being sort of a residual category. Some independents are closet partisans who just prefer to call themselves independents. I think what's truly remarkable is that only 60 percent of partisans support their respective candidates. That tells you that Bush and Clinton both have a long way to go to mobilize their parties behind them, and that's what conventions are all about. A bare majority of independents are supporting Perot. It's no surprise that he is getting to people who are not tied into either party, but Perot can only survive by reaching into other people's bases. It looks like he's doing a good job of that now, getting about 40 percent of each party.

BULLETIN: Do you have anything to add about the poll?

SCHNEIDER: Well, to tell you the truth, the poll is rather silly in the sense that it is purely hypothetical to place Schwarzkopf on the ticket instead of Perot. Hypothetical polls don't tell you anything. This tends to verify that an outsider can do well.

Perot is that candidate of change. He is setting the agenda in this election, and Bush and Clinton have got to find a way of capturing his issue -- change -- or discredit him by pointing out that he is risky -- that he is too much of a change. They would have to portray him as not merely a change but a leap into the unknown. After 30 years of watching elections, I can tell you one thing for sure: Americans voters take their presidential votes very seriously. They don't take risks with it. They need to resolve all their doubts about a candidate before they vote for him. They don't send a message when they vote in the general election. They may send a message in the New Hampshire primary, but not on November 3. If doubts about Perot accumulate; if people begin to see him as a risky, unknown, dangerous figure, then his support will, in my opinion, fade. It won't fade into nothingness. It will fade into something like the 15 to 20 percent range – which is high for a third party candidate. It will remain that way because there is so much negative feeling toward Clinton and Bush. The fear factor will become absolutely critical. Can we trust him? What do we really know about him? The press isn't scoring those points against Perot because it has diminished credibility. It has to come from spokespersons for the candidates or critics of Perot who are not in the press -- people he has worked with, respected figures who may agree on nothing but their negative feelings about Perot. But people have to reach the conclusion that he is unknown, and therefore risky and dangerous.

The challenge for Perot is that he must walk a very fine line between the outsider image, which is the popular source of his support, and at the same time come across as a plausible president who can play the game.

LAST LAUGHS:

- **Jay Leno:** "I got a nasty letter in the mail today, and I think it was from Vice President Dan Quayle. In fact, I'm sure it was from Quayle. On the envelope, he spelled 'Leno' with an 'e' on the end." (NBC The Tonight Show, 6/17/92)

- **David Letterman:** "I believe now we know who [Quayle]'s thinking of as he uses the phrase 'cultural elite' – people who can spell the word 'potato.'" (NBC Late Night With David Letterman, 6/17/92)

– END OF FAX –

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

CQ

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Today in Congress

House Floor: In what could lead to major changes in the congressional committee structure, the House will consider a measure (H Con Res 192) that would set up a joint committee to recommend changes in congressional operations and procedures.

The measure, which gained momentum after the House bank and post office scandals, would create a 28-member panel that would make recommendations on the full scope of congressional activity, including committee jurisdiction and how the House and Senate consider legislation.

The panel would be required to issue a final report by Dec. 31, 1993, but could make interim recommendations prior to the organization of the 103rd Congress.

Supplemental Aid. The House may also take up a fiscal 1992 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 5132) to provide disaster aid to Los Angeles and Chicago and to boost a summer jobs program.

After insisting last week that about $925 million in additional money be included in the bill for Head Start, which provides pre-school education to low-income children, and other federal programs, Democrats yesterday backed down and agreed to a scaled-back version that President Bush has indicated he would sign.

William H. Natcher, D-Ky., acting chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said Bush had the upper hand in the negotiations because budget rules allow money to be released only if the president declares the spending to be an emergency.

The bill includes $169.7 million for the Small Business Administration to subsidize $500 million in loans to help rebuild riot-torn sections of Los Angeles, as well as $300 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide disaster payments to businesses damaged by Chicago flooding. The measure would also provide $500 million in aid for a summer youth jobs program.

Dropped from the final measure was $175 million in additional aid for the jobs program, and $250 million each for Head Start, a summer school program and an anti-drug initiative.

Senate Floor: The Senate will take up legislation that would make modifications to federal regulatory oversight of government-sponsored corporations.

The bill (S 2733) would establish an Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight within the Department of Housing and Urban Development to oversee activities of government-sponsored entities (GSEs). Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, examples of GSEs, provide secondary markets for home mortgages.

Under the bill, the president would appoint a director, subject to Senate confirmation, of the new HUD office. The office would be responsible for ensuring that GSEs operate on a sound fiscal basis.

Appropriations Bills: House appropriators are scheduled to mark up two fiscal 1993 spending bills today, for military construction and the legislative branch.

No significant amendments are expected to the military construction measure. As approved by the Appropriations panel's Military Construction Subcommittee last week, the draft legislation contains $8.6 billion, with an increase in funding for military base closures but sharp cuts in base construction funding compared to fiscal 1992 funding.

The jump in spending on base closures to $2 billion — an increase of 168 percent over fiscal 1992 — includes nearly $450 million to go toward cleaning up environmental dangers on bases. In the past, military bases have been noted for significant environmental problems.

Spending for the legislative branch is expected to reflect the tight constraints

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Hill News

HOUSE FLOOR: Super collider fate debated by lawmakers.

House members considering a fiscal 1993 energy and water spending bill (HR 5373) last night debated whether to continue funding for a giant atom smasher being built in Texas.

Critics of the superconducting super collider, which scientists say may provide clues to the origin of matter, say the United States can not afford the project.

But Robert S. Walker, R-Pa., a supporter of the project, said the U.S. economy will not grow and the federal debt will not be reduced if science projects are not adequately funded.

At press time, members were considering an amendment, offered by Walker and Science, Space and Technology Committee Chairman George E. Brown Jr., D-Calif., in an effort to take some of the steam out of the move to cut the program, that would prohibit federal funding for the project unless the administration certified that the project would receive $665 million in foreign contributions over fiscal 1993-95.

After that amendment, lawmakers were slated to consider an amendment by Dennis E. Eckart, D-Ohio, and Jim Slattery, D-Kan., that would cut almost all funding for the super collider.

SENATE FLOOR: Bankruptcy law changes gain easy passage.

By a 97-0 vote, the Senate yesterday approved legislation (S 1985) that would reform the nation's bankruptcy laws. The measure would create a national bankruptcy commission, composed of nine members, that would be charged with reviewing the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in order to make it more efficient.

Bill sponsor Howell Heflin, D-Ala., said the legislation is necessary because close to 1 million bankruptcies were filed

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facing lawmakers. During the subcommittee markup last week, members proposed funding cuts that would require the elimination of as many as 2,300 positions (most of which are not currently filled) from the congressional payroll.

The Appropriations panel has allocated $2.3 billion for the spending bill, but the subcommittee-approved bill would contain 1.1 percent less than permitted.

Solid Waste: The House Energy and Commerce Committee is poised to mark up a significantly scaled-back version of a bill (HR 3865) to reauthorize the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the nation's principal solid and hazardous waste disposal law.

Committee leaders have agreed to abandon sections of the bill that regulate the disposal of hazardous wastes. The slimmed-down version focuses solely on stemming the nation's growing generation of non-hazardous solid waste.

The new draft retains language that would mandate greater recycling of paper and packaging, force states to draw up solid waste management plans and crack down on false or misleading marketing claims that products are environmentally safe.

Numerous amendments are expected, and the markup will probably not be completed today, according to a committee spokesman.

One amendment, which Edward J. Markey, D-Mass., will likely offer, would establish a nationwide deposit system for bottles and cans. A similar amendment failed during the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee's consideration of the Senate RCRA bill (S 976). The Senate panel approved S 976 on May 20.

Fair Credit: The House Banking Committee will mark up several bills today, including one that that would give consumers more privacy and greater protection against mistakes in their credit history files.

The legislation (HR 3596), introduced by Esteban E. Torres, D-Calif., would amend current law to:

- Limit the use of credit reports by prospective employers;
- Require credit agencies to disclose all information to consumers at the time of a request and set the fee at $8 for a report request;
- Restrict the time allowed for an investigation of disputed issues in a credit report; and
- Bolster consumer privacy provisions.

The legislation also includes a requirement that consumer reporting agencies include information in their files on overdue child support obligations in excess of $1,000.

According to a committee staff member, Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez, D-Texas, wants to defer amendments until the legislation reaches the House floor.

Development Banks: Also on the House Banking panel's agenda is legislation (HR 3428) to reauthorize U.S. contributions to a number of the international development banks, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Two amendments are expected: Joseph P. Kennedy II, D-Mass., will offer

Lawmakers to Battle Over Abortion Issue

As the Supreme Court prepares to hand down a decision that may overturn the 1973 ruling that legalized abortion, members of Congress are gearing up to fight over legislation (HR 25, S 25) that would prohibit states from restricting a woman's access to an abortion in most cases.

Today the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights will mark up HR 25. And while the measure is expected to win subcommittee and full committee approval, a tough fight on the House floor and a certain presidential veto make eventual enactment unlikely.

The measure, which has been subject to widely divergent interpretations, stipulates that "a state may not restrict the right of a woman to choose to terminate a pregnancy before fetal viability; or at any time, if such termination is necessary to protect the life or health of the woman."

A Landmark Decision

For almost 20 years, much of abortion debate has been framed by the Supreme Court's 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade*. The court determined in *Roe* that the implied right to privacy in the 14th Amendment gave a woman the constitutional right to terminate a pregnancy before fetal viability.

But in 1989, a more conservative Supreme Court ruled in *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* that states could impose some restrictions on a woman's access to abortion. Now, the court is about to speak again on the issue in *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, and many predict that *Roe* will be overturned.

Scope of Bill Disputed. Supporters of the legislation say that it would simply codify *Roe*, thereby guaranteeing the same rights that existed before *Webster* was handed down three years ago. But opponents contend that it would go much further than *Roe*, arguing, for example, that the bill might invalidate laws that protect doctors who morally oppose abortion from having to perform them.

According to a House Republican staffer, ranking subcommittee member Henry J. Hyde, Ill., may offer amendments that would impose a 24-hour waiting period and a spousal notification requirement on those having abortions. Another possible amendment would require women under the age of 18 to get parental consent before terminating a pregnancy.

Staffers from both parties agree that Republican attempts to amend or oppose HR 25 are unlikely to succeed at the subcommittee or full committee level. On the House floor however, support among Democrats is not as solid.

According to bill sponsor and subcommittee Chairman Don Edwards, D-Calif., "We think we have the votes in the House" to pass HR 25.

Opponents Optimistic. But opponents of the measure say they have a chance of uniting anti-abortion members with those who support abortion rights but feel HR 25 goes too far. This latter group would be composed of "pro-choicers who have problems with federalism or the lack of parental consent or other restrictions," said a Republican staffer.

Success for the measure is also not assured in the Senate, where the Labor and Human Resources Committee will probably not take up S 25 until a decision on the Planned Parenthood case is handed down. And Majority Leader George J. Mitchell of Maine, an abortion rights advocate, has questioned the constitutionality of passing a law to define a right contained in the Constitution.

Regardless of the outcome in the House and Senate, both sides agree that the votes to override a presidential veto do not exist at the moment. Pointing out that the president was once an abortion rights advocate, Edwards said that supporters "had no choice but to go ahead with the bill and hope he [Bush] sees the wisdom of it, flip-flops and signs it."

—David Masci

an amendment that would require international development banks, including the IMF, to assess a country's military spending levels before granting development aid and possibly restrict that aid if it is found that funds are misappropriated to spending for armaments.

In addition, Gonzalez is expected to offer an amendment proposing that funds be limited to countries that have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Housing Reauthorizations: Two days after the House Banking Committee approved a pared-down version of a one-year, omnibus housing reauthorization bill (HR 5334), the Senate Banking Committee today will take up a draft bill dealing with many of the same programs.

The National Affordable Housing Act of 1992, as the Senate legislation is dubbed, would reauthorize existing federal housing and development programs at $22 billion for fiscal 1993 and $22.8 billion for fiscal 1994. Fiscal 1992 appropriations totaled $14.7 billion.

Like the House legislation, the Senate bill would increase funding to the two major federal housing programs — the HOME program, which aims to expand the supply of affordable housing by matching community dollars dedicated to low and moderate-income developments; and Community Development Block Grants, which aid cities making infrastructure improvements.

The legislation would also address a key element of the administration's urban renewal program, Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE). The HOPE program is intended to help public housing residents purchase their homes or housing developments.

The draft bill also includes a number of provisions not in the House bill, including the creation of an Urban Affairs Council within the Executive Office of the President to develop a national urban agenda.

Haitian Democracy: Legislation (HR 4761) that would promote a return to democracy in Haiti will be marked up by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The military overthrow last September of the democratically elected government of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide prompted the world community to impose economic sanctions against the country. But while sanctions have hurt Haiti, the military junta running the nation has remained in power.

HR 4761 would freeze the U.S. assets of those Haitians who have aided the military junta.

The bill would also authorize $3 million in fiscal 1992, $5 million annually in fiscal 1993 and 1994, and $6 million in fiscal 1995 to fund diplomatic missions from the Organization of American States to help restore democratic rule on the island nation.

The funds would come from foreign aid money that had been earmarked for Haiti but was withheld as a result of the coup.

According to staffers from both parties, the measure will win easy committee approval.

Bilingual Ballots: The Senate Judiciary Committee will mark up legislation (S 2236) that would extend for 15 years those provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act that guarantee bilingual assistance during elections.

Under the act, any jurisdiction (usually a county) in which at least 5 percent of the population is non-English-speaking must provide bilingual services to voters. The bill would expand these requirements to cover jurisdictions in which non-English speakers do not make up 5 percent, but number 10,000 or more.

Congress last renewed the bilinqual voting assistance provisions in 1985, and the current authorization is set to expire on Aug. 6.

According to a Republican staffer, S 2236 has enough support to ensure committee approval. A similar measure (HR 4312) was approved by the House Judiciary Committee on June 4.

Off-Budget: The Legislative Process Subcommittee of the House Rules Committee will mark up a bill that would place the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration off-budget.

The Office of Management and Budget maintains that under the 1990 budget agreement the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration are on-budget and, as a result, could be subject to across-the-board spending cuts.

By taking Social Security's administrative expenses off-budget, the measure (HR 2898) would allow benefits to be processed if spending cuts occur.

The bill was referred to the Rules panel because the committee has jurisdiction over any changes in the budget process. The bill was approved in July of 1991 by the House Government Operations Committee.

The measure has bipartisan support, and no amendments are expected.

Cable Fees: The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property will mark up legislation that would phase out over six years the copyright law that allows cable operators to retransmit broadcaster's signals for free.

This measure (HR 4511) would require cable operators to pay local and distant broadcasters a flat fee for carrying their signals. Operators would be charged 5 cents per subscriber per month for each local channel and 12 cents per subscriber per month for each distant channel.

Supporters of the measure argue that the current law — which was passed 16 years ago with the aim of helping the then-fledgling cable industry — is no longer necessary. Cable operators now make up a powerful $20 billion industry.

Cable operators and members of Congress who oppose the bill claim that it would force the industry to raise rates.

But the measure has solid bipartisan support in the subcommittee and is expected to win approval.

Homeless Veterans: A House Veterans' Affairs subcommittee will meet to consider legislation to aid homeless veterans.

The Housing and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee will mark up a measure (HR 5400) that would authorize $48 million each year for fiscal 1993-95 for the Veterans Affairs Department (VA) to establish comprehensive centers for the homeless. The centers would provide such services as the VA's specialized rehabilitation programs, mental health services, transitional housing and therapeutic work activities.

Veterans' benefits counselors would be placed at the centers.

The measure would also authorize grants to establish new outreach programs to homeless veterans.

In addition, the VA would make properties available for homeless purposes through leasing, leasing with the option to buy and donations.

The bill is not controversial and is expected to win subcommittee approval easily.

Social Security: The House Ways and Means Social Security Subcommittee will mark up draft legislation that would make the Social Security Administration and independent agency. The agency is currently a part of the Health and Human Services Department.

The subcommittee will also consider a draft measure that would make it illegal for private non-governmental groups to send mail that has been made to look like an official government communication to Social Security recipients.

In May, the subcommittee heard testimony that direct-mail marketers often use deceptive tactics, such as disguising mailings to look like a government documents, to solicit money from Social Security recipients.

The subcommittee will likely act quickly; no major amendments are expected.

• The Ways and Means panel's Human Resources Subcommittee will also meet to mark up legislation. At press time, however, the subcommittee's agenda was uncertain. ■

NEWS from p. 1

in 1991 by individuals and corporations.

S 1985 includes provisions that would help debtors who file for bankruptcy to learn about other alternatives, such as filing for Chapter 13 under the bankruptcy code. Under Chapter 13, those considering bankruptcy are given a specific period of time to pay off their debts rather than simply liquidating their assets and declaring bankruptcy.

The most heated debate on the bill occurred over an unrelated, non-binding amendment offered by John C. Danforth, R-Mo., urging candidates for office to make proposals and engage in debate on ways to reduce the federal deficit. The amendment also suggests that the three presidential candidates agree to a formal discussion focusing entirely on the deficit.

Although the amendment was approved 65-32, one senator who voted against it, Phil Gramm, R-Texas, said it was hypocritical for the Senate to suggest that the candidates should simply talk about the deficit when "we here in the Senate can actually to do something about it" by voting to reduce spending.

YELTSIN ADDRESSES Congress, pledges help in POW probe.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin was a hit on Capitol Hill yesterday, and his pledge to quickly investigate whether U.S. servicemen from the Vietnam War were being held in Russian prison camps may have short circuited a movement to withhold U.S. aid until the matter was resolved.

In an address to a joint meeting of Congress, Yeltsin said, "I, as president, pledge to you: If we had detained a single American, he can be found and I will find him and return him to his family."

That promise satisfied Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., who had advocated delaying action on a Russian aid package. "I got his personal commitment he would leave no stone unturned in looking for missing Americans," said McCain. "With that commitment I will not oppose the aid package," he said.

CABLE BILL makes it through House Energy and Commerce.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee voted, 31-12, yesterday to approve a cable reregulation bill with four Republicans crossing over to vote with the Democrats.

The effort behind the reregulation measure (HR 4850) follows a wave of large cable rate hikes. The industry was deregulated in 1984.

During an all-day markup, the committee agreed, by voice vote, to an amendment offered by Jim Cooper, D-Tenn., that would allow the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to mandate refunds to cable customers that are retroactive to when they first filed the complaint about cable rates being too high. The purpose of the amendment, Cooper said, is to not penalize customers for the time it takes for the FCC to follow up on a complaint.

An amendment by Tom McMillen, D-Md., also approved by voice vote, would require the FCC to study the migration of sporting events away from free television.

HIGHER EDUCATION conferees wrap up work.

Late Tuesday, House and Senate negotiators reached final agreement on legislation (S 1150) that would reauthorize higher education-financial aid programs.

The final bill would expand aid to middle-income families by raising the maximum family income level to qualify for Pell grants, the government's basic college student aid program.

The bill also would create a non-subsidized guaranteed student loan program for all students, regardless of income. Students, rather than the government, would be required to pay interest on the loans while they were in school.

Conferees also agreed to establish a demonstration project in which the government would provide loans to students through their schools, bypassing banks. Proponents said the plan, which would involve 500 schools, will save money, but Republican conferees said it will cost close to $1 billion and will prompt a presidential veto.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT plan gets Senate Labor panel nod.

A measure to boost community eco-

Senate Appropriations Panel Allocates Funds

The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday kicked off its work on the fiscal 1993 budget when it doled out $506.13 billion in discretionary spending to its 13 subcommittees.

None of the panel's funding levels represent a significant departure from those approved by the House Appropriations panel, which made its allocations earlier this month. The biggest differences between the two panels came in spending for transportation (the Senate Appropriations panel provided $400 million more) and the spending bill for veterans, housing, space programs and the Environmental Protection Agency (the Senate panel gave $430 million less).

Over in the House, Democratic members who attended yesterday's caucus learned first hand how lean next year's budget will be. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., who is acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said it was the tightest budget in his 37 years on the panel and said most programs are likely to be held at or near fiscal 1992 levels.

Because of the budget squeeze, House appropriators have undertaken an unusual public relations campaign to educate members and the public not to expect increases in many programs. On Tuesday, Natcher led what many believe to be the first Appropriations Committee briefing for the press in the panel's history. GOP appropriators have also commented that Democrats have been unusually open with the fiscal 1993 spending numbers.

Appropriators are also concerned that, with a budget-reduction measure a possibility for floor consideration in the next few weeks, discretionary programs could be the target for cuts from members who want to show voters back home that they are serious about cutting the federal budget deficit.

Here are the discretionary spending allocations, in budget authority, for each subcommittee:

Subcommittee	Fiscal 1992 Allocations	Bush Budget	House Allocations	Senate Allocations
Agriculture	$13.62	$12.94	$13.87	$13.87
Commerce, Justice, State	21.17	22.91	22.69	23.01
Defense	280.18	260.97	256.26	255.89
District of Columbia	.70	.69	.71	.69
Energy, Water	21.93	22.47	21.85	22.08
Foreign Operations	14.26	15.05	14.70	14.70
Interior	13.24	12.67	13.23	13.24
Labor, HHS, Education	60.68	61.65	61.65	61.65
Legislative	2.34	2.67	2.34	2.33
Military Construction	8.56	8.27	8.56	8.22
Transportation	13.76	12.38	12.80	13.20
Treasury, Postal Service	11.04	11.76	11.17	11.37
VA, HUD, NASA, EPA	64.73	66.14	66.30	65.87
TOTAL	**$526.46**	**$510.56**	**$506.13**	**$506.13**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: House and Senate Appropriations committees

nomic development through public and private resources was given voice vote approval by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee yesterday.

The legislation (S 1866) would create a National Commission on Economic Development to provide advice and grants to community development corporations (CDCs), of which there are now approximately 2,000 across the United States.

The commission would provide grants to CDCs that match the federal funds with private sector funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The CDCs could then invest in small businesses that promise that 75 percent of the jobs created will be for low-income or unemployed individuals.

The legislation would also provide technical and training assistance to entrepreneurs in community development ventures.

The bill would authorize $75 million for fiscal 1993, $100 million for fiscal 1994 and $125 million for fiscal 1995.

REFUGEE SCREENING bill aims to help fleeing Haitians.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee yesterday gave voice vote approval to legislation (HR 5360) that would block the forced return of Haitians who are fleeing their government out of fear.

The bill, approved by the International Operations Subcommittee, would prohibit the U.S. Coast Guard from sending back Haitians stopped at sea without determining whether they qualify for refugee status.

Under an international agreement, a refugee is someone who fears persecution from his or her government because of ethnic background or political or religious beliefs. People who leave a country for economic reasons do not qualify as a refugee.

The legislation is aimed at blocking the administration's May 24 decision to stop Haitians before they get to the United States and return them to their country by force. The administration contends that U.S. officials do not have to screen fleeing Haitians for refugee status if they are stopped at sea.

But subcommittee Chairman Howard L. Berman, D-Calif., said he suspected that some of the Haitians being returned would easily qualify for refugee status.

The legislation may be brought up at the full committee markup today, Berman said.

ANCIENT FORESTS bill again pulled from Interior agenda.

For the third time in the last five weeks, Interior Committee Chairman George Miller, D-Calif., has been forced to pull a highly controversial old-growth forests bill (HR 4899) from the committee agenda.

A bloc of committee Democrats has teamed up with a solid core of Republicans to thwart Miller's attempt to approve the measure, which would create an old-growth forest preserve of almost 9 million acres and allow about 1.1 billion board feet of timber to be cut in the forests covered by the bill, far less than in recent years.

Because logging activity on federal lands has endangered the northern spotted owl, a threatened species, the administration has been forced to halt most timber harvesting.

The Interior Committee version of the bill is under heavy fire from the timber industry, which says it would cost far too many timber-dependent jobs.

Backers of the bill say that it would allow some timber harvests while staying within the bounds of federal environmental laws such as the Endangered Species Act, which aims to prevent the extinction of rare species.

Miller had been set to offer a modified version of the bill that would allow slightly more timber to be cut, but that proposal also lacked support from a majority of the panel.

Agriculture Markup. The House Agriculture Committee is slated to mark up its version of the legislation today. While loggers do not like the Agriculture Committee bill either, the measure would allow considerably more timber to be harvested than the Interior version.

MINING, INDIAN bills get House Interior approval.

The House Interior Committee gave voice vote approval to several measures, including a mining bill and a bill aimed at strengthening Indian tribal justice systems.

One bill (HR 450) seeks to ease the impact of gold prospecting on Western ranchers' property. Under a 1916 law, the federal government gave grazing, or surface, rights to ranchers and farmers to graze their livestock. However, the government retained mineral rights, allowing for mineral exploration.

Ranchers say that prospectors have disrupted ranching operations and could damage the grazing lands. The bill would require prospectors to give surface owners 30 days' notice and seek permission for prospecting from the surface rights owner. If permission is denied, prospectors would have to seek approval from the Interior Department.

Prospectors would also have to post a bond to ensure reclamation of the land and pay ranchers for any disruption of their operations.

Indian Justice. The committee also approved a bill (HR 4004) designed to help Indian tribes retain sovereignty by shoring up their tribal justice systems. Under federal law, Indian tribes are accorded any authority over tribal governance that is not specifically divested to Congress.

The bill would create an Office of Tribal Justice Support within the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide logistical support to tribal court systems.

The bill would also authorize $250 million in fiscal 1993-97 for grants to tribes to bolster tribal court systems.

DEFENSE SPENDING deal reached, to be approved today.

House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman John P. Murtha, D-Pa., yesterday said that an agreement had been reached on a fiscal 1993 spending bill.

The measure will roughly follow the $270 billion defense authorization bill (HR 5006) that the House passed on June 5. The Defense Subcommittee is expected to give formal approval to the spending measure today.

The measure would continue funding for the B-2 stealth bomber, keeping on track the plan to complete the program at 20 planes. It would also provide $4.3 billion for the anti-missile Strategic Defense Initiative system, about $1.1 billion less than requested by President Bush.

RULES PANEL OK's administrative matters, museum bills.

The Senate Rules Committee yesterday approved a long list of legislative and administrative matters including:

- Draft legislation that would authorize more than $7.5 million over the next four fiscal years for the American Folklife Center. Approved 10-0.
- S 523, which would authorize $5 million to establish a National African-American Museum within the Smithsonian Institution. The museum would provide for the preservation of African-American art, history and culture. The bill also would authorize $9 million to design an annex for the National Air and Space Museum at Dulles International Airport in northern Virginia. Approved 10-0.

The panel also approved the proposed permanent assignment of the two California senators to large office suites. In the 103rd Congress, California's two senators would not have the necessary seniority to choose office space that would be adequate for the large staffs that senators from the nation's most populous state have.

In other administrative matters, the committee ratified new fees for the use of Senate recreational facilities and for health care from the Office of the Attending Physician.

BUSH VETOES bill allowing Indian tribes to contest legal judgment.

President Bush on Tuesday quietly tallied his 29th veto, notifying Congress that he had decided to reject a bill that would have allowed several Sioux tribes to continue a suit against the U.S. government involving compensation for lands.

At issue is a formula used by the government to pay the Indians for lands

ceded to the United States. The formula is spelled out in a 1972 act.

The legislation (S 2342) would have permitted the Sioux Indian tribes to challenge the Mississippi Sioux Indian Judgment Fund Act of 1972 by waiving a six-year statute of limitations for contesting the act.

In vetoing the bill, Bush cited a policy against allowing statute-of-limitations waivers and "similar special-relief bills." He also noted that the tribes had supported the 1972 act at the time and that a waiver would mean costly litigation for the U.S. government.

The Senate passed the bill on May 14; the House cleared the measure on May 28.

A staff member for the Senate Indian Affairs Committee said the veto had been a surprise. An attempt to override the veto is unlikely, said the aide.

THRIFT INDUSTRY shows some growth, Senate Banking hears.

The Senate Banking Committee heard yesterday that the condition of the nation's savings and loan industry is steadily improving.

Timothy Ryan, director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, told the committee that thrift industry profits totaled more than $1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1992, the best performance since the first quarter of 1986.

The industry's increased profits are due to recent low interest rates and the closing of more than 700 failed thrifts and the transfer of their assets to the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), which is charged with the bailout of failed thrifts.

Ryan also told the panel that the end of the cleanup of the nation's insolvent thrifts is in sight.

Both Ryan and Congressional Budget Office Director Robert D. Reischauer warned that unless the RTC receives additional funding, the government will be forced to follow a more expensive route to closing down the remaining insolvent thrifts.

In April, the House refused to pass a bill (HR 4704) that would have freed up about $17 billion of previously appropriated funds for the RTC to use to keep closing thrifts. Reischauer told the panel that, as a result of these funding delays, the RTC's caseload will be pushed backward and eventually will increase future spending, since the costs of closing insolvent institutions will continue to grow.

Committee Chairman Donald W. Riegle Jr., D-Mich., agreed. He said that there is a reluctance in the House to vote more money for the RTC in an election year. "The president should get on the telephone with the obstructionists in the House and get them to pass this [funding] legislation," Riegle said.

NOWAK BECOMES 61st House member to call it quits.

Democrat Henry J. Nowak, a low-key 18-year House veteran who has used his perch on the Public Works Committee to steer federal funds to his Buffalo, N.Y.-based district, joined an increasingly lengthy list of House members who have decided to retire.

"I believe with the new congressional lines and a large turnover in the Congress, it is the right time to give the opportunity to another to serve western New York in Congress," Nowak said in a statement.

Nowak's retirement adds to a coming shakeup at the Public Works Committee, where the chairman, ranking Republican and three subcommittee chairmen will be leaving.

Nowak is the sixth member of the New York delegation to announce his intention to leave Congress. New congressional district lines, which reflect the loss of three House seats due to population shifts, have just been tentatively approved by New York's state legislature. ■

Not As Scheduled

The Senate Rules Committee yesterday put off action on a measure (S Con Res 57) that would create a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress to recommend changes in legislative procedures.

Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., expressed reservations about the measure, with Byrd arguing that it would be inappropriate for the proposed ad hoc panel to evaluate the rules and precedents of the Senate.

● The Senate Labor Committee yesterday delayed its scheduled markup on legislation (S 2060) that would modify the 1983 Orphan Drug Act.

The measure would end the exclusive marketing rights currently allowed manufacturers of so-called orphan drugs — drugs used to treat rare diseases.

Ranking GOP member Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, who has argued that the bill would inhibit drug companies from developing new products, asked the committee to delay action while he negotiated over a key amendment with bill sponsors Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan.

Committee Meetings Today

Senate Committees

ART AND DANCE THERAPY
Senate Aging Committee

The full committee (Chairman Pryor, D-Ark.) will hold a hearing on the health benefits of art and dance therapy for the elderly.

9am SH-216 Hart Bldg. **June 18**

Witnesses scheduled: Jack Palance - actor; "Sandman" Sims - tapdancer; Elizabeth "Grandma" Layton - painter; Barrie Bailey - dancer and stuntwoman; Marie Day Seymour - dance therapy beneficiary; Robert Ault - American Art Therapy Association; Judith Bunney - American Dance Therapy Association

■ **FY93 INTERIOR APPROPS**
Senate Appropriations Committee

Interior Subcommittee (Chairman Byrd, D-W.Va.) will hold hearings on fiscal 1993 appropriations for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

10am SD-128 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**

Witness Scheduled: John Turner - director, Fish and Wildlife Service

PACIFIC SECURITY
Senate Armed Services Committee

The full committee (Chairman Nunn, D-Ga.) will hold a hearing on Pacific security issues.

2:30pm SR-222 Russell Bldg. **June 18**

Witnesses scheduled: Gaston Sigur - former assistant secretary of State; Kenneth Pyle - president, National Bureau of Asian Research; Nicholas Lardy - director, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
Senate Banking Committee

The full committee (Chairman Riegle, D-Mich.) will mark up draft legislation.

10am SD-538 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**

Agenda:

S— - Reauthorize and revise federal programs that enable states and localities to carry out community housing and economic development efforts.

S— - Reauthorize the charter for the Export-Import Bank

■ **FOREIGN & COMMERCIAL SERVICE**
Senate Commerce Committee

Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee (Chairman Rockefeller, D-W. Va.) will hold an oversight hearing on the U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service at the Department of Commerce.

2pm SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 18**

Witnesses scheduled: John Macomber - Export-Import Bank; President John Macomber; Susan Schwab - U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service; Willard Workman - U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Marty Duggan - Small Business Exporters Association

■ **STATE REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS**
Senate Energy Committee

The full committee (Chairman Johnston,

★ *New listing* ■ *Revised listing*

Senate *continued...*

D-La.) will hold a hearing on state regulation of natural gas production.
9:30am SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**
Witnesses scheduled: Mark Schroeder - Energy Department; Cody Graves - Oklahoma Corporation Commission; Herbert Thompson - Louisiana Commissioner of Conservation; Bob Krueger - Railroad Commission of Texas; J. Michael Biddison - Ohio Public Utilities Commission

■ **HEALTH-CARE COSTS**
Senate Finance Committee
The full committee (Chairman Bentsen, D-Texas) will continue a series of hearings on comprehensive health-care revision, focusing today on proposals for tax-incentive based health-care reform.
9:30am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**
Witnesses scheduled: Sens. Cohen, R-Maine, and McConnell, R-Ky.
Reps. Stenholm, D-Texas; Andrews, D-Texas; and Cooper, D-Tenn.
George Halvorson - Group Health Inc.; J. Patrick Rooney - Golden Rule Insurance Co.; Stuart Butler - Heritage Foundation; Judith Fedder - Georgetown University; Kenneth Thorpe - University of North Carolina

ASIAN ORGANIZED CRIME
Senate Governmental Affairs Committee
Permanent Investigations Subcommittee (Chairman Nunn, D-Ga.) will hold a hearing on Asian organized crime.
9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**
Witnesses scheduled: Scott Orchard - staff investigator, Investigations Subcommittee; Mr. "Ma" - convicted heroin smuggler; Roy Teeft - detective investigator, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department; Robert Koppe - assistant director, Treasury Department Finance Crimes Enforcement Network; Donn Sickles - vice president, Visa International.

■ **NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES**
Senate Indian Affairs Committee
The full committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2044) to assist Native Americans in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages.
9:30am SR-485 Russell Bldg. **June 18**
Witnesses scheduled:
PANEL: Dominic Mastrapasqua - deputy commissioner, Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health and Human Services
PANEL: Kenneth Hale - Department of Linguistics and Philosophy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Michael Krauss - president, Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas and director, Alaska Native Language Center; Carl Downing - director, Oklahoma Native American Language Issues Development Institute
PANEL: Charles White Elk - tribal council member, Oglala Sioux Tribe; Troy Anderson - Coquille Economic Development Company; Tommy Yazzie - superintendent, Leupps Schools
PANEL: Mike Anderson - executive director, National Congress of American Indians; Karen Funk - legislative analyst, National Indian Education Association

★ *New listing*

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: BILINGUAL VOTING
Senate Judiciary Committee
The full committee (Chairman Biden, D-Del.) will mark up legislation (S 2236) to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to modify and extend the bilingual voting provisions of the act.
10am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**

■ **U.S. COMPETITION POLICIES**
Senate Judiciary Committee
The full committee (Chairman Biden, D-Del.) will hold a hearing on the competition policies — such as antitrust laws — of the United States in light of increased international economic competition.
2:30pm SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**
Witnesses scheduled: John Jackson - professor, University of Michigan Law School; Edward Graham - Institute for International Economics; Robert Pitofsky - professor, Georgetown University Law Center; Robert Lipstein - partner, Coudert Brothers, Washington, D.C.

■ **JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS**
Senate Judiciary Committee
The full committee (Acting Chairman Metzenbaum, D-Ohio) will hold a confirmation hearing on pending nominations.
2pm SD-628 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**
Agenda: Norman Stahl to be judge, 1st Circuit; Eduardo Robreno to be judge, Eastern District of Penn.; Thomas Moore to be judge, District of V.I.; Gordon Quist to be judge, Western District of Mich.

House Committees

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: OLD GROWTH FORESTS/ PACIFIC YEW
House Agriculture Committee
The full committee (Chairman de la Garza, D-Texas) will mark up legislation. to establish an old growth forest preserve.
10am 1300 Longworth Bldg. **June 18**
Agenda:
HR 4899 - Establish an old growth forest preserve
HR 3836 - Pacific Yew Act

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: FY93 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS
House Appropriations Committee
The full committee (Chairman Whitten, D-Miss.) will mark up fiscal 1993 appropriations for programs under its jurisdiction.
9:30am 2360 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**
Agenda:
Foreign Operations
Legislative branch
Military Construction

★ **SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: FY93 DEFENSE APPROPS**
House Appropriations Committee
Defense Subcommittee (Chairman Murtha, D-Pa.) will continue to mark up its fiscal 1993 spending bill.
2pm H-140 Capitol Bldg. **(closed) June 18**

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
House Banking Committee
The full committee (Chairman Gonzalez, D-Texas) will mark up pending legislation.
10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**
Agenda:
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.
HR 3654 - Provide for the minting of commemorative coins to support the 1996 Atlanta Centennial Olympic Games and the programs of the U.S. Olympic Committee.
HR 2448 - Provide for the minting of coins in commemoration of Benjamin Franklin and to enact a fire service bill of rights.
HR 4731 - Require the secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study and report to the Congress regarding the insurance industry in the United States.
HR 4398 - Remove outdated limitations on the acquisition or construction of branch buildings by Federal Reserve banks which are necessary for bank branch expansion if the acquisition or construction is approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
HR 3428 - Authorize capital contributions for certain international financial institutions in order to enhance international economic stability and economic growth, to provide for the alleviation of poverty, the protection of the environment, and energy efficiency, to provide for the

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■ *Revised listing*

House *continued...*

implementation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, to provide assistance in the financing of U.S. exports

HR 1623 - Require the secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the U.S. involvement in World War II

AID TO URBAN AREAS
House Budget Committee

Urgent Fiscal Issues Task Force (Chairman Guarini, D-N.J.) will hold a hearing on targeted fiscal assistance for distressed cities and towns.

10am 210 Cannon Bldg. **June 18**

Witnesses scheduled:

Sen. Lautenberg, D-N.J.; Reps. Horton, R-N.Y., Dellums, D-Calif., Mfume, D-Md., Andrews, D-N.J.

Randall Erben - assistant secretray of Housing and Urban Development for community planning and development

PANEL: Ronald Walters - chairman, Political Science Department, Howard University; Robert Greenstein - executive director, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; William H. Tremayne - senior vice president, Prudential Insurance

PANEL: Sandra Freedman - mayor, Tampa, Fla.; Vincent Schoemhl - mayor, St. Louis, Mo.; Xavier Saurez - mayor, Miami, Fla.; John McHugh - mayor, Toledo, Ohio; Marilyn Roman - acting mayor, Jersey City, N.J.

DENYING FUNDS TO SCHOOLS THAT USE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT
House Education and Labor Committee

Select Education Subcommittee (Chairman Owens, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 1522) that deny funds to educational programs that allow corporal punishment.

10am 2261 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

Witnesses scheduled: Irwin Hyman - director, National Center for the Study of Corporal Punishment and Alternatives in the Schools; George Batsche - president, National Association of School Psychologists; Frederick Green - former president, National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse; Arlene Zielke - vice president, National PTA; Jimmy Dunne - president, People Opposed to Paddling Students; Robert Fathman - president, National Coalition to Abolish Corporal Punishment in the Schools

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: RCRA
House Energy and Commerce Committee

The full committee (Chairman Dingell, D-Mich.) will mark up pending legislation.

10am 2123 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

Agenda:

HR 3865 - National Waste Reduction Recycling and Management Act

Note: The committee will caucus at 10am on the pending national rail strike, this markup will begin following that meeting

■ LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE
House Energy and Commerce Committee

Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness Subcommittee (Chairman Collins, D-Ill.) will hold hearing on long-term care insurance issues and on legislation (HR 5376) to establish federal standards for long-term care insurance.

POSTPONED

10am 2322 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

★ FOREIGN AFFAIRS MARKUP
House Foreign Affairs Committee

The full committee (Chairman Fascell, D-Fla.) will mark up pending legislation.

10am 2172 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

Agenda:

HR 4761 - Support efforts to promote democracy in Haiti

HR 994 - Authorize emergency supplemental fiscal 1992 appropriations for Liberia

H Res 492 - Concerning the crisis in Somalia

HR—— - Authorize transfer of certain naval vessels to Greece and the Coordination Council for North American Affairs

TOYOTA & DISCRIMINATION
House Government Operations Committee

Employment and Housing Subcommittee (Chairman Lantos, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on charges that Toyota discriminated against blacks and other minorities in awarding car dealerships.

9:30am 2154 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

Witnesses scheduled: Yukiyaso Togo - president, Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A.; Dennis Puskaric - former official, Toyota; Joe Washington - former player, Washington Redskins; William Armstrong - president, Hollywood Ford, Hollywood, Fla.; Chandler Lee - president, Classic Cadillac, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Willie Brewington - general manager, Raeford Automotive Center, Raeford, N.C.; Rep. Collins, D-Mich.; Robert Hill - National Association of Minority Auto Dealers

PROLIFERATION ISSUES
House Intelligence Committee

The full committee (Chairman McCurdy, D-Okla.) will hold a hearing on proliferation issues.

10am H-405 Capitol Bldg. **closed June 18**

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT
House Judiciary Committee

Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee (Chairman Edwards, D-Calif.) will mark up legislation (HR 25) prohibiting a state from restricting the right of a woman to have an abortion.

10am 2226 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: CABLE LICENSING
House Judiciary Committee

Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration Subcommittee (Chairman Hughes, D-N.J.) will mark up legislation (HR 4511) to revise the compulsory licensing system that applies to cable systems.

10am 2237 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: ABANDONED BARGES
House Merchant Marine Committee

Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee (Chairman Tauzin, D-La.) will mark up legislation (HR —) to prohibit abandonment of barges.

10am 1334 Longworth Bldg. **June 18**

Background: The bill would make it illegal to abandon barges. Under current law, if an owner of a barge believes that the vessel is no longer economically viable, the barge can be set adrift or run aground, as long as it is not a navigation hazard. The bill would prohibit abandonment and, in the event that a barge owner does abandon a vessel, give the Coast Guard the authority to pursue the owner and force him to fund the removal of the barge. Additionally, the measure would require that barges be tagged so that barge owners can be traced.

■ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP
House Merchant Marine Committee

Merchant Marine Subcommittee (Chairman Jones, D-N.C.) will mark up pending legislation.

2:30pm 1334 Longworth Bldg. **June 18**

Agenda:

HR 5257 - to amend the coastwise trade laws to clarify their application to certain passenger vessels

HR 3158 - to amend the Alaska Natural Interest Lands Conservation Act to improve the management of Glacier Bay National Park, and for other purposes

LEGISLATION TO TRANSFER SURPLUS NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET VESSELS:

HR 2832 - to amend Public Law 97-360

HR 3036 - to direct the secretary of Transportation to convey certain vessels to Assistance, International, Inc.

HR 5319 - to authorize the secretary of Transportation to convey for scrapping by the National Maritime Museum Association a vessel in the National Defense Reserve Fleet that is scheduled to be scrapped

Various bills on vessel documentation

Background: One of the bills slated for markup, HR 5257, would amend coastwise trade laws to prohibit ships from taking "voyages to nowhere" in order to circumvent regulations. Under current law, vessels are permitted to transport passengers between any two points in the United States only if they are U.S. flagged, U.S. owned and U.S. built. Ships that do not meet these criteria have gotten around the law by taking "voyages to nowhere," which leave from and return to the same port instead of transporting between two ports. The bill would prohibit vessels from using this loophole.

■ OPENING UP AIRLINE RESERVATION SYSTEMS
House Public Works Committee

Aviation Subcommittee (Chairman Oberstar, D-Minn.) will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5293) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to enhance competition among air carriers by prohibiting an air carrier who operates a computer reservation system from discriminating against other air carriers participating in the system and among travel agents that subscribe to the system.

9:30am 2167 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

Witnesses scheduled: Jeffrey Shane - assistant secretary of Transporation; John Anderson Jr. - General Accounting Office; Ben Hirst - Northwest Airlines; Ed Beauvais - chairman, America West Airlines; Al Lenza - System One; Phillip Davidoff - American Society of Travel Agents; Cornish Hitchcock - Aviation Consumer Action Project; Gregory Conley - Covia Group; Ann McNamara - senior vice president, American Airlines

★ RULES FOR FLOOR DEBATE
House Rules Committee

The full committee (Chairman Moakley,

House *continued...*

D-Mass.) will meet to consider rules for floor debate for pending legislation.
1:30pm H-313 Capitol Bldg. **June 18**
Agenda:
HR 4484 - Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for the Maritime Administration
HR 5095 - Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. government and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System
HR 2637 - Transfer authority over the site of the Waste Isolation Pilot Project from the Interior Department to the Energy Department

★ **SOCIAL SECURITY OFF-BUDGET**
House Rules Committee
Legislative Subcommittee (Chairman Derrick D-S.C.) will mark up legislation (HR 2898) to clarify that the expenses of administering the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance Programs are not included in the budget of the U.S. government
11am H-313 Capitol Bldg. **June 18**

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: AIDING HOMELESS VETERANS
House Veterans' Affairs Committee
Housing and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Staggers, D-W.Va.) will mark up legislation (HR 5400) to aid homeless veterans.
9:30am 334 Cannon Bldg. **June 18**

★ **HUMAN RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP**
House Ways and Means Committee
Human Resources Subcommittee (Acting chairman Downey, D-N.Y.) will mark up pending time-sensitive and miscellaneous draft legislation.
1:30pm B-318 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

★ **SOCIAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP**
Social Security Subcommittee (Chairman Jacobs, D-Ind.) will mark up pending legislation.
10am B-318 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**
Agenda:
Make Social Security Administration and independent agency
Sanctions against deceptive mailings to Social Security recipients
Technical changes

Joint Committees

U.S.-JAPAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
Joint Economic Committee
The full committee (Acting chariman Hamilton, D-Ind.) will hold a hearing on economic relations and competition with Japan.
10am 2359 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**
Witnesses scheduled: James Fallows - editor, The Atlantic Monthly; Edward Lincoln - senior fellow, The Brookings Institution; Michael Aho - director of economic studies, Council on Foreign Relations

★ *New listing*

News & Campaign Events Today

--from Reuters

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.

TECHNOLOGY-MANUFACTURING
House Republican Research Committee's Task Force on Technology Transfer holds hearing on "21st Century Manufacturing Technology/Agile Manufacturing Visions," with Roger Nagel, professor of manufacturing systems engineering and operations director of the Iacocca Institute, Lehigh University, and Daniel Sudnick, director of Network Systems Group, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
9am, 340 Cannon Bldg. **June 18**
Contact: Bev Selby, 202-225-3061

ENVIRONMENT-SURVEY
News conference to release results of survey, conducted by Roper Organization on behalf of Times Mirror Magazines National Environmental Forum, on importance of natural resource environmental problems and levels of public support for solutions being considered by Congress. With Burns W. Roper, chairman of Roper Organization, Sens. John H. Chafee, R-R.I., and Timothy E. Wirth, D-Colo., Francis P. Pandolfi, president and CEO of Times Mirror Magazines, and David B. Rockland, executive director of the Times Mirror Magazines Conservation Council.
9:30am National Press Club, 524 14th St., N.W. **June 18**
Contact: Howard Greene, 212-725-2660; Linda Boff, 212-779-5222; David Rockland, 202-467-4949

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
University of California will sponsor a briefing on how partnerships between government and industry can contribute to national competitiveness.
HOUSE SIDE: 9:30am to 11am 2325 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**
SENATE SIDE: 2pm to 3:30pm SR-188 Russell Bldg. **June 18**
Contact: Kathy Boyer at 202-785-2666

SURFACE WATER QUALITY
Environmental and Energy Study Institute will sponsor a briefing on the success of the Clean Water Act in achieving its primary goal of "fishable and swimmable" waters. The session will examine new threats to groundwater that should be considered in drafting the reauthorization of the clean water act.
10am SD-628 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**
Contact: Donna Downing at 202-628-1400

FUTURE OF U.S. AUTO INDUSTRY
Economic Strategy Institute will sponsor a briefing on its final report on the U.S auto industry - "The Future of the American Industry: It Can Compete -- Can it Survive?"
10am 1100 Connecticut Ave. N.W. Suite 1300 **June 18**
Contact: Maureen Weis at 202-728-0993

ENERGY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGY
Sens. Gore, D-Tenn., and Domenici, R-N.M., will hold a news conference to discuss legislation that would encourage the participation of U.S. national labs in the development of new technologies to save energy and protect the environment.
11am SD-427 Dirksen Bldg. **June 18**
Contact: Marla Romash at 202-224-7155

U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS
Congressional Economic Leadership Institute will sponsor a luncheon meeting with Japanese ambassador to the United States Takakazu Kuriyama for members of the Congressional Competitiveness Caucus Task Force on U.S.-Japan Relations.
Noon B-338 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**
Contact: Julia Teuscher at 202-546-5007
Note: This event is by invitation only, for information call the number listed above.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE ISSUES
Washington International Trade Association will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear Gary Edson, the new general counsel of the U.S. Trade Representative, discuss the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Uruguay Round of talks on revising the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the trade bill recently approved by the House Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee.
Noon to 2pm, Hotel Washington Sky Room, 515 15th St. N.W. **June 18**
Contact: 202-293-4193
Note: There is a charge for this event of $30 for members and $35 for non-members. For reservations send a check to:
Washington International Trade Association
1900 L St. N.W.
Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20036

Candidates

DEMOCRATS

Jerry Brown
Contact: California, 310-449-1909
June 18
Not available.

Bill Clinton
Contact: Richard Mintz, Steven Cohen, or

■ *Revised listing*

News Events *continued...*

Julia Payne, 501-372-1992

June 18

In Washington, D.C.

6:30am: Media must be in place for stakeout. Blair House.

7:25am: Clinton arrives at Blair House.

7:30am: Clinton meets with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Blair House. Pool coverage for photo session at start of meeting.

7:55am: Clinton departs Blair House and proceeds to Jackson Place and Pennsylvania Avenue for brief informal remarks.

8am: Clinton departs Jackson Place en route to Sheraton Carlton.

9pm: Appears on CNN's Larry King Live.

REPUBLICANS

Pat Buchanan

Contact: Chris Tremblay 703-790-9292

June 18 (indefinitely)

In Washington, D.C.

No campaign-related events are scheduled.

Bush-Quayle

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

June 18

PRESIDENT BUSH

In Washington, D.C., and California

8:30am: Intelligence briefing. Oval Office.

8:45am: National security briefing. Oval Office.

9am: Ceremony for Presidential Scholars National Recognition Week. South Lawn.

9:25am: Boards motorcade and departs White House en route Pentagon landing zone.

9:35am: Arrives Pentagon and boards Marine One.

9:40am: Departs Pentagon en route Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

9:50am: Arrives Andrews AFB and boards Air Force One.

10am: Departs Andrews AFB en route Alameda, Calif.

12:15pm: Arrives Alameda Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., and boards Marine One.

12:25pm: Departs Alameda Naval Air Station en route Newark, Calif.

12:45pm: Arrives Newark landing zone and boards motorcade.

12:50pm: Departs Newark landing zone en route Evergreen Oil Company.

12:55pm: Arrives Evergreen Oil Company.

1pm to 1:10pm: Tours Evergreen Oil facility. Pool coverage.

1:15pm to 1:45pm: Discussion with Evergreen employees. Open press.

1:50pm: Boards motorcade and departs Evergreen Oil Company en route Newark Hilton Hotel.

1:55pm: Arrives Newark Hilton Hotel for private time.

5pm to 5:40pm: Attends Northern California Republican Party Leadership meeting. Closed press.

5:45pm: Boards motorcade and departs Newark Hilton Hotel en route Newark landing zone.

5:50pm: Arrives Newark landing zone and boards Marine One.

5:55pm: Departs Newark landing zone en route Orinda landing zone.

6:20pm: Arrives Orinda landing zone and boards motorcade.

6:25pm: Departs Orinda landing zone en route private residence.

6:30pm: Arrives private residence.

6:35pm to 7:30pm: Attends Republican Party fund-raising dinner. Closed press.

7:35pm: Boards motorcade and departs private residence en route Orinda landing zone.

7:40pm: Arrives Orinda landing zone and boards Marine One.

7:45pm: Departs Orinda landing zone en route Alameda Naval Air Station.

8pm: Arrives Alameda Naval Air Station and boards Air Force One.

8:10pm: Departs Alameda, Calif., en route Orange County, Calif.

9:20pm: Arrives El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, Orange County, Calif., and boards motorcade.

9:30pm: Departs El Toro Marine Corps Air Station en route Four Seasons Hotel.

9:50pm: Arrives Four Seasons Hotel.

RON Orange County, Calif.

INDEPENDENTS

Ross Perot

Contact: 214-716-6500

June 18

In California

10am: Addresses a petition rally. Capitol Building steps, Sacramento, Calif. Contact Marianne Sattler, 916-488-7280. A press briefing for the rally will be held on June 17 at 7 p.m. at the Regency at Capitol Park, 1209 L Street, Sacramento.

2:30pm: Addresses a petition rally. Irvine Meadows Amphitheater, Irvine, Calif. Contact Jack Brodbeck, 714-830-0629. A press briefing for the rally will be held on June 17 at 7pm at the Hyatt Regency, Jamboree and Main streets, Irvine.

Senate Committees Future Listings

Appropriations

224-3471

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: FY93 DEFENSE APPROPS

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

9am SD-192 Dirksen Bldg. **date TBA**

FY93 D.C. APPROPS

District of Columbia Subcommittee (Chairman Adams, D-Wash.) of Senate Appropriations Committee will hold hearings on fiscal 1993 appropriations the District of Columbia.

10am SD-192 Dirksen Bldg. **June 24**

Witnesses scheduled: D.C. Courts: Judith Rogers - chief judge, Court of Appeals; Fred Ugast - chief judge, Superior Court; Ulysses Hammond - executive officer, D.C. Courts

FY93 LABOR APPROPS

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.

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

Agenda & witnesses scheduled:

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

Commerce, Science & Transportation

224-5115

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 Admin istration.

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

★ **AUTOMOBILE LABELING**

Consumer Subcommittee (Chairman Bryan, D-Nev.) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2232) to make available to consumers certain information regarding automobiles.

9:30am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 25**

MARITIME REFORM

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

10am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 25**

★ **FEDERAL POLICY TOWARD ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES**

Science, Technology and Space Subcommittee (Chairman Gore, D-Tenn.) of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on new technologies for a sustainable world. The subcommittee will release a World Resources Council report entitled: "Backs to the Future: U.S. Government Policy toward Environmentally Critical Technologies."

9:30am SR-253 Russell Bldg. **June 25**

PUBLIC B'CASTING NOMINATION

Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee (Acting Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a confirmation hearing on the nomination of Ritajean Hartung Butterworth to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Braodcasting.

10:30am SR-236 Russell Bldg. **June 30**

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**

Energy & Natural Resources

224-4971

PUBLIC LANDS

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee (Chairman Bumpers, D-Ark.) of Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will hold hearings on pending legislation.

2:30pm SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **June 23**

2pm SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **June 25**

Agenda:

June 23:

S 225 - Expand the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Va.

S 1925 - Remove a restriction from a parcel of land owned by the city of North Charleston, S.C., in order to permit a land exchange

S 2563 - Provide for the rehabilitation of historic structures within the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area in the state of N.J.

S 2006 - Establish the Fox River National Heritage Corridor in Wisconsin

HR 2181 - Permit the secretary of the Interior to acquire by exchange lands in the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area that are owned by the state of Ohio

HR 2444 - Revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument

HR 3519 - Authorize the establishment of the Steamtown National Historic Site

June 25:

S 1879 - Authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest

S 1990 - Authorize the transfer of certain facilities and lands in the Wenatchee National Forest, Washington

S 2392 - Establish a right-of-way corridor for electric power transmission lines in the Sunrise Mountain in the state of Nevada

S 2397 - Expand the boundaries of Yucca House National Monument in Colorado, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries

S 2606 - Further clarify authorities and duties of the secretary of Agriculture in issuing ski area permits on National Forest System lands

S 2749 - Grant a right of use and occupancy of a certain tract of land in Yosemite National Park to George R. Lange and Lucille F. Lange

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 24**

Agenda:

HR 2896 - Minute Man National Historical Park

HR 3359 - Amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970

HR 2790 - Withdraw certain lands located in the Coronado National Forest from the mining and mineral leasing laws of the U.S.

S 2725 - Authorize extension of time limitations for a FERC-issued license

HR 1514 - Disclaim or relinquish all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands conditionally relinquished to the United States under the act of June 4, 1897

S 2321 - Increase the authorization for the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, and the American Memorial Park, Saipan

S 2572 - Authorize an exchange of lands in the states of Arkansas and Idaho

Note: This markup was originally scheduled for June 17

★ **PACIFIC YEW**

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee (Chairman Bumpers, D-Ark.) of Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2851) to provide for the management of the Pacific Yew tree on federal lands to ensure a steady supply of Taxol, a cancer-fighting drug derived from the yew.

2pm SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **June 24**

BLM REAUTHORIZATION

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee (Chairman Bumpers, D-Ark.) of Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 1096) to reauthorize the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for fiscal 1992-95.

2pm SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **July 1**

★ *New listing*

■ *Revised listing*

Senate *continued...*

Environment & Public Works

224-6176

WILDLIFE REFUGES
Environmental Protection Subcommittee (Chairman Baucus, D-Mont.) of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will hold a hearing on the administration of the National Wildlife Refuge System by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and on legislation (S 1862) to improve the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System.
10am SD-406 Dirksen Bldg. **June 19**

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.
Time TBA SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **addl dates TBA**

Foreign Relations

224-4651

START TREATY
Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Chairman Pell, D-R.I.) will hold a hearing on the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) between the United States and former Soviet Union (T Doc 102-20) signed in Moscow 1991.
10am SD-419 Dirksen Bldg. **June 23**
Witness scheduled: James A. Baker III - secretary of State

Governmental Affairs

224-4751

HEALTH-CARE FRAUD
Permanent Investigations Subcommittee (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**

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will mark up pending legislation.
10am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 25**
Note: This markup was originally scheduled for June 17

PLANNING THE NEXT CENSUS
Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee (Chairman Kohl, D-Wis.) of Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on ways to better plan the next census.
9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 26**

ARMY AUDIT
Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on a an audit of the Department of the Army as required by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Act of 1990.
9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. **June 30**

Indian Affairs

224-2251

CROW INDIAN COMPENSATION
Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2833) to compensate the Crow Indian Tribe of Montana for a land dispute.
9:30am SR-485 Russell Bldg. **June 19**

NATIONAL INDIAN POLICY CENTER
Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a hearing on draft legislation on the National Indian Policy Center.
9:30am SR-485 Russell Bldg. **June 24**

INDIAN ESTATE & FINANCIAL ISSUES OVERSIGHT
Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold an oversight hearing on pending issues.
9:30am SR-485 Russell Bldg. **July 2**
Agenda:
Fractionated heirships, or land claim disputes by heirs
Indian probate
Oil and gas royalty management
Land consolidation demonstration programs

OPIC INDIAN ELIGIBILITY
Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2746) to extend the purposes of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to include American Indian tribes and Alaska natives.
9:30am SR-485 Russell Bldg. **August 4**

Judiciary

224-5225

LACK OF CONSUMER DISCLOSURE IN THE LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY
Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee (Chairman Metzenbaum, D-Ohio) of Senate Judiciary Committee will hold an oversight hearing on inadequate consumer disclosure and fraudulent sales practices in the life insurance industry.
9:30am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. **June 23**

CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee (Chairman Kohl, D-Wis.) of Senate Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on legislation to impose a criminal penalty for flight to avoid payment of arrearages in child support.
10am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. **July 2**

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.

Labor & Human Resources

224-5375

HARASSMENT ON CAMPUS
Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) will hold a hearing on the response by universities to racial and sexual harassment on campus.
10am SD-430 Dirksen Bldg. **Date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for June 16.

POW/MIA Affairs

224-2742

ACCOUNTING FOR POWs/MIAs
Senate Select POW/MIA Affairs Committee (Chairman Kerry, D-Mass.) will hold hearings on efforts to account for military personnel from the Vietnam War that are still missing.
9:30am SH-216 Hart Bldg. **June 24, 25 & 30; July 1**

Rules & Administration

224-6352

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Senate Rules and Administration Committee (Chairman Ford, D-KY) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2748) to establish a separate revolving fund for the Library of Congress. The bill would update the library's authority to provide bibliographic products and services to the nation's libraries. It would clarify the authority to be compensated for such services and set up a mechanism to administer the services.
9:30am SR-301 Russell Bldg. **July 22**

Veterans' Affairs

224-9126

PENNSYLVANIA VETERANS
Field Hearing
Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee

Senate *continued...*

(Chairman Cranston, D-Calif.) will hold a field hearing on the quality and timeliness of health care and benefits for Pennsylvania veterans.

10am Allegheny County Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Pa. **June 19**

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

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

10am SR-418 Russell Bldg. **June 24**

Agenda:

S 2322 - Increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans

S 2323 - Revise the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to surviving spouses of certain service-disabled veterans, to provide supplemental service disabled veterans' insurance for totally disabled veterans

S 2512 - Establish a program to provide certain housing assistance to homeless veterans and improve certain other programs that provide such assistance

S 2647 - Revise and improve educational assistance programs for veterans and members of the armed forces, to improve certain vocational assistance programs for veterans

S 2528 - Establish a pilot program for furnishing housing loans to Native American veterans

S 2515 - Authorize the establishment of job training programs for unemployed veterans and persons who have been recently separated from the armed forces, to pay certain assistance and benefits to employers of such veterans and persons, such veterans, and such persons to defray certain costs relating to the provision of such training

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

S — - FY 1993 VA Medical Construction Project-Approval Resolution

Note: This markup was originally schedule for June 17.

SEXUALLY ABUSED WOMEN VETERANS

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chairman Cranston, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on needs of women veterans who were sexually abused during service.

10am G-50 Dirksen Bldg. **June 30**

WOMEN VETERANS HEALTH CARE

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chairman Cranston, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2028) to improve and expand health care and health-care related services furnished to women veterans by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

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

House *continued...*

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

Time TBA 1300 Longworth Bldg. **Date TBA**

Appropriations

225-2771

■ **FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: FY93 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS**

House Appropriations Committee (Chairman Whitten, D-Miss.) will mark up fiscal 1993 appropriations for programs under its jurisdiction.

9:30am 2360 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18**

Time & Room TBA **June 25, 29; July 1**

Tentative Agenda:

June 18:
Military Construction
Legislative branch
Foreign Operations

June 25:
Agriculture
Treasury/Postal Service

June 29:
Interior

July 1:
Transportation

House Committees Future Listings

Aging

■ **POVERTY AND THE ELDERLY**

House Select Aging Committee (Chairman Roybal, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on the poverty among the elderly and the effectiveness of current federal programs.

9:30am B-318 Rayburn Bldg. **June 24**

Witnesses scheduled: Arthur S. Flemming - chairman, Save Our Security; Ron Pollack - executive director, Families USA Foundation; Samuel J. Simmons - president, National Caucus & Center on Black Aged Inc.; Marta Sotomayor - president, National Hispanic Council on Aging; A representative from the General Accounting Office; Rose Taylor - resident, Prince Georges County; other witnesses TBA

CORPORATE ELDERCARE

Human Services Subcommittee (Chairman Downey, D-N.Y.) of House Select Aging Committee will hold a hearing on state and local aging agencies and corporate funding for care of the elderly.

9:30am 345 Cannon Bldg. **July 9**

Agriculture

225-2171

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING & MARKUP: WELFARE & FOOD STAMPS

Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition Subcommittee (Chairman Tallon, D-S.C.) of House Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing and mark up legislation (HR 4046) to provide for a "Welfare Simplification Report."

9:30am 1302 Longworth Bldg. **June 23**

SURPLUS FOOD COMMODITIES

House Agriculture Committee (Chairman de la Garza, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on foreign and domestic use of surplus domestic commodities.

9:30am 1300 Longworth Bldg. **June 24**

HEALTH OF U.S. FORESTS

Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Volkmer, D-Mo.) of House Agriculture Committee will hold hearings on the health of the trees in the National Forest System.

10am 1302 Longworth Bldg. **June 30; July 1**

Agenda:

June 30: Forest health issues

July 1: HR 4980 - Require an annual report from the secretary of Agriculture evaluating the overall health of trees in the National Forest System and identifying opportunities to salvage dead and dying trees and to provide expedited procedures for conducting salvage sales and reforestation activities that are consistent with land and resource management plans

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: FIFRA

House Agriculture Committee (Chairman

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: FY93 COMMERCE APPROPS

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee (Chairman Smith, D-Iowa) of House Appropriations Committee will mark up its fiscal 1993 spending bill.

Time & room TBA **date TBA**

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: FY93 LABOR APPROPS

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee (Chairman Natcher, D-Ky.) of House Appropriations Committee will mark up its fiscal 1993 spending bill.

Time & room TBA **date TBA**

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: FY93 VA, HUD APPROPS

Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Subcommittee (Chairman Traxler, D-Mich.) of House Appropriations Committee will mark up its fiscal 1993 spending bill.

Time & room TBA **date TBA**

Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs

225-4247

REGULATORY BURDENS

Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance Subcommittee (Chairman Annunzio, D-Ill.) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on efforts to reduce the regulatory burden on well-run financial institutions.

9:30am 2128 Rayburn Bldg. **June 23**

House *continued...*

Witnesses scheduled:
PANEL: John P. LaWare - board of governors, Federal Reserve Board; William Taylor - chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Timothy Ryan - director, Office of Thrift Supervision; Stephen R. Steinbrink - acting comptroller of the currency
PANEL: Howard L. McMillian, Jr. - American Bankers Association; Robert Hawkins - Independent Bankers Association of America; Adam A. Jahns - chairman of the board, Cragin Federal Bank for Savings; Robert J. Meuleman - executive vice president, Amcore Financial, Inc.; Tiney M. McComb - chairman - Heartland Bancorp

RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENTS
Consumer Affairs and Coinage Subcommittee (Chairman Torres, D-Calif.) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 4497) to improve disclosures made by lessors to consumers in connection with lease-purchase agreements.
10am 2222 Rayburn Bldg. **June 24**

District of Columbia

225-4457

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.

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

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN NON-TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS
Employment Opportunities Subcommittee (Chairman Perkins, D-Ky.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing on sexual harassment in non-traditional occupations.
10am 2261 Rayburn Bldg. **June 25**
Witnesses scheduled: Reps. Schroeder, D-Colo., Morella, R-Md.; Linda Wilson - president, Radcliffe College

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**

Energy & Commerce

225-2927

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: RCRA
House Energy and Commerce Committee (Chairman Dingell, D-Mich.) will mark up pending legislation.
10am 2123 Rayburn Bldg. **June 18 & and addl dates if needed**
Agenda:
June 18:
HR 3865 - National Waste Reduction Recycling and Management Act

MEDICAID MANAGED CARE
Health and the Environment Subcommittee (Chairman Waxman, D-Calif.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on Medicaid managed care issues.
9:45am 2123 Rayburn Bldg. **June 19**

HOSPITAL OVERHEAD MEDICAID PROGRAM
Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chairman Dingell, D-Mich.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on hospital overhead charges to the Medicare program. The hearing will focus on a Department of Health and Human Services audit of Hospitals.
Time & room TBA **date TBA**

FAILURE OF FIRST EXECUTIVE CORP. INSURANCE COMPANY
Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chairman Dingell, D-Mich.) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a heari g on insurance company insolvencies, focusing on the First Executive Corp.
Time & room TBA **date TBA**

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.

Foreign Affairs

225-5021

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 23**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for June 16.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST
Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee (Chairman Hamilton, D-Ind.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on developments in middle east.
10am 2200 Rayburn Bldg. **June 24**
Witnesses scheduled: Edward Djerejian - assistant secretary of State
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for June 17.

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: FY92 & 93 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE
House Foreign Affairs Committee (Chairman Fascell, 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**

★ **POW/MIA OVERSIGHT**
Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Solarz, D-N.Y.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold an oversight hearing on American prisoners of war and service personnel missing in action.
Time & Room TBA **Date TBA**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for June 17.

Government Operations

225-5051

BANKING AND FINANCE
Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Barnard, D-Ga.) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on the current problems and prospects for the country's banking and finance system
9:30am 2247 Rayburn Bldg. **June 23**

TREASURY DEBT
Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Barnard, D-Ga.) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on inflation-indexed treasury debt as an aid to monetary policy.

House *continued...*

9:30am 2247 Rayburn Bldg. **June 25, July 1**
Witnesses scheduled:
June 25: Michael Boskin - chairman, Council of Economic Advisers; Jerome Powell - acting undersecretary for Finance, Treasury department
July 1: TBA

Interior & Insular Affairs

225-2761

ENERGY SUBCOMMITTEE BUSINESS
Energy and the Environment Subcommittee (Chairman Kostmayer, D-Pa.) of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will meet to consider pending business.
9:30am 1324 Longworth Bldg. **June 23**

PUBLIC LANDS
National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee (Chairman Vento, D-Minn.) of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will hold hearings on pending legislation.
10am room TBA **June 23**
10am 1324 Longworth Bldg. **June 30**
Agenda:
June 23:
HR 4325 - Improve the wilderness management, wilderness research, and special management area programs of the Forest Service, including better coordination with the wilderness management and research programs of the department of the Interior
HR 4326 - Improve the wilderness management and wilderness research programs of the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior
HR 4327 - Improve the wilderness management and wilderness research programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior including better coordination with the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management
June 30:
HR 3227 - Establish the Keweenaw National Historical Park
HR 5021 - Determine the eligibility and suitability of designating a segment of the New River as a national wild and scenic river

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Chairman Miller, D-Calif.) will mark up pending legislation.
9:45am 1324 Longworth Bldg. **June 24**

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTE BUSINESS
National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee (Chairman Vento, D-Minn.) of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will meet to consider pending business.
10am 1324 Longworth Bldg. **June 25**

Judiciary

225-3951

INDEPENDENT COUNSEL TO INVESTIGATE IRAQ AID
House Judiciary Committee (Chairman Brooks, D-Texas) will continue hearings to consider the appointment of an independent counsel in connection an investigation into the Bush Administration's assistance to Iraq prior to the Gulf War.
9:30am 2141 Rayburn Bldg. **June 23**

Merchant Marine & Fisheries

225-4047

CARGO LIABILITY
Merchant Marine Subcommittee (Chairman Jones, D-N.C.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a hearing on cargo liability for ocean vessels.
10am 1334 Longworth Bldg. **June 24**

Narcotics Abuse & Control

226-3040

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES & MEDICAID FRAUD
House Select Narcotics Abuse and Control Committee (Chairman Rangel, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing on fraud in the prescription of controlled substances through Medicaid.
10am Room TBA **July 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

DIVISION DIFFICULTIES
Field Hearing
Postal Operations and Services Subcommittee (Chairman McCloskey, D-Ind.) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a field hearing to service problems in the Indianapolis division.
7pm Monroe County Courthouse, Bloomington, Indiana **June 22**

CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS
Census and Population Subcommittee (Chairman Sawyer, D-Ohio) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will continue a series of hearings on demographic changes and America's changing profile, focusing on household and family structure, children and income patterns.
1pm 311 Cannon Bldg. **June 23 & 24**

FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS
House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (Chairman Clay, D-Mo.) will meet to consider pending business.
9:45am 311 Cannon Bldg. **June 24**

DAY-CARE FACILITIES
Postal Personnel and Modernization Subcommittee (Chairman Hayes, D-Ill.) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on daycare facilities for U.S. Postal Service workers.
2pm 311 Cannon Bldg. **June 30**

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**

POSTAL SERVICE FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
Postal Operations and Services Subcommittee (Chairman McCloskey, D-Ind.) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on the financial activities of the United States Postal Service.
10am 311 Cannon Bldg. **July 23**

Public Works & Transportation

225-4472

■ **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 reauthorize the Economic Development Administration and the Appalachian Regional Council.
9:30am 2253 Rayburn Bldg. **June 23 & 25**
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for May 14.

Science, Space & Technology

225-6371

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP
Technology and Competitiveness Subcommittee (Chairman Valentine, D-N.C.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will meet to consider pending business.
10am 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **June 24**
Agenda:
HR 5231 - Amend the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to enhance manufacturing technology development and transfer, and authorize appropriations for the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology
HR 4400 - Provide the administrator of the Small Business Administration continued authority to administer the Small Business Innovation Re-

House *continued...*

search Program
Note: This markup was originally scheduled for June 17.

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 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.

Small Business

225-5821

REFORESTATION
Field Hearing

Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Wyden, D-Ore.) of House Small Business Committee will hold a hearing to discuss reforestation and forest improvement on public lands.

10am World Forestry Center, 4033 Southwest Canyon Road, Portland, Oregon. **June 22**

Veterans' Affairs

225-3527

COMPENSATING SURVIVORS OF VETERANS

Compensation, Pension and Insurance Subcommittee (Chairman Applegate, D-Ohio) of House Veterans' Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5008) to reform the formula for payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to survivors of veterans dying from service-connected causes.

9am 334 Cannon Bldg. **June 24**

Ways & Means

225-3625

LEAD PAINT ABATEMENT

Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee (Chairman Rangel, D-N.Y.) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 2922) to establish an entitlement of states and certain political subdivisions of states to receive grants for the abatement of health hazards associated with lead-based paint, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax and establish a trust fund to satisfy the federal obligations arising from such entitlement.

10am 1100 Longworth Bldg. **July 1**

FOREIGN INCOME TAX

House Ways and Means Committee (Chairman Rostenkowski, D-Ill.) will hold hearings on the Foreign Income Tax Rationalization and Simplification Act of 1992 (HR 5270).

10am 1100 Longworth Bldg. **July 21 & 22**

Note

The offices of all members of Congress and all congressional committees and subcommittees may be reached by calling (202) 224-3121.

Joint Committees

Joint Economic

HOSPITAL INDUSTRY IN 21st CENTURY

Investment Jobs and Prices Subcommittee (Chairman Stark, D-Calif.) of Joint Economic Committee will continuine hearings on the hospital industry in the 21st century.

10am room TBA **June 24**
Agenda: Hospital mergers and joint ventures

Conference Committees

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, Olver, 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, Oakar, Vento, Kanjorski, Ridge, Paxon, Hancock
From the House Armed Services Committee: Aspin, Mavroules, Sisisky, 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 continue to meet on legislation (S 1150) to reauthorize the Higher Education Act of 1965

COMPLETED

Time & room TBA **addl dates TBA if needed**
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: Fascell, 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, Bingaman, Wellstone, Hatch, Kassebaum, Cochran, Jeffords, Thurmond, Coats, Durenberger
Note: Conference completed June 16

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 Ser-

Conference *continued...*

vices 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:
From the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the consideration of the House bill and Senate amendment: Fascell, Gejdenson, Wolpe, Johnston, Engel, Murphy, Orton, Broomfield, Roth, Bereuter, Miller, R-Wash.
From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of sections 120 and 303 of the Senate amendment: Mavroules, Hertel, Pickett, Hunter, Kyl
From the Committee on Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs for consideration of sections 201(c), 205, and 207-210 of the Senate amendment: Oakar, Neal, LaFalce, Leach, McCandless
From the Committee on Judiciary for consideration of sections 120, 123, 502, of the House bill, and sections 121, 124, 302, 305, and 306 of the Senate amendment: Brooks, Schumer, Hugees, Sensenbernner, Gekas,

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, Borski, 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.
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 consideration 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, Oakar, Wylie, Leach, McCollum, Roukema
From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of section 263 and title III of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Markey, Scheuer, Synar Eckart, Slattery, Lent, Moorhead, Rinaldo, Ritter

Other Events

The *Monitor* has received notice of the following events scheduled to take place in Washington. Associations, non-profit organizations and public interest groups who wish to have events listed in the section should send pertinent information to: The Congressional Monitor, Other Events Editor, 1414 22nd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Notices must include a telephone number. Notices may be transmitted by facsimile to 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.

ALCOHOL ABUSE
Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus will hold a briefing on the impact of alcohol abuse on the brain.
Noon, B-338 Rayburn Bldg. **June 19**
Contact: Garth Fitzgerald at 202-225-4315

★ **GENETIC RESEARCH**
Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus will sponsor a briefing on genetic research.
Noon B-339 Rayburn Bldg. **June 22**
Contact: Garth Fitzgerald at 202-225-4315

★ **AGRICULTURE AND RUNOFF POLLUTION**
Environmental and Energy Study Conference will sponsor a briefing on government programs designed to curb water pollution form agricultural runoff, which carries pesticides, animal wastes and nutrient-rich sediments into lakes and streams.
Noon H-137 Capitol Bldg. **June 22**
Contact: Brian Gardner at 202-226-3300

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 & COMMERCE 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 court-

★ *New listing* ■ *Revised listing*

Status of Appropriations — Fiscal 1993

Week of June 15

FULL COMMITTEE
House: 225-2771; Senate: 224-3471

House full cmte markup scheduled:
Agenda (tentative):

Agriculture	**June 25**
Interior	**June 29**
Foreign Operations	**June 18**
Legislative branch	**June 18**
Military construction	**June 18**
Transportation	**Date TBA**
Treasury/Postal Service	**June 25**

AGRICULTURE
House: 225-2638; Senate: 224-7240

House subcmte hearings completed:	**April 29**
House subcmte markup completed:	**June 10**
Senate subcmte hearings completed:	**April 7**

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, & THE JUDICIARY
House: 225-3351; Senate: 224-7277

House subcmte hearings completed:	**April 7**
Senate subcmte hearings completed:	**May 9**

DEFENSE
House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255

House subcmte hearings completed:	**May 7**
House subcmte markup scheduled:	**June 18**
Senate subcmte hearings completed:	**June 3**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7236

ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT
House: 225-3421; Senate: 224-7260

Bill No:	HR 5373
House subcmte hearings completed:	**March 31**
House subcmte markup completed:	**June 4**
House full cmte markup completed:	**June 11**
	H Rpt 102-556

FOREIGN OPERATIONS
House: 225-2041; Senate: 224-7209

House subcmte hearings completed:	**May 1**
House subcmte markup completed:	**June 12**
House full cmte markup scheduled:	**June 18**

INTERIOR
House: 225-3081; Senate: 224-7233

House subcmte hearings completed:	**May 27**
House subcmte markup completed:	**June 16**
Senate subcmte hearings scheduled:	**June 18**

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**
House subcmte markup completed:	**June 10**
House full cmte markup scheduled:	**June 18**
Senate subcmte hearings completed:	**February 7**

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
House: 225-3047; Senate: 224-7255

House subcmte hearings completed:	**March 25**
House subcmte markup completed:	**June 11**
House full cmte markup scheduled:	**June 18**

TRANSPORTATION
House: 225-2141; Senate: 224-7245

House subcmte hearings completed:	**April 30**
House subcmte markup completed:	**June 11**
Senate subcmte hearings completed:	**May 14**

TREASURY/POSTAL SERVICE
House: 225-5834; Senate: 224-6280

House subcmte hearings completed:	**April 9**
House subcmte markup completed:	**June 10**

VA, HUD & INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
House: 225-3241; Senate: 224-7211

House subcmte hearings completed:	**April 30**

House Floor Action

Week of June 15

Monday, June 15:

Under suspenson of the rules

HConRes 331 **Authorizing use of Capitol Grounds for the Soapbox Derby** passed by voice

HR 4548 **Authorize Contributions to U.N. peacekeeping activities** passed by voice

HR 4999 **Additional appropriations for implementation of the development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House** passed by voice

Tuesday, June 16:

S 250 **National Voter Registration Act of 1991**

Rule, H Res 480, providing for consideration of S 250, agreed to by yea-nay vote: 264-157

Earlier, the House agreed to order the previous question on the rule, by yea-nay vote: 256-163

SOLOMON, R-N.Y., point of order against consideration of the rule, H Res 480, on the grounds that it violates both House rule XI, clause 4(b) and House rule XLIII, overruled

Subsequently a WHEAT, D-Mo., motion to table the SOLOMON appeal of the ruling of the Chair on the SOLOMON motion, was agreed to by yea-nay vote: 250-158

THOMAS, R-Calif., substitute amendment, to authorize a total of $25 million for fiscal years 1992 through 1994 for a block grant to states to support, facilitate and enhance voter registration, rejected by yea-nay vote: 133-290

S 250 passed in House by yea-nay vote: 268-153.

S 250 is now cleared for the president.

HR 2660 Authorization of appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Council

HR 2660, as amended, passed in House by voice vote, under suspension of the rules (two-thirds vote required). (title amended)

Wednesday, June 17:

HR 5373 **Fiscal 1993 Energy and Water Appropriations** began consideration

Thursday, June 18:

HConRes 192 **Establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress** begin consideration

HR 5132 **CONFERENCE REPORT: dire emergency supplemental appropriations** begin consideration

Friday, June 19:

Scheduled uncertain

There will be no recorded votes

Senate Floor Action

Week of June 15

Monday, June 15:

S 55 **Amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to prevent discrimination based on participation in labor disputes**

[Continued from June 14]

LABOR & HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE modified substitute amendment, pending at recess.

[Continued June 16]

Tuesday, June 16:

SRes 315 **Congratulate the Chicago Bulls on winning the 1992 National Basketball Association Championship** agreed to by voice vote

S 55 **Amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to prevent discrimination based on participation in labor disputes**

[Continued from June 15]

LABOR & HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE modified substitute amendment, pending at recess

MITCHELL, D-Maine, motion to close debate (cloture motion) on consideration of the LABOR & HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE modified substitute amendment to S 55, rejected by yea-nay vote: 57-42 (3/5's vote required)

Cloture not having been invoked, S 55 was pulled from Senate consideration.

S 1985 **National Bankruptcy Review Commission Act**

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, pending at recess

HEFLIN, D-Ala., substitute amendment no. 2424, to the above JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, agreed to by voice vote

GRAHAM, D-Fla., modified amendment no. 2425, to the above JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, to clarify the treatment of employee-sponsored pension plans, agreed to by voice vote

DANFORTH, R-Mo., modified amendment no. 2426, to the above JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, to express the sense of the Senate that public officials and candidates for public office should make proposals and engage in discussion on reducing the deficit, and that the candidates for president should agree to a formal discussion that focuses entirely on the federal budget deficit, pending at recess

HEFLIN, D-Ala., unanimous consent request providing for further consideration of the bill, the pending DANFORTH amendment and certain amendments to be proposed, on Wednesday, June 17, 1992, agreed to by unanimous consent

[Continued June 17]

SJRes 310 **Designate August 1, 1992, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day."** passed by unanimous consent

Wednesday, June 17:

S 1985 **National Bankruptcy Review Commission Act** 97-0

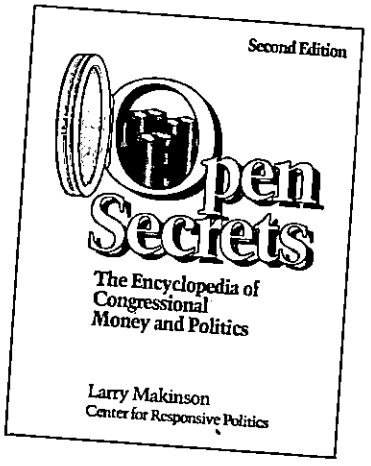
S 2733 **Improve the regulation of government-sponsored enterprises** began consideration

Thursday, June 18:

S 2733 **Improve the regulation of government-sponsored enterprises** continue consideration

In the 1990 elections, PACs and individuals contributed $400 million to congressional campaigns and political parties...

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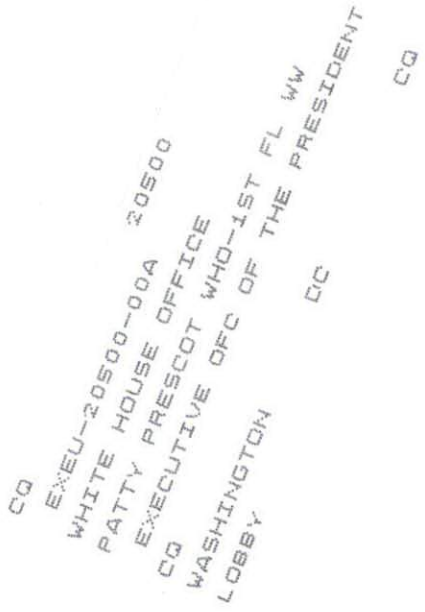
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CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

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Pool Report
Dallas to Andrews

Presidential motorcaDE uneventful. Your pool, however, was in a van that broke down. A friendly Dallas police officer took pity and got us to AFl just in time. We saw no sign of Bush or anyone else once we got inside.

At the event site, you saw Bush work the rope line; the pool was kept far back and could so no more than you did.

Michael Kranish
Boston Globe

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Newark, California)

For Immediate Release June 18, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard H. Solomon, of Maryland, to be Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines. He would succeed Frank G. Wisner.

Since 1989, Dr. Solomon has served as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the Department of State. He also served at the State Department as Director of the Policy Planning Staff, 1986-1989. From 1976-1986, Dr. Solomon served as Head of the Political Science Department at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California. He also served as a Senior Staff Member for Asian Affairs with the National Security Council at the White House, 1971-1976.

Dr. Solomon was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (S.B., 1960; Ph.D., 1966). He was born June 19, 1937 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Solomon is married, has three children and resides in Bethesda, Maryland.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Newark, California)

For Immediate Release June 18, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mary Ann Bertles Stewart, of the District of Columbia, to be the Representative of the United States of America on the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund. She would succeed Peter B. Teeley.

Ms. Stewart has served as a volunteer with many oraganizations involved in youth, human needs, and international affairs. Ms. Stewart has also served as a researcher for Time Magazine and Life Magazine, 1941-1943.

Ms. Stewart was born June 3, 1919. Ms. Stewart currently resides in Washington, D.C.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Newark, California)

For Immediate Release June 18, 1992

The President has selected the following individuals to represent him at the closing ceremonies of the Summer Olympics in Barcelona, Spain:

HEAD OF DELEGATION:

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

DELEGATES:

MARVIN BUSH, of Virginia.
MARGARET BUSH, of Virginia.

WILLARD HEMINWAY, of Connecticut.

MARY LOU RETTON, of Texas.

KRISTI YAMAGUCHI, of California.

GREG ANTHONY, of Nevada.

# # #

POOL REPORT # 2
June 18, 1992

(Newport Beach, California)

Newark Hilton to fund raiser in Orinda uneventful.

Bush attended fundraising dinner at home in Orinda of Clarence Woodard, Chairman of Woodard Industries. Mostly supporters scattered along motorcade route. But several hundred feet from the event about 100 people were kept behind a fence. Several were protesters. One shouted: "What's going on? We care about education." One had sign, "Anyone but Bush." Another had Perot sign.

Event was closed. Woodards have sprawling Spanish style house high up in the hills. Bush stayed there for about an hour.

Motorcade took different route back to Orinda landing zone. Unconfirmed speculation that motorcade was trying to avoid more protesters by taking an alternate route.

Back to Air Force One. Bush continued to keep away from press. But Jack Flanagan, Chairman of Bush-Quayle in California, came back briefly to chat with reporters. He said of Perot: "Clearly he's got some momentum going. All the old rules are out the window."

Speaking of race in California, he said, "It's going to be a narrow margin campaign." Flanagan also said that "At this particular point, none of us had any experience with a three-person race. We just don't know (what to expect)."

Bush arrived safely at 4 Seasons shortly after 10 p.m.

Berke/NYTimes
Friedman/US News

POOL REPORT FOUR

After his closed meeting with GOP leadership, President Bush decided to head to the beach for a swim. At Corona del Mar main beach in Corona del Mar, he climbed out of his limo and made a beeline for the shore. He was instantly mobbed by perhaps 300 of the hundreds of people on the beach.

The president, wearing light blue athletic shorts and a white polo shirt, was enveloped in a pushing throng. He managed to shake lots of hands, pose with a couple babies and was hugged by a little girl with long blonde hair wearing a red swimsuit.

One Hispanic woman said to the president, "President Bush, my son needs a job,''pushing her teen-aged son forward.

There was no ropeline and the situation, already near pandemonium, seemed on the verge of out of control. One of the president's agents said into his sleeve, ""We have to get out of here before somebody gets hurt.''

"I thought we'd get in a little swim, but there's too much commotion out there,'' Bush said as he left. Lots of beach blankets and other paraphernalia were trampled; the president never did make it into the water. The entire stop lasted about 3 minutes.

Next stop was Lincoln Elementary School in Newport Beach. The now-closed school is being renovated into Lincoln Park Athletic Club.

As Bush jogged around the track, he said on the first lap past the pool, "A lot of rest on the beach - very restful."

Next lap, he was asked if he thought anyone had been hurt. "Did we lose any members of the press corps?" he asked. The question was repeated. "I don't think so," he said.

After a 20-minute jog, the president headed back to the car. "How's your trip to California been going?" he was asked. He responded with a thumbs-up sign.

Keen, USA TODAY
Friedman, US NEWS&WORLD REPORT

POOL REPORT # 1

June 18, 1992
(Newark, California)

The President's flight from Andrews was uneventful. Marlin came back and was asked why Mr. Bush was visiting the Evergreen Oil Company, participant in a class suit against the federal government. Evergreen is "a leading recycling company in it's field,'' he said, and the suit only seeks to bring federal environmental standards in line with California standards. Roger Porter, Bob Teeter and Ron Kaufman also came back during the flight.

Upon arrival at Alameda Naval Air Station, Mr. Bush shook hands on the rope line, thanked the crowd for coming and jogged back up onto Air Force One to take a phone call. He emerged after 10-15 minutes. Marlin explained that Senators Simpson and Gramm had called from Washington to say they were trying to get the Russian aid package to the Senate floor this afternoon.

Motorcade from Newark landing zone to Evergreen site was uneventful, though a crowd of 100 - 150 awaited Mr. Bush's arrival at gate, many with signs protesting his environmental record. Among them: "America's Environmental Wimp," "Read his lips: lies, lies, lies," and "Bush: Join the world while it's still here." A bearded man with long brown hair held high a poster proclaiming "HEMP for Ecology."

At Evergreen, the President (donning white hardhat with "President" and an American flag on back) was given a brief tour of the processing plant, escorted by Curt Morgan (chairman) and Mayor David Smith of Newark. At one outdoor station, Mr. Bush was shown how dirty oil begins the recycling process (a worker pumped a stream of thick black oil into a beaker). At a second station, the purified oil--now golden, resembling vegetable oil--flowed from a spigot. He concluded the visit with a half-hour Presidential Forum with Evergreen employees and local guests (open event.) Motorcade from there to Newark Hilton was uneventful.

After brief stop at the Hilton, the President headed out, this time in jogging clothes--gray t-shirt, with ARMY written on it, baby blue shorts--and did 20-minute jog around a school baseball field where the chopper was parked. He was joined by three Newark firefighters--Doug Gray, Chet Melnarik, Bruce Armstrong. After the jog, he posed for pictures with about two dozen police officers--from Hayward and the Alameda County Sheriff's SWAT team.

Dorian Friedman, U.S. News & World Report
Jim Gerstenzang, Los Angeles Times

To: Com Center

From: Laura Parham
White House Press Offi

Re: Please deliver to the President and Admiral Howe ASAP.

UNCLASSIFIED

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/18

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 17, 1992

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BUSH AND
RUSSIAN PRESIDENT BORIS YELTSIN
IN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

The Russian Embassy
Washington, D.C.

8:05 P.M. EDT

PRESIDENT YELTSIN: Can I have your attention please, ladies and gentlemen? I am putting aside the standard prepared statement that I had in mind and I rewrote this; and the old one is in the residence.

Mr. President, Mrs. Barbara Bush, ladies and gentlemen. Our visit is drawing to a close. I want to be very candid with you, and I will tell you that we were not after any sensational news scoop. And I think that we have lived up to those expectations.

We are at the end of the road for this visit. We have come to understand each other much better than we understood each other before. The documents that we signed today mark a new step toward a better future for all of us to live in.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to pay particular tribute to our guest here, to the President of the United States, Mr. George Bush. I must say that the four years of his tenure have seen tremendous change in the foreign policy of our two countries. And President George Bush takes particular, personal credit for this.

These were not easy years for the American people and for the American president. However, today, as I said, President Bush takes particular credit for the tremendous changes that have taken place in the foreign policy of the United States toward Russia and toward other countries, former republics of the Soviet Union.

And I must tell you that President Bush was the first among the leaders of the world to understand the true scope and meaning of the victory of the Russian people. On August 19, 1991, President Bush was the first among all the chief executives of the countries of the world to call me in the White House in Moscow and to express his support and say that President of the United States and of the American people stood behind Russia. Whereupon he called other presidents, and they called me. Among those presidents their were some who called me only in the afternoon on August the 20th when the situation was absolutely clear for all.

At that time, President Bush displayed leadership, foresight and wisdom that were so needed by Russia and the future of Russian democracy. And today I want to say words of salute to President Bush and Mrs. Barbara Bush in the Russian Embassy in Washington. (Applause.) I want also to say words of welcome to the beautiful and enchanting lady present among us here today, Mrs. Barbara Bush -- a lady who is always behind her husband, who stands behind him and lends him the necessary support. (Applause.)

I also want to pay tribute and to say thank you to all the Americans who accepted our invitation and who came to this Russian home on the soil of America. (Applause.)

Everyone present here in this room today has made his or her personal and very valuable contribution to our common victory over the past two days. I have no doubt about the fact that this will be a history-making occasion.

We have signed dozens of important papers, but these papers are only a small crack in the wall that used to separate the two nations. This wall has not been brought down yet. It the implementation of the treaties and agreements that we signed, including the charter for friendship and cooperation, that will help clear away the remaining barriers between the two countries.

And it is only then that we will be able to compare the level attained by the two countries in their mutual relations, not as function of the number of warheads that we have destroyed, but as function of the number of American and Russian families that have thereby been brought closer together and have become good friends.

I raise my glass to my good and trusted friend, the President of the United States of America, Mr. George Bush, the President of a great power -- and his faithful companion, Mrs. Barbara Bush, to the well-being and success of our two nations to the partnership and cooperation between Russia and America.

(A toast are offered.) (Applause.)

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mr. President, thank you for those very kind words. After what you did on Capitol Hill today, after that sensational speech -- it brought the members of Congress to their feet over and over again -- there is absolutely no point in my giving a speech tonight. (Laughter.)

What we Americans saw was a true democrat who understood the heartbeat of the American people. And it came through over and over again -- your sensitivity on the prisoners, for example, and many other ways.

I had a note from a very senior person in the communications business -- I will give him or her plenty of cover by that definition. And that note said that in all the time that that person had been in Washington -- and it's many, many years -- there has never been a greater day for mankind than yesterday.

Some of it was clearly the historic agreement on arms control, arms reduction. Some of it was perhaps the agreements that we were to sign today. But I think much more of it was because that person saw a true democrat, a person committed to democracy and freedom leading the great country of Russia. And we could identify with that, as I say, and we salute you, sir. We know the problems at home are extraordinarily difficult, but I think you leave with all of us feeling that you're going to make it. Somehow, you and this wonderful group of young leaders you've brought with you here to Washington, are going to make it.

And let me simply say in conclusion, we want to be at your side. We want to be at your side as you complete the democratic experiment and as you move your great country forward. And so may I propose a toast to President Boris Yeltsin and to his wonderful wife, to his team that taught us all a great deal about what commitment means, and to the friendship between Russia and the United States of America that has never, ever been stronger. And may God bless your country, and may God bless the United States of America, too.

(A toast are offered.) (Applause.)

END 8:20 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Newark, California)

For Immediate Release June 18, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN FORUM WITH EVERGREEN OIL EMPLOYEES

Evergreen Environmental Services Oil Refinery
Newark, California

MR. MORGAN: It's my pleasure, Mr. President, to introduce to you some of our friends, our neighbors. Evergreen Oil is only possible because we have had some shareholders that have had a lot of foresight. The city of Newark has been very cooperative, a partnership. But most of all, our employees are the ones that have made this possible.

So, now that I've got the mike, and I'm not going to have this chance again, I want to ask the first question Is that all right?

THE PRESIDENT: That's the way it is, give a guy a little power. (Laughter and applause.)

Q I know there's been a lot of questions about the environment, but one of the things of our environment has been in the press a lot lately. And I think as a father and businessman and this sort of thing, I'd like to know how your historic treaty with President Yeltsin and the arms reductions is going to affect people like me and the rest of us here?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me just say that this morning we said good-bye to President Yeltsin a new kind of Russian leader... Democratically-elected, he c me to the United States with the vote of the people behind him And what we worked out in the arms control deal is literally historic. There will be no question that what happened as we move to eliminate now, have agreement to eliminate the most destabilizing missiles in their case the big SS-18s, multiwarhead missiles, that for years have plagued everybody, that move is destined to make life better for our kids.

Curt and I were talking -- he's got a big family and so do we -- but for years the children in this country have been going to bed with the fear of nuclear weapons. And what happened in the last two days is really historic. And it has an effect not only on the psychology of all of this, but also it has an enormous effect on the jobs for the future. Because what we're doing now as we move down any military threat is to move forward with business exchanges and the export potential in that country is enormous, which would mean jobs for the United States at home.

So it was historic. It's a joy doing business with this man. And I wish all of you could have seen the way in which he was received by the -- maybe you did see it on the tube -- by the United States Congress.

And the other point I'd make to those who are in service here, for years we've been dealing with the Soviets in the spirit of mistrust for plenty of reason. Anytime you're up against a totalitarian regime, you better keep your eyes open. And now we're moving away from that on his offer to go in with the KGB file -- go the extra mile to see if any information can be shed on Americans that are missing. This is very good. And we have a wide array of areas in which we're cooperating, including that one.

So it was a historic day and I think it means a lot for generations to come. It doesn't mean that we don't need a strong defense. Who knows where the next trouble spot will be? And we've got to be prepared. And we can't lay down our arms in hopes that everybody around the world is going to do that.

But this was a big meeting, and I think the historic agreement is going to mean an awful lot for the tranquilty of our children, and that's very important to me, and I know it is to Curt and everybody else here.

Now, who wants to shoot away -- in a figurative sense here? (Laughter.)

Q Mr. President, I'd like to ask you -- I'm sure you'll agree with me that the future of our country lies in educating our children. And four years ago you promised that you would be the Education President. Since then, I've seen tuitions go out of the roof, I've seen classes be so limited our state colleges, the students can't complete their degrees. I've seen our elementary schools get slashed to where there's not even a remedial reading instructor at our local elementary schools any longer. I'd like to know, if you're reelected in November, can you hold true to your promise to be the Education President? And how are you going to do that?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me tell you -- the first place, a good question. Secondly, everything we do is affected by education. For the first time since I've become President, for the first time in history we have six education goals.

Now, you might say, well, what does that accomplish? It accomplishes -- it means that we've gotten all of the governors of the states together and they have agreed on the goals -- the goals that we must strive for: better peformance, kids should start school ready to learn -- that means much more emphasis on Head Start, which we've done. Nobody is too old to learn. That means more emphasis on adult education, which we've done. It means proficiency in math and science. It means voluntary testing. So we've got these goals.

Secondly, we have the most revolutionary program in education called America 2000. I regret to report to you that America 2000's ingredients have been blocked in a hostile United States Congress that is thinking old thoughts. The problems you bring up require new thinking. And I would urge you to take a look at the America 2000, and the way to achieve, not for my sake, but for everybody's sake, better education is to pass our program America 2000. It has things like school choice.

You see, when I got out of the service and was on the G.I. Bill, why, you could choose where you want to go to school. Pell Grants -- you can choose where you want to go to school. But in elementary and secondary education, the parents have no choice. And I believe the time has come for the parents to have choice in education. So we're stressing that.

The fundamentals -- we've gotten too far away from them in many of our schools. We are stressing that.

So, first place, I think we are -- our schools are under constraints because of the economy. This, as you know, is the responsibility of the local government. I do not want the federal government to dictate curriculum to the cities. It's much better that Newark decides on its own and not have some bureaucrat in Washington setting the agenda. But we are spending more money by far on education. Head Start funding, which is to meet one of our national goals, is way up; Pell Grant funding is up. And so the federal government, in spite of these enormous deficits that are ripping off everybody, is putting more money into education.

But the answer isn't more money, it is America 2000, our education program. And we need the help in the United States Congress to get it passed.

Thank you. (Applause.)

Q My question is, I saw you on CNN the other night, and the last question posed to you was, are you willing to open up an "Ask George Bush" line and meet with people, like Bill Clinton and Ross Perot had? I think that this is probably very good for your PR. But why don't you do this more?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I've been doing it, ever since I've been in politics. We had a thing called "Ask George Bush" when these other guys hadn't even started on this kind of an event. So -- and we do do some of it. But I don't believe that the White House should have a -- we have a comments line, but I just have a certain respect for the office and I don't want to turn it into a call-in show place. I, mean I just think that I owe the people a certain respect for the office of the presidency.

But this isn't the first time that we've done this. As a matter of fact, we did it not so long ago in an event not too far away in the valley, right here in California. And I've been doing it -- I did it up in the primaries up in New Hampshire. And I've been doing it ever since I've been running for office.

It's a good thing to do and you do learn. I learn from the questions and learn the anxieties of people. So we're going to keep on doing it. But I'm glad you think that it makes some sense. I'll be honest with you, though. I think in a campaign year you've got to draw the line somewhere. And I am not going to be out there, kind of being a teenybopper at 68, I just can't do it. (Laughter.)

Yes.

Q Mr. President, in light of your goals for education, the environment, the rebuilding of the infrastructure and the social problems, how are we going to make those goals come to pass in light of our financial situation, the deficit and such?

THE PRESIDENT: We're not going to if we don't get this economy back. The national economy is recovering. Anemic growth grew at 2.-some percent here in the first quarter; it will be, I think, a little bit stronger in the second quarter. So the national economy is recovering. Incidentally, 60 percent of the people in the poll I saw that same night I did that show think it's getting worse. And in some areas like California it has been horrible. But we've got to get the economy recovering.

The other day we had a chance to discipline the Executive Branch and we had a chance to discipline the Congress by passing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. I was for it, we got well over a majority of the vote, but we did not get two-thirds because it was blocked by the entrenched liberal leadership in the United States Congress. Eighty percent of the American people want it. It would help. It wouldn't automatically do it, but it would force the tough decisions on the elected members of the government.

And so that's one thing. I also would like to have what 43 governors have -- the line-item veto -- and see if the President couldn't do a better job of cutting the spending than the United States Congress has done. (Applause.) But more important than just presiding over what we've got is to get this economy to grow. And we have a growth program up there that would spur investment in small business. Included in it, also, is an incentive that would spur investment in homebuying. It is

a $5,000 credit for the first-time homebuyer. And I believe that would not only offer the American Dream to some young family, but would stimulate jobs in our economy.

I believe that a capital gains tax reduction would stimulate risk-taking and stimulate investment. I believe that changing the IRAs in a way that would increase risk-taking would be very good. And so we have a six -- you know, everybody's got an eight-point or a 10-point program -- we've got a six-point program to stimulate this economy and it's been languishing in the Congress. In fact, to try to get it passed I ended up having to veto a tax bill because I just could not accept that -- the fact that people are taxed too little in this country.

And so we're going to keep pushing for economic growth, and as President the only weapon I've got now is to use that veto to keep bad things from happening. But I'm a little more optimistic; because I think, one, things are beginning to move on the economy, and secondly, I think people want to see -- I think people want to see some of these incentives passed to stimulate economic growth. It is essential for California, I think, because we're suffering here with defense going down. In a way, that's good; in a way, that's not so good. Jobs way, it's tough. World peace, it's good. But we need to move with incentives in this economy, and I'm going to keep on fighting for them.

Q Mr. President, I'd like to know how you're going to balance our immediate economic needs for growth with those of the long-term environmental needs. We didn't look real well in Rio, and I'm wondering how you want to balance those two things.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll tell you what -- we may have a difference about Rio. I don't think leadership is going along with everybody else. We have the best environmental record in the whole world. Our technology is fantastic. What you're doing right here for conservation -- (applause) -- what you're doing right here is an example of this.

So we've got a good record on the environment. We're the leaders in CFCs. We're the leaders in forestry. We're the leaders in ocean technology. We have the best programs for our parks and adding to wildernesses -- which, incidentally, a lot of that's happened since I've been President.

But what we've got to do is find a balance so we don't throw a lot of Americans out of work by going to the extreme. And I could not sign that biodiversity treaty because, in my view, it would take technological innovation like this and hand it over to others and dry up our technology and dry up the labs. And I stood up there against the whole world and said, look, we want to share our technology, we want to continue to lead on the environment, but I simply also, as President, must consider the working man and woman, the families of this countries.

So we're trying to find the balance. We did come out of there in a lot of ways with what they call Agenda 21 and with the Climate Control Agreement. All pretty good agreements. But I was singled out by many of the special interest groups as saying, hey, our President should have signed this. I didn't come in here to follow, to jump on the bandwagon. We're the United States, and we're going to continue to lead in environmental policy. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, I agree that we are leaders in the environment. But if reelected, what incentives would you devise to aid our country in reducing our overconsumption of the energy resources?

THE PRESIDENT: We've got an energy bill before the Congress right now that does that -- encourages alternative use of fuels. We have sound environmental practice on offshore. We've got -- in this bill, I mean, all -- from lighting -- kinds of new light bulbs that really save an enormous amount of energy to alternative uses of fuel. We've got a good program. It's hung up in the United States Congress right now. But I would press forward on that energy bill and try to move forward.

Let me say this as a word of caution, though. We are more and more dependent on foreign oil. And it was about a year and a half ago when the Persian Gulf situation got fired up, that it was predicted oil would go to $80 a barrel overseas. And I don't know if you saw what Saddam Hussein said the other day. He said, the biggest mistake he made is when he first moved into Kuwait that he didn't move into Saudi Arabia. And you want to project something that would just shoot these gasoline prices right off the scoreboard, try that one on.

So what we've got to do, it seems to me, is to try to become less dependent on foreign oil for security reasons, and that means alternate sources. I may get into a big fight here, but I believe that the safe -- nuclear power can be used safely and it's clean-burning -- I believe clean. And I believe that we ought to facilitate that rather than turn our back on that.

But it does concern me that we're becoming more dependent on foreign oil and, yet, I think the answer is conservation and alternative sources. And that's in our energy bill.

Q Mr. President -- and I assume that you are -- what do you think about the oil that we've got to send out for incineration?

THE PRESIDENT: What you've got to send out for incineration? Help me, I'm not a technologist, but what I see here I like in terms -- refining it.

Q Well, the oil that fails our test that we do on the field, we send that out for incineration to Kansas, to a facility -- the RICRA facility that burns it off.

THE PRESIDENT: I'm sorry, I hate to say this. Yes, I'm President, but I don't know enough about the technology to know whether that's good or bad. (Laughter.) But I assume this company, committed to environmental sanity, is not doing something that would -- help me, though. Are you worried about it or you think we need to do more of it, or what is it?

Q Well, I think it should be recycled.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q And right now, some of the oil that fails -- well, all the oil that fails the test is being burned off --

THE PRESIDENT: I see.

Q -- in the RICRA facility where they're licensed to do so.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me check it. I'll just have to say I don't know. I think that's all right for a President, as long as you don't do it all the time. (Laughter and applause.)

Q Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Shoot.

Q With the recent close of the many bases, military bases, do you have a plan for employment of our servicemen?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the answer is to get the economy moving so that the men and women coming out of the service get jobs in the private sector. And I've addressed myself here to the things I think would help on that. The Defense Department is spending -- it's either $6 billion or $7 billion in transformation as we move from defense to help people coming out of the military and also to help transfer some of our technology.

Our labs, for example, that have been devoted to some of this highest tech -- and we spend $90 billion a year on everything in the government on research -- those that are now being -- they're loosening up that technology to go into the private sector. That will mean jobs. We've extended the G.I. Bill for veterans, for people coming out so that they can then use those benefits for their own education; and, as I say, at $6 billion or $7 billion out of the Defense Department for this transformation. So that's what we're doing about it.

Q Hi, Mr. President. I noticed earlier you have -- you pretty much seem family oriented as far as the economy goes. But do you have any type of plan for the homeless? It seems like there's a growing number.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it does. And the plan for the homeless is to fully fund what's known as the McKinney Act, which we've done. The federal government has partial responsibility for that. But the responsibility the federal government has is to assist the states and municipalities as much as we can. I think we're spending more money as a result of that act on the homeless than we've had before. But it's a tough problem. And I don't believe the answer is in -- lies just at the federal level.

I'll be honest with you: I continue to worry about -- about a third of the homeless who have mental problems. And we changed the laws somewhere back in the last couple of decades that permitted -- which permitted these people to be free of care and attention. And that has exacerbated this problem. I'm not sure that it needs the federal action on this, but it is an area of which I'm very much concerned. And without shifting responsibility.

I know when Barbara took Mrs. Yeltsin the other day to a soup kitchen there, it was to demonstrate that the government can't do it all. The, what we call Points of Light, the volunteers that are helping all over the country, got to pitch in and do more. Federal level, the answer is fully funding of the McKinney bill which we are trying to do and which we propose.

Q Mr. President, I am a social worker and I have been working with the Head Start program. I'm currently working in a skilled nursing facility. And I am very concerned about a lot of the senior citizens in our country. They live on fixed incomes, many of them have inadequate economy, inadequate health care. What are your plans for the future?

THE PRESIDENT: We've got a good health care program. Let me tell you how I feel about health care. I've noted that when people need specialized care, need quality care, they come to the United States. We have the best quality health care in the world. What we don't have is access for those that are in the poorer end of the economic scale. And the proposal that we have up there guarantees access through pooling of insurance -- guarantees access to every person.

It involves giving vouchers to these people that have no insurance. Those vouchers could only be used to get

insurance. The insurance would be transferrable, so when you left a company you couldn't be cut off and then not get it in the next place.

This is a very comprehensive bill. It includes in it, incidentally, trying to do something about malpractice reform. One of the reasons costs are so high is that all these doctors get sued -- frivolously, a lot of the time -- and we're suing each other too much and caring for each other too little. So we're trying to get that under control. (Applause.)

But take a look. And I will say this -- it is the only comprehensive health care reform proposal before the Congress right now. At first, they started off saying, well, let's try the Canada plan. Let's try the pay or play plan that failed so miserably in Massachusetts that all the small companies started moving across the border to some other state. And they're moving back now to our plan, which is expanded insurance coverage to guarantee against what you're talking about.

I still don't have an easy answer for you on how we get these health care costs under control. And we're never going to do what this gentleman is talking about -- get this fiscal sanity going until we control the mandatory programs that a president has not control over now. And I'm talking about the increases in health care and those kinds of programs that are just going right off the roof.

But I'd take a look at our program on health care reform in terms of making insurance available to all. It's expensive. I think it's long overdue, though.

Q Mr. President, I represent 1400 small businesspeople here in the State of California that perform the Small Check program. We have the most proficient Small Check program in the United States, in fact in the world. But, yet, Mr. Reilly and EPA is stressing a centralized program. I know that you have supported a decentralized program, as it means jobs and income for small businesspeople. How will you help us in this situation if you're reelected?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what we're trying to do on a broad sense is to get federal regulation under control. And when you do that, you run into the special interests. But we have gotten to be too regulatory. (Applause.)

I headed a task force for President Reagan on deregulation and we made some inroads. We have now frozen new regulations at the federal level unless it can be shown that they're absolutely essential for somebody's health or something of that nature. So I think in a broad sense, the answer is, you've got to ask a person: Do you favor more regulation? Do you favor more control? Or, do you think that less regulation would mean more jobs? And I am in the second camp. I believe less regulation means more jobs.

I have an obligation at the federal level to protect worker safety, for example. But we can overdo it. We can pass frivolous regulations. I have an obligation to guarantee health as best one can, I believe. But we can overdo it by frivolous regulation. And sometimes, in the environmental area, we get too regulatory. And I've had to rule very recently on a case that came down in the favor of less regulation.

I'll tell you when it gets to you as President. It's when you really have to sort out regulation and then the welfare of a family. I know there's a lot of spotted owl jokes around, but you go up to the Northwest, there are not many spotted owl jokes, because the question is: Do you protect this feathery little guy and go the extra mile if that means throwing 30,000 families out of work?

And I had to make a comedown the other day on a decision saying, no, we've go to protect the environment, we've got to do better by the old growth forests, we've got to help preserve these species. But if you're asking me to choose between throwing 30,000 or 15,000 families out of work or the owl, I'm going to have to give an awful lot of emphasis to the families. (Applause.)

And when we get this economy growing and things moving, then maybe you lean a little more towards protection. But I find in this job you're always balancing these interests. It isn't always black or white. And there was a decision I cite because it's a tough one. Some of the people out here with their signs I'm sure would be 100 percent on the other side. At least I have it in my conscience here and down in Rio: Hey, American family matters. And a lot of them are hurting, and as President I am not going to go down here, sign something away and then have on my conscience that a family doesn't have a job. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, we've proved here that, using high technology, you could produce a product of the highest grade, emission-free. It seems like the big boys that have the money, like refineries and all that stuff, they tie things up with their money and their power in politics, if you will.

Because we've proved here that you can produce a product by spending the money with no emissions, at what point in our history of mankind are we going to allow the big boys to continue to pollute just because they have the money and the power, if you will, to hold off when we've proved that it can be done now?

THE PRESIDENT: My being here, I hope, identifies with your technology, identifies with the conservation ethic that I understand is prevalent here. You'd have to give me a specific to know where I would come on down on adjusting some differences between these interests. Again, I'm not a specialist; you could tell from my answer over here to this question on your industry.

But I do think that when you have this technology and when you have this commitment to the environment, what the government should do is to be sure we're not standing in the way of your competing or of your being able to sell your service or sell your product. And that gets back to this man's question on regulation, gets back to his on economic growth. So, I don't know again the issue of what major company is trying to cut down on what you're doing, but I want to be identified with those who are innovating and those who are conservation-oriented and those who are doing their part to clean up our environment and make us more efficient. And that's what I think you're doing. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, thank you. I'm also one of the people in that smog check program in California. And for some reason or other the EPA seems to think that they've been mandated by the Clean Air Act to inject a monopoly into the smog check system and force people to go to a centralized monopoly smog check deal. You commented on bureaucracy and the little guy and there are a lot of us out there that feel like we've been doing a hell of a job trying to clean up the air and now the EPA seems to think that their job is to put us out of business, and we don't understand.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't want any government agency to even have the reputation for trying to put people out of business; what we're trying to do is put them in business. Now, the Clean Air Act was historic environmental legislation. And, yes, it's caused some burdens in some areas, but I still believe that it was proper.

I believe our use of market incentives to try to meet these pollution standards is very, very important. But,

again, in this case, please understand that if there's some regional office or some area that is trying to act like they have the whole say and the local entrepreneurs or local agencies don't have any say, that is not what I want.

And so in this case if there's some specifics I would be happy to take a look at it. Because I don't believe any bureau in Washington or department in Washington has a monopoly on how we do things.

The lady's question on education comes back to me, because for years we've had every mandate coming out of some subcommittee back there inflicted on local school boards. You want federal money -- it's your money -- you want federal money, you've got to comply with a bunch of standards out of Washington. And our whole approach to education is different; our whole approach to deregulation is different.

So, it would distress me if there was local initiative on cleaning up smog, for example, as being overridden by needless -- needless regulation. Now, if they'll argue, well, you're not doing enough, then we'd have to take a look at it and see that that's adjudicated.

Q I brought a letter to the President. Maybe you can read it on the --

THE PRESIDENT: I'll read it. If I run out of light reading, I'll take a look at it. (Laughter.) No, I'd be glad to, sir. You trying to get me out of here? (Laughter.) This is fun.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. How would you explain the current situation of so many people that voted for you four years ago are willing to vote for somebody like Ross Perot? Again, you've spent your whole life in the public service and he hasn't, why --

THE PRESIDENT: Let me tell you this -- thank, God -- I have not spent my whole life -- I computed it the other day. Fifty percent since I got out of college in business, starting a business, running a small business and doing stuff in business and 50 percent in government. I wear the business as a badge of honor because I think it gives me some feel for what it means to run something.

But, look, I understand the discontent that's out there. This economy has been in the dregs. But I will end with this statement: I believe that when the whole record is looked at, the economy is coming back, and when people take a look at things like world peace, whether it's a good thing that their kids go to sleep at night without the fear of nuclear weapons; when they take a look at what we're talking about here and have done in terms of education goals, it will be fine. But right now I think a lot of the problems that face me politically are saying, hey, everybody in ought to be out, and everybody out ought to be in.

But that's not the way it works. I mean, I will take the case to the American people that these ideas and many more that we haven't talked about are blocked by the Congress. And I'll say this to the American people: You've got to work with Congress one way or another. We've tried it with Democrats controlling both Houses of the Congress and that didn't work. When Jimmy Carter went out, inflation was right through the roof, interest rates were high and the misery index, they called it, was terrible.

What we haven't tried is where the Republicans have both control. And the reason I say it ought to be tried is, I think what's on people's minds today, one of them, is safety in their neighborhoods, crime. I hear people coming out here on

these little bites on television, saying, well, hey we need a tough crime bill -- the same people that vote against the tough crime bill that we want to get passed back in Washington.

Right today, the American people want to back the law enforcement community and want strong anticrime, antinarcotic legislation. We have been trying to get it through the liberal leadership in the Congress for three years. And I'm going to take that case to the American people. But right now I don't think it's in focus. I think what's in focus is kind of a discontent. But I believe it'll change and I believe that our record will be -- which it does include Clean Air Act, it does include child care legislation that gives the parents, rather than the federal government, the choice of where you have your children get cared for. (Applause.) It does include trying to get ahold of this federal deficit.

So I think what happens is we go through this period now and then it gets in focus. I would remind some that four years ago to this very day I was 18 points behind the opponent. Got it on focus by November, and I'll be trying hard to do that. But when it comes to who is doing something on this big painting -- world peace, changes -- right now you have a lot of revisionists on the Desert Storm. It was a proud moment. And the reason it was a proud moment is, our country took the lead in an historic coalition and stood up against aggression. And now you've got a lot of people trying to tell us it was wrong. And it was right. (Applause.) So that one's not in focus, either.

So I think the record -- I'm not satisfied that we've gotten enough done. But I'm going to say I want to be President for four years and here's why: I want to finish what we started on education. I want to do what I've said we're going to do here on health care -- get that program through -- and I want to pass our anticrime, antinarcotics, pro-law-and-order crime package. And that alone is enough reason to ask the people for their support for four years.

But right now, there's a hurricane blowing out there. And all I can do is try to run this country as best I can and then take this case forcefully.

I've been here for, what, 30 minutes sitting on this stool and you haven't heard one negative comment against either of the two people that want my job. And you're not going to hear one until maybe the middle of August. (Laughter.) But then you are. Because I know how to fight, and I'm not going to be their spear catcher for the rest of this year; I can tell you that. (Applause.)

I think Don's trying to get you guys back to work here.

Well, thank you very much for the opportunity, and very good questions. You make Phil Donahue look like a piker out there. (Applause.)

END 2:09 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Newark, California)

For Immediate Release June 18, 1992

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

As outlined in his FY 1993 budget, the President authorized the creation of the nation's largest marine sanctuary off Monterey, California and approved a strict management regime including a permanent ban on oil and gas development for the area, which includes a wide variety of pristine habitats.

The 5,312 square mile area proposed by the President was the largest option studied, with modifications only to exclude one minor area of lower resource value, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary would be the nation's largest, bigger than the state of Connecticut and larger than any of the National Parks in the lower 48 states, including Yosemite and Yellowstone. It contains the largest underwater canyon in North America and is home to an expanding population of sea otters and a wide variety of whales, porpoises, seals, fish, and sea birds, including many endangered and threatened species.

The sanctuary will be overseen by the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The Notice of Availability for the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Final Environmental Impact Statement/Management Plan will appear in the Federal Register Friday, June 19, 1992. There is a 30-day public comment period, which closes July 20, 1992. After review of public comments received on the impact statement, the notice of designation and the final regulations will be published in the Federal Register.

The President requested $7.289 million for the national marine sanctuaries program in his fiscal year 1993 budget, an increase of nearly 50 percent from the FY 1992 appropriated level of $5 million for the ten sanctuaries in existence. $510,600 was specifically identified in the budget increase for Monterey Bay Sanctuary's first year of operation.

The Sanctuary is also home to the nation's most expansive kelp forests, which provide food and shelter for the thousands of marine species which dwell there. The bay is the closest-to-shore deep ocean environment anywhere in the continental United States; straddles two major ecological regions -- subtropical and temperate -- and provides a unique area for extensive ocean research and education.

The Monterey Sanctuary will be the 11th in a network that spans from American Samoa to the Florida Keys and includes pristine coral reefs, the Civil War ironclad U.S.S. Monitor, the Channel Islands, and the Gulf of the Farallones, also off the coast of California. With the addition of Monterey Bay, President Bush will have designated three new sanctuaries, more than tripling the area protected under this program.

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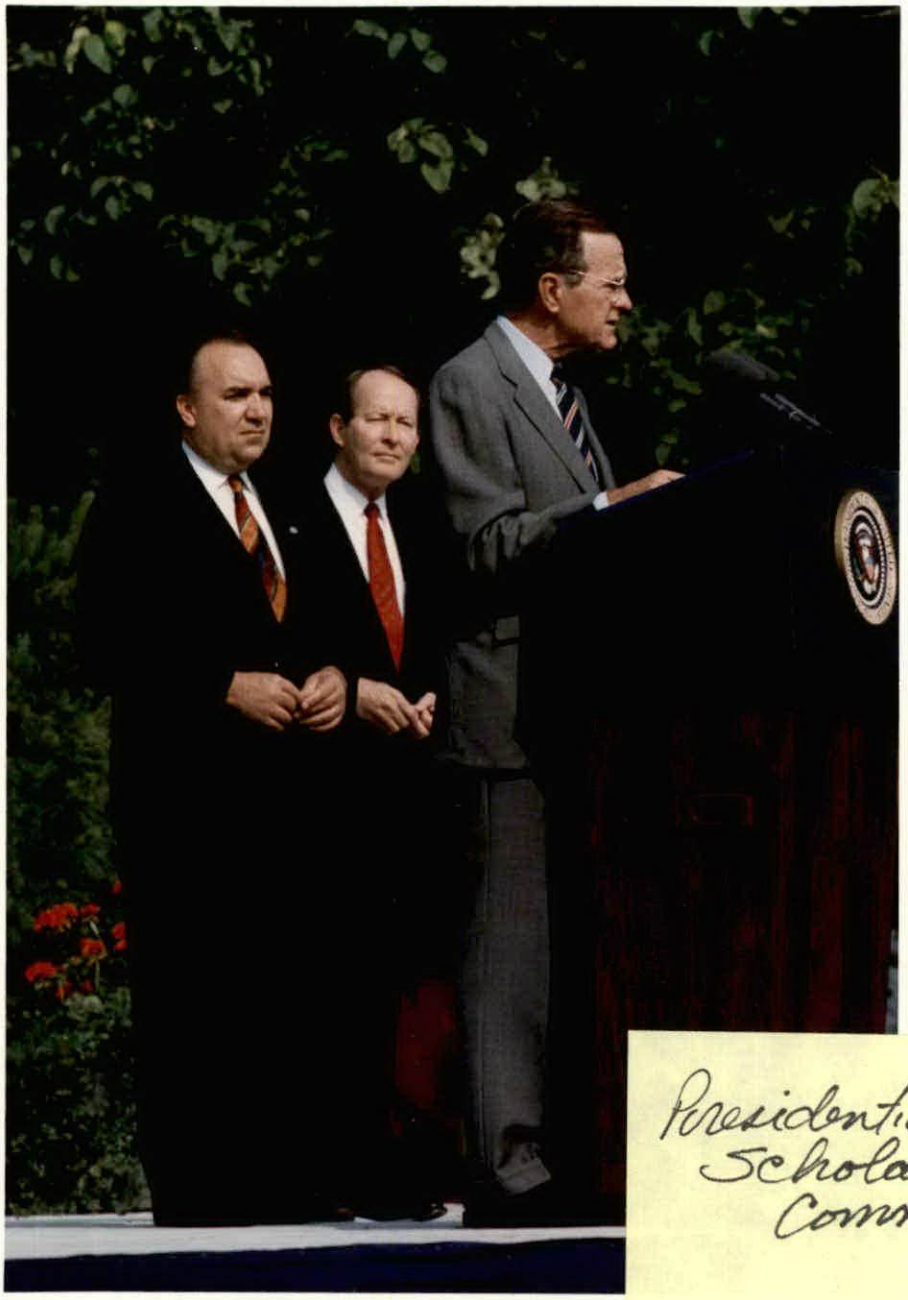


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USA TODAY
THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

TV politicking: Novel approach is now the norm

By Leslie Phillips
USA TODAY

Voters are getting a chance to talk with the candidates.

And talk. And talk. And talk.

What was once was a novel trend — candidates bypassing political reporters to talk directly with voters via TV shows — quickly has become routine.

It's also a powerful symbol of involvement for voters who feel left out of politics or ignored by politicians.

Bill Clinton, in his sixth nationally televised question-and-answer session in less than two weeks, appears tonight on CNN's *Larry King Live*.

"The attitude of most voters is that the press gets in the way of their understanding of the candidates and who these people are," says John Ellis, a former NBC political producer.

"So these other venues have popped up. They're programs where the concerns of ordinary folk are heard, rather than concerns of Washington reporters."

While Perot popularized the political talk-show circuit, Clinton appeared on televised town-hall meetings in February in New Hampshire.

And in the past 12 days, TV — even MTV — has been Clinton's show.

He answered questions about health care, education and the economy from viewers on NBC's *Today* and from guests on CBS *This Morning*. He played the saxophone and rapped about the Los Angeles riots with Arsenio Hall and told 18- to 24-year-olds on MTV, the music video channel, "where I'm coming from."



C-SPAN

> "People feel they can talk back to the TV set. Audiences feel much better about the experience. ... It's an interaction with an elected official."
>
> — C-SPAN's Brian Lamb

President Bush worries he might sully the office of the presidency by following suit, but that may not last long. His 1980 and 1988 campaigns included "Ask George Bush" forums. And he participated in a radio call-in from New Hampshire before its primary.

"People feel they can talk back to the TV set," says C-SPAN founder Brian Lamb, who pioneered political call-in shows 12 years ago. "Audiences feel much better about the experience. ... It's an interaction with an elected official."

Candidates like these forums, as Clinton said on MTV, because "it's not some put-up deal, and you're really being accountable," and voters don't ask dreaded horse-race questions.

Candidates on TV

President Bush
- ▶ June 26, ABC, 10 p.m. EDT, *20/20* interview

Bill Clinton
- ▶ Today, CNN, 9 p.m. EDT *Larry King Live*
- ▶ Friday, NBC, 7 p.m. EDT, paid ad, Q&A
- ▶ June 23, ABC, 7 a.m. EDT, *Good Morning America*

Ross Perot
- ▶ Nothing scheduled

But some journalists note voters and talk-show hosts tend to ask less probing questions than reporters.

"There's an opportunity for softball questioning and great semantic pirouetting," says Bernard Kalb, a former reporter for CBS, NBC and *The New York Times*.

"People covering the White House on a day-to-day basis are familiar with every comma in a speech or legislation," Kalb says. "Talk-show people are rediscovering the world."

But Tuesday night, MTV reporter Tabitha Soren, 24, pressed Clinton, who says he supports gay rights, on why homosexual sex is illegal in Arkansas. (Response: "To the best of my knowledge, that bill has never been enforced, and I doubt seriously whether it's constitutional.")

No candidate is appearing solely on talk shows. But all are appearing on different formats to complement hard-news interviews and evening news sound bites.

And as Republican consultant Greg Stevens notes: "The American public is just as fed up with Dan Rather as they are with George Bush."

▶ Campaign index, 4A; editorial, 12A

USA TODAY

THE USA'S NATIONWIDE NEWSPAPER TODAY

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

POW hunters bound for Russia

Yeltsin charms Congress

By Marilyn Greene
USA TODAY

Boris Yeltsin wooed Congress Wednesday with an impassioned plea for a partnership — and $24 billion in aid — by promising, "Tomorrow will be a day of peace."

The Russian president, received at a joint session with a standing ovation and cheers of "Boris! Boris!," drew a heavy line between his own administration and the past.

"Russia is new, different," after a "70-year-long nightmare. . . . It is the fundamental principle of the new Russia to be generous and to share experience, moral values and emotional warmth rather than to impose and coerce."

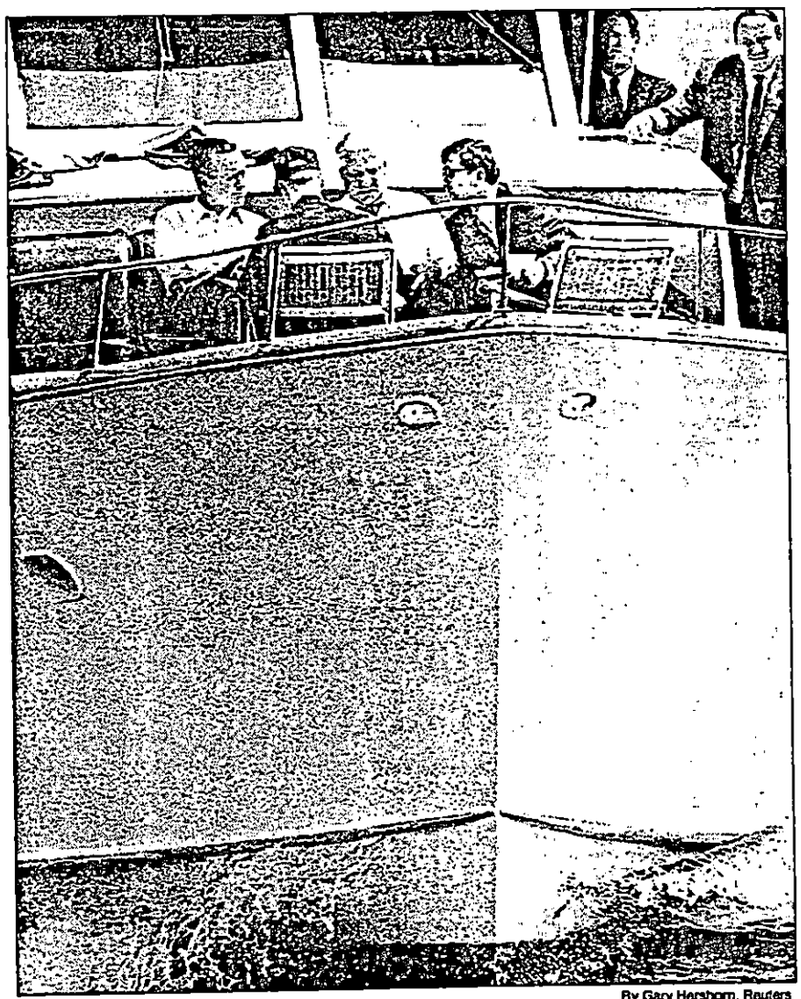
Yeltsin made several departures from his prepared text, aiming his most dramatic spontaneous remarks at lawmakers who are angry over disclosures that nearly 3,000 American prisoners of war may have been held by the Soviets over the past 50 years.

"I promise that every document, every archive will be inspected to clarify the fate of every American gone missing," Yeltsin said.

He urged lawmakers not to hold up aid while waiting for resolution of the issue. Congress has pushed the aid package behind domestic issues.

Later, Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., backed away from threats to withhold support because of missing Americans.

But Rep. Rod Chandler, R-Wash., said: "You represent a country that held our men for 50 years and you expect us to be more understanding? I don't think we'll be satisfied until we know a lot more."



By Gary Hershorn, Reuters

BUSINESS BREAK: President Bush, national security adviser Brent Scowcroft, Russian leader Boris Yeltsin and an interpreter enjoy a pleasure cruise Wednesday on the Chesapeake Bay.

Yeltsin was interrupted repeatedly by applause and standing ovations — 9½ minutes' worth. Modestly holding up his hand, he said, "Please don't hold the applause against the time I get to speak."

Yeltsin needs to take home more than arms agreements to a country immobilized by economic disaster. He pitched the importance of U.S. aid not as charity, but as investment for an ailing American economy. "It is not at all a wasteful endeavor," he said, noting investment in Russia "will promote a more efficient solution of your problems as well as ours. It will create new jobs in Russia and the U.S."

Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., said she liked Yeltsin's words, "but the practical side, many members of Congress are concerned about Russian troops still in the Baltics."

'Last bilateral agreement' brings praise, problems

By Juan J. Walte
USA TODAY

When President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin Wednesday signed the most far-reaching arms-control accord of the nuclear age, they touched off a wave of praise and questions.

House Armed Services Committee chairman Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., called the accord "the last bilateral arms-control agreement."

"The U.S. and Russia won't go below these levels without knowing where the British, the ing," Aspin said, referring to the other nuclear powers.

Russian legislators worried about the cost to their economically troubled nation of dismantling their nuclear arsenal.

"Neither our economy nor our social policy will be able to carry the burden of. further cuts," said Russian parliament member Alexander Piskunov.

Russia will need U.S. financial and technical help.

In addition, several other questions have arisen:

▶ Will scrapping the largest U.S. and Russian land-based missiles cost jobs?

Warren Air Force base in Wyoming. But Wyoming Republican Sens. Malcolm Wallop and Alan Simpson said the base, now housing multiple-warhead missiles, could be used for oth-

▶ Will the missiles be destroyed or mothballed?

The treaty has provisions for destroying silos and some submarines removed from service — but none for destroying warheads or missiles.

YELTSINS' SCHEDULE TODAY

All times are Eastern.

7:30 a.m.: President Boris Yeltsin meets Bill Clinton at Blair House

8 a.m.: President and Barbara Bush host tea for President and Naina Yeltsin at White House

8:35 a.m.: Departure ceremony at White House

10:50 a.m.: Yeltsin arrives in Wichita, Kan.

11:30 a.m.: Yeltsin visits Dold Foods meat processing plant in Wichita; Mrs. Yeltsin attends reception at Marriott Hotel in Wichita

12:15 p.m.: Yeltsin speaks at Wichita State University

12:30 p.m.: Mrs. Yeltsin tours Cowtown Museum

1:30 p.m.: Yeltsins tour Greg Rau grain farm in Derby, Kan.

3:30 p.m.: Yeltsins depart for Ottawa

Tracing report of U.S. pilot

By Laurence Jolidon
USA TODAY

Russian and U.S. officials will fly today to the Russian region that housed several Stalin-era forced-labor camps to investigate a report that a U.S. pilot prisoner from the Korean War may be living there.

Members of the joint U.S.-Russian commission on POWs and MIAs are headed for Pechora, in the Komi region northeast of Moscow, according to Boris Yuzhin, representative in Moscow for the Ark Project. The group seeks to trace former inmates of the prison camp system.

Yuzhin said the plane was ordered by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who ignited U.S. interest by acknowledging on his way to the Washington summit that U.S. prisoners had been held by previous communist regimes.

Yeltsin said the prisoners were from World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and from the Cold War era.

Neither the commission nor the Pentagon, which said Tuesday it was checking a live-sighting report of a Korean War POW in Russia, would identify the man being sought.

But reports from POW/MIA activists said it was Air Force 1st Lt. Robert Martin.

Former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union Malcolm Toon, expected soon in Moscow, will head the U.S. team on President Bush's orders.

U.S. officials checked out a report last winter that a U.S. POW from the Vietnam War was living in Kazakhstan, part of the former Soviet Union. They found nothing.

Russia's co-chairman of the POW-MIA commission, Gen. Dmitri Volkogonov, said he doubts U.S. POWs are still alive in Russia. The commission said in May it had found evidence of U.S. servicemen from the Korean War and Cold War era in the former Soviet Union, but not from the Vietnam War.

"The last five years were absolutely open, and if there was an American (POW), he would have stepped forward," Volkogonov was quoted as saying on Russian TV.

This week's report is the first dealing with a Korean War POW. But documents from U.S. military and diplomatic files, dating to the 1950s, indicate that U.S. troops taken prisoner in North Vietnam were shipped by the trainload through Manchuria to Siberia.

▶ Downplaying reports, 1A

USA TODAY
THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Bush team strategy is to snare Perot defectors

By Judy Keen
USA TODAY

President Bush's campaign is beginning to look beyond Ross Perot for ways to fend off a Bill Clinton comeback if the Texas tycoon's strength abates.

Bush surrogates are trying to bloody Perot with suggestions he'd be a dangerous president. But they worry Clinton will inherit anti-Bush voters who become disillusioned with Perot.

"The key thing is this: We must position the president to be the viable alternative when Perot's support drops," says Warren Tompkins, Bush's Southern campaign director.

Behind the tactic: polls showing Bush with only about one third of voters. If Clinton or Perot fades, Bush aides fear, protest voters will flee to the other. Their plan:

▶ Continue pummeling Perot from two fronts — planting suspicions he's too temperamental to govern and trying to persuade voters Perot wants to buy the election.

Vice President Quayle criticized Perot Wednesday for "irrational behavior" in changing his mind about testifying to Congress about Vietnam POWs. (Perot had cited a "political circus.")

And GOP Chairman Rich Bond says Perot's "very authoritarian perspective ... scares me to death."

Bush senior adviser Charles Black says "we think that the more people learn about him, the less they will like him. ... We'll keep it up all summer." Focus groups conducted by the Bush campaign found voters worried about Perot's style.

▶ Dispatch surrogates to begin battering Clinton.

The gloves-off signal went out last Friday, when Bush's campaign distributed copies of Massachusetts Gov. William Weld's attack on Clinton's opposition to the balanced budget amendment.

Clinton said the bill — which failed to get out of the House last week — was too inflexible and too slow to produce spending cuts. He'd try to eliminate the deficit in four years, but argues it has gotten so big that the country might be pushed into a deeper recession if it's cut overnight.

Weld said Clinton's stance "proved his allegiance to the old tax-and-spend crowd."

▶ Assume each state will be up for grabs in November. Bush strategists are now analyzing primary voter turnout and deciding which once-secure states require more work. Among them: California and Texas, where Bush campaigns the next three days.

The Bush campaign remains convinced that Perot cannot sustain his popularity — the more positions he takes, they say, the more he'll look like an ordinary candidate.

And as he reveals his ideology, they say, those who disagree will peel off. "He can't keep this broad-based coalition," says Black. "We figure if we dust him up a little bit, maybe it'll get the press to put some pressure on him."

Bob Teeter, the president's top strategist, has long predicted a Bush-Clinton contest in November. But some optimistic Republicans doubt Perot's support would swing to Clinton.

"I think there was an anti-Bush vacuum that Clinton was not big enough to fill," says Florida GOP strategist Mac Stipanovich. "Perot stepped into it and looks big enough as we speak." But he believes Bush, not Clinton, will be the beneficiary of a Perot fadeout.

Tompkins, too, hopes for a Bush advantage: "The educated suburbanites who have been looking at Perot will ... come back home to the Republican Party where they've been in the past," he says. "They'll come back on the issues of character and confidence."

That still leaves Bush a mighty challenge.

"The president still needs to convince people who for now have left him for Perot that he's the worthy choice to go back to," says GOP pollster Glen Bolger. "He hasn't done that yet."

USA TODAY

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

ELECTION '92

A LOOK AT THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUES

Arms control may not score with most voters

President Bush's political strategists are counting on this week's arms-control treaty to help revive his sagging political fortunes in the short term, and boost him toward re-election in the fall. But that thinking, common wisdom in past political years, may not hold to form this time.

Many favor cutting military, foreign affairs

How supporters of the three presidential candidates say they feel about military and foreign affairs:

Support deep cuts in military budget beyond those now planned:

Perot supporters	50%
Clinton supporters	48%
Bush supporters	34%

Favor reducing U.S. role in international affairs and letting other countries get along as best they can on their own:

Perot supporters	74%
Clinton supporters	65%
Bush supporters	60%

Source: USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup national telephone poll of 1,000 registered voters conducted June 12-14. Margin of error: 3 percentage points.

"On one hand it plays up his strength in foreign affairs, but on the other it doesn't do much to change the image that he's weak on domestic issues," says James Sundquist, Brookings Institution political scholar.

Also, the world has changed so rapidly that most Americans already consider the Cold War over, and have come to expect arms-control agreements as a natural matter of course.

Sundquist says voters may see the agreement "not as a product of Bush's genius, but as a product of the times," and deny him political credit. Furthermore, recent polls show foreign policy and national security rank low on voters' lists of concerns in light of the shaky economy.

Nonetheless, some analysts say Bush showed himself as an effective world leader, a political plus, and underscored the limited foreign policy experience of Bill Clinton and Ross Perot. "The short-term blip in the polls will be small," says GOP pollster Neil Newhouse, "but long term, it's an example of how Bush's leadership paid off for the country, and leadership is what the election is all about."

Bush adviser Charles Black expects "huge benefits" from the summit. "When we decide in the fall to remind people of Bush's accomplishments, (the arms agreement) will be front and center."

— Richard Benedetto

JACKSON ENDORSEMENT IFFY: Jesse Jackson is still talking about the bum rap he thinks he and rap singer Sister Souljah received from Bill Clinton. Jackson, appearing on Fox-TV's *Morning News*, hinted he may not back Clinton, and said he'll meet with Ross Perot to help get support for a massive jobs program.

"I know that we reached out to (Clinton), to build a bridge," Jackson said. "He pushed off from us to make a point that he's strong. And it's very difficult to embrace people while they're pushing you off." New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, meanwhwile, is urging peace talks. Said Cuomo: "For the sake of the country, and certainly for the sake of the party," he, Clinton and Jackson should get together. "To make progress is not by defining your enemies, but by increasing your friends."

Election coverage

▶ Bush and Perot, **9A**
▶ Talk-show fever, **9A**
▶ Editorial, **12A**

PAYING FOR DINNER: Yet more proof that political generosity pays off: Among the lucky people invited to Tuesday's state dinner with Boris Yeltsin at the White House were donors of so-called "soft" money (unlimited donations allowed for political party activities) to the GOP. Among dinner guests (and how much they or their companies gave): Dwayne Andreas ($100,000), his company, Archer Daniels Midland, gave $397,000; Dexter Baker of Air Products & Chemicals, ($75,000); Chevron Corp., company of Kenneth Derr ($130,000); RJR Nabisco, company of Louis Gerstner Jr. ($382,500); Morgan Stanley & Co., company of Robert Greenhill ($55,000); Howard Marguleas, Sunworld ($75,000); Henry Hillman, Hillman Co. ($35,000); Marriott Corp., company of J. Willard Marriott Jr. ($150,000); Hunt Oil Company, company of James Oberwetter, also Bush's Texas campaign director ($41,000).

NEW RETIREMENT: Virginia Rep. Henry Nowak of

USA TODAY

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Comparing cookie recipes

Family Circle asked Barbara Bush and Hillary Clinton for cookie recipes. "Obviously, we were responding to some extent to the great furor over whether Hillary Clinton bakes cookies at all and whatever that is supposed to represent," said Editor Jacqueline Leo. The replies:

BARBARA BUSH

(Makes 3 dozen cookies)

- 1 c plus 2 T sifted all-purpose flour
- ½ t baking soda
- ½ t salt
- ½ c butter, softened
- ½ c firmly packed brown sugar
- ½ c granulated sugar
- 1 egg
- 1½ t very hot water
- ½ t vanilla extract
- 1 c semisweet chocolate chips

1. Preheat oven to 375. 2. Sift together flour, baking soda and salt onto waxed paper. 3. Beat butter, brown sugar, sugar and egg in large bowl with electric mixer until fluffy, about 3 minutes. Beat in hot water and vanilla. Gradually beat in flour mixture until blended and smooth. Stir in chocolate chips. 4. Drop dough by well-rounded measuring teaspoonfuls onto large greased baking sheet. 5. Bake for 10 minutes or until golden. 6. Cool on sheet on wire rack for 1 minute. Remove cookies from sheet to wire rack to cool completely.

HILLARY CLINTON

(Makes 7½ dozen cookies)

- 1½ c unsifted all-purpose flour
- 1 t salt
- 1 t baking soda
- 1 c solid vegetable shortening
- 1 c firmly packed light-brown sugar
- ½ c granulated sugar
- 1 t vanilla
- 2 eggs
- 2 c old-fashioned rolled oats
- 1 package (12 ounces) semisweet chocolate chips

1. Preheat oven to 350. Grease baking sheets. 2. Combine flour, salt and baking soda on waxed paper. 3. Beat together shortening, sugars and vanilla in large bowl with electric mixer until creamy. Add eggs, beating until light and fluffy. Gradually beat in flour mixture and rolled oats. Stir in chocolate chips. 4. Drop batter by well-rounded measuring teaspoonfuls onto greased baking sheets. 5. Bake for 8 to 10 minutes or until golden. 6. Cool cookies on sheets on wire rack for 2 minutes. Remove cookies from sheets to wire rack to cool completely.

WHERE CANDIDATES ARE TODAY

Democrat Bill Clinton: Meets with Boris Yeltsin in Washington, D.C.; guest on CNN's *Larry King Live*, 9 p.m. EDT

Republican George Bush: Newark, Calif., including speech to northern California Republicans.

Independent Ross Perot: Begins three-state tour with rallies in Sacramento and Irvine, Calif.

USA TODAY

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MOROCCO

Old Friend and A Good Partner



PRESIDENT BUSH WELCOMING KING HASSAN II TO THE USA

What country is America's oldest friend?

Some would say Great Britain, but that's not correct. Others would guess France, but that, too, would be wrong. Surprisingly, the answer is Morocco, that Arab country set on the northwest corner of the African continent. It was nearly 215 years ago - on December 20, 1777 to be exact - that Morocco became the first nation to recognize the then newly independent United States of America.

Recognition came in the form of a letter addressed to all foreign consuls in Morocco on behalf of Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Abdallah. In it, the Sultan said he had instructed his naval vessels to respect and protect the commerce of foreign ships, including the ships of the American colonies. After the American Revolution, the U.S. concluded a treaty of Amity and Commerce with Morocco, and it was ratified and put into effect on July 15, 1786. The tenets of that treaty were reaffirmed 50 years later, and they have been sustained through the present, making it the longest-standing treaty that the United States has had with any nation.

Morocco and the United States do go back a long way, and theirs is a special friendship, one that has been built on mutual respect, trust and understanding. And it is safe to say that the relationship has never been stronger.

That strength was reaffirmed most recently when King Hassan visited President George Bush in Washington D.C. last September. The King, who last year celebrated 30 years on the throne and who in 1982 hosted a visit to Morocco by then President Ronald Reagan, stayed in the nation's capital for two days, meeting with President Bush and members of his Administration. While some time was spent talking about economic relations between the two countries, most of the discussions centered on the Middle East peace talks that were scheduled to convene in Madrid, Spain later that fall. Problem was, as the date of the conference drew closer, both the Israelis and the Arabs had begun balking at attending. The Bush Administration asked King Hassan if he would be able to help bring the two sides together.

King Hassan said he would try. No stranger to the Middle East peace process, he had long advocated face-to-face meetings between Israeli and Arab leaders. As long ago as 1976 he had sat down with an Israeli leader (then Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin), and he had played a key role in bringing about the late Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977. And in 1986, King Hassan became only the second Arab leader - after Sadat - to meet publicly with a top Israeli official when he invited then Prime Minister Shimon Peres to Morocco.

So the King was just the person to help. And with some deft, behind-the-scenes maneuvering, he was able to play an instrumental role in getting all parties to the negotiating table in Madrid.

That was not the first time that King Hassan had worked with the United States to achieve a common foreign policy goal. And it certainly would not be the last. Consider what happened a few months later at the United Nations, when members of the Security Council met in New York to vote on a resolution regarding the Pan American jet that crashed over Lockerbie, Scotland

(See page 4)

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Old Friend and A Good Partner

(Continued from page 1)

after a bomb blew up inside the baggage hold. It was King Hassan who cast Morocco's vote in favor of the resolution demanding that the Libyan Government turn two of its nationals who were named by British and American investigators as suspects in the case over to the U.N.

It's not unusual to see the King take such a leadership role. He is considered one of the world's most eloquent and thoughtful thinkers on foreign affairs, especially as they relate to Africa and the Middle East. And he has also brought peace and prosperity to his own country.

Morocco is a lively land with a rich and varied history. For several centuries before the arrival of the Arabs in 681 A.D., the northern part of the country was inhabited only by Berbers, who had adopted the Latin language and a lifestyle influenced by Rome and Byzantium. The Arabs brought with them a new language - Arabic - and a new religion - Islam. Over the years the region was ruled by an number of different powers whose authorities extended over an area of varying size. In 1912, southern and northern Morocco became French and Spanish protectorates respectively. But increasing resistance to foreign domination led to Morocco becoming independent in 1956.

Politically speaking, the Kingdom of Morocco is a strong and stable constitutional monarchy. King Hassan is the head of state. He signs and ratifies the treaties, he is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and he nominates the prime minister and ministers. The present parliament consists of 306 members. Two thirds of those members are elected through direct universal sufferage and one third through indirect sufferage. Currently, there are 14 political parties in the country, of which eight are represented in Parliament.

Since independence, Morocco has also built a formidable economic structure, one that is based almost entirely on free market principles. "It is important to remember that we have had a liberal economic system since independence," says Minister of Finance Mohamed Berrada. "You often hear people say that we are moving from a state-controlled economy to a liberal one, but that's not true. There has never been a state-controlled economic policy in Morocco. In fact, we are practically the only country in Africa living under a liberal economic policy since independence."

"But that is not to say that we don't have a public sector," Secretary Berrada adds. "Even a liberal economic nation must have that. But liberalism is a whole package, a state of mind, and we have an Administration that understands the role of the private sector and knows how to stimulate it. In my opinion, the primary characteristic of a liberal state, speaking from a sociological perspective, is great horizontal and vertical mobility, at professional and social levels. Mobility means that I can be the director of Administration and still become a business manager."

That liberal policy has paid off well, for Morocco has one of the most solid economies in all of Africa and the Middle East. It is considered one of the most Westernized countries in those regions, and it boasts one of the strongest infrastructures. Says Transportation Minister Mohamed Bouamoud: "We have ten international airports that can accomodate all exisiting types of planes. Our railroads have the fast trains. Our road system is good and growing even better." Private property and private investment predominate in most areas of economic and commercial activity, and the Kingdom has sound relations with the major international ending agencies. The nation has also developed a productive agricultural industry. "We are nearly self-sufficent in food production," says Agriculture Minister Otmani Demnati, "and we are one of the least subsidized countries in the world. In fact, Morocco is at the avante-garde of all other countries when it comes to dismantling protectionist laws and subsidies."



HIS ROYAL MAJESTY HASSAN II WITH THE U.S. PRESIDENT

The country's leaders work hard to keep things on track. In July 1983, for example, they committed themselves to largely eliminating quantitative restrictions and reducing levels of effective tariff protection to no more than 25 percent. And in December 1989, Parliament approved a privatization plan calling for the sale of government-held equities in 112 companies. Interest rate controls were liberalized the following years and credit ceilings have been abolished.

Morocco has long tried to make itself an attractive place for foreign investors, and to a large extent it has succeeded. The Kingdom has one of the most liberal codes of investment laws in Africa. Consider some of the things King Hassan has done in recent years. In June 1989, for example, he sent a widely publicized letter to his Prime Minister directing that domestic and foreign investment approval procedures be streamlined. He decreed that investment requests should be considered approved if no negative response had been received from government bodies within two months. Later that same year, the King abrogated a 1973 law requiring that at least half of the share capital of firms in a broad range of industries and sectors be held by Moroccans, and that Moroccans make up a majority of the board of directors. In addition, the Office des Changes has been working hard to ensure what it calls "freedom of investment," passing laws that allow foreign investors to repatriate profits without any restrictions.

It would not be stretching things to say that those moves, and others like them, have made Morocco's investment climate about as hospitable as the weather along its Mediterranean coast. And who would know better about both those things than Tourism Secretary Abdelkader Benslimane. "Tourists and investors can discover so much here in Morocco," he says. "We have terrific beaches and snowy mountains, the central plains and the Sahara. We also have plenty of good business opportunities."

Sounds inviting, doesn't it? ■

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992 ★

GEORGIE ANNE GEYER

Early Panama warning signals disregarded

It was not as though the White House hadn't been sufficiently warned before President Bush's unfortunate trip to Panama last week.

First, an American GI stationed in Panama was shot and killed on June 10. Another was seriously injured in the mysterious attack. Small but vociferous anti-American demonstrations were held in Panama in the days before the president's June 11 visit; indeed, there were so many melodramatic indicators of looming trouble that one could compare the phenomenon to that of a murderer obsessively leaving clues to his crime.

But perhaps the most cogent warning came from the excellent Panama newspaper La Prensa, which editorialized just before the visit that even the style of the visit was wrong. "The visit of a head of state should be a beautiful opportunity to demonstrate that we have matured, keeping things to a sober reception followed by serious discussions between the leaders of the two countries.

"Instead, the people of the government and the mayor's office have resolved to transform Bush's welcome into a colossal small-town school pageant, with the bad taste and the corniness that both [institutions] put into all their actions."

La Prensa was so right. Still, we are left with the picture of a president of the United States being driven out of his speech by a handful of barely 200 hapless demonstrators! What could have happened? How could the White House, the Panamanians, and American diplomats and military on the spot have allowed this to happen?

Since the unfortunate visit, Panama is looking inside its tropical and tormented soul in a way seldom before experienced. La Prensa, long a critic of the police (90 percent of whom are holdovers from the heinous dictatorship of Gen. Manuel Noriega), contends that the police did this on purpose to sabotage the democratic government. Other papers opine that the idea of an outside event was bad from the start.



There is further agonizing over how far Panama has (or hasn't) come since the 1989 invasion, over how fractured the society really is, and how such a small minority could impose itself on the majority.

But perhaps there should be even more soul-searching on the American side, because for our diplomats and planners to have allowed such an ambush to have happened to the president (and that is what it was — an ambush by a few far leftists, Noriega sympathizers and malcontents) is less forgivable than it is for the Panamanians.

Unfortunately ("again," one says, sighing wearily), the blame for the ineptly planned meeting goes to the White House's planners and advance men. The State Department did not even know about the trip until two days before, and thus took virtually no part in the planning.

Moreover, responsible reports from Panama say American officials on the spot — both from the U.S. Embassy and from the U.S. military command — recommended strongly that the president's speech be given indoors. But the White House planners were looking at it, like the Panamanian government, only from the viewpoint of politics. They wanted Mr. Bush to be crowned the "hero of the invasion of Panama" while tens of thousands of Panamanians cheered.

Unfortunately ("again," one sighs), the White House political planners did not take into consideration Panamanian history. Not to expect a vociferous demonstration against any American official in Panama would be to expect Ross Perot to charm the press or my cat Nikko to bark.

Actually, it's even worse than that. One, the protesters made a practice run the day before (same time, same station). As a result, many Panamanians, more savvy by half than the White House, warily stayed away when the president spoke.

Two, Panamanians are so pro-American these days that a recent Gallup poll showed that fully 80 percent wanted some or all American troops to stay beyond the year 2000. To have turned that into a public relations fiasco for the president is something even Nikko would not have done.

If I had the ear of the president, I would say: "Please, Mr. President, get rid of these people who think only of the 'political.' Watch out for it in yourself, too. Get some assistants with basic street sense. Hire a mafioso; hire one of Mr. Perot's men; hell, hire Fidel Castro! But, do something, before your good friends destroy you."

Panamanians are so pro-American these days that a recent Gallup poll showed that fully 80 percent wanted some or all U.S. troops to stay beyond the year 2000.

Georgie Anne Geyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992 ★

Yeltsin pitches huge 'potential' of Russian market to U.S. firms

By Anne Veigle
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin tried to convince U.S. businesses yesterday that new trade agreements between the two nations will make Russia a safe and profitable place to invest.

They spoke before a group of business leaders from the two nations gathered for a daylong summit focused on business in Russia. Mr. Yeltsin boasted that recent tax and property reforms in his country would remove obstacles for foreign investors.

"We see a rich opportunity for us and the West," Mr. Yeltsin told the group, warning that "I hope American businessmen will not be late to the table and will be able to tap this enormous potential."

President Bush praised Russia's recent economic reforms and promised his help in unlocking a $24 billion aid package promised in April by the Group of Seven industrialized nations, which include Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

The two leaders lobbied Congress yesterday to pass a bill that would fund the U.S. portion of the aid, which is being coordinated by the International Monetary Fund. For nearly a year Congress has delayed approval of a $12 billion increase in new lending authority for the fund, but yesterday's sales pitch by Mr. Yeltsin could dislodge the measure.

Mr. Bush also conferred on Russia most-favored-nation status, which gives a nation's products the lowest possible import tariffs, aside from those granted under free-trade agreements and duty-free arrangements. And the two leaders formally signed agreements setting out trading rules and a legal procedure for handling trade disputes and protecting foreign businesses from double taxation.

The series of agreements reached during the summit this week form the framework of what both leaders hope will be a profitable U.S.-Russia business relationship.

"The historic transformation of the Russian economy is one of the great challenges of our time," Mr. Bush said at the business summit. He said the key to helping Russia make the transition will be private investment by U.S. businesses, which eventually will create jobs here.

Mr. Yeltsin welcomed the completion of the agreements. In a rousing speech, he told the business leaders that Russia's period of isolation from the world has ended forever. He described details of provisions unveiled just before his arrival Monday that would cut taxes and allow foreign businesses to buy land.

He also stressed his goal of converting state-owned enterprises into private ventures. "We have to destroy these unviable entities," he said, acknowledging that it has taken longer than he had originally hoped.

see **RUSSIA**, *page C8*

Quayle sons given jobs with Senate

The two sons of Vice President Dan Quayle, who has criticized congressional patronage and perks, were given summer jobs with the Senate.

David Beckwith, the vice president's spokesman, said yesterday Mr. Quayle did not personally intervene to get the appointments from Senate GOP colleagues for his sons Tucker, 17, and Benjamin, 15.

He also said Mr. Quayle saw no inconsistency between his rhetoric and the acceptance of the patronage positions.

Roll Call, the newspaper of Capitol Hill, reported Tucker earned just over $3,900 as a mail carrier working about two months in 1990 and a month in 1991.

Benjamin earned $842 as a Senate page for a month last summer and is working as a page for two weeks again this year, Roll Call said.

RUSSIA

From page C1

"Having returned to the world economic system, we believe Russia will become an enormous potential market," he said, pointing out his country's vast natural resources in timber, metal and diamonds. New Russian laws also will open the nation's prime oil fields to private foreign investment, he said.

Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, who has taken the lead on Russia's economic reforms, said later in a luncheon address, "We are strongly for the opening of this sector because we need the best foreign technologies, we need the foreign capital, we need the private initiative in this sector."

Both Russian leaders praised announcements by private U.S. insurance and lending groups that they have expanded programs aimed at helping American businesses invest in Russia.

OPIC, which is planning a special trade mission to Moscow from June 22 to 26, has lined up projects covering $15 billion in Russian investments.

The Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC), which provides insurance to back investors' risk in foreign ventures, announced it would expand its coverage of projects in Russia. And the Export-Import Bank is actively seeking companies interested in obtaining loans for business ventures there.

"Our phone has been ringing off the hook in the last two months," said OPIC President Fred Zeder. OPIC, which is planning a special trade mission to Moscow from June 22 to 26, said it has lined up projects covering $15 billion in Russian investments.

"I regard very seriously the agreement that we reached with OPIC about the insurance of the American investment," Mr. Gaidar said.

Ex-Im Bank Chairman John Macomber said the bank has lined up eight deals worth about $200 million so far, and he hopes to expand that significantly in the next year.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992 ★

Pollsters: Arms pact boosts Bush just a little with voters

By Ralph Z. Hallow
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Russo-American arms pact plays to President Bush's foreign-policy strength, but politically it is at best a silver BB, worth only a point or two in Mr. Bush's dismal standing with voters.

Ever since awareness of the recession replaced the fading memory of Mr. Bush's smashing success with the Persian Gulf war, national polls have shown that the voters' chief concerns are domestic policy.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Pollsters and analysts say Mr. Bush's greatest need is not to demonstrate something voters already know — his foreign affairs prowess — but rather to "connect" with the domestic concerns the way Ronald Reagan, John F. Kennedy and even Richard Nixon did.

"People are concerned about nuclear weaponry in the [former Soviet] republics of the Commonwealth, so this pact should help Bush's standing, but only for a week at most," said independant pollster Lou Harris. "After that, people will begin to say, 'If he can do such wonders in foreign policy, then why is he so inept in the domestic area?' "

He said Mr. Bush "always seems to come up empty" in domestic policy, and added: "This explains why 62 percent of the public feels he is very barren of ideas — a pretty withering judgment of a man who is leading the country."

Humphrey Taylor, president of the polling firm Mr. Harris founded, sees the nuclear warheads pact boosting Mr. Bush's popularity by a percentage point or two at most. "The public is focused on domestic policy, so foreign policy is a tough issue for the president to turn to his advantage," he said.

Republican pollster and campaign consultant Ed Goeas saw no kick at all for Mr. Bush.

"His already high positive ratings on foreign affairs haven't come down, so overall the Yeltsin agreement doesn't change anything," he said. "All our polling shows people are interested in what is happening domestically."

Democratic consultant Steve McMahon, who helped shape Jerry Brown's "outsider" campaign for the Democratic nomination this year, anticipates a small nudge upward for Mr. Bush. "His foreign policy reputation is the one thing he has been able to protect," he said. "It is the only thing, in fact, that's kept him in the ball game."

He said the only time Mr. Bush's popularity was high enough to intimidate challengers was when he showed a steely determination on what to do about the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, in spite of vociferous opposition from Congress.

"He hasn't had that kind of determination since, and it's hurt him badly," said Mr. McMahon.

Democratic campaign consultant Edward Lazarus doubts the nuclear pact, even though impressive in its sweep, does much for Mr. Buch simply because voters no longer believe Russia is a threat.

"Bush's fundamental problem now is that people don't perceive him as being connected with their lives, here at home," he said.

"Nixon went on 'Laugh-in' and said, 'Sock it to me!' and it worked for him," Mr. Lazarus said. "Bush's going on MTV may sound like an absurd suggestion, but even if he did it awkwardly, it would at least show his willingness to try to connect, to say: 'Maybe I'm not so good at this sort of thing but I want you to know I'm trying, so call in and ask me questions.' "

A Republican and sometime Bush critic, Rep. Vin Weber of Minnesota, believes the arms agreement will help Mr. Bush more than the pollsters think, especially against independent challenger H. Ross Perot.

"It's a small help now, but it will be a bigger boost in the long run," he said.. "People feel foreign policy doesn't matter now, but when they have to decide between him and Perot, Bush's best argument will be: 'You can't take a chance with the presidency when it comes to foreign policy.' "

The Washington Times
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992 ★

'Freedom and communism are incompatible.'
— Boris Yeltsin

Yeltsin: Gorbachev hid GIs' graves

Russian vows 'no more lies'

By Rowan Scarborough
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Russian President Boris Yeltsin yesterday hailed the end of communism with a pledge of a new morality and "no more lies, ever" as he spoke to a joint meeting of Congress.

In an often emotive hour that brought his audience to its feet cheering time after time, Mr. Yeltsin unveiled his version of a new world order as he made a plea for American aid for his faltering nation.

"Russia has made its final choice in favor of a civilized way of life, common sense and universal human heritage. I am convinced that our people will reach that goal," he said.

"There is no people on this earth who could be harmed by the air of freedom," added the first Russian leader to address a joint meeting of Congress as he was interrupted 28 times by ovations and cheers.

"Boris, Boris," lawmakers shouted at the approach of the former Moscow party boss, who broke with the Communist Party and then led the democratic movement that shattered the Soviet Union and ousted Mikhail Gorbachev.

On Tuesday, Mr. Yeltsin and President Bush unexpectedly announced the deepest cuts to date in long-range strategic weapons, dramatically slashing nuclear-warhead stockpiles below proposed levels.

Mr. Yeltsin told the lawmakers yesterday that he had ordered deactivation of some of Russia's most powerful ICBMs — 103 of the 10-warhead SS-18s aimed at the United States. They are slated to be eliminated under the new agreement over the next 10 years.

He declared, "The world can sigh in relief — the idol of communism, which everywhere spread social strife, animosity and unparalleled brutality, which instilled fear in humanity, has collapsed.

see **LIES**, *page A6*

Dead POWs listed, he says

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Russian President Boris Yeltsin accused Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday of concealing the existence of U.S. POWs even though their grave sites are known and said he has a KGB memo that could unravel the mystery of Korean Air Lines Flight 007.

Mr. Yeltsin made the startling disclosures at a joint news conference with President Bush after the ceremonial signing of their "joint understanding" to slash nuclear stockpiles.

With a small, last-minute change inked in at a dramatic negotiation in front of the press, the agreement will cut the number of nuclear warheads to one-third the present level and do away with the mightiest silo-based missiles.

"It is a new era," Mr. Bush said of their plan to write a treaty that "will lead to the greatest arms reductions of the nuclear age."

But after they signed that and six other agreements, including routine papers on taxes, investment, arms and space cooperation, the topic kept turning to duplicity by former regimes in Moscow.

"I'm not responsible for him," Mr. Yeltsin said of Mr. Gorbachev. He reacted angrily when asked why former Soviet leaders would keep a secret such as the American prisoners' graves.

"That's just the point. They did know. That's the very point, that they kept it a secret," he said. He repeated his own pledge from a congressional speech earlier in the day to end the lying.

"We know how many people there were . . . what camps the POWs were held in, the citizens of the United States, which war they were from, whether it was World War II or the Korean War or any other incident,"

see **POWS**, *page A6*

The Washington Times

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LIES

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"It has collapsed never to rise again. I am here to assure you: We shall not let it rise again in our land," he said as he promised to continue reforms no matter how difficult they are on "ordinary Russians."

He spoke bitterly of the old Soviet Union and said he would work to expose all its "dark pages," including the politically sensitive question of whether any American prisoners of war taken to Russia are alive today.

Mr. Yeltsin said earlier this week that North Vietnam may have sent American POWs to the Soviet Union — its wartime ally — and some of them, as well as veterans of other wars, may still be there.

Aware that the POW mystery led some lawmakers to say they will not support Russian aid until the issue is cleared up, Mr. Yeltsin yesterday promised to throw open long-sealed KGB archives to resolve the issue.

"I assure you that even if one American has been detained in my country and can still be found, I will find him. I will get him back to his family," he said, receiving the longest applause of the speech.

"It is Russia that once and for all has done away with double standards in foreign policy," said the Russian president, who arrived Monday for his first state visit to Washington.

"We are firmly resolved not to lie anymore, either to our negotiating partners, or to the Russian or American or any other people. There will be no more lies, ever."

For Democrats, he evoked Presidents Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy. For Republicans, he expressed a wish that President Bush would preside over the completion of a new arms-control agreeement in the year 2000.

His pledge on POWs swayed at least one senator, John McCain, Arizona Republican and a former POW in Vietnam, who said he would no longer oppose Russian aid because of the issue.

Some lawmakers had also questioned authorizing aid to a country that, at times, seems to be backing off free-market reforms in appeasement to the lingering influence of hard-line communists and military leaders.

But members yesterday said Mr. Yeltsin had advanced the congressionally stalled American portion of a proposed $24 billion international aid package to help sustain the Russian transition to democracy and free markets.

Rep. Lee Hamilton, Indiana Democrat, a key figure in foreign aid deliberations, said Mr. Yeltsin's appearance helped the aid legislation "markedly" and "I would expect it now to move forward."

Mr. Yeltsin reiterated that Russia's social, legal and economic systems will be revamped. "Today I am telling you what I tell my fellow countrymen: I will not go back on the reforms," he said.

In an apparent response to reports of illness and excessive drinking, he said: "It is practically impossible to topple Yeltsin in Russia. I am in good health and I will not say 'uncle' before I make the reforms irreversible."

The Russian president concluded by observing that the American songwriter Irving Berlin was of Russian descent. Quoting his song "God Bless America," he said, "to which I add: 'And Russia.' "

POWS

From page A1

he said.

"We know who died, where they are buried. ... We have simply no information about [the others] and this is why we say that maybe some of them are still alive and are still in Russia," Mr. Yeltsin said, suggesting more precision of information than anyone had let on before.

He did the same with KAL 007, a Boeing 747 shot down by Russian fighters over Russia's Sakhalin Island north of Japan in 1983, killing all aboard, including 61 Americans.

"We stumbled on one document which we feel might be the beginning of a chain that might help us to unravel the entire tragedy with the Korean Boeing," Mr. Yeltsin said. He told of the discovery of a memo from the KGB to the Communist Party Central Committee reporting existence of documents it said would clarify the matter.

"The next line then says, 'These documents are so well-concealed that it is doubtful that our children will be able to find them, those who come after us will be able to find them' " Mr. Yeltsin said, apparently reciting from memory although he had notes on his lectern.

Mr. Bush pledged full cooperation on the KAL 007 inquiry and voiced "great respect" for Mr. Yeltsin's approach on both matters.

"Let me just say to the American people our support for Russia is unshakable because it is in our interest," Mr. Bush said, underscoring the eager tone of friendship he has struck since before Mr. Yeltsin arrived Monday.

Mr. Yeltsin replied in kind, saying, "It was very important also to cast away negative traditions, the profound distrust to each other which was masked by charming manners and politeness."

Although Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, said 2,800 Americans may have been held over the years, a senior White House official who demanded anonymity said Russians accompanying Mr. Yeltsin seemed to know little about statements in a letter to the Senate and an interview Monday with NBC News.

"They've been backing and filling every since," the official said.

The KAL 007 and POW inquiries almost eclipsed the largest reduction in nuclear weaponry ever negotiated, including whole classes of huge land-based missiles with multiple warheads.

Some U.S. military service chiefs raised "a very modest" resistance to the cuts, Joint Chiefs Vice Chairman David E. Jeremiah said yesterday at the Naval War College in Newport, R.I., emphasizing that no reservations exist after the fact.

"There are always people who feel uncomfortable — on both sides," said Adm. Jeremiah, the second-highest ranking U.S. military officer.

"It brings us to the threshold of a new world, a world of hope and opportunity," Mr. Bush said at yesterday's signing. He made new overtures to Congress, and to many committee chairmen who were present, for passage of the bill to send U.S. aid to Russia.

Mr. Yeltsin explained the swift agreement on missiles this way: "Once the Cold War was over, they turned out to be obsolete and unnecessary to mankind. And it is now simply a matter of calculating the best way and the best time schedule for destroying them and getting rid of them."

Secretary of State James A. Baker III said the administration would immediately seek ratification of the underlying START treaty, and he will testify Tuesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In an interview with The Washington Times, he said this week's deal would be reduced to treaty language within six weeks.

"START forms the basis for these cuts and elimination of MIRVed ICBMs, all of which has been well-received both by the left and the right here in the United States, so I would hope they approve it," Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Bush also supported the pending "standby agreement" at the International Monetary Fund that would involve $24 billion in credits for Russia. Mr. Yeltsin said the odds of his getting major Western aid are now "nine out of 10" but he surprisingly belittled its importance — "these $24 billion won't save Russia" — and shifted his emphasis toward direct private investment.

"That will be a matter of hundreds of billions of dollars, it will be direct aid, it will be civilized aid, it will support our private sector which is what we want," Mr. Yeltsin said.

Several times, he talked directly to Russian voters to assure them he won't compromise their interests to win Western aid.

• *Bill Gertz contributed to this report in Newport, R.I.*

IN AGREEMENT

The accords signed by President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin:

Joint Understanding — Puts in writing the arms agreement to slash each nation's nuclear arsenals by two-thirds.

"Washington Charter" for American-Russian Partnership and Friendship — Calls for wide-ranging economic, scientific and military cooperation between the two nations, opening the way to possible joint U.S.-Russian military exercises.

Joint Statement on Global Protection System — Studies the feasibility of establishing a joint missile warning system.

Destruction and Safeguarding of Weapons and Prevention of Weapons Proliferation — Spells out steps for curbing the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

Space Cooperation Agreement — Opens the way for possible joint missions.

Double Taxation — Guarantees businesses that set up operations in Russia wouldn't have to pay income taxes in both countries.

Bilateral Investment Treaty — Makes it easier for U.S. businesses to invest in Russia and to pave the way for more joint ventures between U.S. and Russian companies.

The Washington Times

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992 ★

Taking a scenic breather

Two presidents tour Severn River

By Carleton R. Bryant
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

ANNAPOLIS — President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin took a leisurely cruise on the Severn River yesterday, proving that even world leaders sometimes need to get away from it all.

Doffing coats and ties, the presidents motored upriver in a 63-foot cabin cruiser that had been used for drug running before drug enforcement agents confiscated it in 1980.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin boarded the cruiser at the U.S. Naval Academy, where they had landed in the Marine One helicopter amid a cool Chesapeake Bay breeze and bright sunshine.

"The first thing [Mr. Bush] said when he got on the boat was 'No business today,' " said Maryland Gov. William Donald Shaefer, who served as the leaders' tour guide.

Business did seem to be far from the president's mind when he arrived at the academy.

Spotting five children standing near the press corps, Mr. Bush waved and beckoned them to him, saying, "Come on over and meet the president" The children hesitated just a moment, then dashed across the field as Secret Service agents looked on.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin shook the children's hands and patted their heads, creating an unexpected scene in an otherwise routine photo opportunity.

"I felt really surprised. I never thought I'd get to do that," Allison DeMars, 7, said of her encounter with the presidents.

Her 11-year-old sister, Michelle, said she didn't know who Mr. Yeltsin was before meeting him but she was excited just the same.

"I was completely shocked," said Melody McKinley, mother of two of the other children. "That's something they'll remember the rest of their lives."

Mrs. McKinley said she had brought her children and some of their friends to the academy to see her husband, a Marine Corps pilot who works there.

Mr. Schaefer and Rep. Wayne Gilchrest, Maryland Republican, greeted Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin after they had talked to the children.

Mr. Gilchrest, a Vietnam veteran, said he wanted to ask the Russian leader about his assertions that American prisoners of war from the Vietnam War were imprisoned in the Soviet Union. But, he added, the moment was "not appropriate."

"I am impressed with Boris Yeltsin's humanness," said Mr. Gilchrest, who had attended Mr. Yeltsin's speech before Congress hours earlier.

Mr. Schaefer said the presidents held "very informal" discussions on international matters while cruising the Severn.

But the two leaders appeared to be in a deep conversation on the prow while an interpreter translated and National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft took notes.

"We talked a lot of business here," Mr. Bush said of the hourlong outing.

Nonetheless, he and Mr. Yeltsin seemed to enjoy the cruise up the river, past the expensive homes and yachting clubs of Annapolis and its neighboring communities.

A conspicuous sight on this respite from the nuclear summit was the U.S. military officer who carries the top-secret codes for launching a nuclear attack.

With the "football" — the briefcase containing the codes — handcuffed to his wrist, the officer was hard to ignore, even when standing in the background. He is required to accompany the president wherever he goes.

Joining the presidents on the sightseeing yacht were Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev; Robert Strauss, U.S. ambassador to Russia; Vladimir Lukin, Russia's ambassador to the United States; and other U.S. and Russian officials.

Navy Cmdr. Mike John, academy spokesman, said that the cabin cruiser — called "the CNO's barge" — is assigned to Adm. Frank Kelso, chief of naval operations, and is usually docked at the Washington Navy Yard on the Anacostia River.

The White House once had its own yacht, the Sequoia, but President Carter sold it as a cost-saving measure in 1977. President Nixon had used the boat to entertain Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in a 1973 cruise around the Potomac.

After yesterday's excursion, Mr. Schaefer presented a "Treasure the Chesapeake" vanity license plate to each of the presidents. He also gave each of the leaders two coffee-table books — "Maryland, a Portrait" and "Sailing With Pride."

CRUISE
From page A1



Photo by Kevin T. Gilbert/The Washington Times

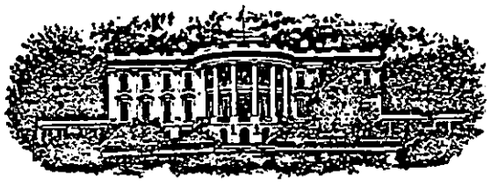
President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin wave during their cruise.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992



Clinton in his music mode.



It's Bill! It's Ross! Now What?



Sartorial Perot: White shirt, dark suit.

What if Bush Loses? A Guide To the Clinton/Perot Societies

By Roxanne Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

Of course, the Bushes are our dear, *dear* friends but . . . well, let's be frank. Nothing is forever in Washington. There's no telling who'll be living in the White House next year.

The Reagan-Bush consortium has been running things for 12 years, and you know the drill—just say no, write thank-you notes, hug your dog; or, in the Bushes' case, have your dog write the thank-you notes. But you might be a little rusty on the subtle art of reinventing yourself just in case Bill Clinton or Ross Perot becomes president.

A Bill-and-Hillary administration—Democratic, Southern, painfully sincere—could be a sequel of the Carter years: "Redneck Redux—Down Home II." Perot's Washington? "High Noon" meets "Dr. Strangelove."

"Assuming the operating motto of a Perot presidency is 'No more bullstuff,' we're talking about a fundamental character change in the whole city," says Molly Ivins, columnist for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Only the amateurs wait until November to make their play. The goal: a standing invitation to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. The trick: to come across like a long-lost simpatico instead of an opportunistic weasel. The meek may inherit the Earth, but they can't get stuffed derma at Duke's.

Sex

Dump your lover. Infidelity is Out.

At best it's a touchy subject with the Clintons. "My 92-year-old grandmother says, 'He's a good man and would make a good president, but he's still a hard dog to keep on the porch,' " says Hill & Knowlton's Mark Robertson, a native Arkansan.

As for Perot, well . . . don't even lust in your heart. Fooling around is unofficial grounds for dismissal at his company. His theory: If you lie to your wife, you'll lie to your boss. Besides, politics makes strange enough bedfellows.

First wives are still In.

Status Symbols

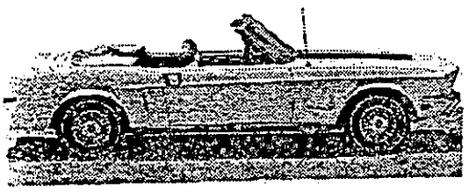
Dust off the Elvis albums. Clinton knows all the Elvis songs from memory. And he's the proud owner of . . . yes, it's true, blue suede shoes. If you're really slick, get one of the Clinton souvenir press cards: "Bill Clinton's America Tour 1992," laminated with the Young Elvis stamp.

Limousines are Out. The governor just got himself a 1968 Mustang convertible (aqua blue), although friends say he drives too fast, doesn't pay attention and always has one hand in a bag of chips.

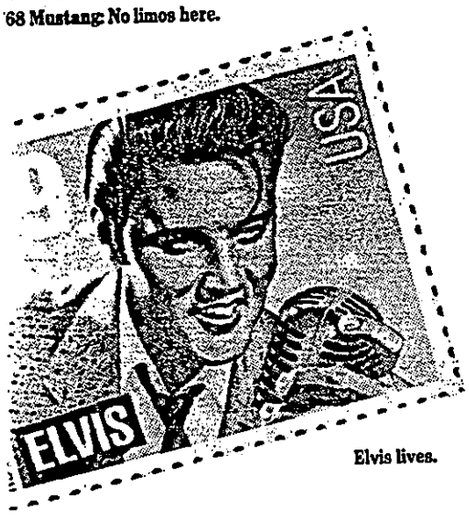
"That this man is still alive is testament to the drivers of Arkansas," says Linda Bloodworth-Thomason, Hollywood producer and Clinton confidante.

Off the road, Clinton likes to read history and politics. "You

See GUIDE, C4, Col. 1



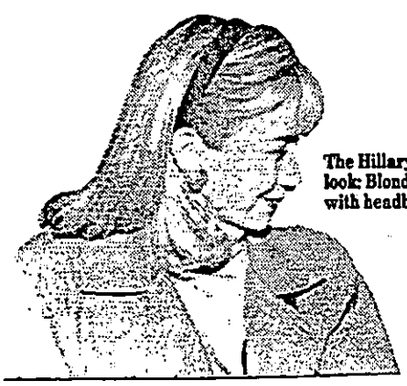
'68 Mustang: No limos here.



Elvis lives.



The Razorbacks would roll.



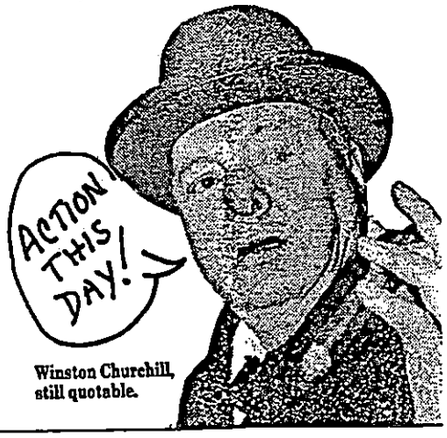
The Hillary look: Blond with headband.



Eagles, but not in flocks.



Art by Norman Rockwell.



Winston Churchill, still quotable.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

A Guide to D.C. After Bush

GUIDE, From C1

should already have the collected works of Robert Reich in your library—prominently displayed," says Derek Shearer, longtime friend of Clinton's and professor of public policy at Occidental College in Los Angeles. And for bedtime reading Clinton loves serious detective fiction—so familiarize yourself with the works of Sara Paretsky, Sue Grafton, Tony Hillerman and P.D. James.

Perot's all-time favorite book is a little homily called "Leadership Secrets of Attila the Hun," by Wess Roberts. A close second is probably Ken Follett's "On Wings of Eagles," the saga of Perot's 1979 rescue mission of two EDS employees from Iranian prison. (Richard Crenna played Perot and Burt Lancaster starred as the leader of the rescue team in the TV miniseries.)

Eagles—the bird, not the '70s rock band—could be big. Perot is crazy about them; it's part of that rugged individualistic Texan thing. "Eagles don't flock," he loves to chime. "You have to find them one at a time."

You really can't be too patriotic. Buy a couple Norman Rockwell paintings, Frederic Remington statues, maybe a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington or Archibald Willard's "Spirit of '76." Perot's got them all in his office, along with one of the four original copies of the Magna Carta.

It can't hurt to brush up on the Horatios, Alger and Hornblower. Perot's heroes are can-do guys: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Winston Churchill. You get extra points for quoting his favorite Churchillian line: "Action this day!"

Power Hair

Perot favors a buzz just this side of boot camp. "Military barbers will just be in seventh heaven," says Ivins.

Clinton? A blow-dry kind of guy.

Bleach is out, "highlighting" is in. Hillary Clinton gets blonder every poll. Margot Perot has that "shampoo-set-once-a-week" look that means a return to standing appointments in salons around town. Clinton's mother favors a frosted white streak in her black hair and huge false eyelashes. Now *that* could be interesting.

"If Hillary Clinton becomes First Lady, it will be the second coming of the comb-out," predicts hairdresser Robin Weir, who coiffed Nancy Reagan but hasn't written his book about it yet.

Then there's the headband question.

"There are so many important issues in this country," Hillary told "Home" show co-host Sarah Purcell. "I think we really miss the boat when we don't pay attention to what's really going to change our children's lives and instead pay attention to my headbands."

(The "Hillary Doll," a very exclusive souvenir owned by Bloodworth-Thomason, actress Mary Steenburgen and three other close friends, wears a headband. The soft-cloth Hillary, handmade by Little Rock designer Connie Fails, who designed Clinton's gubernatorial inauguration gowns, boasts a black headband, red skirt and white T-shirt with her "60 Minutes" sound bite: "And you know, if that's not enough for people—then heck, don't vote for him.")

People to Know

Insiders are bad. Outsiders are good. Inside outsiders—Ed Rollins, Ham Jordan—are best.

"Everybody's in. Everybody's out," says Larry King, who helped launch Perot's populist candidacy with an appearance on his TV show. "It's the strangest thing ever to happen to Washington."

Clinton's best buddies are Arkansan Harry Thomason and his aforementioned wife, Linda, producers of "Designing Women" and "Evening Shade" (Hillary named the show after a real Arkansas town of 440 people). Next up are Steenburgen, Dixie Carter, Burt Reynolds—who has a crush on Hillary—and Georgia Congressman Ben Jones—a k a "Cooter" from "Dukes of Hazzard."

Clinton remains close to his Georgetown roommates: Tom Campbell, an airline pilot from California; Thomas Caplan, a Baltimore novelist; and Jim Moore and Kit Ashby, New York financiers. Then there are the FOBs—"Friends of Bill's"—like Shearer and Strobe Talbott, editor at large at Time magazine, who met Clinton at Oxford.

Anyone who worked on George McGovern's 1972 presidential could be useful in a Clinton administration—especially Pulitzer Prize-winning author Taylor Branch and Betsey Wright, now a top Clinton aide.

Martin Walker of the Guardian and New Republic's senior editor Sidney Blumenthal will be the journalistic princes of the Clinton era because they're liberal, fortysomething and sound hipper than they really are. (Blumenthal on a Perot presidency: "There would be three months of sucking up and then three years and nine months of tearing down.")

Clinton's mother, 68-year-old Virginia Kelley, can be found almost daily at her favorite hangout, Oaklawn Park racetrack near Hot Springs. (Bookies are back In.) His half-brother, Roger (who served a year in federal prison on cocaine charges), works for the Thomasons in Hollywood. (The Betty Ford Clinic could be Big again.)

You should mingle with the natives at the Texas State Society or Arkansas State Society here in Washington. "We have very relaxed membership rules," says Sen. David Pryor. "If you've ever driven through Arkansas, you can belong to the Arkansas Society."

In the Gospel According to Ross, all people are created equal (except gay Cabinet members, a Perot oxymoron). But some people are more equal than others. The trick is figuring out *who*.

"If Ross Perot becomes president, you better be a boy," observes Sheila Tate, a longtime Reagan-Bush insider from the other side of Perot's gender gap.

It can't hurt to cultivate a Good Old Boy from Texas: Sen. Lloyd Bentsen; Tom Luce, Perot's right-hand man and 1990 candidate in the GOP primary for Texas governor; or Mort Meyerson, Perot's best buddy at EDS (the new symphony hall in Dallas bears his name—a condition of Perot's $10 million donation to the building fund). Self-made millionaires are impressive too, like Chili's CEO Norman Brinker and his wife, Nancy.

Generals are good. Perot loves the military. Former POWs and MIA families will be honored guests at the Perot White House.

Pretend you never met—much less admire—anyone in the media.

Kids

Never underestimate the power of your offspring.

Twelve-year-old Chelsea Clinton will need playmates here in Washington. Enroll your children in ballet school—Chelsea is mad about classical dance. In fact, consider ballet yourself: Rahm Emanuel, Clinton's finance director and former captain in the Israeli army, studied with the Joffrey. As Blumenthal puts it: "In the Clinton era, tough guys dance."

Boys can still be boys. Perot was a die-hard Eagle Scout—his original copy of "The Boy Scout Handbook," along with his hatchet and beaded belt, are preserved at the Ross Perot Scout Center in his home town of Texarkana. And the Texas billionaire first realized his potential delivering the Texarkana Gazette and selling subscriptions to the Saturday Evening Post during the Depression.

Perot's five children are all grown up: Ross Jr., Nancy and Suzanne are married; Carolyn is engaged, but 21-year-old Katherine is still single, so there are some matchmaking possibilities there. Look for Mort Zuckerman to make a move.

Style Alert

Don't worry too much about clothes. Clinton doesn't. He'd happily live in golf shirts and baseball hats. He wears a plastic Swatch watch. The keyword is informal.

"I don't think you would see many starched white shirts and manicured fingernails," says Pryor. "And anyone who wore French cuffs would do it at their own peril."

Perot's strictly a white shirt, dark suit, boring tie kind of guy—remember, he got his start at IBM. His dress code includes no facial hair or tasseled shoes. His walk on the wild side? A gold collar pin.

"The power look will be '50s men's suits—Size 34 short," says comedian Mark Russell. "Raleigh's will be hip." (Ask for the "Napoleon" line.)

Learn how to talk Southern. "You gotta have a twang in either case," says Tate.

Buy American.

Virginia real estate is a good bet. Maryland is too yuppie. Clinton's Arkansas buddies can't afford Georgetown and Perot can't stand anything that smacks of Washington Insider. Get yourself some land. Middleburg is okay because Perot's daddy was a cowboy and horse trainer—and besides, it would be fun to watch Jack Kent Cooke if Perot (worth an estimated $3 billion) moves in.

"Cooke will go *crazy!*" says Larry King. "Someone who's richer than him—by a considerable amount. But Perot might build him a stadium, though."

Vittles

Put away those silver napkin rings. Parties at the Arkansas governor's mansion are closer to a sock hop—lots of music and munching—but smarter. "Imagine a teenage party with Pat Conroy and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. raiding the fridge," says Bloodworth-Thomason.

Think fried chicken (especially Tyson's, which comes from Arkansas), fried catfish and rice. If Clinton drops by for dinner at the last minute, don't sweat it—drive by Wendy's or send out for pizza. "He's a junk food man," says Pryor.

Every kitchen should have a copy of the "Evening Shade" cookbook, which has Hillary's recipe for "Chicken and Rice Deluxe" casserole. Yum.

Perot would probably close down the White House executive dining room and make everybody eat in the cafeteria. Red meat will be back: barbecue, steaks and anything Tex-Mex.

And for those black-tie affairs?

"Texas Trendy," says Ivins. "That means cuisine brought up to current cultural standards: little tiny medallions of chicken fried steak served on top of cream gravy with patterns laid into the gravy with chicken gizzards."

Too tired to cook? Every administration has a favorite hangout: the Kennedys adored Sans Souci, Carter folks wound down at Sarsfield's, Reagan fans camped out at the Jockey Club. Look for Clinton at Old Glory in Georgetown. Perot types will probably brown-bag it.

Alma Matters

Can't beat those old school get-togethers for instant cronyism. Start going to alumni meetings: Oxford, Georgetown School of Foreign Service, and especially Yale Law School, where the Clintons met; the Naval Academy, where Perot was class president twice; or Goucher College, his wife's school near Baltimore.

Of course, it works even better if you actually *went* to any of the schools.

As always, sign up for charity events. The Children's Defense Fund is Hillary Clinton's pet organization; the Folger Shakespeare Library, a favorite of Margot Perot's. Charity dances are especially good; the Perots love to trip the light fantastic. Practice your foxtrot, but avoid anything funky. *No rap music!*

Perot has donated close to $125 million to his favorite charities. The Perot family, for example, underwrote a women's and children's facility at Presbyterian Hospital of Dallas and named it the Margot Perot Building for the couple's 25th wedding anniversary. And she chairs debutante and charity balls, sits on the board of the Hockaday School, a private girls school in Dallas where all of the Perot daughters went, throws Junior League meetings and ladies auxiliary teas.

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The Washington Post

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Best buddies Bill Clinton and actor Burt Reynolds.

She probably bakes cookies too.

After Hours

Toot your own horn. "A Clinton presidency could cause an epidemic of saxophone lessons in Washington," says Russell. "Followed by *record* sales of Excedrin."

Eleven-year-old Adrian Talbott (son of Strobe) is taking lessons and already plans to play at the White House. Jazz places will be hot: Takoma Station, Blues Alley and One Step Down.

Sunday morning church is good for the soul—and your image. Clinton sings in the choir at Immanuel Baptist in Little Rock and loves gospel music, so look for him in churches all around Washington. Ditto with the Perots—devout Presbyterians.

Monday night should be reserved for television, especially Thomason-produced shows: "Designing Women," "Evening Shade," and "Hearts Afire," a new Washington comedy starring John Ritter as a senator's aide.

Golf is too Ivy League. Pick a sport that doesn't require membership in a country club.

Arkansas Razorback football could be cutting edge. (Good sports wear Hog Hats and yell "SOO-EEE!") For that youthful good-guy glow, there's jogging and pickup basketball: Clinton's a "power forward," says Shearer. "He's very tough under the boards."

The Perots' 22-acre estate outside of Dallas boasts a gym, weight room and pool, tennis and racquetball courts, a rifle range and a bowling alley. Margot Perot plays tennis every Wednesday and works out three times a week. Her husband likes to throw on old clothes, grab a pair of pliers and putter in the barn. He's obsessed with lawn care; his nickname at EDS was "the groundskeeper."

Perot likes horses and fast boats: He owns two Cigarette racing boats, a Hovercraft, a jet ski, surf jet and 45-foot Cabin Cruiser. The Perots have homes in Dallas, Lake Texoma, Bermuda and Vail.

Anyplace inside the Beltway is Out.

Complain constantly about Washington. Perot despises it here.

Parting Thoughts

Remember, anyone can have a second act in Washington. You *can* reinvent yourself. Look at Nixon.

A lot can happen between now and Nov. 3.

Don't inhale.

The Washington Post
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Book World

When TV Dies and Information Rules

LIFE AFTER TELEVISION
The Coming Transformation of Media and American Life
By George Gilder
Norton. 126 pp. $14.95

By John Burgess

Citizens of the Soviet Union were chronically short of bread and cooking oil, but they had plenty of TV sets, almost as many per capita as in Western Europe. George Gilder believes there is a simple explanation. "Television," he writes, "is at its heart a totalitarian medium. Because television signals originate at a single station and are sent top-down to the masses, tyrants everywhere push TV sets onto their people." The United States has felt the medium's harmful effect too, though here it is in cultural corrosion. The one-size-must-fit-all demands of TV have given birth to decades of formulaic programs that appeal in some way to huge numbers of people but satisfy almost no one.

But Gilder declares that the television as we know it is near death. Its successor will be a hybrid of the computer, the fiber optic cable and the familiar box at home. *Voilà*, the "telecomputer," a device of revolutionary import that will herald a new age of information diversity and individual empowerment. The United States will lead the world—if, Gilder says, Congress and shortsighted executives in corporate America recognize its potential.

This slim volume first appeared in 1990 as one of Whittle Communications' controversial Greater Agenda Series—books with ads. Now updated, it is an engaging introduction to a national debate over where computers and communications are taking us, spiced with Golden Book-style explanations of basic hardware and technical concepts. But it is foremost a polemic, an appeal to the country to dream George Gilder's dream and take specific steps to make it happen.

Having made a name as a supply-side economist in the early Reagan years, Gilder in the late 1980s branched out into media theory. Among other things, he told Congress that calls for rush creation of a U.S. industry to build copies of a Japanese invention called the high-definition television set were wrongheaded. Gilder's basic question then, laid out here in detail: What's so great about a better picture?

Instead, he said, the United States should combine HDTV with a coast-to-coast fiber optic grid, capable of shuttling vast numbers of images, data and talk from point to point on demand and at low cost, expressed in the flexible, digital language of computers. If that material were further sifted and processed using the ever-growing power of home and office computing, suddenly amazing things would be possible. The economic gain from just building TV sets would shrink to insignificance.

The nation's best teachers could come electronically into any classroom. Rather than burning up gas on the highways, Americans would stay home to work—manipulating, moving, creating information; conferring with the boss by video link. After hours, they could pick from a huge collection of movies, delivered to their homes electronically and instantly. The operative concept would be "narrowcasting," using the glass wires to send specialized material to people with specialized interests, whether fly-fishing or quantum physics.



BY MELANIE EVE BAROCAS

Author George Gilder, who envisions a future with "telecomputers."

"Through this crystal web, we can reclaim our culture from the centralized influence of mass media. We can liberate our imaginations from programs regulated by bureaucrats, chosen by a small elite of broadcasting professionals and governed by the need to target the lowest common denominators of public interests . . . all the media junk food and filler that stretches out toward the horizons of mass culture like so much strip development will tend to disappear. People will order what they want, rather than settling for what is there."

Institutions that thrive on controlling information, be they TV networks or dictatorial governments, will crumble before the new technology. (Gilder's network would be a vast advance over data communications services that are already available using telephone lines, such as CompuServe and Prodigy.) "More and more authority will slip from the tops of hierarchies onto the desktops of individual entrepreneurs and engineers."

To get there from here, Gilder makes a paradoxical proposal. This new world of smallness and endless innovation can be achieved by unleashing seven of the United States' largest and least entrepreneurial companies, the regional telephone companies, or "Baby Bells," which control local telephone monopolies. Gilder favors letting them into the now-forbidden field of cable television, to give them financial incentive to rewire every home with fiber and create the new network.

Gilder treats his vision of the future as eminently desirable and, if America would just stop fighting it, inevitable. Alas, he devotes little time to the skeptic's inconvenient and as yet unanswered questions: Do tens of millions of Americans really want to bank by computer or, a dozen times a day, face down a video camera's eye? Will using computers ever be simple enough to attract a mass following? Would employees really be motivated at home, away from the supervisor's gaze? Would students be more likely to use a fiber network to prepare for a quantum physics exam or to tap into 3-D video games?

Gilder takes pleasure in cataloguing groups and individuals who are too dim for his ideas. Yet the fact is that he has moved away from the fringes of the debate—or rather, he has helped move the center toward him. The Federal Communications Commission is set to select a design for a U.S. HDTV system in 1993 and it is almost certain to be based on digital technology (Japan's version is not), an important first step toward the telecomputer. For that, Gilder can take a bit of the credit.

The reviewer covers technology issues for The Washington Post.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

By John Carmody
Washington Post Staff Writer

NBC announced yesterday that "Today" will broadcast live from Africa during six days in November . . .

The morning show will air Friday, Nov. 13, and during the week of Nov. 16-20 from three locations in Zimbabwe . . .

Bryant Gumbel and Katie Couric will broadcast from the capital, Harare, on Friday and Monday; the next two days from Hwange National Park, in the center of a wildlife preserve; and on Thursday and Friday, "the magnificent Victoria Falls will be the backdrop for the conclusion of a historic week" . . .

Gumbel said yesterday he's "been trying to get the program over there for about three years" and spelled out a few of the many "valid reasons for it . . .

"For openers," the "Today" anchor said, "the show has been on every other continent so it completes the cycle. But much more importantly the coverage is warranted—exposure of Africa on TV has been sadly lacking . . .

"If you watch American TV, there's either a story about apartheid or famine and there's nothing in between. That discounts a world of people and a number of nations. There is a great number of untapped stories" . . .

Gumbel ticked off several reasons for the choice of Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia)—"English is the primary language, there is a level of sophistication there, a stable government, a long history of being accustomed to Westerners; there are some great success stories." And it's very photographable . . .

About a month ago Gumbel spent 10 days scouting locations in the south African country. He said yesterday he would probably do the Nov. 13 show from Africa alone, with Couric joining him over the weekend for the next week's broadcasts . . .

The network announcement yesterday said that Gumbel will head a team of five crews and producers in Zimbabwe that will tape some of the footage to be used in November from July 27 through Aug. 7, when the network will preempt "Today" for the Summer Olympics (why do we get the feeling that NBC just managed to slip a plug for the Games past us?) . . .

"Today" has previously originated from Asia, Europe, Australia, South America and many locations in North America . . .

Bob Wheelock will be the supervising producer of the Africa project . . .

Now This

New York public TV station WNYC yesterday responded to an attack by Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole and denied that any federal funds had been used in producing a show singled out by Dole as an example of what's wrong with public broadcasting . . .

Last Friday, Dole, who has been a sharp critic of public television, inserted a statement in the Congressional Record lambasting the system for helping "fund new shows, new shows such as 'In the Life,' a 1-hour 'variety show' for gays and lesbians," which, the Kansas Republican said, "is coming to your living rooms on June 22 . . .

"It is reportedly scheduled for regular programming, too, up to 12 shows per month beginning in the fall" . . .

WNYC, which is distributing the program to PBS stations free of charge, yesterday said no federal tax dollars were used in production of the pilot . . .

Funding for the "sneak preview" of the probable monthly series, WNYC said, was provided by Chafin Communications, the Howard Gilman Foundation Inc., the New York State Council on the Arts and individuals across the country . . .

Future funding for the series, which would begin in late fall, producer John Scagliotti said, would come from private foundations and individual contributions. He said future shows would probably cost about $50,000 each . . .

"Although the funding for this program and series did not come from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Public Broadcasting Service or federal taxpayer money," Scagliotti said, "Senator Dole's implication is that gays and lesbians do not pay taxes or work hard for their money. I'm sure that the 25 million gays and lesbians who live and work in the United States would strongly disagree" . . .

Dole recently led an unsuccessful fight against Senate passage of a three-year, $1.1 billion authorization bill for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting . . .

On June 12, the Kansas Republican said, "I opposed that 50 percent increase [in funding levels] on the grounds that it was excessive, that the public broadcasting system was no longer accountable to the taxpayers and that it has refused to broaden its programming horizons beyond far out liberal themes . . .

"But 'oh no! no! no!' the big public broadcasting apologists cried. 'We need the taxpayers' money to maintain "quality programming," the kind of quality you just cannot find anywhere else.' This week . . . we finally found out what some of that money is paying for" . . .

Thomas B. Morgan, president of WNYC Communications Group, said yesterday, "Senator Dole is mistaken. No federal tax dollars were used to fund the pilot program for 'In the Life' " . . .

He said the program "presents gays and lesbians in a non-stereotypical and considerate manner to the community at large" . . .

Dole's office did not return our calls yesterday . . .

In this area, according to the WNYC spokesman, Channel 32 plans to air "In the Life" at 10 p.m. on Thursday, July 2. Neither WETA nor the Maryland Public Television system has made a decision on whether to air the hour . . .

Morgan said "a number of stations have already broadcast the program to generous praise from both critics and viewers alike. . . . As distributors and producers of the show, we have met with PBS representatives in the hope they will offer the series in the future" . . .

A spokesman for PBS confirmed yesterday that "In the Life" is not being distributed by the public TV system. "PBS has nothing to do with it" . . .

Last week's winner in the network news race was "ABC World News Tonight With Peter Jennings," which averaged a summertime 8.6/20, compared with an 8.0/18 for "CBS Evening News With Dan Rather" and a 7.4/17 for "NBC Nightly News With Tom Brokaw" . . .

NBC blamed those NBA basketball preemptions on the West Coast again for its poor performance . . .

And Andrew Morton, whose "Diana: Her True Story" has been banned from Harrods, will be interviewed Monday during the second hour of "Good Morning America" as he kicks off a book-selling tour . . .

Have we mentioned that ABC will air the first "Jim Thorpe Pro Sports Awards," a live sports-entertainment gala, on Monday, July 6, starting at 9? Or that Bob Saget will be master of ceremonies? Or that Dyan Cannon, John Forsythe, Leeza Gibbons and James Earl Jones, Wilt Chamberlain, George Foreman, Dan Dierdorf, Frank Gifford ("both of ABC's NFL 'Monday Night Football,' " ABC reminds us), Boomer Esiason and Bob Uecker are presenters? Well, we thought we had . . .

Has ABC found, in "Jack's Place," of all places, one of those surprise short-run Summer Nuggets that turn into Autumnal Assets when the leaves begin to fall? You know, like "Northern Exposure"? . . .

Well, on Tuesday, "Jack's Place," which still plays like a lot of old "Love Boat" scripts, but is smart enough to be scheduled on ABC's big comedy night, produced an 11.9/22 at 10, to win the time period again . . .

In two previous outings, the Hal Linden starrer has finished 11th and 14th in the weekly rankings and so far is the biggest new show of the summer on any network. There are three more episodes scheduled . . .

Natcherly, ABC had no trouble winning the night with a 13.8 national Nielsen rating and a 26 percent audience share overall . . .

CBS was second at 10.1/19. A repeat of "The Rape of Dr. Willis" (starring Jaclyn Smith as a brain surgeon) averaged a 10.1/18 . . .

NBC, with two original hours, still only managed a 6.8/13 for the night. A fresh "Mann & Machine" at 8 did only a 5.4/11. That didn't help "Dateline NBC" at 10 although it did recover for an 8.1/15. Each national ratingzzz point is worth 921,000 TV homes . . .

The president of the Radio-Television News Directors Association yesterday protested House Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman John Dingell's decision on Tuesday to forbid TV coverage of markup sessions for the cable television bill . . .

In a letter yesterday, RTNDA head David Bartlett told the powerful Michigan Democrat, "This legislation could have a profound impact on every television viewer in the nation. Closing the door to television cameras was unfair to electronic journalists and served to shield from public view a most important part of the legislative process" . . .

Although print journalists were given full access to the markup session, Dingell allowed cameras for only two minutes, with no audio . . .

Especially hit was C-SPAN, the cable industry's own public affairs network, which had planned gavel-to-gavel coverage of the markup . . .

Secretary of State James Baker will be interviewed on "The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour" tonight . . .

The Bill Clinton appearance before a youthful audience on MTV Tuesday night will be repeated on MTV tonight at 10:30 p.m., tomorrow at 9 a.m. and on Sunday at 7 p.m. . . .

TV Column

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Naina Yeltsin's City Highlights

After the Tourist Spots, A Plea for the Children

By Donnie Radcliffe
Washington Post Staff Writer

Naina Yeltsin, the secret weapon not on Boris Yeltsin's arms list, continued to capture Washington yesterday.

At the National Gallery of Art, Director J. Carter Brown rolled out the red carpet to show her samples of the gallery's temporary and permanent exhibitions of American and foreign art. She proved to be an attentive listener who could appreciate great art. But when Brown got to I.M. Pei and the world-renowned architect's concepts of spatial relationships, the former construction engineer knew exactly what he was talking about.

"The East Building just blew her away," Brown said afterward.

A little later at Mount Vernon, where she went for an all-ladies luncheon hosted by Barbara Bush, Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Bush stood behind ropes like ordinary tourists to view the historic rooms in which America's first First Couple lived. Posing for official photographs in the bedroom where George Washington died, Naina Yeltsin seemed fascinated by curator Christine Meadows's revelation that the oversized 6½-foot bed had been Martha's idea, not her husband's.

Last night, at a National Press Club reception, the Russian First Lady made a pitch for

See YELTSIN, C2, Col. 4

First Ladies

YELTSIN, From C1

American help in raising $3 million to build a comprehensive center in Moscow for orphans and disabled children.

"We would like to reassure you that the help we get won't be wasted," she told some 200 people brought together by the sponsoring Frank Associates—Child Assistance International of Bethesda. "We deliver it right to our children."

In remarks notable for their urgency as well as their brevity, she implored the audience to remember Russia's orphaned, disabled and disfigured youngsters, not all of them victims of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl.

According to Frank Associates cofounder Nina Kostina, many of the children are abandoned at birth by parents who do not want them because they are disabled. Naina Yeltsin was not aware that the 3-year-old presenting her a bouquet of flowers was one such child. Born with a cleft palate, Marina Mayes was adopted by Frank and Dorothy Mayes of Upper Marlboro and brought here two months ago.

At Mount Vernon, where luncheon was served on the piazza overlooking the Potomac, Naina Yeltsin found herself in the company of more than 60 women, described by the White House as "people Mrs. Bush thought Mrs. Yeltsin would like to meet."

That included Cabinet and congressional wives such as Bonita Derwinski, Susan Baker, Joanne Kemp, Lynda Robb and Antoinette Hatfield, television personalities such as Barbara Walters, Lark McCarthy and Maureen Bunyan, First Friends Pat Burch, Aileen Train, Sally Chapoton and Martha Zeder and First Relatives Dorothy Bush LeBlond and Margaret Bush.

The day's fashions were as varied as the shapes they were on. But two stood out—Margaret Bush in white and Libbie Reilly in black, both in skirts doing their best to peek out from under thigh-length jackets.

Mrs. Bush wore a blue and white dress just at knee length, Naina Yeltsin a blue and green dress a few inches above her ankles and Marilyn Quayle, a black and white ensemble somewhere in between.

But it wasn't clothes that had occupied the two First Ladies in conversations they've had the past two days. Waiting for her guest to arrive, Mrs. Bush said they had "a lot to say about children, what's happening in Russia, what her job was. . . . I tell her about the problems here and she says, 'You don't have problems.'"

Mrs. Bush said she invited Naina Yeltsin, whom she had met on two previous occasions, to Washington's home because "it's beautiful and it gets her out of the city. When I go to a foreign country I love it if I can get out of the city, off the beaten track."

Greeting each other with kisses and holding hands, the two First Ladies seemed at ease with one another although Naina Yeltsin told her hostess she had been nervous the evening before at the White House. "Oh, you weren't nervous," Mrs. Bush told her.

Luncheon consisted of chilled roasted pepper soup, cobb salad and chocolate tulips with lemon verbena and fresh berries, and a view the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association thought so spectacular that a member bought the opposite shore some years earlier to protect it from development.

For Naina Yeltsin, "Despite the fact that Washington is such a beautiful city, I have been captured foremost by the people." And as for what she would remember most of all, well, "Everything I have seen I have memorized," she told a reporter. "It is impossible to say one thing."



AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

Hand-holding Naina Yeltsin and Barbara Bush at Mount Vernon, where Mrs. Yeltsin met about 60 other women at a luncheon.

The Washington Post

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War's Distant Casualties

A Peaceful Croatian Island And the Illness of Hate

By Peter Maass
Special to The Washington Post

KORCULA, Croatia—The smoking barrel of Drazen Grubisic's gun has taught this tranquil island that, like the rest of Croatia, it is sick.

Just a week ago, Grubisic got into an argument with Emil Pamukovic at the Calm Sea Cafe. Normally, the affair would have been settled with a bit of swearing or, at worst, a punch or two. It would be forgotten the next morning.

Instead, Grubisic shot Pamukovic in the face.

It was the first murder on Korcula for at least 100 years, and it stunned the island's 18,000 inhabitants. Within a day, Korcula was filled with anger as people lined up at the main square to sign a petition to have the murderer's family thrown off the island.

Like the snake in the Garden of Eden, the trauma of war has entered the vacation paradise of Korcula. Even though military battles did not take place on Korcula, the islanders are waking up to the fact that somehow they have been brutalized by a war they only saw on television.

"We have many sick people here," said Zdenka Andijic, a local poet.

Croatia's war with Serbian-led Yugoslavia

See TRAUMA, C9, Col. 3

TRAUMA, From C1

is cooling down under a United Nations truce, but the mental casualties are piling up. Much of the damage was to the psyches of soldiers and refugees, but even people living far away from the front lines have been poisoned.

"What we are expecting is a deterioration of the mental health of the general population," said Dean Ajdukovic, a psychology professor at the University of Zagreb. "The war is leaving a very deep effect on their psyche that may never go away."

In clinical terms, the problem is called post-traumatic stress disorder, and in America it is closely identified with veterans of the Vietnam War. It will likely afflict about 15 percent of Croatia's 4.7 million people, according to Ajdukovic, who cites previous statistical studies on the mental health effects of warfare.

In other words, sooner or later about 700,000 Croatian soldiers, refugees, civilians and children will probably experience flashbacks, nightmares, loss of appetite or paranoia. Already, war-related stress is showing up in rising crime, alcoholism, drug abuse and domestic violence.

Sandwiched amid the press reports of Serbian war atrocities are items about Croatia's once-tame society going berserk. An off-duty soldier at a crowded Zagreb cafe recently settled an argument by tossing a grenade. Another demobilized soldier strangled his wife.

Unfortunately, there are few health professionals to counsel the legions of people—not just soldiers—in need of help. The country is a bit like a huge psychological intensive-care unit without doctors or nurses.

Much of the country's population spent days, weeks and even months hiding in basements to avoid long-range shellings or aerial bombings. They still freeze in fear when something—perhaps just a car backfiring or a motorcycle accelerating—reminds them of a rifle shot or air raid siren.

Although the fighting is waning in Croatia, it remains hard for anyone to escape the war atmosphere. It is on the shop-front posters showing burned-out homes or shot-up crucifixes. It is in the continuing news reports of death and mutilation. And it is on the lips of children who dress in combat fatigues, throw toy grenades at each other and hum nationalist war ballads.

One of the most popular ballads, sung by children and adults across the country, urges the crossing of the Drina River, which separates Croatia and Serbia. It includes the following pledge: "The Drina must be crossed and Serbia burned."

Health authorities are especially concerned about the long-term effects on children.

The ones in greatest danger are those who lived through bombings or saw, firsthand, the carnage of war. Once they reach the safety of refugee camps, the children use donated crayons to draw pictures of planes dropping bombs or Serbians attacking Croatians.

A deadly process is repeating itself, with the ethnic hatred between Croats and Serbs handed down from one generation to another. Today's adult fighters were raised on the tales of Serbian and Croatian massacres during World War II.

Now, young children in Croatia are soaking up the 1990s tales of Serb atrocities and, sometimes at the funeral of their father or mother, they quietly vow revenge. On a psychological level, the next war with Serbia may be beginning.

"If the children are brought up in mistrust and hatred, there will be no reconciliation with the Serbs," said Ajdukovic. "There are some societies that bring up their children as warriors. It will be a tragedy for us if that course is chosen."

The Washington Post

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ART BUCHWALD

That Elusive Elite, Culture's Cream

Logan Deterding was drinking coffee, eating his doughnut and reading his paper as he usually does in the drugstore down the street, when he said, "I see where Vice President Quayle is attacking the cultural elite."

"Is he doing it as a National Guardsman or a civilian?" I asked.

"It doesn't say," Logan replied. "Who the heck are the cultural elite?"

"It must be those who have culture. I would guess he means most of the people who go to the Kennedy Center. What's he attacking them for?"

"He says they have no family values," Logan said.

"How does he know?"

"I don't think he does. Quayle reads whatever his handlers stick in front of him. But he may be onto something. If we don't know who the cultural elite is—that means most Americans don't know, and he's got them all whipped up. I knew when communism fell something had to replace redbaiting. But I didn't think it would be culture."

"Maybe he's appealing to conservatives," I suggested. "The White House is scared to death of Ross Perot, whose family values put Quayle's to shame."

"He's taking more potshots at Murphy Brown, and the liberals in Hollywood who he says are different from the rest of us."

"How can a guy who spends all his time on the golf course and was born with a silver putter in his mouth be like the rest of us? Did he say anything in the speech about the family holding down jobs?"

"No, he doesn't mention jobs. I imagine families who have two parents and go to church and have a dog named 'Spot' don't have to worry about losing their jobs."

Logan had another cup of coffee. "Quayle's on to something. He's picking up where Spiro Agnew left off. All you have to do is kick the hell out of the press and the creative people and you have 90 percent of the American people in your camp."

"Does he say what we should do about Murphy Brown?"

"In his heart he isn't mad at her. After all, Murphy gave him the only issue he's had since he was vice president. When Danny pushed that button his whole pinball machine lighted up. He's going to beat up on Murphy Brown for the entire campaign so he won't have to say a word about the economy."

"The sad part of it is, the more he attacks the media the more space and time they will give him."

"George Bush could wind up playing second fiddle to Quayle if he doesn't watch out."

I said, "I may be part of the cultural elite, but I don't feel it."

Logan said, "It takes time. It's not something you acquire overnight. Elite means there are only a few of us, so we must live up to our reputation."

"Which is?"

"According to Quayle, we're the kind of people who want to give out condoms in schools."

"I never said I wanted to hand out condoms."

"But you never said you didn't."

"I can see why he's getting standing ovations. Do you think Quayle will pass the test with the conservatives by calling all of us names?"

"He will if his handlers give him multiple-choice questions."

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Whose House Is It Anyway?

Super-Lobbyist Bruce Bereano's All-Out Divorce

By Howard Schneider
Washington Post Staff Writer

The timing of Entebbe. The planning of Desert Storm. The will of Sherman's march.

When Maryland mega-lobbyist Bruce C. Bereano pulled up to the lushly wooded lot in the Amberly subdivision on the morning of March 9, it was more as a field commander than as an estranged husband weary of months in an Annapolis row house and eager to end the occupation of his suburban home.

Telephone service was cut. A perimeter of no trespassing signs established around the yard. Locksmith at the ready, and the electricity scheduled to be cut off that afternoon. When the muscle arrived in the form of State Police Trooper S.P. Irving, Bereano's wishes to the young officer were simple: GET THAT WOMAN OUT OF HERE!

The woman was Nadine Snyder, Bereano's bride of nearly 10 years, the last year and a half of which they have been separated. The place was 720 Holly Dr. North, a house on Whitehall Creek near Annapolis that Bereano purchased in his name just before their marriage and that, under Maryland law, he owns, pure and simple, by himself (there are no children involved, and her name is not on the deed). Bereano said in an interview last week that he had planned, as a gentleman, to let her stay until the April end of this year's Maryland General Assembly session. But according to court documents filed by Snyder, three days after her lawyer wrote Bereano a letter in early March mentioning assets and real estate and partnerships and, well, maybe we'll need an accoun-

See BEREANO, C2, Col. 1



BY DUDLEY M. BROOKS—THE WASHINGTON POST

Maryland lobbyist Bruce C. Bereano.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

WE'VE HEARD THAT...



Melanie and Don, waiting around.

■ **Bill Clinton** knows whence his votes come. While superstars **Don Johnson, Melanie Griffith** and **John Goodman** cooled their heels for an hour hoping to meet the presidential contender after his MTV appearance Tuesday night in Los Angeles, Clinton chose instead to hang around after the show taking questions from his young audience.

■ **David Beckwith,** spokesman for **Dan Quayle,** isn't speaking to us because we reported the veep couldn't spell "potato" the other day. (If you missed it: He urged a young boy—who had spelled it correctly—to add an "e" to the word. The 12-year-old was later quoted as saying that this validated rumors that Quayle was "an idiot.") In any case, we hope this breakdown in communications will not interfere with our continuing efforts to provide readers with substantive coverage of the vice president.

■ **Patrick Leahy** is a Batman freak. The Vermont senator arrived at the local premiere of "Batman Returns" last night in his Batman T-shirt and on his version of a Batmobile—the back of his son's motorcycle.

■ Academy Award-winning actor **Jack Palance,** 72, will be testifying before the Senate Special Committee on Aging this morning.

■ **Barry Tuckwell,** music director of the Maryland Symphony Orchestra, will marry Potomac Edison exec **Sue Elliott** in Hagerstown Sunday.

■ Dallas Morning News Washington bureau chief **Carl Leubsdorf** is recovering at home after a mild heart attack and double bypass surgery last week.

■ Sen. **Jesse Helms,** 70, was released from a Raleigh, N.C., hospital yesterday, two weeks after undergoing quadruple bypass surgery.



Michael Jackson, getting ready.

■ **Michael Jackson's** world tour will be filled with explosions, illusions and a giant inflatable world, according to our spies in L.A. Jackson, who yesterday wrapped up three weeks of rehearsals at Universal Studios, has turned to magician **David Copperfield** for help in the illusion department. And his costumes are predictably flamboyant—some made out of what appears to be vinyl car upholstery. Our source explained: "He kind of looks like a chair."

A Little off the Top

■ The 1988 Democratic standard-bearer will attend the party convention in New York—but so far he's not invited to speak.



Michael Dukakis, having a ball.

"Oh, I doubt it," **Mike Dukakis** said cheerily from Boston yesterday. "You know, the last nominee rarely gets to speak at the next convention."

Dukakis says he's having a "great time" teaching at Northeastern University and speaking these days. But he was less enthusiastic about the presidential process. "There's no substance here," he offered. "People are not getting information. You've got an angry electorate, and they have a right to be angry."

He thinks **Bill Clinton** can prevail—and that the appeal of the enigmatic **Ross Perot** is fleeting. "I was getting a haircut today and my barber—smartest guy in America—says, 'So whatever happened to David Duke?' "

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

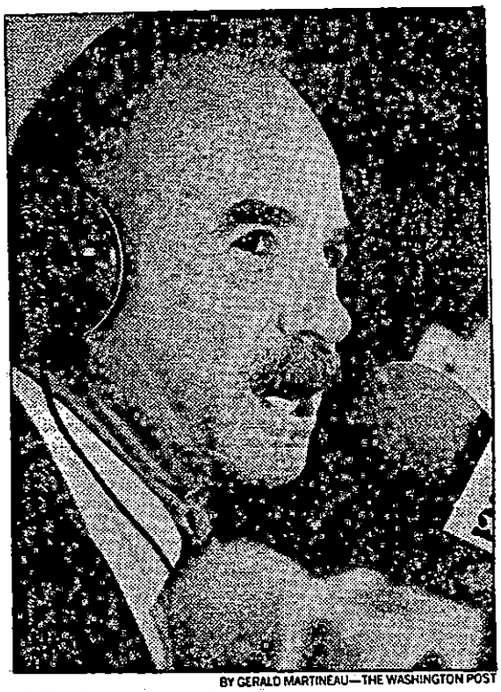
Liddy at the 'Gate: Gurgling, Not Burgling

Chalk it up to one of life's weird little ironies:

G. Gordon Liddy, the wild-eyed former FBI man who orchestrated the Watergate break-in, yesterday spent lunchtime nonchalantly chatting with the police officers who arrested the burglars he had recruited. Right there, in the now-famous building, 20 years later to the day, the convicted-co-conspirator-turned-radio-host asked his law enforcement guests to recount for the WJFK-FM radio audience the arrest of his henchman at the Democratic National Committee headquarters.

And it was all so civilized. Not unlike a college reunion.

The conference room was packed with Watergate junkies—those conspiracy-obsessed types who can rattle off facts about the fall of the Nixon administration and make you wonder what they do the rest of the day. During breaks, they swarmed Liddy, asking obscure questions as he signed copies of his Watergate book, and their tattered '72 newspapers. They also interrogated the cops, who happily brought along old Polaroids of evidence.



BY GERALD MARTINEAU—THE WASHINGTON POST

G. Gordon Liddy, on the air.

There were periodic slams at **John Dean**, whom Liddy kindly refers to as a "serial perjurer." (Dean is suing Liddy for maligning his wife, Maureen, in his book.) Said Liddy of the upcoming libel/slander trial: "Now [Dean's] going to be put back under oath, he will either recant his perjury and we will get our history back . . . or perjure again."

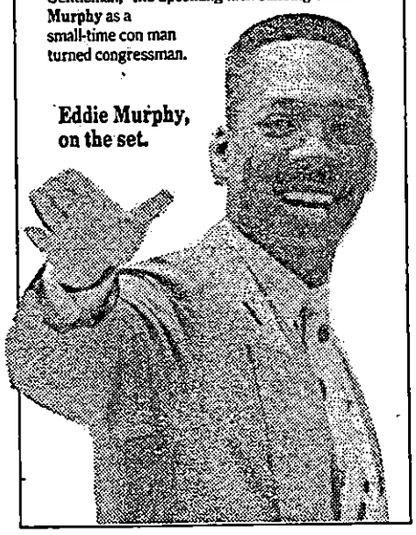
And there was lots of cajoling from callers too:

"Want to wish Happy Break-In Day," said caller **Benton Becker**, former counsel to **Gerald Ford** who, Liddy pointed out, helped negotiate **Richard Nixon's** pardon. "Did you know that Hallmark doesn't make a card for this?"

So, This Is How Hollywood Sees Us

■ "My friends, I want to tell you about a town where the streets are paved with gold. This is a town where the marks give you money before you ask. A town where they take you to dinner *after* you [expletive] 'em. A town where when they need money, they just ***print more.*** This is a town where a guy bounced 900 checks ***and he didn't even have to skip town!!!"***

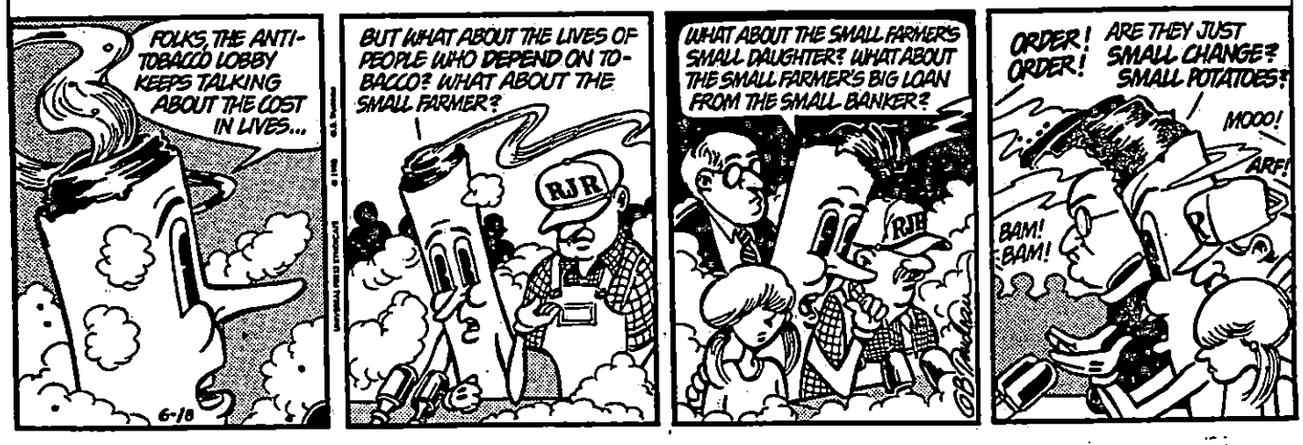
—From the script of the "The Distinguished Gentleman," the upcoming flick starring Eddie Murphy as a small-time con man turned congressman.



Eddie Murphy, on the set.

DOONESBURY

By G.B. Trudeau



The Washington Post
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Ukraine's Leader Says Russia Still Has 'Imperial Ambitions'

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, June 17—Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk charged today that despite the historic agreement between the United States and Russia to slash their nuclear arsenals, Moscow still harbors "imperial ambitions" over territories of the former Soviet Union that could become dangerous when Russia assumes a nuclear monopoly over the region.

Kravchuk said he welcomed the agreement between Presidents Bush and Boris Yeltsin to eliminate up to two-thirds of their nations' nuclear forces. He also affirmed that Ukraine, along with Belarus and Kazakhstan, are committed to becoming "denuclearized" states once they dismantle Soviet nuclear missiles on their soil by the year 2000 as agreed under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

But diplomats said Kravchuk wants guarantees, backed if possible by an international treaty, that will ensure that Moscow's residual nuclear force does not become a lasting menace to its neighbors when Russia emerges as the sole nuclear power in the area.

Kravchuk is expected to seek those assurances when he meets with Yeltsin June 23 to discuss problems plaguing relations between their countries. Besides the nuclear issue, the Russian and Ukrainian leaders will review jurisdiction over the Crimean Peninsula, the fate of the Black Sea fleet of the former Soviet navy, and the sharing of Soviet assets and debts, officials said.

Kravchuk was concluding a two-day visit highlighted by the first friendship treaty between an independent Ukraine and a foreign country. The historic pact signed by Kravchuk and French President Francois Mitterrand calls for close cooperation in health, research, agriculture, space technology and, especially, nuclear reactor safety.

As the world leader in civil nuclear energy, France has promised to lend its expertise to help prevent another Chernobyl disaster. Kravchuk acknowledged that the catastrophe has spawned enormous opposition to nuclear power, but he said Ukraine sees no alternative to keeping the plants open because they provide 40 percent of the country's electricity.

Kravchuk appealed for Western foreign investment to help boost farm productivity and to transform the military armaments factories, which account for half of the country's industrial output. As part of the bilateral agreement, France offered $100 million in credits to buy French fertilizers and a $1 million grant to establish a stock market.

The wide-ranging treaty with France, diplomats said, is perceived by Kiev as a way to counter Moscow's increasingly close ties with Washington. Kravchuk said his visit symbolizes his country's aspirations to regain its European heritage, while Mitterrand said it is important "to give Ukraine the place it deserves, first of all in the ensemble of countries that made up the former Soviet Union, as well as in an already strong Europe."

In a speech to French industrialists, Kravchuk criticized Russia's "nationalist and chauvinist tendencies," which he says have blocked efforts to build a true economic partnership in the Commonwealth of Independent States, the grouping of former Soviet republics.

"Russia wants to play the same role as the Soviet Union played before," Kravchuk said. "It does not want to be an equal partner."

Citing Russia's "territorial pretensions" in the Crimea and elsewhere, he warned that such aims "constitute a menace to peace and could lead to a tragedy for all of Europe."

Kravchuk said the Russians refuse to share old Soviet assets abroad and have tied up $500 million of Ukraine's foreign currency, which it wants to use to pay off its share of the old Soviet debt. Ukraine has agreed to pay off $13 billion as its share of the $80 billion Soviet debt, but Kravchuk said "we can only pay this year's interest payments" and only if Russia releases the money.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Anti-Saddam Iraqis Seek United Front

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Foreign Service

VIENNA, June 17—More than 200 independent Iraqi opposition leaders opened a three-day conference on neutral ground today, seeking unity, credibility and U.S. support in their long-thwarted effort to topple President Saddam Hussein.

The organizers of the self-styled Iraqi National Congress tried to minimize the absence of a major Islamic opposition faction, the Iranian-backed Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq. They acknowledged, however, that the group would have to play a part in any post-Saddam government.

Participants in the congress, outwardly undaunted by Iranian, Syrian and Saudi pressures that kept key opposition figures away, split into committees to create what they described as "a representative, independent and credible political alternative" to the Baghdad regime.

They were buoyed by recent State Department encouragement and last month's democratic elections in Iraqi Kurdistan, and appeared confident of winning the support of suspicious Middle Eastern powers and their Iraqi clients who boycotted the meeting.

But mindful of years of failed opposition meetings in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria, Ahmed Chalabi, a moving force behind the Vienna meeting, said: "We want to get rid of the traditional opposition under the control of people who for decades have failed to overthrow Saddam."

By Friday the participants plan to elect a representative general assembly and executive committee to serve as a "responsible authority representing the will of the Iraqi people in negotiations with regional and international powers." Foreign observers viewed this move as tantamount to establishing a provisional government. Conference sources said opposition activists who are not at this meeting could be "co-opted."

Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani and Shiite Muslim law specialist Hassan Chalabi told the participants that these institutions should be set up in Iraqi Kurdistan, which, because of U.S., British and French air cover, remains effectively independent of the Baghdad government.

Sounding a common theme, Hoshyar Zibari, representing Kurdish leader Massoud Barzani, described the conference as a "test for the West," especially the United States, in its "commitment to bringing about political change in Iraq."

He said that after Washington's long record of complaints about "disarray" in opposition ranks, "the ball is in the U.S. court" now that the participants had proved their independence by meeting at a neutral site outside the Middle East.

The Washington Post

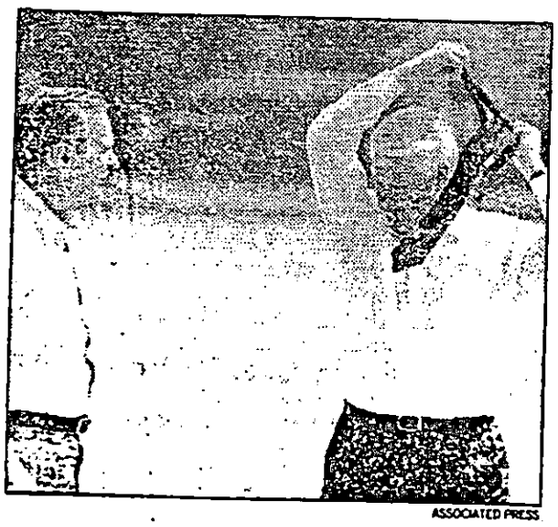
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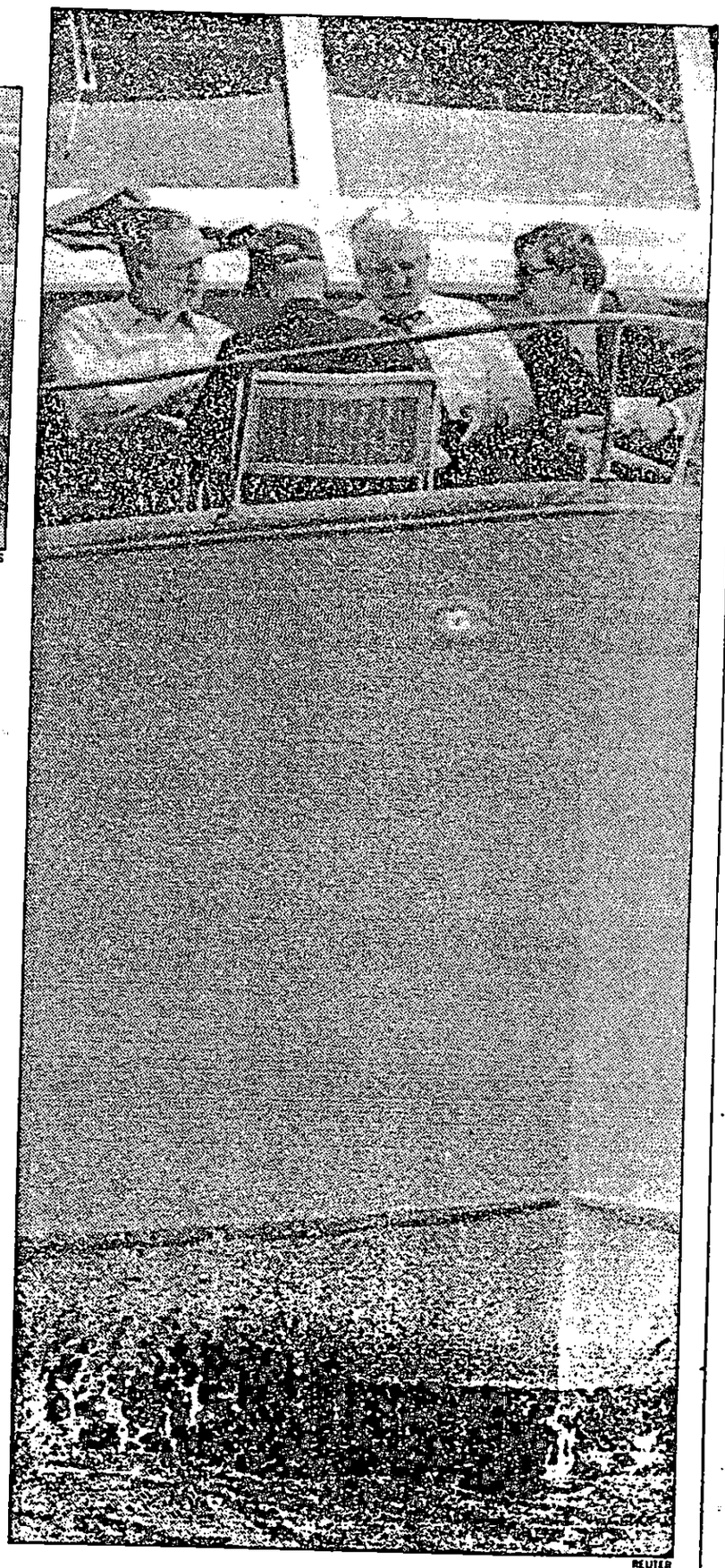
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Presidents' Day On the Bay

President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, above, wave and signal thumbs-up as they leave the White House yesterday for a boat tour of Chesapeake Bay; at right, they are joined by Yeltsin's interpreter and a Bush aide during cruise aboard Navy boat; below, Bush watches as Yeltsin doffs his tie during the leaders' cruise on the Severn River near Annapolis before the two presidents returned to Washington to sign a series of agreements, including a pact calling for dramatic reductions in nuclear arms.



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REUTER

The Washington Post
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Pitching Russia's Potential

Yeltsin, Bush Urge U.S. Business Executives to Invest

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Staff Writer

Russian President Boris Yeltsin donned the mantle of super salesman yesterday, telling U.S. business executives that his country is a land of profits for them and asserting that Russia's turn toward a free-market economy is "totally irreversible."

Speaking on a day during which he and President Bush signed a series of trade, investment and tax agreements designed to make it easier for Americans to do business in Russia, Yeltsin said his country is seeking "hundreds of billions of dollars" in foreign investment to aid the switch from communism to capitalism.

And echoing the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, former president of the old Soviet Union, Yeltsin urged Americans "not to be late to the table [so] they will be able to tap the enormous potential of our country."

If they wait beyond 1993, he said, "it will be too late."

Yeltsin's plea to the executives was backed by Bush, who urged American investment in Russia "on a vast scale, measured in billions of dollars" and called "private sector participation . . . critical to the success of Russia's bold venture into free markets."

"Neither government programs nor multilateral assistance is going to get this job done," Bush said.

In a bow to domestic politics, Bush also said: "American businesses, by investing and trading with Russia, are going to create thousands of jobs here at home."

The U.S. business executives, assembled here for what was billed as the first U.S.-Russian Business Summit, reacted with a degree of skepticism to Yeltsin's remarks, with one suggesting that a better business and investment climate in Moscow is more important than sweet words in Washington.

"Yeltsin has to understand that political will on the part of the government and good will on the part of American business is not going to determine investment," said Margaret Chapman, trade specialist with the American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations. "It is the climate that develops in Moscow—whether or not the right decrees are promoted and whether or not business can earn profits—that determines investment."

In a private meeting with eight leading business executives, Yeltsin and the Russian leader's top aides, Dexter Baker, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers and head of the executive committee of Air Products and Chemicals Inc., said Russia must provide better business conditions to counter

See INVESTMENT, A38, Col 5

Yeltsin's Speech Wins Support for Aid Package, Lawmakers Say

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

Russian President Boris Yeltsin gave a big boost to chances for congressional approval of a broad package of aid to Russia and other former Soviet republics and may have hastened action on the measure, lawmakers said after his speech to Congress yesterday.

But, despite scattered calls for immediate action on the proposal, Senate leaders were still counting votes, and Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine) stopped short of scheduling a date for opening the debate.

The Bush administration originally wanted the aid package, including a $12 billion increase in the U.S. commitment to the International Monetary Fund, to be approved by Congress in time for the start of the two-day summit Tuesday. When that failed, the administration pushed for action this week by the Senate, where prospects for passage are stronger than they are in the House.

But many Democrats in both houses were holding out for action first on what they regard as critical domestic measures, including extension of unemployment benefits and aid to American cities, both of which have been bogged down in disputes with the administration.

While many Republicans and some Democrats said Yeltsin's agreement to arms reductions Tuesday and his commitment before Congress yesterday to democracy and free-market reforms justified approval of the aid package now, many Democrats were still holding out for passage of the domestic measures first.

"The speech helped," Sen. Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.), co-chairman of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, said of Yeltsin's enthusiastically received address. "I think it set the stage for accelerated consideration of the [aid] bill. It won't be this week or next, but it will be soon."

"It helps ultimately getting it done," said a House Democratic leadership aide. "Once you've done the domestic stuff, then you can go back and rekindle the fires."

"I think it [Yeltsin's speech] makes it more likely it will come up soon and be favorably considered, but it will need a lot of leadership from the White House," said Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.).

Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), who said Tuesday he would oppose the aid package until Yeltsin cleared up questions about the fate of U.S. prisoners of war who may have been transferred from Vietnam to the Soviet Union, talked to Yeltsin yesterday and said he was satisfied with the Russian's response.

"He looked me right in the eye, grabbed my arm and said, 'I will do this. I will get it done. You have my personal guarantee,' " McCain recounted to reporters. "You cannot ask more than that," McCain added.

"My view is he helped his case," said Senate Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) at a brief news conference with Mitchell after a luncheon for Yeltsin hosted by House and Senate leaders. "I think he had the votes, but I think he won additional votes" with his speech, Dole added. "Many more than half the [Senate] Republicans" will support the aid package when it comes up, Dole predicted.

Later, Dole took the Senate floor to urge prompt action on the measure, saying he thought it would pass "by 80 votes or more."

Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) was among several Republicans who were so impressed by Yeltsin's speech that they began to push for immediate approval of the aid bill. "We're going to start agitating about it," he said. "That's leadership, that's real leadership," Domenici said of Yeltsin.

Yeltsin's performance at the summit also appeared to strengthen support in the Senate for approval of a one-year moratorium on nuclear testing. Sen. Albert Gore Jr. (D-Tenn.) yesterday became the 51st senator to sponsor a testing-moratorium proposal. The House recently approved a testing moratorium; previous House-passed moratorium proposals have died in the Senate.

The Washington Post

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Yeltsin Pitches Executives On Investments in Russia

INVESTMENT, From A35

"competing demands" from other parts of the world for a limited pool of investment capital.

While supporting the Russian government's economic reforms, Baker presented Yeltsin with a seven-point list that would ease the entry of American business into the new nation.

These initiatives include clear laws that guarantee contracts, protect property rights and allow private ownership of land; ready conversion of the Russian ruble into dollars or other hard currency; incentives to attract investment; and better transportation, banking and telecommunications facilities.

Others executives were more upbeat. Kevin J. Foley of Rich Products Inc. said a deal for the Buffalo-based food-processing company to develop a bread-baking factory in Moscow is moving ahead, but "needs that final push" for completion.

As part of that deal, Russia will sell rye flour and other grains to Rich Products and Russian bakers will teach Americans how to bake Russian bread here for sale in the United States, Foley said.

Leonid Grigoriev, chairman of Russia's Foreign Investment Committee, pleaded for time to improve the investment climate. "You can cut taxes quickly, but you can't cut bureaucracies with the same speed," he said.

As part of the hoopla surrounding the Bush-Yeltsin summit, four U.S. companies signed deals with Russian partners that are worth less than $1 billion in all.

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, Yeltsin's top adviser on market reform, announced that Russia will seek bids to develop three major oil fields in Western Siberia with a total of about 32 billion barrels of proven reserves, as well as one of the world's largest copper deposits and two big gold fields in eastern Siberia.

In all those cases, U.S. officials said Russia needs Western equipment and technology to make the most of its mineral wealth.

While announcing the new openings for investment, Gaidar also chided the United States for using trade laws against Russian exports. The United States placed 160 percent penalty duties on Russian uranium after domestic producers complained Russia was selling it at below its fair-market value.

Gaidar called Russia "the best producer . . . the cheapest producer [and] the most efficient producer" of uranium that "we used to use for nuclear bombs that were aimed at America. Now the best possible use . . . is to sell it in the American market. But, of course, we will have to remove the unfair trade restrictions in the way of this trade."

Included in the agreements signed by the two leaders yesterday were accords prohibiting double taxation and making it easier for U.S. businesses to invest in Russia.

Grain Farmers Await Visit of Best Customer

Yeltsin May Get to See Kansas Wheat Harvest

By Guy Gugliotta
Washington Post Staff Writer

WICHITA, Kan., June 17—In the last 18 months Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his Soviet predecessors have bought more than $1.2 billion in American wheat, much of it grown on the windswept plains of Kansas. He is the state's biggest and best customer.

Per bushel wheat prices have jumped a dollar in a year, in large measure because of the purchases. And, against most expectations, Yeltsin and leaders of the other former Soviet republics are paying their grain debts and paying on time. In Kansas, that kind of performance rates a big welcome.

"He'll get treated royally," said Randall Ehling, who farms 2,000 acres of black loam in Abbyville, about 45 miles northwest of Wichita. "We want to keep him for a customer."

Escorted by Sen. Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.), Yeltsin will spend about five hours Thursday in and around Wichita. He will tour a meatpacking plant and visit Wichita State University, but this is mostly window dressing for the main event: a barbecue at a "typical" Kansas wheat farm, where he will see the latest in U.S. farm machinery and—weather permitting—watch a combine cut wheat.

The lunch for 400 people is going to cost about $5,000, and seven Kansas farm groups are picking up the tab. It is, said Howard Tice, executive director of the Kansas As-

See KANSAS, A39, Col. 1

The Washington Post

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Russian Leader to Visit Kansas Wheat Farmers

KANSAS, From A35

sociation of Wheat Growers, money well spent. "This visit is important enough for a lot of farmers to leave their combines idling in the field for an afternoon."

Wet weather has delayed the wheat harvest here for nearly a week, and Thursday will likely be one of the combines' first big days in the fields. Most Kansans would not stop work even to welcome Dorothy home from Oz.

For Yeltsin, Dole and Kansas, the visit serves as early vindication of a controversial policy begun last year to enable a hungry Soviet Union to buy billions of dollars in U.S. farm commodities. Under the program, the Soviets and their successors have been allowed to pay for the products with loans contracted at U.S.-based banks and guaranteed by the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corporation.

Worried first about Soviet strong-arm tactics in the Baltic republics and later about the creditworthiness of a disintegrating Soviet state, President Bush, Dole and other lawmakers in mid-1991 initially balked at expanding the program past its initial phase.

But with Bush's announcement early this year of an additional $1.1 billion in loan guarantees, program grants have reached $4.85 billion, of which $4 billion has been spent. The credits have been used to buy $1.2 billion in wheat as well as large amounts of corn, soybeans and other products. The program remains the only large-scale economic assistance offered by the United States to the former Soviet Union.

And most important for supporters of the policy, the Soviets and the successor governments are repaying the loans on time—$331 million in principal and $104 million in interest as of the end of May.

"There was great fear they wouldn't make the payments," Tice said. "Farmers had this terrific opportunity, and they were worried it was all going to collapse around them."

It didn't happen. Instead, prices for bread-making hard red winter wheat, the kind that Kansas grows and Russia buys, rose from about $2.40 per bushel (60 pounds) a year ago to above $4 last winter. This week, with prices slumping as the harvest begins, the Kansas City Board of Trade was paying $3.51 Tuesday.

Every one of Kansas's 40,000 wheat farmers can do the math. Said Abbyville's Ehling, "I can make a dollar more this year than I did last year, and I have a pretty good idea why."

Kansas last year planted 11.1 million acres in wheat and produced 366.3 million bushels (10 million metric tons). Tice said a serious Kansas wheat grower uses at least 800-900 acres of land and, besides wheat, will also plant some soybeans, corn or milo, a sorghum-like feed grain. With modern farm machinery, a single experienced Kansan with occasional hired help can easily farm 2,000 acres.

These are the kinds of statistics that will leap out at Yeltsin when he visits the home of Greg and Sandy Rau, chosen three weeks ago by Dole for the Yeltsin barbecue because the Agriculture Department's Sedgwick County offices liked the look of their farm.

The Raus, living a few miles south of here in Derby, are registered Democrats who have never met Dole, but they have four children, a combine, several tractors, five grain bins, an enormous equipment shed, a beautiful house and 2,000 acres of farmland, about 900 of it planted in wheat. Local dealers are lending them more machinery for the day to make an even more enticing tableau for the Russians.

Prolonged and frequent visits from the Secret Service, the Agriculture Department, the White House, the Russians, Dole staffers and reporters have left the Raus somewhat cross and uncommunicative. Hundreds of people are supposed to eat lunch on their lawn Thursday, and "I don't even have a list of people who are sponsoring it," Sandy Rau said.

Greg Rau spent most of the week talking to officials and hoping his wheat would dry out enough so he could cut some while Yeltsin watches. "I'd give it a 50-50 chance, even if it doesn't rain again," he said Monday.

At 46, Rau seems almost an advertisement for the best in American farming—slow-spoken, intelligent and prosperous, with a degree in mathematics from Wichita State and 25 years as a farmer. Like many modern-day wheat growers, he got a helping hand from his father—also a farmer—when he started out.



BY DAVE WILLIAMS—THE WICHITA EAGLE

Yeltsin may see wheat cut when he stops at Sandy and Greg Rau's Kansas farm.

Rau is also well-off enough to farm without debt, however, which is anything but "typical," particularly for someone as young as he is. Far more common are farmers like 39-year-old Ehling, who borrow every year against the next year's crop.

Yeltsin may also miss hearing some of the other truths of modern American capitalist wheat farming: that a beginner could easily spend $150,000-$200,000 just on the equipment and overhead necessary to make a living on rented land; that the average age of Kansas wheat farmers is 56, because younger men can't find anyone to lend them the money to start; that an inch of rain on Yeltsin's picnic could cause this year's crop to drop 10 percent of its weight, a gross loss of millions of dollars.

"If it rains once more, we're going to be in a world of hurt," Ehling said. Yet even with dry weather, he added, he doesn't plan to get rich in the near future. "Sure, I'm paying taxes," Ehling said. "But I'm not making any money."

The Washington Post

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Doubt Cast on Yeltsin POW Claim

Aide Says Russian President Referred Only to 'Possibilities'

By John Lancaster and Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Staff Writers

U.S. and Russian experts said yesterday there are intriguing leads but little hard evidence to support Russian President Boris Yeltsin's repeated claims about possible Soviet complicity in the disappearance of U.S. soldiers from Korea and Vietnam.

Shortly before Yeltsin yesterday reiterated his latest claim that U.S. servicemen taken prisoner in Vietnam were shifted to the Soviet Union, the Russian president's authority on the subject, retired Gen. Dmitri Volkogonov, said in an interview that Yeltsin was referring only to "possibilities."

"There is not a single fact or case that is known to us," said Volkogonov, a military historian and co-chair of a joint U.S.-Russian commission investigating POW-MIA issues. "The fact is that in the last five years, our society opened up. If there had been an American, he would have had the chance to announce himself, write a letter."

Yeltsin first claimed last week that investigators combing Soviet archival records had unearthed evidence that U.S. service personnel from as far back as World War II were secretly held in the Soviet Union for undetermined periods. Yeltsin said in his letter to the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs that the Soviets had held 12 Americans shot down on spy flights in the 1950s, interrogated U.S. prisoners captured in Korea and kept hundreds of U.S. servicemen during World War II, when the two countries were allies.

See POWS, A39, Col. 1

POWS, From A1

Yeltsin added the possibility of the Vietnam War transfers in an interview with NBC News while flying here Monday, and he has since reiterated the claim to President Bush. Yeltsin, a skillful politician with a populist's touch, apparently recognizes the resonance of the POW-MIA issue with the American public and has used it to foster an image of openness and goodwill.

But the Russian leader has been shaky on the details—perhaps, some have speculated, because of translation problems—and U.S. government experts continued to express doubts yesterday that Yeltsin was fully in command of the facts.

A senior Pentagon official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said documents given to the Defense Department by the Russian government last week only have added to the confusion. The documents purported to list 41 Americans whose names bore a resemblance to those on a list of 2,266 missing Americans from the Vietnam War. But it turned out the 41 names belonged to Americans who had been convicted of crimes in the Soviet Union between 1922 and 1968, raising serious questions about the list's relevance to Vietnam MIAs, the official said.

"We will certainly take everything President Yeltsin gives us and aggressively pursue it at face value," the official said. "But this is going to take some time because of the great complexities in working with the Russian files, which in many cases are not very complete and in Cyrillic."

"If there are any Americans alive [in Russia from the Korean War], they don't want to be found," said Paul Cole, a Rand Corp. analyst who is directing a study on the fate of POW-MIAs from World War II, the Korean War and Cold War periods for the Pentagon.

Cole said, however, that researchers working for him in Russia and the former Soviet republics have uncovered "preliminary indications" that American pilots who were shot down over North Korea or crash-landed in China during the Korean War may have been sent to the Soviet Union for interrogation.

Cole and other experts suggested that some of the Russian revelations of the last week are not surprising. Soviet internment of U.S. soldiers during and after World War II, for example, has been well-documented, and U.S. government officials have long suspected that Americans who disappeared on spy flights over or near Soviet territory may have ended up in Soviet prisons. (The only such case to receive widespread publicity was that of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, who was shot down in 1960 and was later returned.)

In 1955 then-Secretary of State John Foster Dulles wrote President Dwight D. Eisenhower of just such a possibility, according to a document Cole found in his research.

"The American people share with other peoples of the world a real concern about the imprisonment of some of their countrymen in the Soviet Union," Dulles wrote. "Of greatest concern . . . are reports reaching the United States about Americans still being held in Soviet prison camps."

Dulles referred to the crew of a U.S. Navy reconnaissance plane shot down over the Baltic Sea on April 18, 1950. He said interviews with Germans and Austrians, who had been captured in World War II and held in the Soviet Union for more than a decade, had established that the crew members "are alive and in Soviet prison camps."

But experts say some of Yeltsin's other assertions seem considerably more far-fetched. In the NBC interview, Yeltsin said researchers had discovered that some Americans captured in Vietnam had been taken to Soviet labor camps, and some may still be alive. He expanded upon that claim yesterday, saying during a joint news conference with Bush, "We know how many people there were on [Soviet] territory, how many were left, what camps the POWs were held in . . . which wars they were from, whether it was World War II, the Korean War or other incidents."

Earlier in the day, however, Volkogonov said Yeltsin was speaking "hypothetically" when he made his claims about the prisoners from Vietnam. Pentagon officials have said they have no evidence that U.S. troops captured in Vietnam were even interrogated by Soviets, much less transferred to the Soviet Union.

Volkogonov also said that while Soviet military personnel had interrogated 59 U.S. prisoners during the Korean War, "we have not succeeded in establishing that these people were sent to the Soviet Union." He confirmed statements by Pentagon officials earlier in the week that investigators have been dispatched to Pechora in the northern Urals to check out reports that an American captured in the Korean War is still living in the area.

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U.S.-RUSSIAN ACCORDS

The seven agreements signed by President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin:

JOINT UNDERSTANDING
Puts in writing the arms agreement announced on Tuesday by the two presidents to slash each nation's nuclear arsenal by two-thirds.

"WASHINGTON CHARTER" FOR AMERICAN-RUSSIAN PARTNERSHIP AND FRIENDSHIP
Calls for wide-ranging economic, scientific and military cooperation between the two nations, opening the way to possible joint military exercises. Administration aides said it could authorize the dispatch of peace-keepers to European hot spots such as Yugoslavia. However, the measure does not specifically endorse such an effort.

JOINT STATEMENT ON GLOBAL PROTECTION SYSTEM
An agreement to study the feasibility of establishing a joint missile warning system. It could give new life to Reagan-era proposals for a "Star Wars" defense system.

DESTRUCTION AND SAFEGUARDING OF WEAPONS AND PREVENTION OF WEAPONS PROLIFERATION
Spells out steps for curbing the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weaponry. It makes U.S. equipment and technology available to help Russia safeguard nuclear components in weapon systems that are being dismantled.

SPACE COOPERATION AGREEMENT
Opens the way for possible joint missions.

DOUBLE TAXATION
Would guarantee businesses that set up operations in Russia that they wouldn't have to pay income taxes in both countries.

BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATY
Removes various obstacles to make it easier for U.S. businesses to invest in Russia and to pave the way for more joint ventures between U.S. and Russian companies.

The summit has also produced dozens of additional agreements on scientific cooperation, the environment, fishing rights, setting up consulates and other topics.

SOURCES: Associated Press, KRT Graphics

THE WASHINGTON P

Yeltsin Appeals For American Aid

Reforms 'Must Succeed,' Hill Told

By Michael Dobbs
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writers

Declaring that communism in Russia has collapsed never to rise again, Russian President Boris Yeltsin yesterday appealed to Congress and the American people to join his country in making the world "safe for democracy."

"We are facing challenges that no one has ever faced before," the 61-year-old leader told a joint session of Congress, after describing a country "devastated" by seven decades of communist rule. "We have no right to fail in this most difficult endeavor, for there will be no second try, as in sports. Our predecessors have used them all up. The reforms must succeed."

Yeltsin's ringing denunciation of communism and call for U.S. assistance in rebuilding Russia's shattered economy drew one of the most enthusiastic responses ever seen in Congress for a foreign leader. Billed in advance as the political highlight of the first formal U.S.-Russian summit since the collapse of communism, the speech was interrupted by nine standing ovations and chants of "Boris, Boris" from the packed House chamber.

Congressional leaders said Yeltsin's appearance had helped the chances for passage of the administration's aid bill for Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union, but there was no immediate move to schedule its formal consideration by either Senate or House. In a joint news conference with Yeltsin later in the day, President Bush called on the lawmakers to act quickly on the legislation "so that American support reaches Russia when it is needed most—right now."

Sitting side by side at a table in the White House East Room, Bush and Yeltsin signed seven major documents that emerged from the summit, including an epochal "joint understanding" that slashes U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals to one-third the current level within 11 years, a "Charter for American-Russian Partnership and Friendship" and accords on space cooperation, economic cooperation and other topics.

A prominent topic in the day's discussions was Yeltsin's sensational report, first put forward in an NBC interview Monday on his airplane en route to Washington, that some Americans missing in action from the Vietnam War had been taken to the Soviet Union and some may still be alive there. Yeltsin declared in passionate terms to Congress yesterday that his government will search its archives for any information on Americans missing from any war and that "even if one American has been detained in my country, and can still be found, I will find him. I will get him back to his family."

Despite all the official and press speculation, aides to Yeltsin continued to say there is no documentary evidence that U.S. prisoners of war from Vietnam were transferred to Russia. Yeltsin himself in a letter last week to U.S. senators, which the Russian president reiterated yesterday contains all that is known on the subject, said that "no data" have been found in Soviet archives about Americans missing in action from Vietnam.

In a brief news conference on Capitol Hill, Yeltsin said through his official interpreter that the names of American prisoners from Vietnam who were transferred to the Soviet Union were found "amongst the 22,554 names" that a commission on U.S. prisoners has investi-

See SUMMIT, A37, Col. 1

The Washington Post
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Yeltsin Appeals to Congress to Approve Aid

SUMMIT, From A1

gated. Yeltsin's letter to senators last week reported quite a different story, saying that 22,554 Americans who came into the hands of the Soviet army at the end of World War II were repatriated in 1945-46.

Bush said he has been given no documentary information by Yeltsin about U.S. prisoners in Russia, and both U.S. and Russian officials said privately yesterday they were baffled by some of Yeltsin's free-swinging statements on the subject.

Yeltsin also promised that he would produce any information that can be found about the downing by a Soviet fighter of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 on Sept. 1, 1983, in which 63 Americans were among those killed.

In his address to Congress and his later appearance with Bush in the White House East Room, Yeltsin went out his way to take issue with former Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev and the reformist communism he espoused.

"The experience of the past decade has taught us that communism has no human face. Freedom and communism are incompatible," declared Yeltsin, the first Russian or Soviet leader ever to address a joint session of Congress.

Asked by reporters why Soviet leaders of the past would have wanted to keep Americans imprisoned secretly, Yeltsin replied curtly with a look of distaste on his face: "You have had a chance to ask this question of the former president of the former Soviet Union, why he kept this a secret. I'm not responsible for him."

A member of the Soviet Communist party for 29 years until his resignation in 1990, Yeltsin went much further than Gorbachev in explicitly embracing Western democratic values and rejecting his country's totalitarian past. He attacked policies of the former Kremlin leadership on issues ranging from aid to the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan, which he called "a puppet regime" kept in power by a "senseless military adventure," to commercial relations with Cuba, which he said are now based on "universally accepted principles and world prices."

The lawmakers broke into sustained applause when Yeltsin announced Russia had begun taking off alert its most devastating missiles, the land-based, multi-warhead SS-18s, that had been aimed at the United States and that are to be eliminated by 2003 under the new arms reduction pact. The move, which Yeltsin depicted as a goodwill gesture in advance of implementation of the arms accord, effectively deprives Russia of the ability to launch its most effective first-strike weapons at short notice.

The Russian leader won a standing ovation from Republican lawmakers when the English translation of his remarks implied that he hoped he and Bush would remain in office until the year 2000 to "preside" over dramatic cuts in nuclear weapons. The original Russian text avoided any suggestion that he was endorsing Bush's reelection. Yeltsin himself has promised not to run for reelection after his present term of office expires in 1996.

Yeltsin, who projected an image of robust good health during his nearly hour-long speech to Congress, went out of his way to explode rumors that he is in poor health and may be forced to step down before his term expires. "It is practically impossible to topple Yeltsin in Russia. I am in good health, and I will not say uncle before I make the reforms irreversible," he declared.

The signing ceremony at the White House was the culmination of months of negotiation by U.S. and Russian diplomats and, in a few cases, by the leaders themselves. In addition to the arms agreement announced Tuesday—which is to be the framework for a treaty to be drafted later by technicians—perhaps the most important accord was the Charter for American-Russian Partnership and Friendship, a document that the Russians had been eager to create because of a long-standing desire for statements of overarching principles.

The charter, which stated U.S. and Russian views in very general terms in the political, security and economic fields, is the successor to such Cold War-era documents as the U.S.-Soviet "Basic Principles of Mutual Relations" signed by President Richard M. Nixon and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in May 1972, and the Camp David Declaration on U.S.-Russian relations signed by Bush and Yeltsin last February after a meeting at the presidential retreat in Maryland.

One passage in the new charter committed the two nations to sponsor several initiatives to improve international means for preventing and containing such ethnic conflicts as the civil war in Yugoslavia. The document said Washington and Moscow will cooperate to create "a credible Euro-Atlantic peacekeeping capability," which suggests joint U.S.-Russian military operations in such circumstances.

A U.S.-Russian statement on a "global protection system" against limited ballistic missile strikes declared that the nations will work jointly to "develop the concept." U.S. officials made no secret of their desire to use the talks to explore the prospect for changes in the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which severely limits U.S. and Russian space defense activities, but a senior Russian official said there are no "plans" or "commitments" on his side to make such a change.

The possibility of realizing a missile protection system is for the Russians more a matter of economics than strategy, the official said. He added that unless Russia obtains access to U.S. high technology in the missile defense field—something he said Washington dangled temporarily during the discussions—there is little chance of Russian cooperation in this area.

Another document signed by the two leaders was an expanded space exploration agreement that provided for "consideration of" flying Russian cosmonauts aboard a U.S. space shuttle mission scheduled for October 1993 and sending U.S. astronauts on an extended flight aboard the Russian Mir space station in 1993. Bush and Yeltsin also agreed to pursue the possibility of docking the space shuttle with the Mir in 1994 or 1995.

Other agreements approved by the two nations eliminated the long-standing restrictions on travel by diplomats and journalists in the other's country and lifted the Cold War ceilings on the number of diplomats each country can station in the other country. Other pacts agreed to the opening of a U.S. consulate in Vladivostok and a Russian consulate in Chicago, and to the opening as soon as possible of a new air route across Russian territory connecting North America with the Far East.

Staff writers Helen Dewar, Kathy Sawyer and R. Jeffrey Smith contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

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Arms Talks Devoid Of Usual Anxieties

Economics Proved an Overriding Concern In Lowering Status of Nuclear Weapons

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEWS ANALYSIS

The new U.S.-Russian accord drastically cutting strategic nuclear arms was achieved in swift negotiations that were almost devoid of traditional anxieties about verifying treaty compliance or ensuring parity, according to senior U.S. and Russian officials.

In place of these concerns was another overriding consideration—economics—that says much about the new relationship of the two countries and the lowered status of nuclear arms, once the preeminent symbols of superpower.

During the past five months, the officials said, negotiators on both sides repeatedly asked themselves and each other how much the reductions and the resulting nuclear forces would cost. Officials said the crushing financial burden of maintaining Cold War armaments shaped the final accord as much as the mutual desire for enhanced security.

"It was a real desire on our side to change fundamentally the adversarial relationship with your country, which we just cannot afford," a senior Russian official said, explaining his country's startling decision to eliminate its most powerful strategic weapon—the land-based SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missile that carries 10 warheads.

He said the nuclear arms race has been "a loss for the two of us."

Some details of the accord have not yet been revealed. The Defense Department yesterday cited unexpected decisions in the final stage of the negotiations over the past two days in explaining why it could not answer questions about the future structure of U.S. and Soviet forces.

But the Natural Resources Defense Council, an independent research group, estimated that the deal signed by President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin yesterday afternoon would by the year 2003 reduce the number of U.S. and Russian strategic weapons to the lowest level since 1969.

The Arms Control Association, a private organization, figures the accord would eliminate 8,505 U.S. and Russian nuclear warheads in addition to 5,228 warheads scheduled for elimination under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) signed by Moscow and Washington last year. That would leave roughly 6,500 warheads in the United States and Russia combined, or just one-third of the existing total of 20,223.

Under START and the new accord, the number of Russian submarines and missiles would shrink by 50 percent from current strength, and the number of bombers by 30 percent. In the same period, the U.S. missile force would decline by 45 percent, the number of submarines by 25 percent and strategic bombers by 66 percent.

But the new two-page agreement would do more than cut weaponry that annually costs billions of dollars to maintain. It also promises to shift most of the remaining warheads from highly vulnerable land-based missiles to less vulnerable submarines.

Placing these missiles at sea would realize a long-held U.S. goal of getting the weapons that have served as the ultimate guarantor of national security out of harm's way. On land, these weapons have been in fixed, known locations and thus were tempting targets, while at sea they can be hidden in the noisy undersea environment. Relocating them is thus expected to reduce the prospect that one side would attempt a first-strike.

U.S. and Russian officials said numerous details of the accord were decided by the desire to keep associated costs to a minimum. The Russians said their weak economy could not bear the cost of eliminating all multiple-warhead land-based missile silos by 1999, so the deadline was stretched to 2003 and U.S. officials promised economic aid to speed things up. The Russians also favored cutting back to a lower warhead total in order to avoid having to build new single-warhead missiles just to match the United States.

The Bush administration, for its part, cited a financial pinch in fending off a Russian demand that U.S. strategic bombers assigned non-nuclear missions be altered to prevent any possible loading of nuclear arms.

A U.S. official said Secretary of States James A. Baker III won the argument in London last weekend by saying to Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, "You can't now turn around and impose something on us that violates the very criteria which [Yeltsin] has said is so important, meaning the economic one."

Russia's concession on the issue also reflected an easing of a longstanding concern about verification, according to the Russian official. No special verification provisions were created for any portion of yesterday's agreement, although both sides still expect to follow the elaborate procedures spelled out in the START accord.

U.S. and Soviet officials made clear yesterday that the outcome of the negotiations reflected compromises on both sides. To achieve its goal of eliminating land-based multiple-warhead missiles, for example, the Bush administration agreed to cut submarine-based warheads by 50 percent, not 30 percent as initially proposed. To win an agreement that all reductions would be completed by the year 2003, it also agreed to cut another 1,200 warheads below the 4,700 the Defense Department said in January was the minimum that would guarantee national security.

"Were there debates and discussions [in the administration]? You bet there were," the senior official said.

One area where the two sides have still not reached agreement is nuclear testing. The Russian official said his nation was rebuffed when it suggested the United States declare a moratorium on nuclear tests as Russia has, reduce the explosive force of nuclear tests or agree to a ceiling of two to four tests annually.

Staff writer Don Oberdorfer contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

lostage Era's End Boosts Hopes for Lebanon

zbollah's Combativeness Could Still Cause Problems, Unless Iran Exerts Pressure

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Foreign Service

AMMAN, Jordan, June 17—The departure of the last Western hostages from Lebanon has sparked hopes that that country may now be able to shed its status as an outcast among nations and a haven for terrorism. But its future remains clouded by the refusal so far by the militant, Iranian-backed Hezbollah movement to indicate that it is ready to end its Lebanon-based campaign against Israel.

NEWS ANALYSIS

There are no assurances that Iran, which was instrumental in gaining the release of all foreign hostages held by Hezbollah and other Lebanese Shiite Muslim groups, is ready to rein in Hezbollah from guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon against Israeli troops and their Lebanese allies.

After a decade of hostage-taking by remote control in Lebanon, Iran seems to have abandoned that tentacle of its foreign policy in order to carve a new relationship with the West. But Hezbollah, the Shiite grouping inspired and funded by Iran, remains combative.

The group's strong concern for hundreds of Lebanese prisoners held in Israeli jails without charges or trial will not be easily abandoned and could one day be redirected against the West with a vengeance, some analysts say. Hezbollah's main ideologues still preach violence and force as justified means toward what they see as a righteous end.

"The Iranians have been trying to have it both ways. They want to get credit for the release of hostages—and they deserve it—but also they want to maintain revolutionary credentials and do not want to lose political clout in Lebanon," Gary Sick, a scholar and writer on Iran, said today in an interview from New York.

The practice of kidnapping in Lebanon, a spillover from the 1979 siege of the U.S. Embassy in Iran in which 52 hostages were held by Iranian revolutionaries, began with the abduction of American University of Beirut President David Dodge in 1982.

Motives for the kidnappings included pressure to find three Iranian diplomats and their driver who vanished at a Christian militia checkpoint in northern Lebanon; campaigns to get Lebanese prisoners discharged from European, Kuwaiti and Israeli jails; and procurement of vital arms for Iran's eight-year war against Iraq.

That policy suited Iranian interests for a while and proved devastating to the West. U.S. compromise on arms deals led to more hostage-taking and Western businesses, embassies and journalists were driven out of Beirut in fear. The fallout from the U.S. Iran-contra scandal and the arms-for-hostages deals continues.

Clandestine Hezbollah factions using titles and names evocative of religious fervor and holy wars worked as subcontractors for Iran and sometimes on their own, defying the dictates of Tehran.

It is not known yet how far Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati will go in responding to a request by the Syrian-controlled Lebanese government to keep the lid on Hezbollah in southern Lebanon, where Israel has stepped up its retaliatory attacks into Lebanon.

Recent elections in Iran have almost swept hard-liners from the political scene, freeing President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to forge economic ties with the West.

"While Rafsanjani wants to move on economic matters, he is very careful not to be seen as an American stooge or to be branded as backing away from the heritage and legacy" of the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Sick said, adding that this means holding onto the goal of dislodging Israel, at least rhetorically, and to Hezbollah's role in Lebanon. "He'll try to strike a balance. The end of the hostage crisis will make it easier but the problems are not over by any means. Certain issues cannot be ignored and Iran will have to back any Shiite party anywhere trying to assert itself," Sick added.

Concluding his latest hostage mission in Beirut, U.N. aide Giandomenico Picco told reporters: "I am very glad for Lebanon." The European Commission announced Tuesday it expects to resume its financial assistance programs, worth $216 million, as a result of the release of two Germans, the last Western hostages to leave Lebanon.

But Picco said his task is not finished: "To us this is not [only] the issue of Western hostages—it is the issue of the Western hostages, those detained without due process of law and the missing. Therefore to us the file is not closed. . . . This is the last of this part of the chapter."

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Two-Day Cease-Fire Collapses in Sarajevo

Serbs Make Gains in Renewed Fighting

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Foreign Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia, June 17—A two-day-old cease-fire in this besieged city collapsed today in what a U.N. official described as a morning of "all-out war."

Heavy artillery, tanks, multiple-rocket launchers and mortars rained shells on Sarajevo and several of its suburbs, as Serb forces surrounding the city reportedly made substantial territorial gains.

There was heavy shelling of the city's central old town area tonight, with shells falling every two or three minutes.

City streets, which had been packed for two days with residents looking for scarce food, were largely empty again, as they had been before the cease-fire went into effect on Monday.

"If these guys are serious about having us involved, it doesn't sound that way. They are driving us out," said Adnan Abdul Razek, spokesman for the U.N. peace-keeping force here.

The primarily Muslim Bosnian defense forces reported that Serbs made substantial inroads around the city, with gains to the southeast, southwest and north. One Bosnian officer said Serb fighters marched several hundred Muslim women and children out of the downtown neighborhood of Grbavica toward Serb headquarters in the mountains south of the city.

A witness in the southwestern suburb of Dobrinja, which is near Sarajevo's airport, said by telephone that Serbian tanks and infantry took control of about half the area.

Despite the Serbs' advances, which shattered a commitment by their leaders to a "unilateral cease-fire," the U.N. peace-keeping mission here said there was progress today on negotiations to open the airport to relief flights.

U.N. spokesman Abdul Razek said all antiaircraft weapons would be moved to at least three kilometers (1.86 miles) from the airport.

He said both sides also agreed to "concentrate" all heavy artillery in the Sarajevo region in six locations for each side. U.N. military observers are to be stationed at each site to monitor when the guns are fired.

[At U.N. headquarters in New York, however, diplomats were informed that the Bosnian government has now demanded that all Serbian artillery be moved at least 12.5 miles from Sarajevo before the airport is reopened. Special correspondent Trevor Rowe said diplomats expressed surprise at the Bosnian shift.]

Meanwhile, eight trucks of food and medical supplies sent by the French government reached Sarajevo. The arrival of the trucks represented the largest delivery of relief supplies to the besieged city in 10 weeks. The delivery was negotiated by French relief officials, working separately from the U.N. peace-keeping mission here.

The U.N. plan to bring relief flights to Sarajevo airport depends, as its first condition, on a solid cease-fire. There has been no such cessation of fighting for more than 48 hours in the past month.

U.N. officials said this week that, as soon as the concentration of artillery began here, they would request the deployment of about 1,000 well-armed Canadian infantry to secure the airport and a transport corridor into the city. It will take at least two days for the Canadians to travel here from their current base in Croatia.

Serbian forces meanwhile began denying Western journalists access to Sarajevo. Twenty vehicles carrying journalists, traveling with a U.N. convoy from Belgrade to Sarajevo, were turned back at the Bosnian border Tuesday. The rest of the convoy, including 60 U.N. military observers, got as far as the Lukavica army barracks in Sarajevo's western suburbs.

Rowe added the following from the United Nations:

Bosnia's U.N. ambassador-designate denied his country had entered a military alliance with Croatia. Muhamed Sacirbey said reports of an alliance, based on Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic's announcement Tuesday in Sarajevo, "do not accurately reflect the situation." Sacirbey said the two countries had adopted a "joint statement" dealing with common "political" and "humanitarian" concerns.

Any military application, he said, dealt with placing Croatian irregulars and any Croatian troops in Bosnia under the control of Izetbegovic. He said there was no intention of bringing any Croatian troops into Bosnia.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Czech, Slovak Leaders Choose Separate Jobs

Caretaker Government to Oversee Split-Up

By Michael Z. Wise
Special to The Washington Post

PRAGUE, June 17—The two chief winners in Czechoslovakia's June 5-6 elections chose today to seek to become prime ministers of their respective regional governments rather than assume federal government posts as expected.

In the clearest signal yet that the 74-year-old country is headed for a split, Czech reform economist Vaclav Klaus and Slovak leader Vladimir Meciar said after a third round of post-election talks that they are committed to forming a new, streamlined federal government.

But, less than three years after the "Velvet Revolution" that overthrew Communist rule, it appeared that this new government would be a caretaker body charged with overseeing what is being widely referred to here as a "Velvet Divorce" between the country's Czech and Slovak regions.

Parties across the political spectrum stressed the need to keep a split as polite as possible so as not to endanger Czechoslovakia's current economic resurgence or political stability in Central Europe.

Meciar said he expects the new government to last 18 months rather than the four years until the next scheduled elections, while Klaus called Meciar's estimate overly optimistic. Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, meanwhile, said he was not sure whether he would swear in the new government, since he had pledged to accept only ministers prepared to respect the federal constitution.

Havel designated Klaus as federal prime minister shortly after the election, but Klaus said tonight that, "in view of our slim trust about the functioning character" of the new government, his Civic Democratic Party had nominated him instead to serve as prime minister of the prosperous Czech republic.

Meciar, a populist who has been demanding a loosening of the federation, said he in turn would seek to become the Slovak republic's

See CZECHOSLOVAKIA, A32, Col. 1

Bratislava, Prague Head Separate Ways

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, From A25

prime minister. His Movement for a Democratic Slovakia won 57 seats in the Federal Assembly, second to the Civic Democrats' 87 but enough to thwart Havel's reelection as federal president next month.

Klaus declined to confirm directly that the new government would liquidate the existing federation, but indicated the two sides were unable to bridge the gap on ways to improve the coexistence of the 10 million Czechs and 5 million Slovaks.

"If we had designated this government as liquidating, we would definitely announce it here to you," Klaus told journalists. "There is no such consensus, but I really will leave it up to you to judge why we made such a decision."

Boris Lazar, an adviser to Interior Minister Jan Langos, told federal television moments afterward: "There is nothing to speculate about. It is necessary to tell people the truth: that this is the beginning of a breakup."

Meciar has demanded that Slovakia be granted international recognition, while arguing that he advocates a confederation and not an all-out split. Klaus and Havel say international recognition for Slovakia is tantamount to the creation of two states.

Under the existing constitution, a breakup would have to be approved either by referendum or a decision of both the Czech and Slovak regional legislatures. Klaus and Meciar said they had reached no agreement on a referendum.

Havel has pressed for referendums as soon as possible in both the Czech and Slovak republics. Meciar, apparently playing for time to persuade voters to support the dissolution, wants to declare Slovak sovereignty and adopt a separate constitution before holding a referendum by next March.

Division poses difficult legal and financial questions, including who will inherit a $109 billion foreign debt, how to apportion foreign assets and who will be the successor state to obligations under 2,800 international treaties signed by Prague. Paramount among these is the accord granting associate status in the European Community, which economists fear may have to be renegotiated in the event of a split. The Czech and Slovak economies are closely intertwined and Havel has urged avoiding animosities that could lead to a trade war.

Meciar's party has rejected economic arguments against a split presented by the Czech side during the talks, according to sources close to negotiators. Karel Dyba, minister for economic policy and development of the Czech republic, said in an interview that Slovakia would face an annual budget deficit of about $500 million as a result of lost subsidies from Prague.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

ON CAPITOL HILL

House Committee Cancels Vote On Northwest Forest Preserve

The House Interior Committee yesterday abruptly canceled a vote on legislation to create an 8.8 million-acre Pacific Northwest forest preserve to protect the northern spotted owl after last-minute intervention by House Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) persuaded several lawmakers to abandon their support for the measure.

The development may further diminish prospects for congressional enactment of legislation to end the longstanding dispute over logging in spotted owl habitat that has led to a number of federal court injunctions against timber cutting on millions of acres of federal land in Oregon, Washington and northern California.

Leaders of several national environmental organizations angrily accused Foley of sabotaging the legislation and predicted it would only result in a continuation of the existing policy stalemate that has cost thousands of forest products workers their jobs in the Northwest.

"The long-term prospect is unless Congress acts, the federal courts will keep the timber program in the Northwest shut down," said George Frampton, head of the Wilderness Society. "By derailing the process the speaker is acting against the interests of Northwest communities."

An aide to Foley, who asked not to be identified, said the speaker was not being "obstructionist," but merely trying to resume a negotiating process that would produce legislation more acceptable to the Northwest congressional delegation than the one scheduled for a vote yesterday.

Foley and other Northwest lawmakers had backed a less ambitious forest protection plan sought by Rep. Peter A. DeFazio (D-Ore.).

Interior Committee Chairman George Miller (D-Calif.) and national parks and public lands subcommittee chairman Bruce F. Vento (D-Minn.) had spent several weeks trying to forge a compromise with DeFazio. Unable to reach an agreement, Miller and Vento pushed for a vote on a variant of legislation approved earlier by Vento's subcommittee.

That legislation would have permitted an annual timber harvest from federal lands in the region of about 1.1 billion board feet a year, compared with the average harvest during the 1980s of about 4.5 billion board feet.

"It's very discouraging at the last minute to have this pulled away," said Vento. "Every day that goes by we lose time" to enact legislation.

The House Agriculture Committee also has jurisdiction over the legislation, and has scheduled a vote for today. An Agriculture subcommittee has approved legislation barring logging on about 6.8 million acres.

However, if the Interior panel cannot agree on a measure protecting old-growth timber, the issue will not go to the full House.

Asked what will happen now, Miller said, "I have no idea."

Rep. Nowak of New York Is Retiring

■ Rep. Henry J. Nowak (D-N.Y.) announced that he would not seek reelection, becoming the sixth House member from New York to opt for retirement at year's end.

"I think it was a combination of personal and career decisions and looking foward to whoever my successor might be," the 57-year-old lawmaker told the Associated Press. Nowak added that he was neither unhappy with his job nor frustrated by Congress's inability to function effectively.

Overall, 71 other House members are leaving at the end of the year. Forty-seven are retiring, 13 are running for other office and 11 lost primaries.

Action on Orphan Drug Act Delayed

■ The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee yesterday delayed for at least a week its vote on a bill that would alter the monopoly incentive of the Orphan Drug Act, a law designed to encourage pharmaceutical companies to develop medicines for rare diseases.

Currently, the law provides a seven-year period of "market exclusivity" to companies making presumably small-profit drugs for rare diseases. The amendment, offered by Sens. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-Kan.), would lift the monopoly if a drug reaches total sales of $200 million before the seven years are up.

Of the 62 orphan drugs on the market, about a half-dozen are big money-makers, largely because of their high prices. The biggest is erythropoietin, a hormone produced by recombinant DNA technology, that has sales of $400 million a year as a treatment for certain kinds of anemia. The cost is $4,000 to $8,000 a year per patient.

—Tom Kenworthy and David Brown

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Perot's Reply to Group Of Senators: You First

Texan Seeks Lawmakers' Deficit Solutions

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

Ross Perot yesterday attempted to turn the tables on the bipartisan group of senators who are calling on presidential candidates to participate in a public grilling about their plans to cut the federal deficit. Congressional leaders, he said in a letter, should first tell the country what they would do now to reduce deficits.

"Of course, this letter is no response at all; it ducks the invitation," said Sen. John C. Danforth (R-Mo.), leader of the group, which succeeded yesterday in winning Senate approval of a resolution urging all candidates, including presidential aspirants, to give priority to deficit reduction in their campaigns.

It is, Danforth added sarcastically, "part of a long tradition in American politics of ducking tough issues."

The resolution, which asserts that any deficit-reduction debate must include consideration of tax increases and cuts in benefit entitlement programs, was approved by a vote of 65 to 32, with some of the dissenters complaining about inclusion of tax increases in the proposal.

Both Perot and the senators seem to be making essentially the same point: American leaders should be addressing the deficit problem in a more forthright fashion. But, as others have done in the endless debate over deficits, they wound up saying that someone else should take the first step.

In an attempt to break this cycle, the senators proposed a couple of weeks ago that President Bush, Democrat Bill Clinton and Perot, a likely independent candidate, submit to questioning about their budget plans from retiring Sens. Warren B. Rudman (R-N.H.) and Kent Conrad (D-N.D.). They suggested an hour of questioning for each of them on national television.

The idea was that only by pushing the issue to the forefront of campaigns could candidates for the White House and Congress build a grass-roots mandate for the tax increases and spending cuts that most experts believe are required to put the budget on track toward balance.

Clinton promptly accepted an invitation to participate in such a discussion on ABC television. Perot expressed interest. The White House was noncommittal.

Implicit in the proposal—and explicit in some of the senators' comments—was an acknowledgment that Congress and the White House are not doing the job and will not do so in the few months remaining before the November elections.

The resolution passed by the Senate said as much. "The frequency and level of public comment on this issue by public officers and candidates, including those who hold and seek the office of president, are insignificant and inadequate," the resolution stated.

But Perot, who has said he wants to balance the budget but has been vague about how he would do it, proposed that the first broadcast hour be devoted to "the current leaders of the House and Senate to explain what they intend to do . . . These legislators are in office now and have the authority to act now. They and their predecessors understand the problems and forces that created our current $4 trillion debt."

He said Bush should take the second hour. "He is in office, has 12 years of experience in the executive branch and the authority to take action now," Perot added.

If the senators approved his proposed format, he would agree to participate if he becomes a candidate, Perot said.

Late yesterday Danforth and Sens. Bob Graham (D-Fla.), Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Hank Brown (R-Colo.), Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) fired off a letter to Perot, asking him to try again. "We thank you for your letter . . . but we do not find it responsive to our invitation," it stated.

House Votes to Kill Expensive Superconducting Super Collider in Texas

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Staff Writer

A restive House voted last night to kill the most expensive scientific experiment ever planned, the Energy Department's giant particle accelerator in Texas known as the Superconducting Super Collider.

The 232 to 181 vote against the SSC could mean the end of an ambitious but controversial project aimed at expanding the frontiers of knowledge by studying how the tiniest particles behave when hurled against each other at extremely high speeds.

The Bush administration was prepared to spend $8.2 billion in this decade to complete the SSC, which is under construction near Waxahachie, Tex.

"The House was looking for a blood sacrifice and they found it in the SSC," said Rep. Joe Barton (R-Tex.), whose district includes Waxahachie.

Barton, one of the project's biggest supporters, said he knew that members who have long sought to sacrifice the SSC on the altar of budget austerity would try to kill it this year as they have in the past several years.

He said the outcome "was not unexpected" in the current budget environment.

But Barton said he was surprised at the size of the vote: Last year's 86-vote margin of victory for the SSC turned into a 51-vote defeat last night, even though opponents "didn't say anything new."

Energy Secretary James D. Watkins said in a statement that he was "disappointed by the House action. It does not demonstrate good stewardship of the science and technology research base that the public has entrusted to the government." He said cancelation of the project would result in the loss of 7,800 jobs and jeopardize the Bush administration's already-foundering effort to entice foreign nations to invest in the SSC.

Earlier yesterday, President Bush wrote to House members urging their continued support for a "crucial investment" in the nation's science and technology future.

But the project became a victim of its own political weakness. Despite its enormous cost, it would not have any known or clearly defined benefit for human beings. It was intended as an instrument of "pure research" into the nature of matter and the origins of the universe, not as a prelude to a cure for cancer or a new source of non-polluting energy.

"The project had very serious problems on its merits," said Rep. Howard Wolpe (D-Mich.), chairman of a science and technology subcommittee and a prominent opponent of the SSC.

He said House members are "beginning to come to grips" with the difficult choices that have to be made under the budget agreement, and the SSC could not withstand the competition from other projects with higher political and scientific priority.

"We can't continue spending money we don't have on projects we don't need," the Associated Press quoted Rep. Dennis E. Eckart (D-Ohio), who sponsored the amendment, as saying.

In its vote on Eckart's amendment to the $21.8 billion energy and water projects appropriations bill for fiscal 1993, which later passed on a vote of 365 to 51, the House voted to kill all but $34 million of the $483.7 million earmarked for the SSC. The $34 million is to be used for shutdown activities—just at the time when SSC scientists are scheduled to begin crucial tests of the giant magnets that would be key components of the project.

More than $1 billion has already been spent on the SSC, which would consist of a 54-mile tunnel through which subatomic particles would be hurled against each other at nearly the speed of light. The SSC was slated to become the world's principal laboratory for particle research.

Watkins and Barton expressed hope that the fiscal 1993 funds would be restored by the Senate and would survive a House-Senate conference, but the project is clearly in jeopardy even if that happens. SSC officials have said it would be 1996 before the project reached the point of no return, when canceling it would be more expensive than finishing it.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Clinton, Hill Democrats Put Off Agenda Summit

Leaders Await Candidate's Stand on Congress

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

The promised Democratic "summit" designed to produce a first-hundred-days agenda for a possible Bill Clinton administration has run into snags and appears to be slipping into the indefinite future.

"Don't hold your breath," advised a top congressional aide when asked about the timing of the proposed meeting of Clinton, House Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine) to outline the legislative proposals Democrats would pass if the Arkansas governor becomes the next president.

Sen. David H. Pryor (D-Ark.), Clinton's home-state ally and informal liaison with Senate Democrats, said, "The idea is very good . . . but people are not ready for it. It may have to come closer to the election."

The ostensible purpose of the gathering—which Clinton and the congressional leaders endorsed in broad terms early this month—is to demonstrate to voters that the surest way to end the frustrating "gridlock" in Washington is to elect a Democratic president and keep the Democratic majority in Congress.

But as the discussions began, informed officials said, it became clear that there were as many reservations among congressional Democrats about embracing a prospective presidential nominee with Clinton's negatives as there were on Clinton's side about lining up with the leaders of a Congress which has even lower approval ratings from the public.

George Stephanopoulos, the spokesman for the Clinton campaign, said "there are no specific plans" at this point for Clinton to meet with the congressional leadership, but said that was primarily because the campaign is concentrating on completing a lengthy formal statement of Clinton's economic game plan. Stephanopoulos said that economic strategy manifesto may be ready in a week or so, and only then will Clinton decide if or when to develop a more specific legislative agenda with his party's congressional leaders.

A congressional aide confirmed that talk of a Clinton-Mitchell-Foley summit has "quieted down" and that further staff work has been postponed, pending release of Clinton's economic policy paper and his decision "whether he will embrace us or challenge us or what."

New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo (D), who has been the most ardent proponent of the Clinton-Foley-Mitchell compact, urged again yesterday that the three leaders try to agree on a common agenda before the Democratic National Convention opens on July 13 in Madison Square Garden. "It should be a centerpiece of bringing the party together in the interests of effective government," Cuomo said, adding that Clinton's recent quarrel with Jesse L. Jackson over rap singer Sister Souljah made it even more urgent to refocus discussion onto the issues agenda.

The prospect of such a meeting was discussed late last week with Foley and Mitchell when Clinton and campaign chairman Mickey Kantor were in Washington.

Kantor said yesterday that Clinton's intention was to "outline his policies to the American people and challenge the Congress to accomplish them. . . . The president should be the hammer and Congress the anvil," he said.

Clinton has been advised by such early supporters as Rep. Timothy J. Penny (D-Minn.) that he should avoid giving any indication that he is bargaining with a group of Washington insiders about the contents of his program. Penny said he had urged Clinton to "lay out to congressional leaders what you want to achieve and tell them they can either get behind you or get out of the way. He [Clinton] said, 'I totally agree with you.' "

"There are some doubts in the Clinton operation about a close association with Congress," said Rep. Robert G. Torricelli (D-N.J.), a Clinton ally and advocate of the summit agreed. But it also has become clear that reservations exist on the congressional side.

Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.), chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, said, "The concern is that there be consensus and not a perceived disagreement. The speaker has raised that concern, but it is felt by others as well."

"It is a useful endeavor if it shows unity of purpose," Hoyer said, "but if it does not show that, it would not be useful."

Staff writers Helen Dewar in Washington and Maralee Schwartz in Las Vegas contributed to this report.

Prosecutors Seek to Show Coverup Plot

Iran-Contra Story Line Said to Shield Reagan

By Walter Pincus
and George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writers

Special prosecutors plan to use the forthcoming Iran-contra trial of Caspar W. Weinberger to prove there was a conspiracy to cover up then-President Ronald Reagan's involvement in potentially illegal activities, according to sources familiar with both sides of the case.

Using former defense secretary Weinberger's notes and other evidence, the prosecutors hope to show that top administration officials at three crucial White House meetings in November 1986, including the president himself, agreed on a story line that hid Reagan's role in 1985 arms-for-hostages shipments to Iran that some feared were unlawful.

In unsuccessful negotiations preceding the indictment, independent counsel Lawrence E. Walsh tried to persuade Weinberger, a participant in all three meetings, to testify for the prosecution at a wide-ranging conspiracy trial, the sources said.

When Weinberger refused to go along with the prosecution view that the meetings were designed to develop a cover story, the prosecutors obtained a five-count indictment against Weinberger alone. But they included in it many allegations tailored for a conspiracy case.

Weinberger has been charged with obstruction, perjury and making false statements, almost entirely on the basis of personal notes that he took at crucial points in the Iran-contra scandal but failed to turn over to congressional investigators

See WEINBERGER, A8, Col. 1

The Washington Post

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Weinberger Prosecutors Plan to Seek To Show Conspiracy to Protect Reagan

WEINBERGER, From, A1

or special prosecutors at the height of their inquiries.

Weinberger "gave them a hammer to hit him in the head with," said a source sympathetic to Weinberger's position.

No conspiracy charge was lodged because, as one source put it, "without a witness, you can't charge a conspiracy." But the events outlined in the indictment, based primarily on the Weinberger papers, could allow prosecutors to present their coverup theory in court with much more force than any written, final report on their investigation would have.

Previous Iran-contra investigations have shown that Reagan acquiesced in 1985 shipments by Israel of U.S.-made TOW antitank missiles and Hawk antiaircraft missiles to Iran as part of a plan to gain the release of American hostages then being held in Lebanon. In his own statements on the subject, Reagan variously has said he approved shipments by Israel, that he did not, and finally that he could not remember.

These secret shipments were not only contrary to Reagan's public policy of refusing to deal with Iran as a terrorist nation, but also were considered potentially unlawful by CIA, Justice Department, and Pentagon lawyers in light of U.S. arms export control laws and laws governing covert CIA operations.

In 1986, administration officials decided to ship additional, U.S. arms to Iran directly on the strength of a formal presidential authorization that Reagan signed in January. When these shipments became public in November 1986, some officials were worried that the U.S. role in the 1985 Israeli shipments may have been illegal and exposed the president to severe political attack and even possible impeachment.

White House meetings on Nov. 10, Nov. 12 and Nov. 24, 1986, according to sources familiar with the Walsh investigation, were designed to contain the damage. At the first two meetings, the indictment points out, officials were briefed by then-national security adviser John M. Poindexter on the overall arms-for-hostages deals, but there was no mention of any of the 1985 shipments even though several of the participants, including Reagan, Weinberger, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and White House Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan, had direct knowledge of them.

"This was a clever way of saying,

See WEINBERGER, A9, Col. 1

Prosecutors Eye Weinberger's Notes

WEINBERGER, From A8

'This is our position,' " one source said. "The guys in the room know of the 1985 shipments, but they don't say anything."

The same approach, the indictment suggests, was adopted at the third meeting although the briefer this time was then-Attorney General Edwin Meese III, who had been assigned to conduct a quick, fact-finding inquiry on Reagan's behalf. One of the chief topics in the fact-finding interviews he conducted was the extent of knowledge of U.S. government officials about the most controversial 1985 shipment, a Nov. 24 delivery of 18 Hawk missiles to Iran that was carried out with the help of the CIA.

At the Nov. 24, 1986, meeting, the indictment says, "Mr. Meese told the group that the November 1985 Israeli Hawk missile shipment may have been illegal, but that the president did not know about the shipment at the time.

"At the end of the meeting, Mr. Meese asked whether anyone knew of anything else that had not been revealed. No one contradicted Mr. Meese's incorrect statement concerning President Reagan's lack of knowledge, although several of those present, including the defendant, CASPAR W. WEINBERGER, had contrary information."

When Meese publicly disclosed the Iran-contra affair two days later at a White House news conference, he directed public attention away from the arms-for-hostage dealings with Iran and focused instead on his discovery of the diversion of profits from the arms sales to the contra rebels in Nicaragua. He put primary responsibility for this activity on then-White House aide Oliver L. North.

The Weinberger indictment points out that in that same news conference, Meese said "the president had not been informed about the November 1985 Hawk missile shipment until February 1986."

"When they found out about the diversion, they had their substitute story," said Thomas Blanton, executive director of the nonprofit National Security Archive, a storehouse of Iran-contra records. "The diversion was a diversion."

No date for the trial has been set, but it may be on a fast track. Other Iran-contra cases involved time-consuming disputes over congressional grants of immunity and highly classified documents, but these obstacles do not appear applicable to Weinberger's situation. He had no immunity when he gave his allegedly false congressional testimony and his notes pertain to high-level meetings rather than sensitive intelligence operations.

The initial reaction of Weinberger's defense team, sources said, is to press for a quick trial, perhaps this year.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Clinton Tells Municipal Workers He'd Cut Federal Jobs, Not Theirs

By Maralee Schwartz
and E. J. Dionne Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writers

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, who signaled last week that he was willing to tell important groups what they don't want to hear, decided yesterday that he would tell members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees a lot of the things that made them happy.

Even when he told the union's convention that he would restructure the federal government and cut its size by 100,000 employees over the next eight years, he made clear that pain for government workers was not what he had in mind.

"We have to prove as Democrats we can make government work again," Clinton told the 5,000 delegates from the country's largest public employees' union meeting in Las Vegas. "We have to change the way we run government. But it is going to be fun."

Some in the Clinton campaign had signaled in recent days that the Arkansas governor would use the speech to AFSCME, which does not represent federal employees, to prove his independence by issuing a strong and possibly critical challenge to the nation's public workers. While a Clinton aide noted it was unusual for a Democrat even to talk about cutting bureaucracy to a group of public employees, the speech was largely that of a friend of labor.

"I don't believe it's public employees' fault that government often doesn't work," the likely Democratic standard-bearer said. "It's the fault of the leaders and the interests that have funded the government for their own benefit."

According to one AFSCME official, Clinton's gentle approach was no accident. After the union heard that Clinton might "come and give us an in-your-face speech," the official said, its leadership sent strong signals that such an approach would be badly received by a labor organization that passed up a strongly pro-labor candidate in the primaries, Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), to give Clinton some of his earliest union help.

The official said that such a speech, which might have been similar in tone to the one he gave at the Rainbow Coalition Saturday in which he pointedly criticized the comments of rap singer Sister Souljah, was not "what we deserve at this point," adding, "We were just wondering: Why us? . . . What sort of signal is being sent here?"

Tensions in the Clinton campaign over how to deal with organized labor, and particularly with public employees, have also become obvious in the process of writing a party platform.

An early draft platform that was not made public included some sentiments strongly resented by organized labor, according to several union officials, including a passage that spoke of the need to make it easier for public employers to dismiss unproductive employees. One union official said: "We didn't become Democrats to make it easier to fire people." The passage was dropped, though the latest draft, released last week, still included some language to which labor objected.

The tougher line on public employees has been pushed by Clinton advisers associated with the Democratic Leadership Council, a centrist group that Clinton once led. But the Clinton campaign also includes longtime friends of labor, including media adviser Frank Greer and campaign manager David Wilhelm, who have argued that Clinton could "challenge" public employees without offending them.

That's what he tried to do. "I am a proud member of this union, I am a dues-paying member of this union," he said to cheers. "When George Bush runs against government day in and day out, it's a hypocritical thing because he has done more to break it than anybody else."

"I promise you I will never bash public employees," Clinton said. "I will challenge us all to change in a partnership that will restore the confidence of the American people in their government."

Schwartz reported from Las Vegas, Dionne from Washington.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Ex-Officials Often Shield Their Files

Researchers Ask: Who Owns History?

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Staff Writer

When it comes to retired public officials squirreling documents and records away from public scrutiny, former defense secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is by no means alone.

A study released yesterday by the Center For Public Integrity here details the case of Weinberger—who still wields absolute control over public access to 13,000 documents from his Pentagon files at the Library of Congress—and those of other former officials.

Among them: former secretary of state George P. Shultz, who in leaving office in 1989 had 60,000 classified documents transferred to the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, where they are out of reach to independent researchers.

Former Nixon administration secretary of state Henry A. Kissinger turned over his files to the Library of Congress, but keeps ironclad control over them. Although he is cooperating with biographer Walter Isaacson, Kissinger still prevents Isaacson from seeing some of the files, the report said.

Weinberger was indicted Tuesday on charges that he lied repeatedly about his knowledge of the Iran-contra affair and obstructed investigators by concealing the existence of notes he had made during meetings at crucial points in the scandal. Prosecutors discovered those notes in Weinberger's files at the Library of Congress, which they examined with his permission.

The control these and other former officials exercise over once-classified documents was sanctioned by a 1982 executive order, signed by then-President Ronald Reagan. Although legal, the control raises questions about how much the public should be allowed to know about the lives and records of public officials, said Steve Weinberg, an author, investigative reporter and editor who wrote the report.

"What these cases tell me," said Weinberg, "is that our view of officials as being public has been turned on its head. The way these men keep their papers away from the public indicates that they don't consider them public at all. They think they own history."



CASPAR W. WEINBERGER
... controls access to official records

The report also shows how other retired public officials, including former presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Gerald R. Ford, arranged to keep their files out of the hands of researchers.

Weinberg asserted that the actions of Shultz, Kissinger and Weinberger are particularly egregious because all three signed lucrative contracts to write memoirs in which they used the material denied to other researchers.

As a result, said Weinberg, the three former administration officials are controlling how history will be recorded. They are preventing others from checking the accuracy of what they write, he said.

When he left the Pentagon, Weinberger had his files transferred to the Library of Congress, where an archivist spent 18 months organizing them.

Weinberger, who has final say over access to the files, apparently used them to research his own book, the study said. At one point in "Fighting For Peace," Weinberger paraphrases a dinner conversation he had with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrinin, saying that he had drawn from "a classified memo I wrote for the president after that dinner."

Special investigators in the Iran-contra case were allowed access to the files, however, and they found the documents which became the basis for Tuesday's indictment of Weinberger.

Among others cited in the report as gaining exclusive access to documents for their use are former defense secretary Robert S. McNamara, who served in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, former secretary of state Alexander M. Haig Jr. and former attorney general William French Smith, both of whom served in the Reagan administration.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE

Meets at 11:30 a.m.
Committees:
Appropriations—10 a.m. Interior subc. FY93 approps. for Fish & Wildlife Service. S-128 Capitol.
Armed Services—2:30 p.m. Pacific security. 222 Russell Office Bldg.
Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs—10 a.m. Mark up committee prints of National Affordable Housing Act Amendments of '92 & Export Enhancement Act of '92. 538 Dirksen Office Bldg.
Commerce, Science & Transportation—2 p.m. Foreign commerce & tourism subc. U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service. 253 Russell Office Bldg.
Energy & Natural Resources—9:30 a.m. State regulation of natural gas production. 366 DOB.
Finance—9:30 a.m. Proposals for tax incentive-based health care reform. 215 DOB.
Governmental Affairs—9:30 a.m. Permanent subc. on investigations. Asian organized crime. 342 DOB.
Judiciary—10 a.m. Mark up to modify & extend Voting Rights Act's bilingual voting provisions. 226 DOB.
Judiciary—2 p.m. Pending judicial nominations. 628 DOB.
Judiciary—2:30 p.m. Competition policies in global economy. 226 DOB.
Select Indian Affairs—9:30 a.m. Native American Languages Act of '91. 485 ROB.
Special Aging—9:30 a.m. Health benefits of art & dance to elderly & disabled. 216 Hart Office Bldg.

HOUSE

Meets at 10 a.m.
Committees
Agriculture—10 a.m. Mark up Pacific Yew Act; Establish an Old-Growth Forest Reserve. 1300 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Appropriations—9:30 a.m. Mark up FY93 approps. for legislative branch, military construction & foreign operations. 2360 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs—10 a.m. Mark up Consumer Credit Reporting Reform Act of '91; 1996 Atlanta Centennial Olympic Games Commemorative Coin Act; Benjamin Franklin National Memorial Commemorative Medal Act; Treasury Department study of insurance industry solvency issues; Federal Reserve Bank Modernization Act; International Development, Trade & Finance Act of '92, & possibly World War II Commemorative Coin Act. 2128 RHOB.
Budget—10 a.m. Urgent fiscal issues task force on targeted fiscal assistance for distressed cities & towns. 210 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Education & Labor—10 a.m. Select education subc. to examine the impact of corporal punishment on children in the classroom. 2261 RHOB.
Energy & Commerce—10 a.m. Mark up National Waste Reduction, Recycling & Management Act; Child Safety Protection & Consumer Product Safety Commission Improvement Act. 2123 RHOB.
Foreign Affairs—10 a.m. Mark up Democracy in Haiti Act of '92; auth. emergency supplemental FY92 approps. for Liberia; Crisis in Somalia; transfer of certain naval vessels to Greece, & Coordination Council for North American Affairs. 2172 RHOB.
Government Operations—9:30 a.m. Employment & housing subc. Allegations of discrimination in awarding Toyota dealerships. 2247 RHOB.
Judiciary—10 a.m. Civil & constitutional rights subc. Mark up Freedom of Choice Act. 2226 RHOB.
Judiciary—10 a.m. Intellectual property & judicial administration subc. Mark up Copyright Broadcast Retransmission Licensing Act. 2237 RHOB.
Merchant Marine & Fisheries—10 a.m. Coast Guard & navigation subc. Mark up Abandoned Barge Act of '92. 1334 LHOB.
Merchant Marine & Fisheries—2:30 p.m. Merchant marine subc. Mark up U.S.-Flag Passenger Vessel Act of '92; improve the management of Glacier Bay National Park in Alaska, & transfer surplus National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels & grant coastwise/fisheries privileges. 1334 LHOB.
Public Works & Transportation—9:30 a.m. Aviation subc. Airline Competition Enhancement Act of '92. 2167 RHOB.
Rules—11 a.m. Legislative process subc. Mark up Social Security Protection Act of '91. H-313 Cap.
Rules—1:30 p.m. Maritime Administration auth., intelligence auth. & Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act. H-313 Cap.
Veterans' Affairs—9:30 a.m. Housing & memorial affairs subc. Mark up legislation regarding homeless veterans. 334 CHOB.
Ways & Means—10 a.m. Social security subc. Mark up miscellaneous legislation. B-318 RHOB.
Ways & Means—1:30 p.m. Human resources subc. Mark up Aids to Families with Dependent Children & other legislation. B-318 RHOB.
Permanent Select Intelligence—10 a.m. Closed. Proliferation issues. H-405 Cap.
Joint Economic—10 a.m. Economic diplomacy with Japan. 2359 RHOB.

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Squabbling Stalls Urban Aid

7 Weeks After L.A. Riots, Plan Scaled Down

By Eric Pianin
Washington Post Staff Writer

Nearly two months after the Los Angles riots, efforts by the Bush administration and Congress to adopt a sweeping urban aid package and get money into the pipeline by midsummer have bogged down because of partisan bickering.

"It's business as usual around here," said Rep. Maxine Waters (D-Calif.), whose Los Angeles district was in the center of the rioting. "It's the same kind of stale, traditional negotiations, instead of the forceful advocacy for the kind of public policy that would serve this public well."

Democratic leaders blame the administration for needlessly throwing up obstacles to a settlement. Congressional Republicans and White House officials have charged that Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine) and other top Democrats are trying to embarrass President Bush by proposing costly measures they know Bush will veto.

Within days of the April 29 Los Angeles riots—police said the death toll was at least 52—Bush invited congressional Democrats to the White House to discuss domestic policy and he traveled to Los Angeles to tour riot zones. On May 8, Bush pledged an "action agenda" to help the city, and six days later, Bush and congressional Democrats promised to work quickly on a bipartisan package of urban aid.

The talks—on such issues as urban enterprise zones, emergency unemployment benefits, targeted job training and social service programs and increased highway spending to generate more jobs—have led nowhere.

"I'm not pleased at all," Waters said yesterday, "especially when the president is a strong advocate for Russia and lends his support to pro-

See URBAN, A4, Col. 3

URBAN, From A1

vide the same kind of support for Russia we're asking for the cities."

The negotiators have followed two tracks, attempting to develop a long-term, comprehensive package of programs and tax incentives to revitalize depressed urban areas while providing some immediate, short-term assistance.

But even the relatively modest $500 million "dire emergency" spending bill, providing aid and small business loans to riot victims in Los Angeles and flood victims in Chicago, stalled after Senate Democrats and some Republicans loaded it up last month with an additional $1.4 billion in deficit spending for summer jobs and education, Head Start, and other social programs.

The short-term bill had provided $675 million to help get young people off the street and into jobs this summer, but Labor Department officials warned this week that it may be too late to effectively spend even a fraction of those funds, because of the long lead time needed to identify, process and supervise those being added to government payrolls.

"Once you pass July 1, you're really getting to a point of having little or no impact," said Roberts T. Jones, assistant secretary of labor for employment and training. "At this point, I don't know how much we could absorb."

In an effort to break the logjam, House and Senate Democratic leaders late yesterday abandoned efforts to pass the $2 billion short-term spending bill, and instead will go along with the administration's proposal to spend only $1 billion, with half going for summer jobs for young people and the rest for loans and assistance to Los Angeles and Chicago.

House Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) said he thought the aid would still be timely. "The important thing here is we're able to get the summer jobs program going," he said.

The House will take up the compromise package today and Mitchell said he might bring it up in the Senate if Republicans agree to it.

On the long-term package, Bush has made a top priority of urban enterprise zones, which provide tax incentives to businesses that operate in troubled urban areas, while the Democrats insist that an equal amount of money be spent in those same areas on job training, education and nutritional programs.

Some administration officials contend that an agreement could have been worked out before now, but that Mitchell was "incredibly partisan," as one official put it. "His number one job is trying to get us out of the White House."

Mitchell yesterday called the White House assertions that he has sought to turn the talks to partisan advantage "a complete fabrication" and said the real problem was confusion within the White House.

"The reality is the administration is in disarray, doesn't know what it wants or how to do it, and the result is inaction," he said. "The problem is, it's like negotiating with the Keystone Kops in dealing with this administration."

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Bureaucrats Are Jumping Ship of State

They're Not Departing, but Boarding Bush's Campaign Vessel as Captain and Crew

By Dana Priest
Washington Post Staff Writer

Every four years a carload of people leaves government for pre-election politics and then what seems like a busload of political appointees rolls back into the new administration.

This year already the Bush-Quayle campaign has in its Washington headquarters at least 27 former government employees, including a former Cabinet secretary, several high-ranking policy-makers and 10 others who have transferred their phoning, filing, planning and library research skills to the campaign.

Most went to government because they worked for George Bush as vice president or on his 1988 presidential campaign. Many are being replaced at their former federal agencies, at least temporarily, by longtime career employees.

Eight of the 27 campaign staffers came from the Commerce Department, including former commerce secretary Robert A. Mosbacher, now the campaign chairman, and deputy campaign chairman Michael J. Farren, former undersecretary for international trade. Campaign officials are lobbying Commerce Assistant Secretary Thomas J. Collamore to join them as well.

Barbara H. Franklin replaced Mosbacher five weeks after he left, following a lightning-fast Senate confirmation. Timothy J. Hauser, deputy undersecretary for international trade and a 13-year career employee at the department, was made acting undersecretary three days after Farren left. The position requires Senate confirmation.

The Commerce Department lost six additional people to the campaign: Mosbacher aides Diane Terpeluk, Debra Westra and Evan Hughes; Christopher Ott and Mark Neuman, both congressional liaison staff, and deputy press spokeswoman Darcey Campbell. Franklin has hired her own close aides. Ott and Neuman were replaced by other political appointees.

"There's a very seasoned group" of career employees here, said Commerce Department press secretary Marci Robinson. Those who left "all had staff who had been here for years."

Farren was asked in January to join the campaign but decided to stay put, until two weeks ago. "For a political animal to pass up a campaign like this," he said this week, ". . . This is clearly a contest."

Asked whether his decision was based on the expected candidacy of independent Ross Perot, he responded, "In 10 years, if I hadn't done it, I would look back and kick myself."

Seven people from the White House have joined the campaign, including three out of the seven staffers who worked at the Office of Policy Planning. James P. Pinkerton, who headed the office, left to become a "counselor" to the campaign. With him went his two assistants, Michelle Vukasin and William Eagle.

The three positions at the Office of Policy Planning are not being filled because of a reorganization.

Pinkerton, who formulated Bush's "New Paradigm," an anti-bureaucratic, pro-market approach to domestic policy, said he joined because "I thought I could do more to help the president here. . . . I'm helping on issues formulation." He declined to be more specific. Like others at the campaign, Pinkerton acknowleged that he had taken a pay cut from his government salary.

The Bush-Quayle campaign currently has 232 paid staff workers in Washington and 24 paid positions throughout the rest of the country. There are about 1,500 volunteers at headquarters, located on several floors of a downtown office building at 1030 15th St. NW.

Most of the 27 former federal employees are political appointees who got their government jobs from contacts formed through work for Bush during his vice presidency or his 1988 presidential campaign.

As the turnstile spins again, government sometimes gets left shorthanded.

For example, at the Office of Personnel Management deputy director Bill R. Phillips joined the Bush campaign in January. Shortly afterward, OPM Director Constance B. Newman announced she was leaving to take a position at the Smithsonian Institution next month.

It is unlikely that the administration will find a suitable nominee and get the candidate past the often-lengthy Senate confirmation process before Newman leaves. Usually, the deputy director would step in but he is now director of administration at the campaign working on "overhead . . . everything from space, equipment, furniture and transportation."

Two weeks ago the third in OPM's chain-of-command, Vernon B. Parker, moved to the White House personnel office. Patricia W. Lattimore, associate director for administration and a longtime careerist, is in line to head the agency temporarily.

Phillips said Tuesday from Houston, where he is working on logistics for the Republican National Convention, that the agency's predicament was not known to him when he decided to leave OPM.

Phillips said he is not pushing for a government job after the November election but "if [Bush] were to have something for me to do. I would certainly consider it."

Three of the campaign's seven media handlers have come from the press offices of federal agencies whose Cabinet secretaries drew lots of public attention. Campaign press secretary Torie Clarke is from the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Tony Mitchell is from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Darcey Campbell is from the Commerce Department.

"We can be quick on our feet in a face-paced, more stressful environment," Mitchell said.

FROM COMMERCE TO THE CAMPAIGN

Robert A. Mosbacher



Formerly: secretary of commerce
Currently: Bush/Quayle '92 campaign chairman

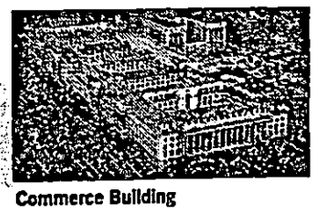
Michael J. Farren
Formerly: undersecretary for international trade
Currently: Bush/Quayle '92 deputy campaign chairman

Diane Terpeluk
Formerly: aide to secretary
Currently: aide to campaign chairman

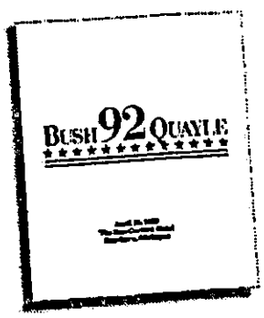
Debra Westra
Formerly: aide to secretary
Currently: aide to campaign chairman

Evan Hughes
Formerly: aide to secretary
Currently: aide to campaign chairman

Christopher Ott
Formerly: congressional liaison
Currently: presidential travel and events, Bush/Quayle '92



Commerce Building



Mark Neuman
Formerly: congressional liaison
Currently: coordinator for strategic planning, national coalitions

Darcey Campbell
Formerly: deputy press secretary
Currently: assistant press secretary, Bush/Quayle '92

BY JOHN ANDERSON—THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Bush Plan Seeks To Stem Decline Of U.S. Ship Lines

By LAURIE MCGINLEY
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The Bush administration outlined a proposal that would allow U.S. ship lines to receive operating subsidies for seagoing vessels bought from foreign shipyards.

Only U.S.-built ships are eligible for subsidies under the existing program. But Transportation Secretary Andrew Card said new approaches are needed because current policies aren't stopping the decline of the U.S. merchant marine. Under the proposal, the current operating subsidy program, which is based on compensating ship lines for the higher cost of U.S. crews, would be allowed to expire. It would be replaced by the so-called contingency retainer program under which ship lines would receive flat-fee payments in return for agreeing to make their ships available to the military in times of national emergency. The change would require congressional approval.

Mr. Card, in an appearance before a Senate panel, said that as many as 74 ships would be permitted to take part in the program, which would take effect in 1994 and extend for seven years. He said he envisioned payments of $2.5 million per ship for the first two years, phasing down to $1.6 million per ship in the final year. But the subsidies wouldn't be available for ships bought from "excessively subsidized" foreign shipyards, he said.

John Stoker, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America Inc., said he was gratified the administration acknowledged that it may have to take steps against heavily subsidized foreign shipyards. But his group supports a tougher approach – passage of pending legislation that would levy penalties against foreign shipowners who bring subsidized vessels into U.S. ports. The bill, which has been approved by the House, faces opposition in the Senate. In addition, the administration has threatened to veto the legislation.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Critical Care America, Medical Care Agree to Merge in Stock Transaction

By Jo Ann Bragg
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

DALLAS – Medical Care International Inc. and Critical Care America Inc., two of the biggest providers of health-care services outside hospitals, said they agreed to merge in a stock transaction.

The unusual combination will bring together the largest operator of free-standing outpatient surgical centers and the largest provider of home-infusion therapy services, creating a company that ultimately hopes to offer insurers and health-maintenance organizations package deals on health-care services.

The market, which already is down on health-care stocks, reacted harshly to the merger plan, knocking both companies' stocks down. In late New York Stock Exchange trading yesterday, Medical Care's stock dropped $6.50 to $48.50, and Critical Care's shares fell $3.875 to $35.375.

"We're just trying to create a hospital system without the bricks and mortar or the hotel bill," said Patrick Smith, 40 years old, chairman and president of Critical Care, who earlier this year said his company planned to aggressively expand into out-patient surgical centers in competition with Medical Care.

Under the agreement, Mr. Smith will be chairman, and Donald E. Steen, 45, chairman and president of Medical Care, will become chief executive officer of the new company, which will be named Medical Care America Inc. Medical Care shareholders will receive one share of the new company for each of their approximately 21 million shares, while Critical Care holders will receive 0.72 share for each of their approximately 22 million shares. The transaction is subject to shareholder approval.

Kenneth Abramowitz, health-care analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said the market's response in part may reflect disappointment that holders won't receive a premium for their shares. While he views the agreement as "intriguing," he said investors may see the merger as further confirmation that the health-care business is moving toward managed care, the industry's catchword for insurers' efforts to contract for certain health-care services at prices that are often 30% less than what patients currently are paying.

Currently, contracts with insurers and health-maintenance organizations to provide services at a discount account for about 20% of Critical Care's business and considerably less of Medical Care's. But officials of both companies say they see the managed-care portion of the business increasing.

The combined company hopes to provide related services, such as tumor biopsies and chemotherapy treatments. But the companies will operate as separate subsidiaries, prompting some analysts to question whether the combination really makes sense. Currently, the most common procedures at Medical Care centers are cataract removal and gynecological services; Critical Care's biggest business is providing intravenous infusions of nutrients.

Ultimately, the ambitious venture hopes to expand into other, non-hospital services, such as rehabilitation, cardiology and women's services, Mr. Smith said, predicting that the company could reach $5 billion to $6 billion in annual revenue by the end of the decade. This year, the combined companies are expected to report about $650 million in revenue. The combined company also would have about $265 million in cash and about $200 million in debt.

Last year, Medical Care International had net income of $37.5 million, or $1.76 a share, on revenue of $282 million. Critical Care had net of $13.3 million (including a $17.6 million pretax restructuring charge), or 65 cents a share, on revenue of $233.3 million.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Clinton Pledges To Cut 100,000 Federal Jobs

By JEFFREY H. BIRNBAUM
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton surprised a convention of public employees by announcing that he would reduce the number of federal employees by 100,000 if he were elected president.

The comment was the latest in-your-face challenge that the likely Democratic nominee has delivered to friendly audiences. Clinton aides say the governor is merely being consistent in his positions when he faces audiences. But publicly defying supporters also could lead groups outside of Mr. Clinton's Democratic base to admire his independence.

Last week, the governor criticized the Rainbow Coalition for giving a platform to rap singer Sister Souljah, whose opinions he called racist. Mr. Clinton's remarks here, however, were more subdued. The union he addressed, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, doesn't represent federal employees. Furthermore, Mr. Clinton said that the reductions would occur over time and through attrition if possible and that he would want to retrain displaced workers. The federation has endorsed Mr. Clinton for president.

Still, some union members who heard the speech were displeased. "I'm upset; the members are upset," said Larry Glickson, a social workers union official from New York. "He seems to have forgotten the call of what we're working for — saving jobs." Mr. Glickson also said he doubted whether attrition alone could eliminate so large a number of jobs.

Currently there are about two million federal civilian employees, which doesn't include Postal Service workers and uniformed military personnel, according to an official at the Office of Personnel Management.

For his part, Mr. Clinton said efficiency was needed to make government work again and to make people believe that government works. "I believe in a lean government," he said.

He also reiterated a companion proposal to trim the administrative costs of every government agency 3% a year over five years. The applause for that idea was significantly muted compared with the reception for the rest of his speech.

Casting himself as an outsider, Mr. Clinton attacked President Bush and the Washington establishment. He singled out lobbyists and the "special interests" they are paid to represent. For the first time, he proposed two new lobbying restrictions that he said would constitute part of his plan to overhaul campaign finance laws.

Mr. Clinton said he would eliminate the tax deductibility of lobbying expenses "beyond a certain point." Businesses can currently deduct lobbying costs as an ordinary business expense. He also proposed requiring lobbyists who testify in Congress to disclose the amount of campaign contributions they gave to the members of Congress before whom they testify.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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Yeltsin Pledges to Block Any Efforts To Roll Back Russian Economic Reforms

By GERALD F. SEIB
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Russian President Boris Yeltsin, in a day devoted largely to wooing U.S. aid and investment, emotionally pledged to block any effort to roll back economic reforms in his land.

On the second day of his visit here, Mr. Yeltsin gently chided businessmen and members of Congress for being slow to invest in Russia's transformation to democracy and free markets. He told a gathering of U.S. business leaders that there are billions of dollars to be made in Russia. "I hope that businessmen in America will not be late to the table and they will be able to tap the enormous potential of our country," he added.

As he whirled around Washington, Mr. Yeltsin's activities represented an effort to capitalize on the good will generated by the historic agreement that he and President Bush reached this week on deep cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals. At a late-afternoon news conference, Mr. Bush said the agreement to eliminate two-thirds of existing strategic arsenals will produce "the greatest arms-reduction of the nuclear age." Mr. Yeltsin clearly hopes that progress on security issues will translate into aid.

Mr. Yeltsin and President Bush took some concrete steps to speed up American involvement in remaking the Russian economy. They signed a broad "charter" laying out guidelines for a new relationship between Moscow and Washington on political, economic and security issues.

Mr. Bush also granted Russia most-favored-nation trade status, giving it the same treatment under tariff and duty laws as most U.S. trading partners. The new status had been on hold until a recent vote by the Russian legislature to approve trade agreements. The two presidents also signed treaties governing taxation and investment. And Mr. Bush exerted pressure on the International Monetary Fund to wrap up agreement with Russia on an economic reform plan that will clear the way for billions of dollars in IMF aid. He said he hopes an agreement is reached "soon" and that the U.S. is ready to help "move" negotiations.

But Mr. Yeltsin delivered his most fervent message in a speech to a joint session of Congress, where a bill authorizing additional aid to the former Soviet Union is bogged down in election-year politics. The Russian president sought to use his personal prestige to allay fears that he and his government are backsliding on the painful economic reforms launched several months ago.

"Today I am telling you what I tell my fellow countrymen: I will not go back on the reforms," Mr. Yeltsin said, his voice rising. "And it is practically impossible to topple Yeltsin in Russia. I am in good health, and I will not say 'uncle' before I make the reforms irreversible."

In an apparent attempt to demonstrate his good faith toward the U.S., Mr. Yeltsin announced that he has ordered that big SS-18 intercontinental nuclear missiles aimed at the U.S. be taken off alert — even before the arms agreement finished this week is put into effect.

He also tried to head off a nascent move in Congress to block aid legislation until investigators resolve questions raised by the Russian leader's announcement this week that he has evidence that some Americans captured in the Vietnam War were sent to the Soviet Union.

In remarks that won him a round of applause from lawmakers, Mr. Yeltsin argued it would be illogical to penalize him for disclosing that evidence had been uncovered. Referring to himself in the third person, the Russian president declared: "Yeltsin has already opened the archives and is inviting you to join us in investigating the fate of each and every unaccounted-for American. So now you are telling me, 'First do the job, and then we shall support you in passing that act.' I don't quite understand you."

Mr. Yeltsin also tried to assure lawmakers that Russia won't drag its feet on the POW issue. "As president of Russia, I assure you that even if one American has been detained in my country and can still be found, I will find him. I will get him back to his family."

As a result of Mr. Yeltsin's pledges, some lawmakers backed away from declarations they had made earlier that aid legislation should be blocked until the new evidence has been investigated.

But behind the scenes, confusion is growing over Mr. Yeltsin's stunning claim this week that he has found evidence that Americans captured during the Vietnam War may have been sent to the Soviet Union. Senior U.S. officials said Mr. Yeltsin's own aides are saying in private they haven't any idea what evidence he is referring to in his claim. In answer to questions at a joint news conference, Mr. Yeltsin didn't specify what evidence he has about Vietnam-era POWs.

In fact, Mr. Yeltsin said at one point that "everything" Russia knows so far was transmitted in a recent letter to senators investigating the POW issue. But that letter acknowledges only that the Soviet Union incarcerated prisoners from World War II and the Korean War, and says there isn't any evidence that Vietnam-era prisoners were held.

At another point in the news conference, Mr. Yeltsin said his country has information on POWs, making clear "which war they were from, whether it was World War II or the Korean War or any other incident." He didn't specifically mention Vietnam.

Throughout the day, Mr. Yeltsin stressed that his government has made "tangible moves" to clear the way for U.S. investment in Russia. He acknowledged that Russia has been slow to privatize state-owned property, but noted that recent legislation gives property rights to foreigners and ends the mandatory sale of foreign currency to the government at an artificially low rate of exchange. "We are ready to bring our legal practice as much as possible in line with world standards, of course on the basis of symmetry with each country," he told business leaders.

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Mr. Potato Head: How We Help Russia

By PETER LYNCH

Boris Yeltsin departs Washington this week hoping his visit will have won him government funds for Russia. But there's another vehicle for helping Russia that's worth examining: the private sector.

Both through business and charity, the private sector now serves as ambassador of the American dream. Certainly the appearance of McDonalds and Toys R Us in Moscow are more inspirational signs of capitalism than loan guarantees.

This point was made clear to me during a recent trip to Moscow, where I met with Alexander Zhitnikov, the deputy chairman of the Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Technical Assistance of the Russian Federation. He stressed the enormous value of humanitarian effort. He noted that a $120 million credit has as much relevance to average Russian citizens as it does to Americans. They can't touch it, they don't believe it affects them on a personal level. But they can see an emergency airlift of medical supplies. They can taste American cheeseburgers. A simple gift of a Mr. Potato Head cheers up a Russian or Ukrainian child's life.

Mr. Zhitnikov also emphasized a point which many Americans overlook: Humanitarian efforts serve as tangible examples of private enterprise.

My conviction on this point is so strong that I've volunteered at AmeriCares, a private nonprofit relief group based in Connecticut. For 10 years, AmeriCares has been in the business of delivering emergency relief to stricken areas. It was the first private American relief organization permitted into the Soviet Union, when, in 1988, it brought emergency medical supplies to victims of the Armenian earthquake. Since the Soviet Union dissolved, AmeriCares has completed 27 airlifts and several sea and land shipments to former Soviet lands to deliver 2.8 million pounds of medical supplies worth $55 million.

My wife Carolyn and three daughters accompanied me during my second mission to Moscow. Everything about this family trip was unusual. Instead of suitcases, we packed duffel bags with hundreds of Mr. Potato Heads, Barbie dolls, Slinkies and other toys. Unsure of the meals that awaited us, my three daughters brought a cache of peanut butter and jelly.



Mr. Potato Head

Wearing ski clothes, clutching blankets and sleeping bags, we boarded a cargo jet where the windows were blackened and the insulation was stripped away. On board, we squeezed into "seats" between thousands of cartons containing tons of medicines and medical supplies. We were each given a tank of oxygen, which we were instructed to keep by our sides during the long trip.

Together, we toured Pediatric Hospital No. 9, which is staffed by highly qualified physicians and nurses whose skilled hands are tied by shortages of supplies unimaginable to Americans. We met with the hospital's director. He and others described how shortages of antibiotics and insulin are jeopardizing the quality of care in this group of nations where, ironically, there are twice as many hospital beds and twice as many physicians as in the U.S. But they also discussed how the transition to a free-market system has resulted in new attention to cost-containing measures in health care delivery, such as shorter hospital stays.

My wife and daughters opened up the duffel bags and gave away Mr. Potato Heads and other toys, leaving the balance for future patients of Pediatric Hospital Number 9. The patients' eyes lit up.

Russian entrepreneurs also wanted to learn from AmeriCares, because it is an efficient charity. A lean structure permits it to deliver emergency supplies speedily to disaster areas the world over. AmeriCares applies the same principles of return on investment for its donors as successful public companies do.

AmeriCares has an overhead of only 1.5% of its operating budget and is able to ensure that 98½ cents of every dollar received as a gift is given directly to needy people. This 98½ cents is actually used to cover AmeriCares's operating expenses as it locates, obtains and delivers the medical supplies donated to it by more than 1,000 pharmaceutical companies. The value of the 98½ cents is therefore increased 17.5 times in terms of the supplies it secures. Since its inception, AmeriCares has parlayed its donations into more than $518 million of medicines and medical supplies.

AmeriCares is only one example of the crucial role charity can play while Congress struggles with its funding legislation, the Freedom Support Act. Its efforts, along with others, serve as rare tangible proof of America's commitment to the development of democracy and capitalism in these former communist countries.

The peoples of the former Soviet Union deserve a chance to survive the transition to the free market. Their first experience with capitalism is depression. There will be innumerable steps backward before they can take a step forward. I've seen the same process with struggling companies.

We shouldn't overlook the importance of public aid, either. The Marshall Plan wasn't charity; it was a successful business investment that stimulated the U.S. economy. Russians are the same highly educated people who were the first in the world to put a satellite in orbit 35 years ago. For them, the implications of these humanitarian efforts are much greater than the short-term gaps the efforts fill with food or medicine—or toys.

Mr. Lynch, retired manager of the Fidelity Magellan Fund, is currently a trustee of the Fidelity group of funds.

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POLITICS & POLICY

Bush's Burden: In 3-Way Race, How to Win Back Those Voters He Has Succeeded in Turning Off

By JOHN HARWOOD
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON – From the dark side of a one-way mirror earlier this week, Mike Murphy watched as 22 Macomb County, Mich., voters talked politics.

The voters were assembled on behalf of a state campaign in which Mr. Murphy, a media consultant, is involved. But he was just as interested to hear what they had to say about another of his clients, George Bush. In a county Mr. Bush carried with 60% of the vote just four years ago, only a half-dozen planned to vote for the president's re-election. The others repeated what has become a standard refrain about Mr. Bush's tenure: that he's "not interested enough" and "not doing enough" on domestic issues, and that there's "a vacuum" of leadership in Washington.

CAMPAIGN ★92

Polls reflect a similar result: In this most anti-political of years, a majority of voters have reached an initial judgment not to support the politician they know best, Mr. Bush. In a recent survey by Republican pollster Ed Goeas and Democratic pollster Celinda Lake, some 64% said the president hasn't done well enough to deserve a second term.

To win the three-way race this fall against Democrat Bill Clinton and independent Ross Perot, Mr. Bush has to win back at least 15% of those voters he currently turns off. There are two ways to do that. He could seek to fashion a positive message to appeal to them – a difficult task, given the judgment about him they have already rendered. Or he could aim to discredit both foes, while portraying himself as the only safe choice. "The question about the Bush campaign is not whether it's going to be negative, but in what order it's going to be negative," says Democratic pollster Geoff Garin.

But such a strategy may prove much more complicated for Mr. Bush than his successful 1988 dismantling of Michael Dukakis. That is because attacking either one of his rivals risks driving wavering voters into the arms of the other – not into his own. This dilemma underlies the disagreement within Republican ranks over the nature, timing and intensity of the attacks likely to fall on Mr. Perot and Mr. Clinton.

Bush campaign chairman Robert Teeter promises "a very aggressive, tough campaign," and his deputy James Lake adds that it will be "directed at [Perot] as well as Clinton." Some presidential surrogates, impatient especially with Mr. Perot's unimpeded climb in national polls, are already going on the attack. Vice President Dan Quayle, Republican National Chairman Rich Bond and senior Bush-Quayle strategist Charles Black have all slammed the billionaire Texan in recent days. "You've got to knock Perot down soon," says one senior White House official. "If you wait until October, you don't have time."

Time for a Change?

"Do you think that George Bush has done a good enough job as president to deserve re-election, or is it time to give a new person a chance?"

Deserves re-election	**29%**
Give new person a chance	**64%**

Source: Survey of 1,000 registered voters conducted June 3-4 by The Tarrance Group and Greenberg-Lake: The Analysis Group.

But others question whether taking on Mr. Perot right now will do much good. For one thing, some of the attacks – on his wealth, his allegedly excessive zeal for pursuing drug dealers, his lack of affinity with women and minorities – sound off-key coming from a party that itself has faced the same criticisms.

Moreover, given the current public enthusiasm for Mr. Perot, taking him on might even backfire. "The country wants to like Ross Perot right now," cautions GOP Rep. Vin Weber of Minnesota. "It is dangerous to start trashing the one guy who's restoring people's confidence in their own political efficacy."

Riskiest of all would be for Mr. Bush himself to engage Mr. Perot – something the president has vowed not to do until the GOP convention in August. "If you're president of the United States and set your sights on someone, you better deliver a knockout blow," says GOP media consultant Don Sipple, who until recently was part of the president's advertising team. Otherwise, Mr. Sipple says, the president might "look impotent" and become "the odd man out in the fall."

Some Bush advisers contend that the campaign should largely ignore Mr. Perot and concentrate its fire on Gov. Clinton, reasoning that the independent first-time candidate will fade under press scrutiny and leave behind a pool of voters demanding change that the Democratic nominee could sop up. "The real threat to the president is Clinton," says Mr. Murphy. Mr. Lake, who also thinks that's likely, directs a roster of surrogate speakers for Mr. Bush who are poised to reinforce doubts about the Arkansas governor's "values" and character, hammer away at shortcomings in Mr. Clinton's gubernatorial record, and paint him as an ally of out-of-touch liberal Democrats in Congress. That latter theme, insists Texas-based GOP operative Karl Rove, can simultaneously be used against Mr. Perot, who has decried gridlock between the White House and Capitol Hill.

To be sure, having two plausible opponents could wind up a boon to the president, if Messrs. Perot and Clinton split the vote for change. And Mr. Bush succeeded in overcoming his negative public image four years ago. But his task was simpler then. This time around, the prolonged economic slump has left people much more anxious about their futures than they were in 1988, and Mr. Bush's sparse record of domestic accomplishment isn't reassuring them.

California GOP strategist Steve Merksamer, who frets that the president is "hemorrhaging" in the nation's most populous state, says voters' disappointment with Mr. Bush's first term will make them more skeptical of his jibes at his opponents than four years ago. The end of the Cold War has removed the most potent single ingredient from GOP attempts to portray Democratic candidates as risks to national security. And "people don't like to see presidents run negative campaigns," says political scientist Nelson Polsby of the University of California at Berkeley.

For the moment, at least, Mr. Bush maintains that he's concentrating on governance before entering the political fray in earnest at the Republican convention. Hoping to dramatize the president's desire for an end to business-as-usual, the White House is now looking for opportunities to revive the controversy over the recently defeated constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget. Among ideas under consideration: Mr. Bush might threaten to veto government spending bills until Congress agrees to take up the proposal again.

To restless Republican strategists, that's a start. To win a three-way race with a 40% to 45% plurality, advisers such as Mr. Murphy are pushing more moderate Bush-Quayle strategists to adopt a feisty, right-of-center campaign emphasizing the changes a second Bush term would bring.

After 12 consecutive years of Republican presidencies, change may be a hard case for Mr. Bush to make, however; in any event, the White House has had trouble sticking with consistent themes all year. Rep. Weber worries that the campaign will ultimately fall back on an anti-Perot, anti-Clinton strategy. Even if that wins Mr. Bush a second term, he adds, it could hurt the GOP's long-range interests by implicitly identifying the party with the status quo.

Republican Gov. John McKernan of Maine, who understands what Mr. Bush is going through, agrees that he needs to "define and refine" his second-term agenda. In his own 1990 re-election race, Mr. McKernan faced an angry, recession-battered electorate and trailed by 12 percentage points in a three-way race as late as mid-September.

By explaining the reasons for Maine's budget problems and emphasizing his desire to reform state government, Mr. McKernan eked out a 47% plurality victory. "It isn't going to matter how bad the other guys are," Gov. McKernan says, "if voters aren't getting the president's positive message as well."

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Associated Press

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia as he addressed a joint meeting of Congress yesterday. At rear was the House Speaker, Thomas S. Foley.

The Day of the Dollar

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17 — Although the biggest news out of this week's summit meeting was the agreement to sharply reduce American and Russian nuclear arsenals, the centerpiece turned out to be economic relations between the two former rivals.

News Analysis

In effect, these two days marked the moment when the currency of American-Russian relations shifted from warheads to dollars. Stripped to its essence, what President Boris N. Yeltsin did this week was promise Mr. Bush that Russia would trash thousands of warheads in exchange for long-promised trade privileges, a bilateral investment treaty, removal of cold-war trade barriers and the hope of lucrative American investment and quick Congressional approval of a Russian aid package.

To be sure, there were other turning points as well. The meeting finally gave Mr. Yeltsin the chance to step out of the shadow Mikhail S. Gorbachev long cast in Washington. It was only last August that senior White House officials were still telling reporters on background that Mr. Yeltsin was a "demagogue," a buffoon, and a man with more taste for vodka than for the complexities of diplomacy and arms control.

Firmly Established

With his performance today before the United States Congress, with his concessions on arms control and with his frank disclosures about American prisoners of war in the Soviet Union, Mr. Yeltsin has firmly established himself in Washington as the legitimate leader of a reformist Russia. It is safe to say he is no longer perceived as the the coarse populist who was resented for ousting Mr. Bush's "friend," Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Yeltsin is delivering the goods in arms cuts and in candor that Mr. Gorbachev promised but never fully accomplished. Throughout his public comments in Washington, Mr. Yeltsin

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Yeltsin's Goal: Day of Dollar

Continued From Page A1

drew a sharp contrast between his intentions — to destroy Communism and bare its worst excesses — and Mr. Gorbachev's — to reform Communism and preserve secrets.

Congress clearly acknowledged Mr. Yeltsin's new status, not to mention an appreciation of his frankness, with gleeful chants of "Boris, Boris, Boris!" at the high points of Mr. Yeltsin's speech in the House chamber today.

In addition to these economic and personal transformations, of course, the arms control accord, radically reducing nuclear arsenals by the year 2003, will fundamentally reshape the nuclear balance. Because the most potent offensive weapons used in a preemptive nuclear strike will be destroyed, the fear Americans and Russians have lived under for 40 years will be drastically diminished.

After these cuts are completed in 10 years, the cold war balance of terror will be replaced by a new imbalance. According to the proposed treaty, the United States, as the world's biggest superpower and de facto policeman, will be allowed to maintain an edge in its advanced, mostly defensive, submarine-launched weapons, while the Russians, who can no longer afford the arms race, will accept a secondary status.

No Longer a Distraction

For all of these seemingly positive outcomes, though, a caveat is in order. The arms cuts may not survive unless Mr. Yeltsin or another reformist democrat also survives in the Kremlin. The very reason that Mr. Yeltsin agreed to such a sweeping, asymmetrical deal, American officials say, was to get this issue off the agenda so it could no longer be used as an excuse or a distraction from what is for him the real issue: transforming his economy.

And it is the success or failure of that transformation — far more than the nuclear balance — that is likely to determine the stability and quality of United States-Russian relations.

The importance of the economic agreements signed today, offering most-favored-nation trade benefits to Russian exporters, export credits, a taxation treaty, insurance to American companies wanting to invest in Russia and a treaty to govern mutual investment, is that they promote what will really transform the Russian economy: not foreign aid, but private investment.

The diplomatic currency is now really currency, and no longer confrontation.

Need for Investment

One thing American officials have learned from the experience of Poland is that while Western aid is necessary for transformation to a free market, they are not sufficient. There is no capitalism without capitalists, and unless Russia is opened up to investment, unless state-owned industries are privatized quickly, unless the ruble is made convertible and unless there is a modicum of internal stability to attract foreign businesses, no external aid package will be big enough.

To the extent that the American-Russian relationship shifts to economics, the role of statesmen, and even summit meetings, is bound to diminish. Far more important will be a thousand small decisions made by a thousand small businessmen, on whether to invest in or trade with Russia.

Mr. Yeltsin himself noted that as important as American and Western aid and credits from the International Monetary Fund are to his economy, they "will not save Russia; they will not even significantly help us."

The most important thing, he said, is that once Russia gets an I.M.F. stamp of approval "this will open the door for a powerful influx of private capital, and those will not be credits, those will be direct investments from private companies, and that will be a matter of hundreds of billions of dollars, and that will be very important aid; it will be direct aid, it will be civilized aid."

On Missing G.I.'s

But Mr. Yeltsin also learned this week that the shifting relationship is a double-edged sword. It is precisely because Russia no longer seems to be a threat that Congressional interest in acting on Russian aid has been diminishing, especially when American domestic problems seem so pressing. Many in Congress seem to be saying: why pay to heal a country we no longer fear?

Just the barest hint by Mr. Yeltsin that some Americans might have been held as prisoners of war in Russia, prompted calls in Congress to hold up any Russian aid until this mystery is sorted out.

Mr. Yeltsin was clearly frustrated by this attitude that American aid to Russia is a luxury, that can seemingly be held up by any whim, not a necessity in order to stabilize one of the biggest countries on earth.

He told Congress: "Some of you who have just risen here to applaud me have also written in the press that until Yeltsin gets things done and gets all the jobs done, there should be no Freedom Support Act passing through the Congress. Well, I don't really quite understand you, ladies and gentlemen. Yeltsin has already opened the archives, and is inviting you to join us in investigating the fate of each and every unaccounted American. I don't quite understand you."

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Space-Race Rivals Agree To Fly on Joint Missions

By WARREN E. LEARY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17 — Presidents Bush and Boris N. Yeltsin agreed today to more cooperation between the world's two major spacefaring nations, including arrangements for American and Russian astronauts to fly aboard the other nation's spacecraft and for studying how Russian technology can be incorporated into the proposed international space station and other projects.

The United States and Russia decided to complete plans for an astronaut exchange, which had been agreed upon before the collapse of the former Soviet Union but has been in limbo since. They also agreed to begin planning for a United States space shuttle to meet and dock with the Russian space station Mir in 1994 or 1995.

In addition, United States officials said the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would sign a contract Thursday with a Russian space firm to consider adapting Russian technology into American projects. For example, a Russian docking system might be adapted for use on American spacecraft such as the shuttle and to explore the possibility of using an advanced version of the Soyuz spacecraft as interim emergency rescue vehicles on the space station.

The agreement signed by Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin renews for five more years a bilateral space-cooperation pact that expired in April. It also opens the way for the United States to supply experiments on a Russian unmanned mission to Mars in 1994, and allows the Russians to bid with other rocket makers to launch an American-made satellite under the auspices of Inmarsat, an international space consortium.

Tentative plans for an astronaut exchange call for a Russian to fly aboard a space shuttle in October, 1993, and for an American to visit Mir in the same year, an administration official familiar with space issues said.

"We intend to go beyond just discussing the possibility of joint missions and actually put these plans into effect," he said.

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Russia Is Given Most-Favored Status

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17 — President Bush and President Boris N. Yeltsin flung open the door today to increased trade and investment, signing a package of commercial agreements that brush aside barricades put up during the cold war to block commerce between the United States and Russia.

In a major trade development, the United States granted Russia most-favored-nation status in trade relations for the first time in more than four decades, giving it the same low tariffs that it gives other friendly nations.

Other agreements signed today set liberal new rules for American investment in Russia, expand the amount of credit available for American exports to Russia and provide risk insurance for American investments there.

"Today is really a turning point in U.S.-Russian commercial relations," said Robert D. Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International. "It puts an end to 40 years of cold-war restrictions on trade and comerce."

American and Russian officials said that with today's agreements, the United States and Russia have gone far to replace their frosty commercial relations with warmer ones. Indeed, Commerce Secretary Barbara Franklin said her goal was for the United States to become Russia's largest trading partner.

Today's accords technically only relate to the United States and Russia. But it is expected in coming months that similar pacts will be worked out with the other former Soviet republics like Ukraine and Kazakhstan that want them.

"There are plenty of investment opportunities all around the world where things are more settled, but I think what happened today will open the gates to investment in Russia," said Curtis L. Carlson, the Minneapolis-based billionaire whose Carlson Companies owns the Radisson Hotel chain.

Saying that today's agreements would help advance plans to build a hotel in St. Petersburg, Mr. Carlson was one of many executives who said today's accords would speed up contemplated investments in Russia that had long been on hold.

Economists said today's agreements would give Russia more of a psychological boost than an actual economic boost over the next few months, but they said that over a year or two, the accord could mean a significant increase in bilateral trade and in American investment in Russia.

Even after the signing of today's agreements, American executives said many obstacles remain to investment, including the lack of convertiblity of the ruble, difficulties in buying land, and the absence of a legal structure to govern contracts, private property and other aspects of a market economy.

At a meeting that was called the first United States-Russia Business Summit, Mr. Yeltsin provided an invitation for investment that was far more welcoming than any speech made by former Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Mr. Yelstin and his team of economic advisers also vowed to do what was necessary to attract foreign investment, saying that private capital was needed to supplement foreign aid to rebuild Russia.

Speaking to more than 200 leading American and Russian executives, Mr. Yeltsin often sounded like former President Ronald Reagan in hailing free enterprise and calling for scrapping burdensome regulations.

Sale of Oilfield Equipment

"Having returned to the world economic system, we believe that Russia will become a fast-growing market," said Mr. Yeltsin. "We hope to accommodate foreign investment to the tune of hundreds of billions of dollars. We have scientific potential, natural resources. We have skilled scientists. We have low wages, measured by world standards. This is a unique combination of factors that provide the opportunity to produce enormous profits."

Under one agreement signed today, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation will greatly reduce the risk for American businesses making investments in Russia by offering insurance that protects American investors against the risk of war, expropriation and difficulties in converting their profits into hard currency.

The president of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Fred M. Zeder, said American companies had already filed applications for $15 billion in risk insurance for various investments in Russia. He said he did not know what percentage of those projects would ever be completed.

Another accord greatly expands the ability of the Export-Import Bank to extend loans, loan guarantees and trade insurance to American companies seeking to export to Russia. The Export-Import Bank is negotating with Russian authorities to finance the sale of $1 billion in American oilfield equipment to Russia, as well as $200 million in American equipment for modernizing nuclear power plants and for cleaning up the environment.

Most-Favored Status

"We want to go ahead as quickly as the Russian system can prudently support," said John Macomber, chairman of the Export-Import Bank. "The opportunities are simply enormous."

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Jose R. Lopez/The New York Times

In attendance at treaty-signing ceremonies yesterday were, from the left, Barbara Bush, Naina Yeltsin, Vice President Dan Quayle, Marilyn Quayle, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and his wife, Susan.

Yeltsin Speaks, and Congressional Wall Tumbles

By CLIFFORD KRAUSS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17 — With oratory that thrilled even Congressional critics of aid, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia appeared today to have virtually eliminated an important obstacle to passage of an aid program for the former Soviet republics.

After his speech before a rare joint meeting interrupted by standing ovations, Congressional leaders said they thought that Mr. Yeltsin had persuaded even the more skeptical lawmakers of his determination to help find missing American servicemen, and had thus won vital votes for the American portion of a $24 billion international assistance package for former Soviet republics.

But legislators warned that the battle for Congressional approval would ultimately be determined by whether lawmakers believe that Mr. Yeltsin's visit also overcame widespread opposition among their constituents to granting foreign aid at a time when many Americans are unemployed or pessimistic about their future.

Senators and members of the House expressed pleasure and astonishment at Mr. Yeltsin's emotional attack on the evils of Communism, his willingness to reduce his country's nuclear arsenal and his invitation to American officials to inspect the archives of the K.G.B. and Soviet Communist Party for clues to the fate of Americans missing in the Vietnam War.

'How can you abandon a man like this?'

"None of us expected to see anything in our lifetime like this," said Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the Republican whip in the House. "Emotionally, how can you abandon a man like this?"

Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, a senior Democrat on the Appropriations Committee who has been skeptical about Administration proposals for aiding Russia, said of the speech: "It was as historic a postwar event as the tearing down of the Berlin wall. It will win him votes."

When Mr. Yeltsin arrived this morning on Capitol Hill, the aid he sought was caught in the political gridlock that has paralyzed Congress and the White House for most of the last year.

Most liberals were ready to delay aid to the former Soviet republics until President Bush was willing to free up money for unemployment compensation and aid to the cities. Conservatives were ready to block aid until the Russians provided a full accounting of American servicemen from the Vietnam War who Mr. Yeltsin said may still be alive somewhere in his country.

Legislation now before Congress would grant the Administration authority to spend $610 million for the 12 former Soviet republics, excluding the Baltic republics, in 1992 and 1993. It would also authorize the Administration to augment its contribution to the International Monetary Fund by $12 billion, which would go toward financing long-term projects in the republics.

But the measure awaits floor action in both houses, and 103 Democratic lawmakers have signed a letter linking their votes for the assistance program to Republican support for various domestic programs.

Democratic leaders said they thought Mr. Yeltsin had gone a long way to bring liberals along.

Reassurances on Servicemen

But the Russian leader made the most headway with Republican conservatives who had threatened to stall aid after Mr. Yeltsin disclosed on Monday that some American servicemen captured in Vietnam, Korea and World War II had been transferred to labor camps in the Soviet Union and might still be alive. Mr. Yeltsin sought out Senator John McCain of Arizona, a Republican who was himself a prisoner of war in Vietnam, for a private meeting in an effort to persuade him that he was serious about investigating the whereabouts of missing soldiers.

"I'm satisfied with his commitment," Mr. McCain said after the meeting. He pledged to drop his threat to block the aid package, adding, "I have to take his word when he looks me in the eye."

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The 'Burly' Yeltsin Acquires a New Kind of Stature: Major World Figure

By MICHAEL WINES
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17 — A mere two days in Washington, and Boris N. Yeltsin already has some Americans muttering, "Mikhail who?"

This Russian-American summit meeting has in many ways been Mr. Yeltsin's cotillion — his debut as a world leader — and in the minds of many here he has demonstrated that he knows all the steps mastered by the President of the old Soviet Union, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. In the process, he seems to have gained a purchase on the title that Mr. Gorbachev inherited, but which Mr. Yeltsin has had to earn through hard labor: that of a global figure.

Mr. Yeltsin came to town with a lingering reputation as a rough-hewn politician, his name usually preceded by the adjective "burly," his past strewn with rumors of heavy drinking and disappearances at odd times. When he first visited the United States, in 1989, his Soviet rivals circulated stories that he lost a bout with a bottle of Jack Daniels during an overnight stop at Johns Hopkins University. Some White House officials regarded him with ill-concealed derision.

But Mr. Yeltsin now seems to have dispatched all that. Unlike Mr. Gorbachev, a somewhat pedantic leader whose style was to lecture his audiences, often for hours, the Russian President is more a kindred spirit of the lawmakers he wowed today in an address to a joint meeting of Congress; down-home, always ready with a sound bite. Something of a horse-trader. Shrewd.

That image is both genuine and cultivated, for Mr. Yeltsin is picking up some tricks from his new friends in the arts of politics and public relations, American style.

Before leaving Moscow, an American senator said today, Mr. Yeltsin was given a present by the United States Ambassador to Russia, Robert S. Strauss, to help him prepare for his speech to Congress. It was a videotape recording of an earlier address to the House and Senate by Vaclav Havel, the Czechoslovakian playwright who rose from political imprisonment to the presidency of his country in a matter of weeks after the fall of Communist rule there.

Mr. Havel's speech caused a sensation; Mr. Yeltsin, needing a powerhouse performance to win Congress's approval of economic aid for his country, topped him. Senator Al Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, called Mr. Yeltsin's remarks "classic oratory — a pièce de résistance." Representative Jerry Lewis, a California Republican, said, "He had everyone in the palm of his hand."

"We understood exactly what he was trying to say," Mr. Lewis said. "He was a politican talking to other politicians."

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Bush both seemed to grasp the fact today that the Russian leader had escaped the long shadow of Mr. Gorbachev, a man who had mesmerized average Americans and their Presidents alike with his flirtations with democratic rule and his frantic dance atop the Soviet power pyramid.

Asked at a news conference why reports had remained secret so long about the possibility of American prisoners of war being held inside Russia, Mr. Yeltsin replied smartly: "You have had a chance to ask the question of the former President of the former Soviet Union why he kept this a secret. I am not responsible for

And Mr. Bush, significantly, interjected, "Good answer."



Paul Hosefros/The New York Times

A sure sign that President Bush has elevated President Boris N. Yeltsin to his A-list of world leaders was the boat ride he took him on yesterday on the Severn River near Annapolis, Md. Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin talked with Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, back to camera.

Shipmates of State

Beyond the George-and-Boris routine, beneath the flowery toasts and heartfelt pledges of eternal alliance, there is one sure-fire sign that Mr. Bush has also elevated Mr. Yeltsin to his A-list of world leaders. He is taking him out on boats.

Mr. Bush, who competes with John F. Kennedy as our most hydrophilic President, always lures his favorite world leaders, or at least the ones he wants most to impress, out on the water. He squires best-friend Brian Mulroney, Canada's Prime Minister, on high-speed chases around Maine's seacoast in his Cigarette boat, Fidelity. He took another favorite, former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan, for a more sedate cruise in Fidelity to view the regional wildlife. Unable to find a speedboat for his 1990 summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev off the Mediterranean island of Malta, the President insisted that both men anchor off the Isle in ships.

President François Mitterrand of France, not a favorite of Mr. Bush but a needed ally nonetheless, refused the President's entreaties to go to sea. Mal de mer, he said.

The first time Mr. Yeltsin came to Washington as Russia's leader, last February, Mr. Bush rewarded him with a few hours at the Presidential retreat in Camp David, Md. But today, his alliance with the Russian leader sealed and delivered, the President took Mr. Yeltsin by helicopter to nearby Annapolis and sailed with him for an hour and a quarter on the picturesque Severn River.

Alas, his 80-mile-per-hour Fidelity was moored in Maine. The two leaders putted sedately upriver in a converted PT boat once seized from drug dealers and now owned by the Chief of Naval Operations. Top speed: 14 knots.

Footnote on Flight 007

At his news conference with Mr. Bush in the East Room of the White House, Mr. Yeltsin offered a glimpse into the dark world of the former Soviet empire, which his Government is only just starting to unravel.

Asked what information Moscow might have about the downing of the South Korean jumbo jet, KAL Flight 007, in September 1985, Mr. Yeltsin began a cloak-and-dagger tale on the evening of Aug. 20, 1991, as the attempted Kremlin coup was collapsing.

"When it was clear that the coup leaders had lost, we seized the archives of the K.G.B. and the former Central Committee of the Communist Party and we placed armed guards around the building," he said. "But several hours before that, one car from each place had time to remove some of the archives from those two buildings and destroy them. We do not know what was in those archives."

Now, he said, the Russians are trying to trace those missing archives by combing through what is left. In doing so, "we stumbled upon one document which we feel might be the beginning of a chain that might help us to unravel the entire tragedy with the Korean Boeing."

Mr. Yeltsin said the document was "a memorandum from K.G.B. to the Central Committee of the Communist Party" that referred to documents "which would clarify the entire picture."

"The next line then says these documents are so well concealed that it is doubtful that our children will be able to find them," he said.

And that, the Russian President said, "is our task." He promised that as soon as the documents were found "I will be the first to call President Bush personally and tell him about it."

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BUSH AND CONGRESS REACH AN ACCORD ON AID FOR CITIES

$1.3 BILLION IN HELP SEEN

A Compromise Falls Well Short of Big-City Mayors' Goals — Quick Action Likely

By CLIFFORD KRAUSS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17 — After a month of hard-nosed bargaining and political posturing, White House and Congressional negotiators agreed today on a $1.3 billion urban aid package including loans and grants for summer jobs for youths and disaster relief for people whose homes and businesses were destroyed in the Los Angeles riots.

The compromise fell far short of what the nation's big-city mayors and some Democratic lawmakers were seeking, and it excluded law-enforcement and investment programs that President Bush wanted passed quickly in the aftermath of the riots.

"It's not sufficient from our viewpoint," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House Democratic leader and chief Congressional negotiator on the aid package. "But it's something we need to get done now. We need to move forward. I think we'll get it passed in both houses, hopefully tomorrow."

Break in the Logjam

Congressional leaders said they hoped that the agreement would mark the beginning of further negotiations to come up with a plan to grant tax relief and other benefits to businesses willing to locate in the inner cities.

"This action means that the logjam is finally breaking," said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who has led the fight in the Senate for more urban aid.

Putting a positive interpretation on a compromise package that excluded more than $800 million in money for Head Start and other summer youth programs he had sought, Mr. Kennedy added, "It is gratifying that Congress and the Administration are also making progress on a further aid package with substantial additional funds for communities with the greatest need."

The compromise roughly split the difference between a House bill providing $822 million in grants and loans to Los Angeles and Chicago, which Mr. Bush supported, and a Senate bill that would have provided an additional $1.5 billion to 75 cities, which Mr. Bush said

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Bush and Congress Agree on Compromise Urban Aid Package

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was too costly. A House-Senate conference committee agreed on a version that came close to the Senate language, but the Administration threatened a veto.

Factions in Administration

Today's agreement also served as a compromise between two wings of the Administration: one led by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, which did not want to give an inch to Congressional Democrats, and the other led by Housing Secretary Jack F. Kemp, which wanted to grant substantially more aid.

The package must still be passed by both the House and Senate and signed by Mr. Bush But even then a Presidential declaration of a budgetary emergency is required to allow the money to flow. The money would come outside current budget limits by adding to the Federal deficit.

The package includes all the grants and loans to rebuild homes and businesses damaged in the Los Angeles riots as well as property destroyed in an early April flood in downtown Chicago included in the House bill, and it adds $500 million for summer jobs around the country. Mr. Kennedy said 360,000 youths would be put to work in various Federal programs, double the number under current programs.

An aide to Mr. Gephardt said Democrats were eager to make a deal with the White House now because "the summer youth program is very time sensitive."

But by cutting off the negotiations now, the Democrats conceded several other summer programs they sorely wanted. For instance, they wanted an additional $175 million for summer jobs, another $250 million for summer Head Start programs and $250 million for summer school programs for disadvantaged elementary and secondary school students.

The Administration, in turn, lost $250 million that the Democrats were willing to include for its new program by which SWAT teams and specially trained police officers would rid neighborhoods of gangs and drug dealers to provide security as new educational and other social programs are instituted.

The monthlong negotiations ran into snags on several occasions, with Democrats and the White House adding new conditions. The fact that the majority of Americans have given President Bush low marks on domestic policy and his stewardship of the economy has never been far from the minds of those in the White House in this Presidential election year.

There is still an outside chance for more setbacks. Normally such an compromise agreement would win easy passage, but it could be blocked by an unusual, de facto coalition of rural-state lawmakers who contend it is too generous and urban-state lawmakers who want more aid.

The Gephardt aide said the agreement evolved through the day and was reached by late afternoon. Mr. Gephardt worked the telephone with fellow lawmakers and White House representatives to work out the details.

In recent days, Democratic and Republican strategists said they worried that the public would punish both parties if they could not agree to some urban aid package. The shadow of Ross Perot's Presidential candidacy seemed to impel both sides to reach an arrangement.

"It was nothing as climatic as a handshake at the table," the Gephardt aide said, adding that the next phase of negotiations would focus on the program for tax breaks for new inner-city businesses.

More national news appears on page D23.

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Aide to Quayle Faces New Accusations of Conflict

By PHILIP J. HILTS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 13 — After putting his stock holdings in trust to avoid conflict-of-interest accusations, one of Vice President Dan Quayle's chief campaign aides is again under investigation for possible violation of criminal conflict-of-interest laws.

The subject of the inquiry is Allan B. Hubbard, an Indiana investor who is deputy chief of staff to the Vice President and the chief organizer of Mr. Quayle's campaign travel.

Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, which is investigating the matter, says Mr. Hubbard may have violated the Federal conflict of interest law by helping to renegotiate a regulation criticized by the banking industry at the same time he owned stocks in three banks.

Mr. Hubbard owns $18,000 to $65,000 worth of stock in three Indiana banks, financial disclosure reports say. According to documents of the Environmental Protection Agency and the White House Council on Competitiveness, he negotiated last year with the E.P.A. to ease rules on bank loans to owners of polluted sites.

Under E.P.A. regulations, banks that make such loans have to clean up the polluted sites if the owners default on their loans and the banks take over the property. Mr. Hubbard played a major role in persuading the E.P.A. and Treasury Departments to change the regulations to allow banks to lend money to the landowners without sharing liability for a clean-up, documents indicate.

This is not the first time Mr. Hubbard has been accused of Federal conflict-of-interest violations. In December, Mr. Hubbard announced he would set up a blind trust for his stock holdings after Congressional leaders asserted that he might have violated conflict of interest laws by working on pollution regulations that affect companies in which he owned stock.

Asking for Documents

Mr. Conyers has asked the Vice President's office to turn over some documents about Mr. Hubbard's involvement in negotiating the relaxation of the rule, but he said today that his committee had received no answer. "What are they trying to hide, and why are they trying to thwart a Congressional investigation of a possible felony?" Mr. Conyers asked.

A spokesman for Mr. Quayle, David Beckwith, said the Vice President's office planned to answer Mr. Conyers' request for documents. Members of the Vice President's staff, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said the matter was purely technical because Mr. Hubbard was intending to get a waiver absolving him of conflict of interest in such matters.

Such a waiver, which he did obtain later from the Vice President, describes his potential conflicts and declares them to be insubstantial. In theory, the waiver protects him from conflict of interest charges, but it is not clear how a court would treat it. It is common practice among businessmen who become high officials in Government to seek such waivers.

However, Mr. Hubbard did not receive the waiver until mid-June 1991, after he had already negotiated the issue of what burden banks must take when they lend money to potential polluters. Thus the waiver would give him no protection from prosecution in that case.

Mr. Conyers said the documents he was seeking dealt "with specific meetings we now know occurred between Mr. Hubbard and senior officials of E.P.A. and the Treasury Department concerning an environmental Superfund regulation that affected the liability of banks, including three banks in which Mr. Hubbard owns stock."

> An official's role in changing an E.P.A. rule is questioned.

"There is a very real question of whether a felony violation occurred," he went on.

Rule Disliked by Banks

Although the E.P.A. rule requiring banks to clean up foreclosed property has rarely been enforced, officials say, the banking industry lobbied vigorously to have it changed. The industry feared situations in which a bank that had lent a few hundred thousand dollars would be forced to take on multimillion dollar clean-ups.

Bankers favored changing the rule, part of the E.P.A.'s Superfund regulations, to allow banks to escape liability for a clean-up if they do nothing but hand out the loan and try to resell the property immediately after the loan defaults.

The negotiations on the rule, which was first proposed in 1990, had dragged on for many months because of disputes between the Treasury Department, the E.P.A. and the White House budget office until Mr. Hubbard appeared on the scene. Mr. Hubbard, who became deputy chief of staff to Mr. Quayle in 1990, began work on the issue in 1991 on behalf of the Council on Competitiveness, a Bush Administration panel that seeks to ease the impact of regulations on business. It was Mr. Hubbard's intervention, E.P.A. officials say, that resolved the disputes, and the change went into effect last year.

Environmental groups opposed relaxation of the rule, saying companies would be less likely to clean up their polluted sites if the bankers who lent them money could ignore the state of the site in making a loan. If they had some risk, the lenders might well require the company to take good care of the site, just as they now require borrowers to have fire insurance.

Mr. Hubbard met with Government officials on several occasions to help change the rule on banks' liability. At least four of the meetings were in May and June 1991, before Mr. Hubbard had received a waiver, documents indicate.

Necessary Proof

In an interview, Thomas Zorn of the Office on Government Ethics, an independent Federal agency that oversees governmental ethical rules, said of Mr. Hubbard's role, "There is a potential conflict there."

But there is general disagreement over what would have to be proved against someone accused of a conflict of interest.

Some of the tests of whether Mr. Hubbard's acts were a violation, Mr. Zorn said, would be whether he participated substantially in the decision-making, and whether the policy making he was part of would have a "direct and predictable" effect on the banks in question.

Stephen Gillers, an expert in conflict of interest law at New York University, added that the prosecutor in such a case would probably have to show that the Indiana banks in which Mr. Hubbard and his family have stock had loans on the books to businesses with designated Superfund sites.

It is unclear what loans those banks have made. Mr. Conyers's aides say they are still investigating the issue. If, after reviewing the documents, Mr. Conyers suspects a conflict, he may ask the Justice Department to prosecute, his aides said.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

YELTSIN CHEERED AT CAPITOL AS HE TELLS OF PEACE MOVES AND ASKS FOR ACTION ON AID

A NEW HIGH PROFILE

Awash in Trade Benefits, Russian Takes Packet of Privileges Home

By ANDREW ROSENTHAL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17 — On a day that the United States gave Russia a set of trade incentives to boost its struggling economy, President Boris N. Yeltsin swept through official Washington like a conquering hero today and announced that he was deactivating the most potent nuclear missiles aimed at America.

Amid chants of "Boris, Boris, Boris!" reverberating through the House of Representatives chamber, Mr. Yeltsin stirred Congress to 13 standing ovations as he vowed that the "idol of Communism" has "collapsed, never to rise again." [Excerpts, page A18.]

Having caused a furor on Monday by asserting that some Americans taken prisoner in Vietnam or other wars may still be alive in Russia, Mr. Yeltsin pledged to do whatever was needed to find them. He leaped ahead of the agreement to cut long-range nuclear weapons that he and President Bush announced on Tuesday by telling the joint meeting of Congress that he had ordered the 10-warhead SS-18 missiles that are to be destroyed under the accord removed immediately from active status.

Money for Ex-Soviet Lands

Then he said it was time for the United States to repay Russia's good will by passing a stalled package of aid that includes $12 billion that the International Monetary Fund says it needs to begin lending to Russia and the other former Soviet republics.

Mr. Bush, who will have to expend considerable political capital to insure passage of aid for Russia, later joined Mr. Yeltsin's appeal for action, asking Congress to put aside election-year pressures to spend money at home, not in Russia, and pass the aid program quickly.

"Let me just say to the American people, our support for Russia is unshakable because it is in our interest," Mr. Bush said at a joint news conference that following a signing ceremony in the White House East Room. "Success for Russian democracy will enhance the security of every American. Think for just a minute about what that means — not for presidents, nor for heads of state, or historians, but for parents and their children. It means a future free from fear."

Prospects for Aid Uncertain

Lawmakers said Mr. Yeltsin appeared to have won some converts with his stirring speech and dramatic personal confrontation of lawmakers who had been opposing passage of the aid program. But the measure's prospects in Congress remained uncertain and much certainly depended on how much

Continued on Page A18, Column 1

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Yeltsin, a Hero for a Day, Basks in Cheers and Trade Concessions

Continued From Page A1

rivate arm-twisting Mr. Bush was repared to do to back the public ap- als for passage he has made at every portunity in the last two days.

On the final day of the first Russian-merican summit meeting, Mr. Bush nd Mr. Yeltsin signed an agreement produce a treaty that would slash the vo countries' strategic nuclear weap- ns to one-third of their current size.

Mr. Yeltsin also obtained the favor- ble tariff treatment he has long ught from Washington. The two residents also signed a packet of greements intended to open the door private American investment in ussia, including documents that pro- ibit double taxation of profits, provide sk insurance for American investors nd expand the availability of export redits for American companies. Other greements expand the official rela- ionship between the two countries, in- luding cooperation in space and the formation of a joint early-warning sys- em for missile launches.

Russia at the Center

Similar accords are likely to be igned in time with Ukraine and other ormer republics, but it seemed evi- ent that Russia, by far the largest of he 15 countries that have emerged rom the wreckage of the old Soviet Jnion, is at the center of Washington's ttention.

Mr. Bush said the two countries have 'indeed formed a truly new relation- hip, one of peace, friendship, trust and growing partnership." He added, "I am confident that this new relationship and our historic agreements at this summit will lead to a safer, more sta- ble and peaceful world in the next century."

As important as the documents were, the most dramatic moment of the day came when Mr. Yeltsin strode into the packed chamber of the House of Representatives to a standing ova- tion that was more enthusiastic than the reception Mr. Yeltsin gets in the Russian Parliament and rivaled Mr. Bush's own reception in Congress after the American victory in the Persian Gulf.

The enthusiasm came as something of a surprise since before Mr. Yeltsin's arrival there were few lawmakers who thought that he would outdo his politi- cal rival, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in pop- ularity in Washington. But Mr. Yeltsin put his political deftness on display and appeared to win over even those law- makers who had been demanding that the aid package be held up until Russia accounts for all American prisoners of war who might have been taken to the former Soviet Union.

A Display of Skills

He stood before the House's enor- mous American flag, with his broad shoulders and swept-back silver hair towering over the rostrum. His broad face creasing frequently into his easy grin, Mr. Yeltsin alternately flattered, cajoled, pleaded, blustered and sternly lectured the assembled Senators and Representatives about their responsi- bility to promote political and econom- ic reform in the former Soviet Union.

But he seemed bent primarily on assuring the lawmakers that they can now trust the Russian Government, and in doing so he seemed to overshad- ow even the powerful appearances in Washington by Mr. Gorbachev, the last Soviet President.

"We are firmly resolved not to lie anymore, either to our negotiating partners, or to the Russian or Ameri- can or any other people," he said, de- nouncing even the vision of a more humane Communism offered by Mr. Gorbachev. "There will be no more lies, ever."

Promise on Prisoners

Drawing a thundering ovation, Mr. Yeltsin promised to account for every American prisoner of war that may have been brought to the Soviet Union during World War II, the Korean War or the Vietnam War.

"Even if one American has been detained in my country and can still be found, I will find him," Mr. Yeltsin said. "I will get him back to his fam- ily."

Then, as the applause died down, Mr. Yeltsin smiled almost mischievously and chided lawmakers who had said the Russian aid package should be fro- zen until the issue of missing service- men is resolved.

"I thank you for the applause," he said. But he added, "Yeltsin has al- ready opened the archives and is invit- ing you to join us in investigating the fate of each and every unaccounted-for American. So now you are telling me first to do the job and then we shall support you in passing that act. I don't quite understand you."

2 Legislators Yield

The two lawmakers who had called for linking the aid package to the pris- oners issues, Senator John McCain, Re- publican of Arizona, and Representa- tive Robert K. Dornan, Republican of California, both said later they were persuaded by Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin also promised to ferret out the truth about how a Soviet SU-15 fighter-bomber shot down the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 in September 1983. He said at a news conference later that Russian authorities had found a K.G.B. document suggesting that there are hidden files on the sub- ject and are now searching for them.

Both Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Bush, who lavished heavy praise on the Russian President, spent the day seeking to underscore the notion that their meet- ing marked a watershed in relations between their two countries.

'Evil Scenario' Is Over

"For many years, our two nations were the two poles, the two opposites," Mr. Yeltsin told Congress. But he said, "That evil scenario is becoming a thing of the past. Reason begins to triumph over madness. We have left behind the period when America and Russia looked at each other through gunsights, ready to pull the trigger at any time."

Both leaders also sought to bolster support for the Russian aid package that Mr. Bush has proposed to Con- gress.

Mr. Yeltsin was direct. "If we do not take measures now to support Russia," he said at the news conference, "this will not be a collapse of Russia only, it will be a collapse of the United States, because it will mean new trillions of dollars for the arms race."

Anticipating the domestic political pressures he may face in light of the agreement to cut long-range nuclear weapons, Mr. Bush warned that it will not produce a windfall "peace divi- dend" that might be spent on American domestic programs. "The dividend is declared when you make a profit and our Government is operating at an enormous deficit," Mr. Bush said.

Seeking to persuade Congress that his country has taken steps toward democracy and free markets that can- not be retraced, Mr. Yeltsin said. "There can be no coexistence between a civic society, which is pluralistic by definition, and Communist intolerance to dissent. The experience of the past decades has taught us Communism has no human face. Freedom and Commu- nism are incompatible."

He displayed a mastery of the Amer- ican political dialect, making his speech intensely personal. He thanked his wife and family for their support in troubled times and offering himself as the bulwark of democratic reform. "It is practically impossible to topple Ye- tsin in Russia," he said. "I am in goo- health and I will not say 'uncle' before make the reforms irreversible.'"

He also reminded the lawmaker that it was he who defied the attempte coup in the Kremlin nearly a year ag "I will be candid with you," he sai "At that moment I feared. But I had n fear for myself. I feared for the futur of democracy in Russia and throughou the world because I was aware wh could happen if we failed to win."

He added, "From this high rostrur I want to express our sincere than and gratitude to President Bush and the American people for their inval able moral support for the just cause the people of Russia."



Jose R. Lopez/The New York Times

President Bush and President Boris N. Yeltsin signed several agreements yesterday, including one to produce a treaty reducing strategic nuclear weapons. As Mr. Yeltsin sought to exchange pens with Mr. Bush, Mr. Bush indicated that there was one more document to sign.

'Boris!' was the watchword in Washington.

The New York Times
NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992
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Excerpts From Yeltsin's Speech: 'There Will Be No More Lies'

WASHINGTON, June 17 (Reuters) — Following are excerpts from a speech to a joint meeting of Congress by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who spoke through an interpreter:

It is indeed a great honor for me to address the Congress of the great land of freedom as the first ever over 1,000 years of history of Russia popularly elected President, as a citizen of the great country which has made its choice in favor of liberty and democracy.

For many years, our two nations were the two poles, the two opposites. They wanted to make us implacable enemies. That affected the destinies of the world in a most tragic way.

The world was shaken by the storms of confrontation. It was close to exploding, close to perishing beyond salvation.

That evil scenario is becoming a thing of the past. Reason begins to triumph over madness. We have left behind the period when America and Russia looked at each other through gunsights, ready to pull the trigger at any time.

Despite what we saw in the well-known American film "The Day After," it can be said today, tomorrow will be a day of peace, less of fear and more of hope for the happiness of our children. The world can sign in relief. The idol of Communism, which spread everywhere social strife, animosity, and unparalleled brutality, which instilled fear in humanity, has collapsed. It has collapsed never to rise again. I am here to assure you, we will not let it rise again in our land.

. . .

You will recall August 1991, when for three days Russia was under the dark cloud of dictatorship. I addressed the Muscovites who were defending the White House of Russia. I addressed all the people of Russia. I addressed them standing on top of the tank whose crew had disobeyed criminal orders.

'I Will Not Say Uncle'

I will be candid with you. At that moment, I feared. But I had no fear for myself. I feared for the future of democracy in Russia and throughout the world. Because I was aware what could happen if we failed to win.

Citizens of Russia upheld their freedom, and did not allow the continuation of the 75 years of nightmare. From this high rostrum I want to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to President Bush and to the American people for their invaluable moral support for the just cause of the people of Russia.

. . .

We must carry through unprecedented reforms in the economy, that over the seven decades, has been stripped of all market infrastructure, lay the foundations for democracy, and restore the rule of law in the country that for scores of years was poisoned with political strife and political oppression. Guarantee domestic social and political stability, as well as maintenance of civil peace.

We have no right to fail in this most difficult endeavor, for there will be no second try, as in sports. Our predecessors have used them all up. The reforms must succeed. . . .

Today I am telling you what I tell my fellow countrymen. I will not go back on the reforms. And it is practically impossible to topple Yeltsin in Russia. I am in good health, and I will not say uncle before I make the reforms irreversible. We realize our great responsibility for the success of our changes, not only toward the people of Russia, but also toward the citizens of America, and of the entire world. Today the freedom of America is being upheld in Russia. Should the reforms fail, it will cost hundreds of billions to upset that failure.

. . .

Russia has brought its policies toward a number of countries in line with its solemn declarations of the recent years. We have stopped arms deliveries to Afghanistan, where the senseless military adventure has taken thousands of Russians and hundreds of thousands of Afghan lives.

'No More Lies'

With external props removed, the puppet regime collapsed.

We have corrected the well-known imbalances in relations with Cuba. At present that country is one of our Latin American partners. Our commerce with Cuba is based on universally accepted principles and world prices.

It is Russia that once and for all has done away with double standards in foreign policy. We are firmly resolved not to lie any more, either to our negotiating partners, or to the Russia or American or any other people.

There will be no more lies — ever. The same applies to biological weapons experiments, and the facts that have been revealed about American prisoners of war, the KAL 007 flight, and many other things. That list could be continued.

The archives of the K.G.B. and the Communist Party Central Committee are being opened. Moreover, we are inviting the cooperation of the United States and other nations to investigate these dark pages.

I promise you that each and every document in each and every archive will be examined in order to investigate the fate of every American unaccounted for. As President of Russia, I assure you that even if one American has been detained in my country, and can still be found, I will find him. I will get him back to his family.

. . .

History is giving us a chance to fulfill President Wilson's dream, namely, to make the world safe for democracy.

More than 30 years ago, President Kennedy addressed these words to humanity: My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America can do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

I believe that his inspired call for working together toward a democratic world is addressed above all to our two peoples, to the people of America, and to the people of Russia. Partnership and friendship of our two largest democracies, in strengthening democracy, is indeed a great goal. Joining the world community, we wish to preserve our identity, our own image and history, promote culture, strengthen moral standards of our people.

. . .

I would like now to conclude my statement with the words from a song by Irving Berlin, an American of Russian descent — God bless America, to which I add, and Russia.



The hard work of the day aside, Presidents Bush and Yeltsin left the White House for an afternoon pleasure cruise around Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Yeltsin earlier addressed a joint meeting of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT

June 18, 1992

Dear Evie,

Thanks so much for the birthday greeting and your wonderful words of support. You make turning 68 a lot easier.

We've had some rough months but I have a good team and am confident I'll win. Thanks for the encouragement and have a great stay in Minnesota and Iowa.

Warmest regards to you and Dick.

Con afecto,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Evelyn I.H. Teegen
Ambassador to Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu
& Kiribat
Embassy of the United States
of America, Suva, Fiji
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521-4290

GB

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Thursday, June 18, 1992

8:00 am (30 min)	B	Coffee with President and Mrs. Yeltsin (Scowcroft)	Residence
8:30 am (15 min)		Intelligence Briefing (Scowcroft)	Oval Office
8:45 am (15 min)		National Security Briefing (Scowcroft)	Oval Office
9:00 am (5 min)	B	Photo with Members of the Presidential Scholars Commission (Holiday) (TAB A)	Rose Garden
9:05 am (10 min)	B	Ceremony for Presidential Scholars National Recognition Week (Holiday) (TAB B)	South Lawn
9:25 am		Depart for California (TAB C -- Trip Schedule)	South Lawn
1:00 pm		Arrive Evergreen Oil Company to Tour Facility and Participate in "Ask George Bush" with Employees (Demarest) (TAB D)	Newark
1:55 pm		Depart Evergreen Oil Company	
2:00 pm		Arrive Hotel for Private Time	
4:55 pm		Northern California GOP Leadership Event (Kaufman) (TAB E)	
5:55 pm		Depart for Orinda, California	
6:20 pm		Arrive Orinda, California	

UNP 06/17/92
8:00 pm

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President; redactions. (1 pp.)	06/18/92	(b)(3)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Thursday, June 18, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 10/24/2024	**OA/ID Number:** 90690-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	**Appeal Case #:**
Re-review Case #:	**Appeal Disposition:**
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	**Disposition Date:**
AR Case #:	**MR Case #:**
AR Disposition:	**MR Disposition:**
AR Disposition Date:	**MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

6:30 pm	California State Republican Fundraiser (Kaufman)	(TAB F)	Orinda
8:05 pm	Depart for Los Angeles	(TAB G)	
9:15 pm	Arrive Los Angeles		Los Angeles
	RON Orange County		

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

TAB H -- Briefing on Local Issues (Demarest)

TAB I -- California Political Briefing (Kaufman)

7:13 POTUS In
Boyden Gray In
7:22 Boyden Gray Out
7:49 POTUS Out to Res.
7:53 POTUS, FLOTUS Out for walk on North Grounds.
8:02 POTUS, FLOTUS greet Pres. + Yeltsin(Mrs) at North Portico.
8:07 All arrive 2nd floor dining room
8:32 POTUS, FLOTUS bid farwell to Yeltsins North Portico.
8:37 POTUS, Skinner, Scowcroft, Hooo, (b)(3) In
8:51 (b)(3) Out, Skinner Out
8:52 Scowcroft, Hooe Out
8:53 VPOTUS In
8:57 ~~SEC~~ FOTUS In
8:58 Skinner In
9:00 POTUS, FLOTUS Out to Rose Garden,
9:10 POTUS, FLOTUS, Gov. Engler, Sec. Alexander Announced on stage.
9:12 POTUS Remarks
9:20 POTUS Concludes remarks + departs
9:25 POTUS departs from North Palm room for Cafe.

9:34 POTUS arrives Pent. Pad
9:39 POTUS departs Pent. Pad
9:50 POTUS arrives Andrews
10:00 " departs Andrews

UNP 06/17/92
8:00 pm

YELTSINS' SCHEDULE TODAY

All times are Eastern.

7:30 a.m.: President Boris Yeltsin meets Bill Clinton at Blair House.

8 a.m.: President and Barbara Bush host tea for President and Naina Yeltsin at White House.

8:35 a.m.: Departure ceremony at White House.

10:50 a.m.: Yeltsin arrives in Wichita, Kan.

11:30 a.m.: Yeltsin visits Dold Foods meat processing plant in Wichita; Mrs. Yeltsin attends reception at Marriott Hotel in Wichita.

12:15 p.m.: Yeltsin speaks at Wichita State University.

12:30 p.m.: Mrs. Yeltsin tours Cowtown Museum.

1:30 p.m.: Yeltsins tour Greg Rau grain farm in Derby, Kan.

2:30 p.m.: Yeltsins depart for Ottawa.

Comparing cookie recipes

Family Circle asked Barbara Bush and Hillary Clinton for cookie recipes. "Obviously, we were responding to some extent to the great furor over whether Hillary Clinton bakes cookies at all and whatever that is supposed to represent," said Editor Jacqueline Leo. The replies:

BARBARA BUSH

(Makes 3 dozen cookies)

1 c plus 2 T sifted all-purpose flour
½ t baking soda
½ t salt
½ c butter, softened
½ c firmly packed brown sugar
½ c granulated sugar
1 egg
1½ t very hot water
½ t vanilla extract
1 c semisweet chocolate chips

1. Preheat oven to 375. 2. Sift together flour, baking soda and salt onto waxed paper. 3. Beat butter, brown sugar, sugar and egg in large bowl with electric mixer until fluffy, about 3 minutes. Beat in hot water and vanilla. Gradually beat in flour mixture until blended and smooth. Stir in chocolate chips. 4. Drop dough by well-rounded measuring teaspoonfuls onto large greased baking sheet. 5. Bake for 10 minutes or until golden. 6. Cool on sheet on wire rack for 1 minute. Remove cookies from sheet to wire rack to cool completely.

HILLARY CLINTON

(Makes 7½ dozen cookies)

1½ c unsifted all-purpose flour
1 t salt
1 t baking soda
1 c solid vegetable shortening
1 c firmly packed light-brown sugar
½ c granulated sugar
1 t vanilla
2 eggs
2 c old-fashioned rolled oats
1 package (12 ounces) semisweet chocolate chips

1. Preheat oven to 350. Grease baking sheets. 2. Combine flour, salt and baking soda on waxed paper. 3. Beat together shortening, sugars and vanilla in large bowl with electric mixer until creamy. Add eggs, beating until light and fluffy. Gradually beat in flour mixture and rolled oats. Stir in chocolate chips. 4. Drop batter by well-rounded measuring teaspoonfuls onto greased baking sheets. 5. Bake for 8 to 10 minutes or until golden. 6. Cool cookies on sheets on wire rack for 2 minutes. Remove cookies from sheets to wire rack to cool completely.

Thu 18-June-92 0:22 EDT
By MARY MacVEAN
Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK (AP) _ Finally. An issue voters can really chew over.

This is big. This is a true measure of a family's value in a year when family values have taken over the presidential campaign:

Who makes the superior chocolate chip cookie?

Family Circle magazine requested recipes from Hillary Clinton and Barbara Bush to publish in the July issue so readers could vote their favorite.

"Obviously, we were responding to some extent to the great furor over whether Hillary Clinton bakes cookies at all and whatever that is supposed to represent," said Jacqueline Leo, editor in chief.

Mrs. Clinton _ lawyer, wife of Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton and mother _ was chastised and then apologized for remarking a few months back that she wasn't about to stay home and "bake cookies and serve tea."

She does bake, she said. And now America can judge her recipe.

So where does the Perot ingredient get mixed in?

Family Circle didn't ask for Margot Perot's recipe. Leo explained, "We just decided she orders in."

Even without equal time, there is a serious intention behind the "National Bipartisan Bake-Off" _ to show "how silly we could all be if we focus on the wrong things," Leo said.

But since you asked, perhaps there is something to be gleaned from two little lists of ingredients and some simple directions.

First off, neither recipe is likely to give Mrs. Fields a run for her money. Both lack nuts, ginger, cinnamon or other innovation.

Mrs. Clinton's recipe, however, might be considered more democratic: It calls for vegetable shortening _ cheaper than butter _ and rolled oats, which stretches the dough to serve more people.

The first lady _ whose cookies closely resemble the traditional Toll House variety _ uses butter, which, depending on your outlook, makes her recipe homier or more upscale.

As for the Perot cookie, the public has been forced to wait for word about Ross Perot's official entrance in the race. Must it also must wait for his wife's recipe?

Perot Petition Committee spokeswoman Tracy French said she's eaten Mrs. Perot's cookies. "They're very good."

OK. So where's the recipe? French said it might be a family secret, and a spokeswoman for Mrs. Perot said she "probably is not interested" in responding to a request for her recipe.

Family Circle will publish readers' preferences in November. But while the bake-off is a bit of a prank, the magazine takes the debate about American family values seriously, Leo said.

"We are in many ways the arbitrators of family values, and we've been watching this whole thing with great interest," she said. "The idea of family values being attributed to a political party is an oxymoron, in my opinion."

NEWSMAKERS

Outta there

■ Saying he felt like a million, Sen. **Jesse Helms** (R., N.C.) was released from a hospital yesterday, two weeks after undergoing quadruple-bypass surgery. Helms, 70, who also had his heart valve replaced with tissue taken from a pig, waved and raised his fist in the air as he was wheeled out of Rex Hospital in Raleigh, N.C. "Now, do you want to know the truth?" said Helms, clutching a stuffed red heart. "I feel pretty good considering the shape I'm in." Helms said he planned to "go home and see my kitty cat."

Bertram Coffer, head anesthesiologist at the hospital, said the senator would start cardiac rehabilitation in about a week or two. The average hospital stay for such surgery is 10 days to two weeks, followed by recuperation at home for up to six weeks, Coffer said. A setback may have added a day or two to Helms' hospital stay. He was placed on a respirator several days after the June 3 surgery when he stopped breathing because of an accumulation of fluid in his respiratory tract. Helms received more than 10,000 cards and letters during his hospital stay and got get-well calls from **President and Barbara Bush.**

This report contains information from Associated Press and Reuters.

PEOPLETALK *By Liz Smith*

Columnist labels first lady 'the American Queen Mother'

The talk of the town is The New Republic's unprecedented attack on — of all people — **Barbara Bush.** In a discussion titled "Sacred Cow," columnist **Andrew Sullivan** discusses the pluses and minuses of the candidates' wives. But he describes Bush as being far more clever than her rivals, attributing Machiavellian characteristics to the most popular woman in America. He says, "If she is to play politics in this way [and he lists several ways], the least that should be asked in return is that the press be entitled to ask her questions about the administration policies in general." Sullivan contends that Bush's "mastery of frumpy do-goodery is, of course, modeled artfully on the Windsors . . . she's the American Queen Mother, protected from private scrutiny, and the master politician, who is never questioned on public policy."

Speaking of the Royal Family, isn't it astounding how one keeps reading "**Diana** can *never* divorce **Charles**" or variations of that? What if she does — what will happen? Will the princess be thrown into the tower and beheaded? She's a young woman with two young children. If she's as unhappy as everybody says, for heaven's sake, let her divorce!

George Michael decided, at the last moment, to put in a brief appearance in his new "Too Funky" video, which will feature, among others, model **Linda Evangelista.** George doesn't care to strut his stuff for the cameras much anymore, having overdosed on his own sex-symbol image.

But apparently, the beat got the better of him, and George provided a few of his famous motions, just for fun.

In Italy, chivalry isn't dead and Italians are wild with fury over the callous treatment of their pop star favorite **Loredana Berte** by her about-to-be ex, tennis champ **Bjorn Borg.** It is said that the first Loredana knew about their imminent divorce came when Borg sent her a FAX!

And while we are thinking things Italian, remember those *La Dolce Vita* stars **Marcello Mastroianni** and **Anita Ekberg?** (And remember the Amazonian Anita's famous screen frolic in Rome's Trevi Fountain?) They are touchingly reunited by the maestro **Federico Fellini,** who first brought them together in his new movie *Fellini's Intervista,* being released by Castle Hill in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Michael Kinsley

Ask a Silly Question

On June 4 President Bush held a traditional news conference at which he was questioned by the professional journalists of the White House press corps. One week later, Ross Perot appeared on NBC's "Today" show, where viewers questioned him by telephone.

Here, condensed (and omitting follow-ups), are the first 10 questions the professionals asked Bush. (1) Will you debate Ross Perot in the fall campaign? (2) Is it proper for a man like Perot to use his wealth to run for president, and is Perot an insider or an outsider? (3) Do the opinion polls reflect a rejection of your message? (4) Do you agree with Dan Quayle that Perot was wrong in opposing the gulf war? (5) If you're reelected, will you submit a balanced budget in 1994?

(6) Why are you going to the Rio Earth Summit since you're being so heavily criticized there? (7) Even though the economy is improving, you are still unpopular. How come? (8) When are you going to do in Yugoslavia what you did in Kuwait? (9) Why won't you use the "bully pulpit" of the presidency to take on pressure groups that prevent a balanced budget? (10) What were your dealings with Ross Perot on the MIA issue?

Here, also condensed, are the first 10 questions the nonprofessionals asked Perot: (1) When will you officially declare your candidacy? (2) Are you pro-choice or pro-life? (3) What would you do as president to put unemployed Americans back to work? (4) What are your views on farm policy, especially concerning dairy farms? (5) Would you raise taxes to balance the budget?

(6) How do women figure in your plans? (7) Do you support the Brady (waiting period for handguns) bill? (8) Do you support national health care, and if not what is your plan for health care reform? (9) A magazine article portrays you as a ruthless businessman. Defend yourself. (10) Can you describe some positive qualities of your opponents?

Now, I do not subscribe to today's fashionable pseudo-populism, which holds that all wisdom lies with ordinary citizens, who are rightly outraged at all those out-of-touch, inside-the-Beltway cultural elitists etc. etc. On the other hand, based on this sample, I would be hard-put to argue that on balance the insider professionals with press passes dangling from their necks asked better questions than the amateurs who got through to "Today's" 800 number. How about you?

Journalists love to agonize about their calling. This year's agony is whether the candidates are avoiding the crucial mediation of journalists by abandoning the traditional campaign mechanisms in favor of situations where they are questioned primarily by members of the public. There are two concerns. First, that untrained amateurs are no match for skilled professionals in exposing a candidate's flaws and weaknesses. And second, that semi-journalists like Phil Donahue and Larry King, not to mention non-journalists like Arsenio Hall, unhealthily muddy the distinction between serious politics and trivial show biz.

There is, no question, something eerie about the same show discussing men-who-would-be-president one day and women-who-ate-their-husbands the next. Whether this juxtaposition demeans democracy or merely reflects it is too heavy a question for today's sermonette. But the first concern, about amateur questioning, seems exaggerated. The amateurs could teach the pros a thing or two.

The most striking difference is that the pros are obsessed with process while the amateurs are obsessed with substance. It doesn't do to be too pious about this. We all want to know what Bush thinks about Ross Perot. But three out of the first five questions? And is the most pressing question, even about Perot, whether Bush will debate him come the fall? This is not looking for insight or even information. It's looking for a lead. Ditto the invitations to criticize Perot for bankrolling his own campaign, or to say that Perot was wrong to oppose the gulf war.

To be sure, presidential candidates should be subjected to questions more rigorous than, "Sir, what is your position on issue X?" But the pros' questions seemed less in the commendable spirit of "Gotcha!" than in the silly spirit of "nyah nyah." Did anyone expect Bush to say, "Yes, as a matter of fact you're right—the opinion polls do demonstrate that the voters have rejected my message"?

The cleverest question in either session was from "Gene in Los Angeles," who challenged Perot to list the "positive qualities" of his opponents. I can't think of a way to avoid an interesting answer. Perot handled it well, giving a gracious encomium to Clinton's achievements and revealing his contempt for George Bush by praising Barbara and the kids.

Even the straightforward "What about issue X" questions gave Perot enough rope to hang himself a couple times on farm policy and entitlement reform. This is better than the professional reporters' score with their body-English inquiries of the "Do you still beat your wife?" variety.

It would be a shame, and a loss to the system, if we pros were put completely out to pasture. But all the resentful yelps about the amateurs sound less like upholding of standards and more like fear of competition.

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The Boston Globe

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1992

Doctors urged to check women for abuse signs

By Judy Foreman
GLOBE STAFF

To stem what they labeled an epidemic of domestic violence, the nation's largest doctors' group and the surgeon general joined yesterday in calling on doctors to screen all female patients for signs of abuse.

The American Medical Association, noting that one in four American women are victimized by domestic violence in their lifetime, issued guidelines to help doctors routinely screen women seen in emergency, surgical, primary care, pediatric, prenatal and mental health settings. Doctors have been reluctant to address the question of domestic violence for a variety of reasons.

Quoting a series of studies in today's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Antonia Novello, the surgeon general, said domestic violence is now "more common than automobile accidents, muggings and rapes combined."

According to estimates in yesterday's JAMA, Novello noted, every year two to four million American women are attacked by current or former partners.

For many of these women, "the medical setting may be the first and only place

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Continued from Page 1

that abuse victims seek help and treatment," Novello said. This makes it imperative for doctors to gently ask questions that allow a fearful woman to acknowledge abuse and begin to seek help, even if she is not ready to leave the abusive relationship.

Novello took doctors to task for overlooking domestic violence, noting that in 92 percent of the cases doctors fail to follow up or refer patients for further treatment.

Doctors should be particularly sensitive, the new guidelines say, to a woman who has just left an abusive relationship, because this often puts her temporarily at higher risk, and to pregnant women, who are also at high risk.

The AMA also issued guidelines yesterday for physicians to use in handling suspected neglect and sexual or physical abuse of children.

Recommended questions

To ferret out cases of abuse, the AMA said, doctors should routinely ask questions such as, "Are you in a relationship in which you have been physically hurt or threatened by your partner?" and "Has your partner ever prevented you from leaving the house, seeing friends, getting a job or continuing your education?"

Nationally, the guidelines note, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations has required since January that all accredited hospitals implement procedures in emergency rooms and ambulatory care facilities to identify, treat and refer victims of domestic violence.

But so far, at least in Massachusetts, mandatory reporting of woman-battering is not required by statute, noted Dr. William E. Callahan, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which threw its support yesterday – and a check for $72,000 – behind efforts to help battered women.

Citing the "horrifying" epidemic of domestic violence, Callahan said that while state statutes exist for mandatory reporting of abuse of children and elderly people, similar laws have not been developed for battered women because of the fear that this might scare women away from seeking help.

19 killed this year in Mass.

In Massachusetts so far this year, 19 persons, including 11 women and five children, have been murdered in domestic violence, said Carolyn Ramsey, who received the



DR. ANTONIA NOVELLO
Says doctors must ask questions

Detecting domestic abuse of women

The American Medical Association recommends doctors ask questions such as these of patients who may be suffering abuse.

- Are you in a relationship in which you have been physically hurt or threatened by your partner? Have you ever been in such a relationship?
- Are you in a relationship in which you feel you have been treated badly? In what ways?
- Has your partner ever destroyed things that you cared about?
- Has your partner ever threatened or abused your children?
- Has your partner ever forced you to have sex when you didn't want to? Does he force you to engage in sex that makes you feel uncomfortable?
- We all fight at home. What happens when you and your partner fight or disagree?
- Do you ever feel afraid of your partner?
- Has your partner ever prevented you from leaving the house, seeing friends, getting a job, or continuing your education?
- You mentioned that your partner uses drugs/alcohol. How does he act when he is drinking or on drugs? Is he ever verbally or physically abusive?
- Do you have guns in your home? Has your partner ever threatened to use them when he gets angry?

SOURCE: American Medical Association

The "epidemic"

✔ **22% to 35%** of women seeking care for any reason in emergency departments have been battered; emergency room doctors identified only **one in 35** cases.

✔ **25%** of women in the US will be abused by a current or former partner some time during their lives.

✔ **30%** of women who were murdered in 1990 were killed by husbands or boyfriends. About **52%** of female murder victims were killed by a current partner or ex-husband, according to the FBI.

GLOBE STAFF CHART

doctors' check for the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups. The coalition has been working with lawmakers, police, judges and social service workers to devise additional ways to prevent and combat domestic violence.

In reports published in JAMA today and cited by Novello, researchers highlighted doctors' resistance to addressing domestic violence. Among the findings:

■ Doctors fear "opening a Pandora's box" if they ask questions about domestic violence. One study of 38 primary care physicians in Seattle showed that 89 percent were uncomfortable with the subject, feared offending the woman, felt powerless to help and had too little time. Many doctors also admitted that identifying with white, middle-class patients may keep them from asking questions about abuse, though abuse cuts across class and ethnic lines.

■ As many as 17 percent of pregnant women, double the previous estimates, may be abused during pregnancy, according to researchers in Houston and Baltimore who used a set of three questions to study abuse rates among nearly 700 women. They also found the abuse was "appreciably worse for white women."

■ Emergency room doctors identified only one in 35 cases of woman-battering, even though medical charts showed one in four women were likely to have been battered, according to a study cited in a report by the AMA's Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs.

■ Doctors persist in believing that domestic violence is rare and that it does not occur in relationships that appear "normal," the council's report continued. Many doctors also continue to believe that domestic violence is a problem best settled without outside intervention, and that battered women somehow are responsible for their own abuse.

"When a pattern of injuries, particularly in combination with evidence of old injury, accompanied by vague complaints of aches and pains, is present," Novello added, "physical abuse should be suspected."

Abuse recurs, escalates

In setting out its new guidelines, the AMA noted that accumulating research shows that 47 percent of husbands who beat their wives do so three or more times a year, and that FBI figures show 30 percent of women who were murdered in 1990 were killed by their husbands or boyfriends.

Physical abuse, the doctors' group said, is "usually recurrent and escalates in both frequency and severity." In addition to forms of physical abuse such as punching or kicking, the doctors also said behavior such as leaving a woman in a dangerous place, refusing to help when she is sick or injured and holding or tying her down are forms of physical abuse.

Emotional abuse is also important to recognize, the doctors said. This includes threats of harm, physical or social isolation and extreme jealousy and possessiveness.

Women should always be interviewed with the partner absent, the guidelines stress. Doctors can open the subject with a statement like, "Because abuse and violence are so common in women's lives, I've begun to ask about it routinely."

Even if the woman does not respond immediately, the guidelines say, "the fact that a provider is concerned and believes that battering is a possibility will make an impression. The physicians' concern about abuse validates her feelings and reinforces her capacity to seek help when she feels ready and able to do so."

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

"USA TODAY hopes to serve as a forum for better understanding and unity to help make the USA truly one nation."
—Allen H. Neuharth
Founder, Sept. 15, 1982

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER
USA TODAY
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Editor
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Today's debate is on **BATTERED WOMEN**
and whether physicians should ask about violence.

Doctors must join fight against domestic violence

OUR VIEW **Doctors no longer can ignore the single greatest cause of injury to U.S. women: battering.**

Domestic violence isn't a dirty little secret anymore. It's a killer epidemic — and doctors have as much duty to treat it as they do AIDS or cancer.

Wednesday's *Journal of the American Medical Association* tells why: "A medical encounter may provide the only opportunity to stop the cycle of violence before more serious injuries occur."

Too often, they do. Almost a fourth of all U.S. women are abused sometime in their lives by current or former partners, says the AMA. In 1990, says the FBI, such intimate enemies accounted for 30% of all women murder victims. Each year, says the AMA, they account for up to a third of the women in hospital emergency rooms.

Many of these women also pass through clinics and physicians' offices, but only 5% are identified as abused.

More than half of 38 doctors at one urban HMO, for instance, said they had no training in recognizing domestic violence; one in five called it a "Pandora's box" they'd rather leave closed.

No doubt. Abuse can be far trickier to diagnose than a physical ailment, much tougher to cure and can cost what doctors often lack most: time. But just as many teachers now step in when they see signs of child abuse, doctors can help fight this other national epidemic.

The AMA has developed sensible, and sensitive, guidelines to help recognize such abuse whatever its guise and find the right treatment — always giving top priority to victims' safety.

The AMA doesn't recommend that doctors be required to report suspected abuse. Rather, doctors are being urged to learn how local laws might help — some cities, for instance, make batterers choose between treatment or jail — and what local resources are available. They're told of groups that can help — such as the National Domestic Violence 24-hour toll-free hot line (800-432-9777), which guides women to shelters.

Doctors alone can't curb domestic violence. But with just a little extra effort, they could open doors through which tens of thousands of women could find safe, injury-free new lives — good medicine by anyone's guidelines.

And a middle school succeeds, thanks to an innovative principal

By **ACEL MOORE**

You get a clue as to what kind of school and learning environment there is at the Sulzberger Middle School when you telephone and ask to speak to the principal, as I did recently. The response was a polite, "May I help you?" Courtesy is what you expect there.

I was told that, although the principal, Patrica Harris, was not in her office, her secretary would be glad to take a message for her. I wasn't surprised. Harris is not the kind of principal who spends too much time in the office. She is out in the classrooms and hallways checking on what's going on.

In the last two years, I have visited the school at 49th Street and Fairmount Avenue in West Philadelphia several times, and I have always found order and calm in the school, as well as courtesy from the office and teaching staff.

Under the leadership of Harris, who has been principal there for six years, Sulzberger has turned around from one of the worst learning environments in the city to one of the best.

Before Harris' arrival, Sulzberger, which draws its students from one the most disadvantaged areas of the city, had led the school district in all categories that indicated low-student performance.

There was violence and disorder in and around the schools. The attendance rate was about 55 percent. The school had one of the highest student-suspension rates.

A large number of students were in special-learning disability classes. They were held back in record numbers. Six years ago, no Sulzberger students were in the gifted student program — for children who score 130 and above in statewide tests and who consequently receive advanced training from specially trained teachers.

Six years ago there was no language program in the school. Only general math was taught. And none of its graduates qualified for any of the magnet schools, such as Central, Girls High, Engineering and Science or Masterman.

Today the daily attendance rate is 80 to 85 percent. The school has one of the lowest suspension rates in the city, and there are dozens of students in the gifted-student program.

Last June, Sulzberger's eighth-graders outscored all other eighth-graders — including the Masterman School, which draws the best and the brightest in the city — in a mathematics competition.

The turnaround is due in great part to Harris. She brought innovative leadership, discipline and commitment to the needs of the students to Sulzberger. And she persuaded her staff and faculty to follow her lead.

Harris recently won the Marcus Foster Award for being the best principal in the city. She has been an educator in Philadelphia's school district for 25 years. She spent 18 of those years in the classrooms, teaching math and science.

She has introduced many concepts that have been adopted by other schools, including using what she calls the holistic approach to teaching, focusing on the needs of the children beyond the classrooms. She and her staff make home visits to talk through problems with parents and other caretakers.

She instituted math seminars for primary-school teachers from schools that feed into Sulzberger. Primary teachers have volunteered to take seminars on math given by the Sulzberger faculty.

Through her work, Sulzberger has received a half-million dollars in foundation money, including $400,000 from the Ford Foundation for a new math program.

Harris stresses the team concept. She involves teachers and staff in the decision-making process and curriculum development. She encourages the faculty to go to education seminars. "I believe that the main problem is not that the students are not prepared but that educators don't set standards and have low expectations of students," she said when asked about her philosophy of administration.

She is right. She is the classic example of what a strong and creative principal can do by putting the needs of the children first. I have seen firsthand the impact of her inspired leadership in my visits to the school.

Harris and her staff haven't solved all the problems of public education. But they have turned things around and have made a difference in the lives of the 175 eighth-graders — including 110 boys — who will graduate from Sulzberger today.

Eighty-five of the graduates will be entering magnet schools in the fall. Two have been accepted for a special summer program at the space center in Alabama; 10 more will be attending advanced algebra classes this summer.

Not only should Harris and her faculty and staff be cited for their work, they should also be cloned.

Acel Moore is associate editor of The Inquirer.

Furness High goes back to the future

By **DONALD KIMELMAN**

American history was taught a little differently this year in Mr. Levy's 12th-grade class at South Philadelphia's Furness High School: Instead of starting in colonial times and working forward, they started in the present and worked backward.

What's more, the course, taught without a textbook, was centered on events deemed important to the lives of the kids and their white working-class, Asian and African American forebears. A lot of time was spent on the Vietnam War, European and Asian immigration, black migration from the South, and industrialization and deindustrialization in Philadelphia. They never got around to studying the Constitution or learning how the West was won.

With help from Pew Charitable Trusts, city high schools are trying something new — smaller schools within schools.



Special to The Inquirer / JOHN OVERMYER

Such a radical departure from the traditional curriculum would have been unthinkable in the Philadelphia public school system a few years ago. But this is a time of ferment and experimentation, of doing things differently because the old ways so manifestly aren't working.

Furness is one of the city's 22 comprehensive high schools, schools that have developed a reputation in recent years as warehouses for students not talented or motivated enough to go to one of the district's specialized magnet schools. With the help of a major grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts, the school district leadership has been encouraging a fundamental restructuring of these schools to better serve their often-struggling students.

The central tenet of the restructuring is to break these big, relatively impersonal schools down into manageable parts — units of 200 to 400 students who stay together the entire four years and who are taught by the same corps of 10 to 12 teachers. About half the 41,000 students in the comprehensive high schools are now assigned to these smaller schools within schools, known as "charters."

While this approach would seem to make sense for any high school, it seems particularly worthwhile for schools serving poor students who often have little close contact with adults who are succeeding in the larger society. The teachers are encouraged to take an active interest in their students' overall academic success and to develop more creative ways to teach them. Stan Levy's reverse-history course at Furness — designed by Temple University history professor Morris Vogel — is a case in point.

So how's it working?

After three years, it's really too early to say. Most of the charters have only been around for a year or two. Robert Schwartz, who oversees the project for Pew, talks of "modest, tentative, hopeful data." The number of students passing courses is up, for instance, but that could also reflect a softening of standards. Pew, which initally committed $8.3 million to the project, is holding a press conference today to announce a similar grant for the next three years.

Dick Clark, an independent consultant brought in by Pew to monitor the project, is particularly impressed by its scope — an effort to change the high school experience across the board rather than in a few experimental schools: "It's more of a real reform than I've seen in a great many places that have gotten more national attention," he says.

What's clear to those who have watched the project closely — or even to a casual visitor — is that it has been a tonic for many of the teachers. After years of marking time, they're excited about what they're doing.

"I was almost burned out. Now I enjoy getting up in the morning," said Fred Shadding, a history teacher at Furness who transferred this year from one of the lagging high schools. He said he was most struck by the closeness of faculty and students — that nobody needed to wear ID cards.

"When teachers got together before, we'd focus on the behavior of the kids. Now we focus on their work," said Elaine Culbertson, an English teacher at Strawberry Mansion High School, a virtually all-black school in one of the poorest parts of the city that is now split up into three charters.

The genius of the restructuring is that it can be done with a minumum of cost and disruption, using the same old buildings and teachers and abiding by the same old bureaucratic strictures and union work rules. But this reluctance to break the mold is also its main drawback.

Example: The copier at Furness, a

1 of 2

vital piece of equipment in a school that is relying less on traditional textbooks, is forever breaking down. The principal would love to replace it, but isn't authorized to do so. Replacing copiers is the province of the school district's central purchasing office, which does these things through the cumbersome process of competitive bidding.

That seems a relatively minor headache, but here's a major one: The charters are encouraged to develop independence and an esprit to corps. But when a teaching position becomes vacant, the principal and faculty cannot control who gets the job. That's determined by seniority under the union contract. Furness is badly in need right now of a teacher who is computer literate, but the principal has no sure way to get one.

While the system allows principals to recruit teachers from the pool of potential transfers, no one is expecting the union to give up its prerogatives over hiring and job security. Nor is there much of a movement bubbling up from the schools themselves to demand it. Joseph Bergin, the principal at Furness, talks of having "a girdle on my brain" — after years of working within the system he has a hard time seeing beyond its confines.

That's not a problem for Michelle Fine, a Penn education professor who is one of the chief architects of the restructuring. She dreams of 150 independent charters vying with each other to attract students. The central bureaucracy would largely melt away, existing only to the extent that it can provide useful support services to the schools.

Needless to say, Constance Clayton, the schools superintendent, has a somewhat different vision in mind. She sees the charters as part of a broader trend toward school autonomy, one that will take different forms in different schools. She doesn't forsee the district headquarters on the Parkway being converted to condos, but says the bureaucracy will certainly shrink — that indeed the process has already begun. And she believes the union will become more flexible as the teachers themselves agitate for change.

It will take several more years to determine whether the high school restructuring is actually getting the job done — whether, in the final analysis, the kids leave the schools better positioned to lead productive lives. If all the energy and good will doesn't translate into hard results, the teachers who are fired up now may again grow discouraged.

But talk to them today and they're sure of one thing: There's no going back to the way things were.

Donald Kimelman is deputy editor of the Editorial Page.

WASHINGTO
Los Ange
Wednesday
June 17
1992

Food Crisis a Measure of Suffering Caused by Riots

■ Unrest: Thousands line up each day for free groceries. Situation reflects complexity of L.A.'s restoration task.

By CARLA RIVERA
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Naomi Green spends a lot of time these days standing in lines at South Los Angeles charities, waiting for free food.

"I visit the food pantries when I have a ride and thank God for whatever I can get," said the 59-year-old retiree, talking with friends in the shaded courtyard of a relief agency. Since the riots, the small garden of her 61st Street home has received less attention than normal.

But there is no choice. "I'd like to be at home in my yard or watching my programs," she said one recent morning as her wait stretched into a second hour. "But I've got to do this so we can eat."

Each day, from Pico-Union to Watts to the Central City area, thousands of Los Angeles riot victims such as Green gather in the dawn light at food pantries for their share of butter, cereal, canned vegetables, pasta and other free food.

It is a crisis that has received little attention in the post-riot debate on how best to rebuild a ravaged inner city but one that reflects the human suffering caused by the destruction—as well as the complexity of the task of restoration, community activists say.

The fiery havoc that erupted April 29 after the verdicts in the

Please see FOOD, A8

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FOOD: Shortages Severe After Riots

Continued from A1

Looting and burning during the rioting case claimed lives and livelihoods. But it also disrupted the pipeline that put food on the table for thousands of residents, many of whom now spend unproductive hours waiting in long lines for handouts:

› About 20 major supermarkets, 30 smaller markets and dozens of convenience stores were destroyed, further limiting options in communities that have long been short on major shopping areas. Some of the destroyed shops were liquor stores. Although they also provided essential convenience items, many residents do not want them rebuilt.

› The destruction of businesses claimed an estimated 20,000 jobs—eliminating jobs for many people from poor families already barely able to afford enough food.

› The riots exposed the glaring absence of a plan on the part of the city for dealing with a food crisis, charity officials say. The city's response, they charge, does not bode well for dealing with more a widespread disaster such as an earthquake.

• Demands on charities that provide food have increased 30% to 50% since the riots. The need is expected to remain constant through the summer, service providers say. But there are already signs that the outpouring of individual and corporate support for food pantries has begun to slow down.

The Los Angeles Regional Food Bank has distributed three times as much food as it normally does in an effort to serve about 70 new food outlets that opened immediately after the riots, Director Doris Bloch said. Most food pantries have expanded hours and others have relaxed guidelines restricting how often a family can obtain food.

"The need for emergency food was nearly at a crisis level even before the riots," said Carolyn Olney, director of the Interfaith Hunger Coalition. "The people we are seeing at the food pantries now were just getting by anyway, but were pushed over the edge."

The Seedling, a South Los Angeles food pantry, served three times the number of families it would normally assist during May. "What is more, 471 of the 1,238 families who signed up for food last month were new clients, Director Rita Russo said.

"From where we are, it's maybe two miles to get to the nearest grocery store," Russo said. "If you drive down Main, all the mom-and-pop stores that people depended on are gone. Many people don't have money to even ride the bus, so they walk here for food."

One woman waiting for food in the small courtyard with Naomi Green said she and a neighbor who has a car had driven as far as Gardena and Downey to find food. "But I can't count on people always carrying me to the store," she said. "There have been days when I was stuck and my family has just had to make things last."



AXEL KOESTER / For The Time

People wait for food distribution to begin Monday afternoon at the Seedling pantry on South Broadway

For some, the necessity of taking whatever you can get has meant adjusting to a new diet.

Green, for example, said she traveled 2½ hours by bus to one food pantry to discover that the only items still available were bags of tortillas and cans of beans. It was good for a day or two, she said. But a steady diet of Mexican food was not something to which her family was accustomed.

"I ended up giving a lot of it to the Mexican families in my neighborhood," Green said.

Green's household, like thousands of others in the riot-ravaged areas, lost power for several days during the unrest. The result was a refrigerator full of spoiled food that the family could ill afford to lose.

Green receives a small Social Security check and her 25-year-old son works, but he lost a week's pay during the riots when he could not get to his security guard job in San Pedro. "There's just no way to recover from something like this," Green said.

Inside the Seedling's small storefront, volunteers are nearly constantly busy, packing boxes of crackers, cereals, muffin mix and macaroni and cheese along with cans of soup, vegetables, beans and juice into bags that many families will have to carry blocks to their homes.

After the civil unrest, the pantry was able to get 125 cases of tuna from the federal government, said Russo. The Vons grocery chain donates bread twice a week, and the pantry was awarded a $5,000 grant from the Ahmanson Foundation to obtain juice for babies.

But even as the extent of the food emergency has become more apparent, there are fears that the community response will not hold up. At many pantries, the calls offering help that came flooding in from PTAs, Little League teams and other groups are beginning to dwindle.

"Right after the riots we got a lot of checks from individuals and from things like church groups, from all over the United States, but that has already begun to level off," Russo said.

"Unfortunately our attention spans are short, and we are seeing the results," said Gene Boutillier, director of the nonprofit Emergency Food and Shelter Program. "Agencies are hard-pressed to keep up with the demand, and many have taken money budgeted to last through October and spent it all in May and June on food."

Boutillier blames authorities for failing to recognize and respond to the food emergency quickly enough. "For a while, public officials were saying, 'Look at what a good job the private agencies are doing; we don't need to go into an emergency response,' " he said.

The federal government, after being hit with a lawsuit by the American Civil Liberties Union and other rights groups, agreed last week to relax some Food Stamp requirements to allow more people to qualify for emergency aid. That measure will help Social Security recipients, amnesty immigrants and a few others who did not previously qualify, but will not solve such people's long-term need for food aid.

In addition, the one supermarket chain with a large number of inner-city outlets, Food 4 Less Supermarkets Inc., has rushed to reopen its stores. The La Habra-based food retailer—which operates The Boys, Alpha-Beta and Viva supermarkets and Food 4 Less warehouse stores—has repaired and opened 39 of its 4 markets that were damaged in the riots. The firm says it will rebuild the remaining five—and has plans to open three more inner-city supermarkets, one within 60 days.

Olney, of the Interfaith Hunger Coalition, said the city had begun developing a hunger task force before the riots; its importance, she said, was made even more urgent by the destruction. One of its tasks will be to look at the entire system of food distribution in South Los Angeles.

"Where are stores located? And how are people able to access these markets? These are things that must be looked at," Olney said. "Maybe there are things people can do—like community gardening and food co-ops—so they are not dependent."

But people who work in emergency food distribution also say it is deplorable that the public and private sectors lack a coherent plan for dealing with the sort of food crisis precipitated by the arson, looting and power outages.

For more than a year, a countywide recovery and reconstruction task force has been exploring issues involving disaster response. But the group had come up with no plan to deal with a food emergency, Chairwoman Constance Perry said.

There has not been one central coordinating body to gather and disburse information," said Perry, assistant manager for the county Office of Emergency Services. "One thing that surprised us was that we could not get a handle on what the food needs were," Perry said.

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Problems Reflect Need to Plan for Large Quake

By CARLA RIVERA, TIMES STAFF WRITER

Experts studying the Los Angeles riots say that disruptions in the flow of food reflect—on a smaller scale—those that could be expected during a major earthquake. And, they warn, the public and private sectors lack a comprehensive plan to deal with such an emergency.

"We've had a tremendous problem in getting food to people and yet what we've experienced in the last six weeks is no way close to what would happen if we have a major earthquake," said Janet Workman, an independent food industry consultant who specializes in marketing and emergency food distribution.

"When people can't get necessities, fear and anger are quick to surface," she said. "Public calm is directly related to adequate food supplies."

Parallels between the riots and a natural disaster that would cause more widespread damage include:

- Power outages and the resulting lack of refrigeration in homes and stores.
- Uncontrollable, widespread fires.
- Hoarding and panic buying even in undamaged neighborhoods.
- Disruptions of transportation, including curfews, for commercial retailers and residents.

An earthquake also would be likely to interrupt gasoline supplies, further hampering access to food.

None of the area's network of 12 to 14 major food distribution centers were damaged during the riots. But the disabling of even one could cause major problems, Workman said.

The vast centers—some as large as 40 acres—are clustered mostly on the city's Eastside but hold provisions for the entire Southern California region. Most are on small side streets, close to major freeways and they are highly automated—features that make them extremely vulnerable in a disaster.

There is particular concern that arterial damage in an earthquake could disrupt shipping in and out of the centers, said Constance Perett, assistant manager of the county Office of Emergency Services.

"The county is interested in seeing what can be done to [improve] coordination with the private sector," Perett said. "For example, it is important to know what the trucking industry has planned and whether government can do anything to assist it."

One macabre example of the need for coordination:

Current emergency plans assume that much of the private sector's cold-storage facilities will be taken over by the coroner's office for storage of corpses. Coroner's officials and industry representatives will meeting next month to weigh such plans against area residents' food needs in a major disaster.

For more information about emergency preparedness, contact the American Red Cross at (800) 540-2000 or the Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project at (818) 795-9055.

Part of the problem may lie in an outmoded conception of disaster relief, said Janet Workman, an independent food consultant specializing in marketing and emergency food distribution.

Workman argues that many of the difficulties encountered during the riots would be magnified tenfold during a major earthquake. The city, she says, must better prepare for major disruptions in the food pipeline.

So must the commercial food industry, its leaders acknowledge. Many major chain stores and smaller markets were caught off guard during the riots, said Everett Dingwell, chairman of Certified Grocers, a cooperative of small grocers that is heavily represented in South Los Angeles.

Other than evacuating employees, most markets had no emergency plans to ensure that stores were protected and that food would not spoil during power outages. There were also no plans to deal with disruptions in shipping and trucking of food or to ensure the safety of drivers.

Dingwell and Workman are trying to enlist state and local authorities and private industry—including utility, telecommunications and transportation companies—in a joint planning effort.

They are also proposing that someone from the commercial food industry be included on the Rebuild L.A. team, the official post-riot recovery effort headed by Peter V. Ueberroth.

"In looking at the riots, I think one of the most important things we see is the necessity of protecting the food pipeline if people are not to suffer," Workman said.

Times staff writer George White contributed to this story.

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Job Offers Make Clear What Riots Blurred: Idealism of Los Angeles Young

THE NEW YORK TIMES **INTERNATIONAL** THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

By SARA RIMER
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, June 17 — When Disneyland came two weeks ago to the First A.M.E. Church in South-Central Los Angeles to hold interviews for 200 summer jobs, it was a good-will gesture born of the riots.

When more than 600 young men and women, many in coats and ties or dresses, showed up, the Disney officials were taken aback.

America has been bombarded with television images of the youth of South Central Los Angeles: throwing bricks, looting stores, beating up innocent motorists. The Disneyland staff who interviewed the job applicants, ages 17 to 22, found a different neighborhood.

"They were wonderful kids, outstanding kids," said Greg Albrecht, a spokesman for Disneyland. "We didn't know they were there." Nor, Mr. Albrecht added, had they known that the young people of South-Central Los Angeles would be so eager to work at Disneyland.

People Want to Work

Joe Fox, a spokesman for the First A.M.E. Church, said that had there been time to better publicize the Disneyland jobs, thousands would have applied. "People just want to work, period," he said. With hundreds of small businesses destroyed during the riots, jobs are harder to find than ever.

One of the 600 who wanted to work at Disneyland was Olivia Miles, at 18 the youngest of seven children of a nurse's aide and a disabled roofer. "My friend Lakesha's mother told us Disneyland was hiring," said Miss Miles, who has worked at McDonald's and Popeye's since she was 15. "I said: 'Disneyland! C'mon, let's go!' "

Miss Miles will graduate on June 30 from one of South-Central Los Angeles's public high schools, Washington Preparatory, where she has earned mostly A's and B's and was the co-captain of the drill team. Next fall, she will attend Grambling University in Louisiana.

Washington has 2,600 students; 70 percent are black, 30 percent are Hispanic. The principal, Marguerite LaMotte, says that as impressive as Olivia Miles is, she is not exceptional. "I have a lot of Olivia's," she said. Indeed, 118 seniors plan to attend four-year colleges and 131 will go to two-year colleges.

Visible and Invisible

The world knows about the gang members; estimates put the number at 100,000 across Los Angeles County, and last year there were 771 gang-related homicides. No one has tried to count the young people like Olivia Miles. They are among the invisible people of South-Central Los Angeles.

In some ways, Miss Miles is just another high school senior. She admires Bill Cosby and Oprah Winfrey. She enjoys reading books by Maya Angelou. And shopping. She loves soft-spoken, 17-year-old Damon Sewell, the defensive football captain at nearby Hawthorne High School. He will go on to Grambling with her.

Miss Miles and Mr. Sewell and their friends who live in the neighborhood pay a terrible price because of geography. They have to worry about simply staying alive. They can't even get dressed in the morning without thinking, red and blue are gang colors; wearing them is dangerous.

"The neighborhood is famous now," Miss Miles said on Saturday as she and Mr. Sewell gave a tour of the devastation. "Why did it have to be famous for a riot?"

An offer from Disneyland teaches a lot.

Getting ahead, despite enormous obstacles, is the story of the Miles family. Her parents, Aubrey and Willie Mae Miles, grew up in the South and migrated to Los Angeles. They started their lives together in an apartment in Watts and eventually bought a two-bedroom house on 65th Street, in the heart of South-Central Los Angeles.

Her four sisters and two brothers are all high school graduates. Except for 22-year-old Tracy, who is home with a 2-year-old daughter, they are all working. Shirley has a job in a school cafeteria. Cynthia is a mail carrier. Jacqueline is a cashier at Dodger Stadium. William is a custodian at police headquarters. Masad drives a school bus. Olivia visited Disneyland once, when she was 8. Jacqueline took her.

Olivia Miles is tall and slim and walks with her head held high. "My mama tells me: 'Be the best of everything; be proud, be black, be beautiful,' " she said.

Miss Miles knew some white people when her family lived briefly in Long Beach, but that was years ago. She says she wishes there were white students at her high school. "I want to learn about different cultures," she said. She believes a job at Disneyland will give her that chance.

Aubrey Miles, who is 45, says he has taken pains to tell his daughter that there are good white people. They saved his life, he told her. He was putting a roof on an office building seven years ago when a vat of hot tar exploded. He was severely burned.

"The guys on the job, who were white, helped me," he said. "I was on the ground, on fire. They put the fire out."

Staying Behind to Graduate

Mr. Miles was speaking by telephone from Gautier, Miss. He and his wife moved there last year to care for Mrs. Miles's mother. Olivia remained in Los Angeles with her sister Shirley so she could graduate with her friends.

By last September, she and Mr. Sewell were already talking about the prom. It was set for May 1 in Long Beach. To save money for the big night, Mr. Sewell, whose father was recently laid off from his machinist's job at McDonnell-Douglas, worked as many hours at McDonald's as he could get.

Two days before the prom, Miss Miles still needed shoes. After school, she caught the bus to the Payless store at Crenshaw Plaza. It was April 29, the day the four policemen who beat Rodney G. King were acquitted.

"This lady on the bus told me, 'Baby, you better hurry up and get in the house,' " she said. "I said, 'Why, what's going on?' She said, 'The verdict was not guilty.' "

Crying Over What She Saw

Miss Miles bought her shoes — "two pairs for $24.99" — and went home. The prom was postponed because of the riots. Watching the images of fire and violence engulfing her neighborhood on television, she wept. "It hurt me when they beat that man in the truck up," she said.

Her parents kept telephoning. "I was asking my Daddy, 'Why did this happen, why are they doing this?' " Miss Miles said. "He told me some people were just using it an excuse."

Mr. Miles said the acquittal shattered his daughter. "She was about to lose it," he said. "She kept saying: 'Why am I working so hard? Why have you been telling me that I can achieve?' She had been sheltered. This was reality."

Mr. Miles, who grew up in a segregated Louisiana, said he had agonized over how to comfort her. "I didn't want her to just use it to sit on the curb and say, 'I'm black so I can't achieve,' " he said. "I told her: 'Don't let this stop you.' "

Hoping to Be a Lawyer

His daughter plans to be a lawyer. So does Mr. Sewell.

The riots presented Olivia Miles with the biggest ethical quandary of her life. "I saw people on television coming out with boxes of shoes and pretty furniture," she said. "It was like Christmas. I wanted to get some. I was asking my sister if we could go. She said, 'No, you can't go out.' I thought: 'She's going to go to work. Should I get it, or shouldn't I get it?' "

This, too, her father had foreseen. "I told her, 'There are going to be a lot of opportunities for you to get things, so just stay in the house,' " Mr. Miles said.

Peace of Mind and Soul

That Sunday, Olivia was in her regular pew at the Mt. Sinai Baptist Church. "The pastor was saying, 'If you took something, shame on you. That's a sin,' " she said. "I was so happy."

Three weeks later, she and Mr. Sewell went to the prom in Long Beach. He was surprised, he said, when his classmates voted him prom king.

Last Friday, Disneyland telephoned: She got the job. This summer, she will be selling balloons and popcorn at the amusement park, about 30 miles from her home, that calls itself "the happiest place on earth."

The job, which includes transportation furnished by Disneyland, will also be hers on holidays during the year. The pay is $5.25 an hour.

Miss Miles has made herself familiar with Disneyland's grooming code. "Good-bye, nails," she said exuberantly. "A job's a job! Disneyland's Disneyland. It's not like Popeye's or McDonald's. It's like, 'Hey, girl, how'd you get that job at Disneyland?' "

THE WHITE HOUSE

MRS. BUSH'S PRESS OFFICE

DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS

Thursday, June 18, 1992

Mrs. Bush	(in folder)
Secretary Skinner	West Wing
Marlin Fitzwater	West Wing
Constance Horner	West Wing
Carol Powers	West Wing
Patty Presock	Residence
First Lady Detail	Staircase
Karen Connell	Room 58 OEOB
Shirley Green	Room 94 OEOB
Anne Griffith	Room 98 OEOB
Diana Kellogg	Room 157 OEOB
Gregg Petersmeyer	Room 100 OEOB
Marguerite Sullivan	Room 268 OEOB
Carolyn Washington	Room 268 OEOB
Benita Somerfield	hold one copy
Ann Brock	
Julie Cooke	
Joan DeCain	
Laurie Firestone	
Jane Moore	
Susan Porter Rose	
Sally Runion	
Peggy Swift	
Anna Perez	
Sondra Haley	
Jean Becker	
Jay Suchan	(plus originals)

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992 ★

Presidents' wives hold hands, talk of their grandchildren

By Anne Gowen
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Naina Yeltsin is the diplomat in the family.

While her blunt-speaking husband was meeting with President Bush yesterday, Mrs. Yeltsin went sightseeing and offered extravagant praise for all things American.

"Despite the fact that Washington is such a very beautiful city, I have been captured foremost by the people," she told a pool reporter during a tour of Mount Vernon with Barbara Bush before lunch with Cabinet wives and assorted celebrity women.

When asked what she would remember most of her busy two days here, she said through an interpreter: "Everything I have seen I have memorized. . . . It is impossible to say any one thing."

"You know, she's absolutely awed by [the country]," Mrs. Bush said as she waited to greet Mrs. Yeltsin on the steps of the 257-year-old mansion. "We say we have problems and she says, 'You don't have problems!' "

Turning out to greet the diminutive wife of the Russian president were ABC newscaster Barbara Walters; Lark McCarthy of "Fox Morning News"; WUSA's Maureen Bunyan; Lynda Robb, wife of Virginia Sen. Charles Robb; Georgette Mosbacher and a raft of Cabinet wives — Evelyn Madigan, Ginger Sullivan, Joanne Kemp, Honey Alexander, Susan Baker, Bonita Derwinski and Jean Lujan. Also on hand were Mrs. Bush's daughter, Doro LeBlond, and daughter-in-law Margaret Bush.

Before settling in for a lunch of Cobb salad and chocolate tulips, the two presidents' wives were guided through the historic home by its curator, Christine Meadows, and the head of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mabel Bishop.

Among the historic furnishings was the table at which George and Martha Washington ate their first breakfast together as husband and wife.

"I read in the paper that when you were married you didn't have a table," said Mrs. Bush, a tidbit gleaned from a "60 Minutes" interview with the Yeltsins.

Mrs. Yeltsin nodded, and Mrs. Bush said, "So they [the Washingtons] were lucky."

During their two days together, the two women have showed a strong affinity, holding hands at every possible occasion. Mrs. Bush said they have talked about their grandchildren, their dogs and their homes — "just friendly conversation."

"She likes her enormously," reported Mrs. Bush's press secretary, Anna Perez, who spent part of the day denying published reports that Mrs. Bush declined the chance to dance with Mr. Yeltsin at Tuesday night's White House dinner.

"They danced in the hallway, later," Mrs. Perez said.

Earlier yesterday, Mrs. Yeltsin toured the National Gallery of Art, after making an impromptu stop at the National Archives to take in the Declaration of Independence, leaving Gallery Director J. Carter Brown cooling his heels in the East Wing entryway for 15 minutes.

"I bow to your genius ancestors," she said, standing in front of the John Singer Sargent painting "El Jaleo" and setting the tone for the day.

● *Frank J. Murray contributed to this report.*



Photo by Ruth Fremson/The Washington Times

Barbara Bush leads Russian President Boris Yeltsin's wife Naina to the receiving line during a luncheon in her honor yesterday at Mount Vernon. "I have been captured foremost by the people," said Mrs. Yeltsin.

Thu 18-June-92 0:28 EDT
By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) _ Naina Yeltsin, in a rare public speech, pleaded with Americans to send medical aid to Russia's sick children.

"In these difficult times, we desperately need your help," the Russian first lady said Wednesday evening at the National Press Club.

"We do know that we shouldn't ask for more, but we would love to get your help," she said apologetically.

Mrs. Yeltsin, 60, who has shunned the limelight back home, made the appeal before a group hoping to raise $3 million to open a comprehensive care center in Moscow for orphans and disabled children.

Speaking through an interpreter, she offered thanks for the medical care Americans have provided for children stricken by the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl.

But others also are crying out for help, she said.

"We have many disabled children and they desperately need medical care," Mrs. Yeltsin said. "Unfortunately, back in Russia right now we are unable to provide them with this care."

They need clothes and medicine, but most of all medical equipment and facilities, she said.

Mrs. Yeltsin, a retired construction engineer, said, "You know Russia is a big country with a population of more than 150 million people."

"We are grateful for all the help that we get from other countries of the world."

"We would like to reassure you that ... (it) won't be wasted," she promised. "We deliver it right to our children."

The reception was organized by Frank Associates-Child Assistance International, a group that also arranges adoptions of orphans and disabled children.

Earlier Wednesday, Mrs. Yeltsin toured the National Gallery of Art and lunched with **Barbara Bush** and other prominent women at Mount Vernon, George Washington's river front mansion 15 miles south of the capital.

"Despite the fact that Washington is such a beautiful city, I have been captured foremost by the people," she told a reporter.

She invited **Mrs. Bush** to visit Russia "when it's warm."

Wed 17-June-92 0:21 EDT
By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) _ Naina Yeltsin once begged her husband Boris to drop any references to their private family life from his autobiography. She has shunned publicity, even as her husband helped topple the Soviet system.

But the Russian president's wife has emerged from her cocoon on this state visit, sharing a spotlight with **Barbara Bush** and fielding questions with aplomb from reporters about poverty in both Moscow and the United States.

Mrs. Bush was hosting a ladies-only luncheon in her honor today on the veranda at Mount Vernon, George Washington's river front mansion 15 miles south of the capital in the Virginia countryside.

This evening, before a reciprocal dinner at the Russian Embassy for **Mrs. Bush** and President Bush, Mrs. Yeltsin was dropping by a National Press Club reception to support an international drive to create a medical center in Moscow for orphans and disabled children.

The non-profit sponsors, Frank Associates-Child Assistance International, claim it will be Mrs. Yeltsin's first formal, public remarks in the West.

Mrs. Yeltsin, 60, cuts a much more homespun figure than Raisa Gorbachev, the outspoken wife of the last Soviet president. Mrs. Gorbachev ruffled feathers back home on her high-profile travels abroad and what some viewed as extravagant tastes.

Mrs. Yeltsin seemed more comfortable visiting a soup kitchen with **Mrs. Bush** than standing beside her at attention during a military salute to President Yeltsin on the White House lawn.

She plunged into the sandwich-making at Martha's Table with gusto, slapping on the cheese after **Mrs. Bush** supplied the bologna. When **Mrs. Bush** moved on, she had to be nudged to leave the sandwich-making to the regular volunteers.

Upstairs, in the charity's sparkling care-and-tutoring center for children from shelters, Mrs. Yeltsin hugged Lorenzo Bell, 9, who gave her a bouquet of paper flowers in red, white and blue _ the colors of the Russian and American flags.

The auburn-haired Mrs. Yeltsin wore small, antique emerald-and-diamond earrings and a beige-and-taupe dress imprinted with colorful gemstones. **Mrs. Bush** was in a bright lavender suit with her trademark three strands of fake pearls.

Mrs. Yeltsin didn't blink when asked if Moscow needed similar soup kitchens.

"Of course we would ... (but) we don't have the availability of products which you have," she said through an interpreter. "Eventually we will."

She expressed no surprise that poverty persists in the capital of one of the world's wealthiest countries.

"It can happen in any system, even when the state is rich," the onetime construction engineer said. "Under any system there will be poor because people work differently and they have different attitudes toward work."

Voicing sympathy for America's social ills, she added, "Thank God you have fewer problems than we do."

The Washington Post

Style

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Naina Yeltsin's City Highlights

After the Tourist Spots, A Plea for the Children

By Donnie Radcliffe
Washington Post Staff Writer

Naina Yeltsin, the secret weapon not on Boris Yeltsin's arms list, continued to capture Washington yesterday.

At the National Gallery of Art, Director J. Carter Brown rolled out the red carpet to show her samples of the gallery's temporary and permanent exhibitions of American and foreign art. She proved to be an attentive listener who could appreciate great art. But when Brown got to I.M. Pei and the world-renowned architect's concepts of spatial relationships, the former construction engineer knew exactly what he was talking about.

"The East Building just blew her away," Brown said afterward.

A little later at Mount Vernon, where she went for an all-ladies luncheon hosted by Barbara Bush, Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Bush stood behind ropes like ordinary tourists to view the historic rooms in which America's first First Couple lived. Posing for official photographs in the bedroom where George Washington died, Naina Yeltsin seemed fascinated by curator Christine Meadows's revelation that the oversized 6½-foot bed had been Martha's idea, not her husband's.

Last night, at a National Press Club reception, the Russian First Lady made a pitch for

See YELTSIN, C2, Col. 4

1 of 2

First Ladies

YELTSIN, From C1

American help in raising $3 million to build a comprehensive center in Moscow for orphans and disabled children.

"We would like to reassure you that the help we get won't be wasted," she told some 200 people brought together by the sponsoring Frank Associates—Child Assistance International of Bethesda. "We deliver it right to our children."

In remarks notable for their urgency as well as their brevity, she implored the audience to remember Russia's orphaned, disabled and disfigured youngsters, not all of them victims of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl.

According to Frank Associates cofounder Nina Kostina, many of the children are abandoned at birth by parents who do not want them because they are disabled. Naina Yeltsin was not aware that the 3-year-old presenting her a bouquet of flowers was one such child. Born with a cleft palate, Marina Mayes was adopted by Frank and Dorothy Mayes of Upper Marlboro and brought here two months ago.

At Mount Vernon, where luncheon was served on the piazza overlooking the Potomac, Naina Yeltsin found herself in the company of more than 60 women, described by the White House as "people Mrs. Bush thought Mrs. Yeltsin would like to meet."

That included Cabinet and congressional wives such as Bonita Derwinski, Susan Baker, Joanne Kemp, Lynda Robb and Antoinette Hatfield, television personalities such as Barbara Walters, Lark McCarthy and Maureen Bunyan, First Friends Pat Burch, Aileen Train, Sally Chapoton and Martha Zeder and First Relatives Dorothy Bush LeBlond and Margaret Bush.

The day's fashions were as varied as the shapes they were on. But two stood out—Margaret Bush in white and Libbie Reilly in black, both in skirts doing their best to peek out from under thigh-length jackets.

Mrs. Bush wore a blue and white dress just at knee length, Naina Yeltsin a blue and green dress a few inches above her ankles and Marilyn Quayle, a black and white ensemble somewhere in between.

But it wasn't clothes that had occupied the two First Ladies in conversations they've had the past two days. Waiting for her guest to arrive, Mrs. Bush said they had "a lot to say about children, what's happening in Russia, what her job was. . . . I tell her about the problems here and she says, 'You don't have problems.' "

Mrs. Bush said she invited Naina Yeltsin, whom she had met on two previous occasions, to Washington's home because "it's beautiful and it gets her out of the city. When I go to a foreign country I love it if I can get out of the city, off the beaten track."

Greeting each other with kisses and holding hands, the two First Ladies seemed at ease with one another although Naina Yeltsin told her hostess she had been nervous the evening before at the White House. "Oh, you weren't nervous," Mrs. Bush told her.

Luncheon consisted of chilled roasted pepper soup, cobb salad and chocolate tulips with lemon verbena and fresh berries, and a view the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association thought so spectacular that a member bought the opposite shore some years earlier to protect it from development.

For Naina Yeltsin, "Despite the fact that Washington is such a beautiful city, I have been captured foremost by the people." And as for what she would remember most of all, well, "Everything I have seen I have memorized," she told a reporter. "It is impossible to say one thing."



AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

Hand-holding Naina Yeltsin and Barbara Bush at Mount Vernon, where Mrs. Yeltsin met about 60 other women at a luncheon.

2 of 2

Wed 17-June-92 10:56 EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) - Russian President Boris Yeltsin was having what appeared t be a great day. Everything seemed to be going his way - a disarmament accord, meetings with President Bush, adulation from Smithsonian tourists.

Then his bubble was burst - but only briefly - by none other than **Barbara Bush** when the first lady declined an invitation to dance at the White House state dinner held Tuesday night in his honor.

Later, however, **Mrs. Bush** took an after-dinner spin with the Russian leader in the hall.

The burly Russian, after **Mrs. Bush** initially begged off, was overheard telling Bush, "I invited **Barbara**, she wouldn't dance with me."

Instead, the Russian president danced with Robin Gerstner, wife of the chairman and chief executive officer of RJR Nabisco. They were among the invitees to the prestigious dinner.

Reporters couldn't discern why **Mrs. Bush** spurned her potential dance partner but she didn't seem to mean anything personal by it. Normal White House protocc reserves dancing as a part of after-dinner entertainment.

When reporters closed in on Yeltsin to ask his reaction to the day, she took his hand and pulled him away to mingle elsewhere.

"I am being taken away," Yeltsin said.

Both Bush and Yeltsin were in an upbeat mood at the state dinner.

"Very excited," Bush said when asked about the accomplishments of the day.

Wed 17-June-92 0:55 EDT
By THOMAS FERRARO
WASHINGTON (UPI) _ Russian President Boris Yeltsin won applause at a White House state dinner Tuesday for a new arms deal, a vow to determine the fate of American POWs and for a spirited ballroom dance.

"This is the best day in my life," the 61-year-old Russian president declared in offering a toast to "my friend, George" Bush.

President Bush hosted the black-tie affair of rich, famous and powerful in honor of Yeltsin, who he saluted as an independent "maverick" who has "the spirit you find in the plains of West Texas."

Yeltsin showed off that spirit on the dance floor.

He initially invited **Barbara Bush** to join him, but the first lady politely declined, suggesting he instead ask the woman "to his right" - Robin Gerstner.

With the 61-year-old Russian president taking the lead, he and Mrs. Gerstner danced with flair - spinning, gliding and earning enthusiastic applause.

"He's a wonderful dancer," Gerstner, wife of Louis Gerstner, chairman of RJR Nabisco, Inc., told reporters afterwards.

The dinner capped a hectic first day of summit talks between Bush and Yeltsin. The meeting produced an agreement to reduce U.S. and Russian nuclear arms by more than 50 percent over the next decade.

The dinner gathering of 150 applauded Bush and Yeltsin for the pact, and clapped again when the Russian president vowed to leave "no stone unturned" in his quest to determine the fate of American POWs.

Yeltsin disclosed Monday that some American POWs were taken from Vietnam to Soviet labors camps, said some may still be alive.

Bush, speaking with reporters, defended Yeltsin against those in Congress who suggested that Russia receive no U.S. aid until the fate of all POWs is determined.

"They got it backwards," Bush said, saying Yeltsin deserves American support. "He's the one trying to get to the bottom of this."

Yeltsin's enthusastic reception at the White House was in sharp contrast to his two previous and somewhat cool visits, in 1989 and 1990, when Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was still in charge.

Bush considered Gorbachev a friend, but he went out of his way Tuesday to embrace Yeltsin as a "special friend," too. He even gave his athletic-minded Russian counterpart a gift, a battery-operated tennis ball machine, which has the capacity to fire 150 balls at varied speeds and trajectories.

Yeltsin presented Bush with a large brass vase.



Jose R. Lopez/The New York Times

In attendance at treaty-signing ceremonies yesterday were, from the left, Barbara Bush, Naina Yeltsin, Vice President Dan Quayle, Marilyn Quayle, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and his wife, Susan.



AP Laserphoto

First Ladies Barbara Bush and Naina Yelstin meet childen at Martha's Table in Washington Tuesday. Both women helped make sandwiches for street people.

No frills image for this first lady

By Michael Kilian
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON—Russian First Lady Naina Yeltsin began her first official state visit to the U.S. capital Tuesday by going directly from White House welcoming ceremonies to a nearby soup kitchen—quickly demonstrating that she is no more like her predecessor, Raisa Gorbachev, than Barbara Bush is like Nancy Reagan.

The two presidents' wives, who had met before in Moscow and earlier this year at Camp David, exchanged a hug and kisses on the White House lawn.

Then, after pomp, circumstance and husbands' speeches were concluded, they hurried by motorcade to one of Mrs. Bush's favorite volunteer facilities, Martha's Table, a center for homeless assistance, child care and education, near Washington's notorious and poverty-plagued 14th Street drug corridor.

They spent part of the morning making bologna and cheese sandwiches for local street people, as Mrs. Bush has done on previous visits to the non-profit center. They then visited with some of the children for whom the facility is a refuge.

Asked if she was surprised to find such poverty in the United States, Mrs. Yeltsin replied she was not.

"In every system there will be poverty because people work differently, have different attitudes towards work," Mrs. Yeltsin said. "It can happen in any system, even when the state is rich. We understand your problems. Thank God you have fewer problems than we do."

She said Russia doesn't have a facility like Martha's Table, which feeds 750 homeless people every day, because her country has neither a system of volunteerism nor any surplus food products available for distribution.

"But we should have," she added.

Raisa Gorbachev was feisty, opinionated and a fashion plate who often changed her designer clothes five times a day. In contrast, Mrs. Yeltsin is known as a shy, retiring, private first lady in the mode of Patricia Nixon.

A female Russian reporter traveling with the Yeltsin party said, "She is nothing like Raisa. She is a traditional Russian woman, staying behind her man."

Mrs. Yeltsin is said to abstain from making statements on government policy. She urged husband Boris—who once told TV interviewer Barbara Walters, "In our family, I'm the boss"—to keep family matters out of his autobiography.

Mrs. Yeltsin was born the daughter of peasants in Orenburg, Russia, in 1932 and studied at the Ural Polytechnical Institute. Until 1988, she worked as a construction engineer for the Ural Water Drainage Institute.

She and Yeltsin have two married daughters, Tanya and Lena, and three grandchildren.

Her given name was Anastaisya, which Yeltsin favors, but she uses Naina, and her friends call her Naya. According to the U.S. State Department, Yeltsin also likes to address her as "devushka," which can be a term of endearment for a young woman.

Mrs. Yeltsin gave a strong, motherly hug to 9-year-old Lorenzo Bell, a neighborhood boy, when he presented her with a big bouquet of white, red and blue paper flowers. She told Martha's Table's operating director, Olivia Ivy, "It is a privilege to serve with you."

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Reuters

Barbara Bush and Naina Yeltsin, the Russian president's wife, prepare sandwiches at a homeless center.

SUMMIT NOTEBOOK

Naina Says Cheese, No Baloney

By WILLIAM J. EATON
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Unlike the more flamboyant Raisa Gorbachev, Russia's first lady displayed a disarming, grandmotherly demeanor in her initial outing here Tuesday to visit a soup-and-sandwich kitchen for the homeless in the heart of Washington's black ghetto.

Naina Iosifovna Yeltsin, who has shunned the limelight in her homeland in accordance with Russian tradition, appeared to adapt well to American expectations in a media sideshow to her husband Boris' talks at the White House.

Still, for Naina Yeltsin, it was far from the usual routine for a civil engineer who put in 30 years working on canal construction in the Urals while raising two daughters and performing the duties required of Russian grandmothers for her grandchildren, Katya, Masha and Boris.

At the food kitchen, she put on plastic gloves to join her hostess, Barbara Bush, and other volunteers making baloney-and-cheese sandwiches.

The idea of donations of food prepared by volunteers for the poorest people, she acknowledged, would be a novel idea in Russia, where state-run institutions have been the rule under Communist regimes since 1917.

But the Russian first lady said that she was not surprised by the existence of homelessness and poverty in a land of plenty like the United States.

"We also understand your problems but thank God you have fewer problems than we do," she told a reporter.

Later, in a play school also run by the Martha's Table food kitchen, she hugged a 9-year-old boy who had presented her with a bouquet of paper flowers and shook the hand of nearly everyone in sight.

Attired simply in a two-piece silk dress and white open-toed shoes, Naina Yeltsin appeared dignified and calm in her debut on the world stage.

She also appeared to have a warm rapport with Barbara Bush, in contrast to the icy atmosphere during a previous summit encounter between their predecessors, Raisa Gorbachev and Nancy Reagan.



Reuters

Naina Yeltsin hugs Lorenzo Bell after receiving paper flowers at homeless center in Washington.

□

President Yeltsin, who has been known to imbibe in the past, may have been startled Tuesday morning when he left his guest quarters at Blair House. Squarely in front of the mansion stood a large city police truck with this identification on its side: "Metropolitan Police/Alcohol Testing Unit."

Yeltsin did not linger but stepped into the back seat of his limousine for the half-block drive to the White House to start his summit talks with President Bush.

□

Hundreds of tourists unexpectedly found themselves at the center of the Bush-Yeltsin summit Tuesday when the U.S. and Russian presidents greeted them with handshakes and smiles at the White House fence.

After completing their first summit meeting in the Oval Office, Bush and Yeltsin, accompanied by a handful of photographers, ventured into the warm June sunshine.

Bush, an avid golfer, first showed his Russian guest the White House putting green, which was installed during his presidency.

The two then moved on to Bush's horseshoe pit, where Yeltsin tried his hand but with little luck.

But no previous foreign visiting leader has ever done what Yeltsin did next: He walked across the lawn to the fence with Bush and shook hands with the tourists, who came from as far away as Hong Kong and Germany.

"Good to see you! We love you!" the tourists shouted.

□

Tuesday evening, during a tour of the National Air and Space Museum, Yeltsin was greeted by cheering tourists who took advantage of the rare opportunity for a photo op with the Russian president.

After delighting the crowds, he spoke at a museum reception of the need for U.S.-Russian space cooperation. The reception was hosted by Secretary of Transportation Andrew Card and attended by many NASA officials, including NASA Administrator Daniel S. Goldin.

"We have long been worthy rivals in this field. It is time for us to become worthy partners in space exploration," Yeltsin said.

"We should use the unique experience and potential of the United States and the unique potential and experience of Russia, we should combine those and through combined effort continue the exploration of space."

Yeltsin said he and President Bush will sign an agreement on space exploration today that will include joint robotic missions to Mars in 1994 and 1996 and cooperation on biological experiments.

He called for an international manned mission to Mars.

"I'm convinced a representative of planet Earth, acting on behalf of the entire human race, should set foot on Mars," he said.

In the future, he said the two nations should cooperate on joint manned space flights, construction of international space stations, global environmental monitoring and a global antimissile defense system. He said Russia is working on a project to control railroad passenger travel from space and to dispose of highly radioactive wastes in space.

Tue 16-June-92 17:26 EDT
By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) _ Two VIP chefs, Naina Yeltsin and **Barbara Bush**, stirred the soup and made cheese-and-bologna sandwiches for Washington's homeless at a soup kitchen Tuesday.

The two first ladies donned red aprons and slapped together 35 of the 2,500 sandwiches produced daily at Martha's Table, a charity that sends vans out nightly to feed hundreds of street people in local parks.

Mrs. Yeltsin marvelled at the largely volunteer effort and said she'd like to launch similar programs in Moscow.

But "we don't have the availability of products which you have," said the 60-year-old wife of Boris Yeltsin. "Eventually we will."

She said she understood the problems of America, "but thank God you have fewer problems than we do."

It was Washington's first chance to get a feel for the new Russian first lady, whose modest, subdued style contrasts starkly with the firm outspokenness of her predecessor, Soviet first lady Raisa Gorbachev.

Unlike Mrs. Gorbachev, Yeltsin's wife generally stays in the shadow of her powerful husband in the tradition of previous Kremlin wives.

Yeltsin made a point of that fact in an ABC-TV "20-20" interview earlier this year. "I'm the boss" in the Yeltsin family, he said. His wife concurred, telling a Dutch magazine her husband "never allows me to mix in his affairs."

Although rumored to be painfully shy and retiring, Mrs. Yeltsin handled herself with aplomb before a battery of television cameras and microphones Tuesday.

Was she surprised that people go hungry and live in the streets of Washington?

"No, I'm not really surprised. It can happen in any system, even when the state is rich," said the one time construction engineer.

"Under any system there will be poor because people work differently and they have different attitudes toward work," said Mrs. Yeltsin.

Earlier, **Mrs. Bush** greeted her guest with a hug and kisses on both cheeks at the colorful military ceremony on the White House lawn that opened the summit. The wives repaired upstairs afterwards for tea.

But then **Mrs. Bush** took her guest uptown to a poor neighborhood and one of **Mrs. Bush's** favorite charities, Martha's Table.

The soup kitchen enlists 70 volunteers each day to make sandwiches and 65 gallons of vegetable soup. Vans ferry the food each evening to homeless adults who line up in Washington's parks.

It also runs a children's center that provides tutoring, play and free meals.

The first ladies donned red aprons and disposable plastic gloves and took their place in the sandwich line between volunteers Kate Berenson, in an abortion rights T-shirt, and Betty Stewart.

1/2

"We can do that," said **Mrs. Bush**, plopping bologna slices onto wheat bread while Mrs. Yeltsin followed with slices of processed American cheese. "You're faster than I," she quipped.

Upstairs, in the children's center, Mrs. Yeltsin hugged Lorenzo Bell, 9, who gave her a bouquet of paper flowers in red, white and blue _ the colors of the Russian and American flags.

The auburn-haired Mrs. Yeltsin wore small, antique emerald-and-diamond earrings and a beige-and-taupe dress imprinted with colorful gemstones. **Mrs. Bush** was in a bright lavender suit with her trademark three strands of fake pearls.

The first ladies had met twice before, in Moscow last year and last Feb. 1 during Yeltsin's fleeting visit to Camp David, Md.

Mrs. Bush will hold a luncheon at Mount Vernon, Va., George Washington's home, for Mrs. Yeltsin on Wednesday.

Tue 16-June-92 0:58 EDT
Mrs. Yeltsin a Distinct Opposite From Mrs. Gorbachev
By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) _ Russian first lady Naina Yeltsin is an unpretentious throwback to the days when Kremlin wives seldom ventured out of the shadows.

Mrs. Yeltsin, who is making her first U.S. visit with her husband Boris, is a far cry from Raisa Gorbachev, the pedantic former Soviet first lady.

The 60-year-old Mrs. Yeltsin, an engineer by training, is a no-nonsense dresser who cuts a distinctly plainer and quieter figure than Mrs. Gorbachev, who had a reputation at home as a big spender.

The Russian president told ABC-TV's "20-20" program earlier this year that "In our family, I'm the boss." Mrs. Yeltsin concurred, telling a Dutch magazine her husband "never allows me to mix in his affairs."

A mother of two and grandmother of three, she says family life revolves around Boris. "We want to make his life as easy and as nice as possible," she told the magazine Vrig Nederland.

"I am now a pensioner, and I concentrate on being a mother and grandmother," she said.

From the splendor of today's arrival ceremony on the White House South Lawn, Mrs. Yeltsin and **Barbara Bush** were heading uptown to Martha's Table, a soup kitchen in a poor Washington neighborhood, to make sandwiches for the homeless and chat with children.

The first ladies have met twice before, in Moscow last summer before the coup that toppled communism and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, and again last Feb. 1 on Yeltsin's fleeting visit to Camp David, Md.

Mrs. Bush "found her charming," said Anna Perez, the first lady's press secretary.

Mrs. Gorbachev, who boasted a Ph.D. in propaganda, seldom passed up a microphone on her U.S. tour and spoke with Mrs. Bush as a commencement speaker at Wellesley College. By contrast, there were no plans for Mrs. Yeltsin to speak in public.

The soup kitchen was one of the first charities that Mrs. Bush visited as first lady. While Bush was still vice president, she dedicated the vans it uses to distribute food each night to street people in Washington's parks.

The charity feeds more than 900 children and adults daily with no government help. Most are street people or families living in shelters. It also provides tutoring and other programs for children.

"We're quite thrilled and delighted," said Veronica Parke, executive vice president of the soup kitchen, which enlists 70 volunteers each day to make 2,500 sandwiches and 65 gallons of soup from scratch.

The first ladies will probably make "peanut butter and jelly" sandwiches, said Mrs. Parke. "Maybe we'll get some bologna. It depends on what comes in" when the soup kitchen canvasses restaurants, cafeterias and supermarkets in the morning for donations.

1 of 2

The charity derives its name from the New Testament story of two sisters, Mary and Martha. While Mary spent her time listening to Jesus, "Martha was always busy working," said Mrs. Parke.

"We are the Marthas," she added.

Mrs. Bush will hold a luncheon at Mount Vernon, Va., for Mrs. Yeltsin on Wednesday.

Tue 16-June-92 18:29 EDT
By TERENCE HUNT, AP White House Correspondent

WASHINGTON (AP) _ The United States and Russia agreed Tuesday to slash their arsenals of long-range nuclear weapons by two-thirds and to vigorously pursue the startling possibility that American war prisoners may be alive in the former Soviet Union.

The dramatic announcements capped the first day of summit talks by President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

"We have no evidence of anyone being alive," Bush said of the POWs, but he announced that he and Yeltsin were asking a joint commission to comb through Communist Party and KGB archives for information about possible American prisoners.

Yeltsin said "it's very possible" that a few Americans may remain in captivity.

Concerning the arms pact, the first with Russia since the break up of the Soviet Union, Bush said, "The nuclear nightmare recedes more and more." He said he and Yeltsin had agreed to cut their stockpiles of long-range nuclear weapons to no more than 3,500 warheads each by the year 2003.

The accord will eliminate some of the world's deadliest nuclear weapons. Bush said all land-based heavy missiles with multiple warheads - the core of Russia's nuclear arsenal - are to be scrapped.

The agreement could be a political boost for Bush, sagging in the polls as he fights for re-election. The accord is to be signed by Bush and Yeltsin on Wednesday and then codified in a formal treaty within three months.

"The time when our two nations viewed each other with suspicion and even animosity is behind us," Yeltsin said, speaking through a translator.

Seeking recognition as a world leader despite his nation's immense problems, Yeltsin said the forces of communism have collapsed in Russia after more than seven decades.

"We believe that it is our goal today to bring Russia back to normalcy, restore it to the values and the fundamentals which have evolved in the course of human history," said Yeltsin, who faces sharp opposition at home for his campaign to transform Russia's economy into a Western-style free-market system.

Bush and Yeltsin announced the agreements in the Rose Garden after trading pledges that their nations would never again be adversaries.

"These are remarkable steps for our two countries, a departure from the tensions and the suspicions of the past, and a tangible, important expression of our new relationship," Bush said.

The recently concluded strategic arms reduction treaty would have limited the United States to 8,556 strategic warheads and Russia to 6,449.

Yeltsin said the sweeping scope of the new accord, concluded in just five months, was "unparalled and probably an unexpected thing" to emerge from their negotiations. Even so, both sides had been pressing for cuts to at least 4,700 warheads, but were divided over which weapon systems should be cut. The new agreement allows each side to determine its own mix of landbased missiles, bombers and submarine-launched weapons under specific ceilings.

Yeltsin said the United States would cut its submarine-launched ballistic missiles _ the staple of its nuclear forces _ by more than half _ from 3,840 to 1,750.

The two leaders also agreed to work together on a system to guard against ballistic missile attack _ a move that could require changes in the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

As Bush and Yeltsin met - and played some horsehoes on the White House lawn - **Barbara Bush** and Naina Yeltsin toured a soup kitchen and made cheese-and-bologna sandwiches for the homeless. Mrs. Yeltsin said she'd like to organize similar programs to feed the hungry in Moscow.

The menu was more elaborate at Tuesday night's White House state dinner for Yeltsin: roast veal with wild mushroom sauce, potatoes, asparagus and baby carrots, followed by caramel mousse with roasted dried pears. Three wines were served.

Yeltsin arrived in Washington with startling news that some American war prisoners may be held in his country.

"It's very possible that there are a few of them still left alive, even on our own territory perhaps," Yeltsin said.

Bush said "we will spare no efforts" to document the truth.

The possibility of American POWs trapped for years in faraway labor camps was a surprise element in the first post-Soviet summit, first raised by Yeltsin in a television interview with NBC on Monday.

Bush hailed Yeltsin's openness as "just one more sign of this improved new relationship between Russia and the United States of America. For him to go back and dig into these records without fear of embarrassment is of enormous consequence to the people of the United States of America."

The two leaders also discussed Russia's staggering economic problems, and Bush called anew for Congress to pass an aid package for the nations of the former Soviet Union.

Opening their talks, the two leaders pledged a new era of cooperation. "Our hope is that this partnership will end forever the old antagonisms that kept our people apart, that kept the world in confrontation and conflict," Bush said.

The first democratically elected president of Russia was questioned by reporters about American POWs during a picture-taking ceremony with Bush in the Oval Office.

"We shall try to investigate each individual case and all the information will be, of course, handed over to the American side," Yeltsin said.

Bush said he was surprised by Yeltsin's disclosure, breaking the silence of decades of Kremlin secrecy and denials.

"I have every confidence that what he says here is true, that they will get to the bottom of it," Bush said. "And if any single American is unaccounted for, they will go the extra mile to see that that person is accounted for."

Last Friday, Yeltsin wrote to a Senate committee that the Soviet Union had imprisoned Americans during World War II, when the two countries were allies, and that Americans shot down in the Korean War and on reconnaissance missions were sent to labor camps and psychiatric wards.

Yeltsin's disclosures could complicate efforts to win congressional approval of aid for Russia and other former Soviet states.

"We cannot move forward on aid or recognition without resolving President Yeltsin's statement," said Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., a former Vietnam prisoner of war.

Yeltsin will address a joint session of Congress on Wednesday.

Welcoming Yeltsin to the White House, Bush said Russians are waging "a valiant struggle for the very same rights and freedoms that we Americans prize so deeply.

"The fate of that revolution, the future of democracy in Russia and other new nations of the old Soviet empire, is the most important foreign policy issue of our time," Bush said. ... "Your Russian revolution, like our American Revolution, simply must succeed."

Wed 17-June-92 16:45 EDT

MOUNT VERNON, Va. (AP) _ Naina Yeltsin got a glimpse of American history and a reminder of her own past Wednesday as she and Barbara Bush strolled through the stately home of the first U.S. president.

A curator pointed out a small table on which George and Martha Washington ate breakfast on their wedding day.

It prompted Mrs. Bush to remark, "I read in the paper that when you were married, you didn't have a table."

Boris Yeltsin's wife confirmed that was the case.

"They were lucky," **Mrs. Bush** said of the Washingtons.

A day earlier, **Mrs. Bush** had taken the Russian president's wife to a soup kitchen to make bologna sandwiches for Washington's homeless.

But on this sunny afternoon, they dined in splendor with 63 other women on the piazza of Washington's columned home with its majestic view of the Potomac River.

"Despite the fact that Washington is such a beautiful city, I have been captured foremost by the people," Mrs. Yeltsin told a reporter.

Asked what she would remember most, Mrs. Yeltsin said, "Everything I have seen I have memorized.... It is impossible to say any one thing."

Mrs. Yeltsin said she would like **Mrs. Bush** "to see Russia when it's warm."

"Oh, good," replied **Mrs. Bush** with enthusiasm.

The luncheon guests included Marilyn Quayle, Cabinet and congressional wives, socialites, businesswomen, television personality Barbara Walters and **Mrs. Bush's** soon-to-be-married daughter, Dorothy LeBlond, and daughter-in-law Margaret Bush.

The two first ladies greeted one another with kisses on both cheeks and strolled hand-in-hand into the mansion that Washington's father built in 1735.

Inside, they saw the key to the Bastille that Lafayette sent Washington two centuries ago, the Washingtons' tea service and other antiques that fill the mansion which draws 1 million tourists a year.

Mrs. Yeltsin listened raptly to curator Christine Meadows' account of Washington and his life.

She seemed fascinated to hear that it was Martha Washington, not George, who ordered the extra long, 6{-foot bed.

Wed 17-June-92 0:26 EDT

WASHINGTON (UPI) _ While their husbands agreed to a historic arms-reduction pact, **Barbara Bush** and Naina Yeltsin slipped on plastic gloves and made bologna and cheese sandwiches for some of the city's homeless.

The first ladies did their good deed Tuesday, before a bevy of reporters, at Martha's Table, a non-profit soup kitchen and children's center.

"It's a great privilege to serve with you," Mrs. Yeltsin, speaking through an interpreter, told Olivia Ivy, director of the 11-year-old facility.

Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Yeltsin went to the soup kitchen shortly after the Yeltsins arrived at the White House for a two-day U.S.-Russian summit, the first ever between the two nations.

On a whirlwind spring visit to Washington, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his wife arranged to return to the White House late Tuesday for a state dinner.

On Wednesday, while her husband was to address a joint session of Congress, Mrs. Yeltsin and **Mrs. Bush** were to have lunch together at nearby Mount Vernon, Va., the home of George Washington.

Also Wednesday, while the Russian and American presidents were to hold a joint news conference, Mrs. Yeltsin was to attend a reception for a new center in Moscow for orphans and disabled children.

Jean Becker, a spokeswoman in Mrs. Bush's press office, reported that the two first ladies "got along lovely. They really did."

Things haven't always gone well between first ladies of Washington and Moscow.

Raisa Gorbachev, wife of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, had her own cold war with Nancy Reagan, wife of President Ronald Reagan. Raisa Gorbachev appeared to get along well with Barbara Bush, though.

The diminutive, 61-year-old Mrs. Yeltsin, dressed in a calf-length beige and taupe summer dress, was clearly a hit at Martha's Table, where she assembled bolgna sandwiches with plenty of vigor.

Mrs. Yeltsin got so interested in her chore that twice **Mrs. Bush** had to tell her friend that it was time to move on for a tour of the children's center.

At the center, youngsters gave the first ladies paper flowers, and the two paused long enough to field a few questions from reporters.

Mrs. Yeltsin said there is no soup kitchens in Russia, but hopefully some day there would be.

Asked if she was surprised to find homeless in the United States, she said diplomatically, "I'm not. In any system there will be poverty because people work differently."

"It can happen in any system, even when the state is rich," she said. "We understand your problems. Thank God, you have fewer problems than we do."

Tue 16-June-92 21:06 EDT By STEVEN HEILBRONNER

WASHINGTON (UPI) _ President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin opened the first summit between their two nations Tuesday, and agreed to slash U.S. and Russian nuclear arms by more than half over the next decade. The post-Cold War deal, which would cut the number of warheads permitted under last year's Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, was sealed after Bush and Yeltsin swiftly compromised on the types of weapons that would be eliminated.

Bush and Yeltsin also announced stepped up efforts to determine the fate of U.S. servicemen who fought in Vietnam and Korea and may have been imprisoned in Soviet labor camps. The suprise revelations about the POWs were made by Yeltsin as he arrived in the United States.

Both announcements came on the first day of the two-day summit, during which Yeltsin hopes to win economic support and Bush strives to reinvigorate his foreign policy goals. A variety of other cultural and economic pacts were expected to be signed.

_ The two presidents spent much of Tuesday together, holding three meetings at the White House. In the afternoon they shed their jackets and walked the grounds, pitched horeshoes and greeted onlookers at the White House fence.

At a White House state dinner, the president toasted the first popularly elected president of Russia as "a maverick" with "an independent streak" who posseses a "certain spirit you find on the plains of West Texas."

Crediting Yeltsin with putting down last summer's coup against then Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Bush said, "Boris Yeltsin led the defense of democracy."

Yeltsin, in offering a toast to "my friend, George," declared, "This is the best day in my life ... We have decided today to cut nuclear arsenals of the two countries."

While the START pact took 15 years of heavy negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Bush and Yeltsin administration needed just five months to agree on the new cuts.

Those agreements, which were to be formally signed by Bush and Yeltsin Wednesday, was seen as a slight victory for Russia's powerful military establishment.

The accords, which must be ratified by the Senate and the Russian Parliament, would permit the federation to retain some of its most lethal intercontinental ballistic missiles that are capable of reaching the United States.

Nonetheless, the dramatic decrease in warheads, from 8,700 to a ceiling of 3,500 for the United States and 3,000 for Russia, would severely decrease the existing threat.

The levels are slightly higher than the original Russian proposal of 2,500 warheads and lower than the 4,700 figure put forth by the United States.

"These are remarkable steps for our two countries," Bush said at an announcement ceremony at the White House Rose Garden. He called it a "tangible, important expression of our new relationship."

"What we have achieved is an unparalleled and probably an unexepected thing for you and the whole world," Yeltsin said. "We have been able to cut the total number of nuclear warheads to one third. This is an expression of the fundamental change between the United States and Russia."

To that end, Bush and Yeltsin agreed to implement an early warning center that would alert either country of launched missiles.

Bush said the nuclear pact and warning center agreement are a "tribute to the new relationship between the United States and Russia."

Negotiators had struggled during the past months over the structure of a new pact. The Russians retain a hefty stockpile of intercontinental SS-18s and SS-24s that the administration fought to entirely eliminate. But the United States owns considerably more sea-based nuclear weapons located closer to Russian soil.

Tuesday's agreement, which would be implemented in two phases, appears to bend arms control orthodoxy because it does not require absolute parity in which each side retains an equal number and warheads.

Instead, the United States and Russia would be forced to reduce a certain number of weapons within a "bracket" or type of weapons systems, thereby permitting a tilt or balance that favors one missile over another but does not yield a lopsided strength.

"Each country will elect a figure that it will consider appropriate to ensure its defense and security," Yeltsin said. "Thus, we are departing from the ominous parity where each country was exerting every effort to stay in line, which has led Russia, for instance, having half of its population living below the poverty line."

He added, "We cannot afford it and therefore we must have minimum security to deal with any eventual possibility."

Bush arranged to cap the day with a state dinner for the Yeltsins. On Wednesday the Yeltsins plan to host a dinner for the Bushes at the Russian embassy, not long ago occupied by the Soviet Union.

The two presidents also planned to address an investors' meeting on Wednesday and tour the Chesapeake Bay by boat before signing about seven documents and holding a news conference.

In addition to the arms control treaty, they will sign agreements on investment, trade, space exploration and the dismantling of weapons systems.

Predictably, arms control and economic aid are the two most dominant issues of this summit, though they were intruded upon by the revelations of POWs.

Bush reiterated his support for the Russian aid package that is winding its way through the Congress and may be approved this week by the Senate.

But the administration is not likely to become entangled in a dispute between Russia and the International Monetary Fund in which the IMF has withheld assitance until Moscow devises timetables and methods for reducing its deficit, converting the ruble and stabilizing the money supply.

During one of their meetings Tuesday, the Russian leader told Bush that following World War II, Nazi Germany sunk containers of chemical weapons in the Baltic Sea and suggested the two countries work to clean up the rusty containers, according to Vyachaslav Kostikov, Yeltsin's press secretary. Bush expressed surprise, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, **Barbara Bush** took Naina Yeltsin to a nearby soup kitchen where the two prepared bologna sandwiches for the homeless. On Wednesday they will have a lavish luncheon at Mount Vernon, George Washington's home.

Wed 17-June-92 19:51 EDT
By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) _ Naina Yeltsin made an emotional plea Wednesday for Americans to send medical help to Russia's sick children, promising it "won't be wasted."

The normally reticent wife of the Russian president delivered her appeal at the National Press Club near the end of a two-day whirl of summit ceremonies and sight-seeing.

"We have many disabled children and they desperately need medical care," Mrs. Yeltsin told 200 people who had gathered to support a new American project to care for disabled and orphaned children in the former Soviet republics.

"Unfortunately, back in Russia right now we are unable to provide them with this care," she said.

_ The needs go beyond caring for the children sickened by the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, she said. Children need medicine, clothes and, most of all, medical equipment and facilities to treat their ailments.

Mrs. Yeltsin, 60, a retired construction engineer who has kept a low profile at home, said, "You know Russia is a big country with a population of more than 150 million people."

Speaking without notes through an interpreter, she said, "We are grateful for all the help that we get from other countries of the world, and we do know that we shouldn't ask for more _ but we would love to get your help."

"We would like to reassure you that the help we get won't be wasted," she promised. "We deliver it right to our children."

Mrs. Yeltsin spoke at a reception organized by Frank Associates-Child Assistance International, which is launching a $3 million drive to establish a comprehensive child care center in Moscow for orphans and children with disabilities. It also arranges adoptions.

When Mrs. Yeltsin finished speaking, 3-year-old Marina Mayes _ a Russian child adopted just two months ago by a Upper Marlboro, Md., couple _ toddled forward with a bouquet of flowers.

Mrs. Yeltsin hugged the child and returned the flowers to her.

Earlier, she attended a luncheon hosted by **Barbara Bush** at Mount Vernon, George Washington's mansion, where the VIP visitor got both a glimpse of U.S. history and a reminder of her own humble past.

A curator pointed out a small table on which George and Martha Washington ate breakfast on their wedding day.

It prompted **Mrs. Bush** to remark, "I read in the paper that when you were married, you didn't have a table."

Boris Yeltsin's wife confirmed that was the case.

"They were lucky," **Mrs. Bush** said of the Washingtons.

A day earlier, **Mrs. Bush** had taken the Russian president's wife to a soup kitchen to make bologna sandwiches for Washington's homeless.

But on this sunny afternoon, they dined in splendor with 63 other women at Washington's columned home with its majestic view of the Potomac River.

"Despite the fact that Washington is such a beautiful city, I

have been captured foremost by the people," Mrs. Yeltsin told a reporter.

Asked what she would remember most, Mrs. Yeltsin said, "Everything I have seen I have memorized ... It is impossible to say any one thing."

Mrs. Yeltsin said she would like **Mrs. Bush** "to see Russia when it's warm."

"Oh, good," replied **Mrs. Bush** with enthusiasm.

The luncheon guests included Marilyn Quayle, Cabinet and congressional wives, socialites, businesswomen, television personality Barbara Walters and **Mrs. Bush's** soon-to-be-married daughter, Dorothy LeBlond, and daughter-in-law Margaret Bush.

The two first ladies greeted one another with kisses on both cheeks and strolled hand-in-hand into the mansion that Washington's father built in 1735.

Inside the mansion that draws 1 million tourists a year, they saw the key to the Bastille that Lafayette sent Washington two centuries ago and other antiques.

Tue 16-June-92 14:58 EDT
U.S., RUSSIAN FIRST LADIES SKIP HIGH LIFE TO TOUR SOUP KITCHEN
By Lyndsay Griffiths
WASHINGTON, June 16, Reuter - Barbara Bush and Naina Yeltsin donned aprons to make bologna sandwiches for the homeless on Tuesday, departing from the high style of some past superpower summits.

The first ladies of the United States and Russia -- who toured a soup kitchen as their husbands talked of arms cuts and economic aid -- chatted and joked as they got down to feeding the hungry in a poor neighbourhood of Washington.

"You're faster than I am," Mrs Bush told Mrs Yeltsin as they slapped together some 35 cheese and balogna sandwiches on the opening day of the U.S.-Russia summit.

It was their third meeting and both women worked doggedly in matching fire-engine red aprons to wrap up the work.

Mrs Yeltsin was in charge of the cheese. An ebullient Mrs. Bush took control of bologna and bread.

"She's much too fast," joked Mrs Bush, dressed in a lilac suit and hallmark pearl choker. "I can't tear her away."

Her Russian counterpart wore a beige dress patterned with jewels, antique earrings and white slingback shoes.

Mrs Yeltsin was relaxed as she took questions.

Was she shocked by the level of poverty in the U.S. capital?

"No, I'm not surprised. It can happen in any system, even when the state is rich. Under any system there will be poor people because people work differently," said Mrs Yeltsin, a former engineer. "We also understand your problems, but luckily, you have far fewer problems than we do."

Children taking lessons at the food and learning centre gave both women hugs, flowers and flags -- a U.S. flag for one, a Russian tricolor for the other.

"Very nice," said a nine-year-old when asked about the Russian first lady. "She said my hair was pretty," added a six-year-old who had cosied up to Mrs. Bush.

The first ladies were due to visit George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation on Wednesday -- a trip more in keeping with the grandeur of summits past.

"If we could arrange a place like this in our country it would be quite an event," Mrs Yeltsin said of the soup kitchen. "But unlike in the United States we don't have the availibility of products."

She expressed hope Russia might one day help its needy, meet shortages and provide better day care. "Unfortunately we don't have it now," she said. "But eventually, eventually..."

Thu 18-June-92 9:20 EDT

DALLAS (UPI) _ Texas Republicans don't plan to roll over for Ross Perot at their state convention this week.

Party leaders are going behind closed doors and passing out a six-page document attacking Perot's independent bid for the White House, The Dallas Morning News reported Thursday in a copyright story.

The anti-Perot strategy was unveiled as an estimated 10,000 Republicans gathered for the Thursday opening of the state party meeting. President Bush and Mrs. Bush are scheduled to address the convention.

The move against Perot is the most organized effort to date by GOP strategists to derail the Dallas billionaire's expected campaign, The News said.

The six-page anti-Perot guidelines point out that he opposed the balanced-budget amendment, the proposed North American free-trade agreement and the Persian Gulf war.

The document was drafted by officials of the Victory '92 Committeee, a statewide group raising money for and promoting GOP candidates in Texas.

Party leaders expect Perot to make a major effort to wrap up Texas quickly in his bid, and they say they don't plan to sit idly by and watch it happen.

"I fully expect that if Mr. Perot is going to pull out the stops anywhere, he'll pull them out in Texas," said Rob Mosbacher, chairman of the Victory '92 Committee.

State Chairman Fred Meyer of Dallas also said they want to exploit the personality issue.

"We are not running against a program, a position on the issues or a party with direction but against stricly a personality," he said.

Meanwhile, the expected fight over the abortion plank in the state platform never materialized. In fact, pro-choice forces didn't even bother to testify at platform hearings Wednesday.

The platform committee adopted a strong anti-abortion plank advocating a constitutional amendment to ban abortion except to save a woman's life.

"There was a concerted effort to keep pro-choice delegates from even going to the convention," said Pat Cohn, vice president of Texas Republicans for Chiice. "They do not want any pro-choice people there to rock the boat."

The official business of the convention will be the selection of 121 delegates to the Republican National Convention and adoption of the state party platform.

Meyer, a Dallas businessman seeking his third two-year term as party chairman, is expected to win re-election. His challenger is Dallas businessman David Rucker.

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