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Tuesday, September 22, 1992 [3]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Diagram	Seating Diagram of VH-3D, Re: South Lawn to Andrews AFB. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
02. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Andrews AFB to Springfield, MO. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
03. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Springfield, MO to Tulsa, OK. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
04. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Tulsa, OK to Longview, TX. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
05. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Longview, TX to Shreveport, LA. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
06. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Shreveport, LA. To Greenville, MS. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
07. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Greenville, MS to Millington NAS (Memphis), TN. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
08. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Millington NAS to Andrews AFB. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

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Collection:

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File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Pinksheet Number: RML16040

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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09. Diagram	Seating Diagram of VH-3D, Re: Andrews AFB to South Lawn. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
10. Schedule	Schedule of the President for Springfield, Missouri; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Longview, Texas; Shreveport, Louisiana; Greenville, Mississippi; and Memphis, Tennessee; redaction. (2 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
11. Schedule	Schedule of the President for Springfield, Missouri; redactions. (2 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
12. Schedule	Schedule of the President for Memphis, Tennessee; redactions. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

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CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



Tuesday, September 22, 1992

Volume 28, Number 146

Today in Congress

Senate Today. The Senate will vote to clear the conference report on legislation (S 12) that would reregulate the cable television industry with the aim of capping basic cable rates and promoting more competition. A presidential veto is a distinct possibility.

- Senators will also vote on a motion to override the president's veto of the so-called "motor-voter" bill (S 250) that would make it easier for citizens to register to vote. The bill would increase the number of places where one could register, including at a state motor vehicles department or an unemployment compensation office.

- Senators are also expected to continue work on the fiscal 1993 defense spending bill (HR 5504).

- The Senate may also resume work on the \$31 billion tax bill (HR 11), which includes enterprise zone proposals designed to entice businesses to the inner city.

House Floor: The final vote to send to the president a measure (HR 5318) that would place conditions on normal trade relations with China is on today's floor schedule.

China trade policy has been a contentious subject between congressional Democrats and President Bush since the 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown on pro-democracy supporters.

Democrats have sought to restrict trade as a way to pressure China, while Bush has contended that any attempt to punish China would only diminish U.S. influence over the country. Bush vetoed a similar measure (HR 2212) in February that would have linked renewal of most-favored-nation status (MFN) for China to progress on its human rights, weapons proliferation and trade record.

HR 5318 is essentially the same, except it would restrict normal trade treatment for only products made by Chinese from government-operated businesses. It would also require China to account for

and release citizens held as a result of the Tiananmen Square uprising.

Members will also consider two other trade measures. One (H J Res 512) would extend MFN trade status to goods from Romania, while the other bill (HR 5258) would withdraw MFN status from Yugoslavia in light of the ongoing civil war.

U.S. Competitiveness. The House may also complete debate on a measure (HR 5231) Democrats say will boost U.S. business competitiveness. Republicans deride the measure as a ill-sighted attempt at a federal industrial policy.

The bill would authorize a total of \$2.2 billion from fiscal 1994-97 for Commerce Department programs designed to make U.S. companies more competitive in the global marketplace.

Robert S. Walker, R-Pa., plans to offer several amendments, including one that includes the Bush administration's economic growth proposals.

Appropriations Conferences: House and Senate conferees will meet on four fiscal 1993 spending bills in an effort to hash out differences in the competing versions.

Of particular interest will be how the negotiators adjust the measures to comply with the leadership decision to present President Bush with spending bills at or below his request. The House-passed versions of all four bills set for conference today would have to be cut to achieve that; two of the Senate bills would have to be cut.

Significant differences still have to be worked out for the D.C. appropriations bill (HR 5517) which would provide about \$624.9 million to reimburse the District for the costs of hosting the federal government. The Senate-passed bill includes language mandating a District-wide referendum on the death penalty and wording designed to prohibit local

Hill News

SENATE FLOOR: Defense spending, cable TV debated.

At press time, the Senate was debating the \$250.4 billion defense appropriations bill for fiscal 1993.

The measure (HR 5504) includes \$3.8 billion for anti-missile defense research under the Strategic Defense Initiative, about \$1.6 billion less than requested by President Bush.

It also includes \$3.5 billion for the next generation of fighter planes, which will result in a competition for dollars among five different combat aircraft programs, including the Air Force F-22 and the Navy's AX carrier-based, long range bomber.

The bill also would cut nearly 100,000 people from the active duty payroll.

Cable TV. The Senate debated, but did not vote on, the conference report to legislation (S 12) that would reregulate the cable television industry with the aim of lowering cable charges and boosting competition.

Bill supporters say the industry needs regulatory direction from Washington and cite dramatic increases in basic cable charges since the industry was deregulated in 1987.

Opponents of the legislation say it amounts to unneeded government intrusion in the cable television marketplace.

Motor Voter. The Senate debated, but did not vote on, a motion to override the president's veto of legislation (S 250), commonly referred to as motor voter, that would ease the manner by which citizens register to vote.

The bill would allow citizens to register at numerous federal and state offices or while they apply for many public certificates, such as a driver's license or a marriage certificate.

In his July 2 veto message, President Bush said the bill would dump heavy administrative costs on states that would be

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NEWS from p. 1

forced to implement the bill and could lead to higher voting fraud.

HOUSE FLOOR: Immigration bill OK'd for ex-Soviet scientists.

Ex-Soviet scientists would find it easier to immigrate to the United States under a measure (S 2201) passed by voice vote by the House yesterday.

The measure would waive a requirement that the scientists already have job offers before being granted a visa. Currently, 40,000 visas are available each year for applicants with advanced degrees. The measure would set aside 750 of them for scientists and their families.

Sponsors argue that the measure serves U.S. interests by decreasing the likelihood of international weapons proliferation and by enhancing the U.S. scientific community.

FACILITIES COMPLIANCE bill moves out of conference committee.

House and Senate conferees yesterday reached final agreement on legisla-

tion (S 596) designed to force the federal government to abide by the same environmental laws as the private sector.

But the negotiators agreed on a number of provisions that would ease the government's transition. In a victory for government agencies, conferees agreed to a three-year exemption for federal agencies that produce radioactive and hazardous wastes from fines or penalties associated with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the main law governing the handling of solid and hazardous wastes.

The Defense and Energy departments are among the nation's worst polluters, and while they are supposed to follow the nation's hazardous waste laws, they have refused to comply, claiming federal immunity.

Conferees also agreed on language that would exempt waste generated by federally owned treatment plants from RCRA rules. Also, the final bill version would exempt federal-agency generated waste on sea-going vessels from RCRA rules until the waste is transferred to another vessel or for 90 days, whichever comes first.

DEFENSE CHIEFS believe U.S. prisoners were left in Laos.

Two former secretaries of Defense yesterday told a Senate panel looking into the fate of missing U.S. servicemen that the Pentagon had every reason to believe Americans were left behind in enemy hands in the jungles of southeast Asia.

James R. Schlesinger, who was director of the CIA in 1973 and Defense secretary in 1973-74, said the Pentagon knew downed airmen were alive in Laos and not returned.

Schlesinger said Pentagon officials reacted with "anger and shock" after Operation Homecoming, the formal repatriation of prisoners in April 1973, after realizing that more confirmed prisoners-of-war (POW) were not returned from Laos.

Asked directly if the United States left men behind, Schlesinger said, "As of now, I can come to no other conclusion. That does not mean that there are any alive today."

Schlesinger speculated that some may have been "summarily executed." And Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., chairman of the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, said others may have been killed in combat on the ground or simply died of exposure in the jungle.

Melvin R. Laird, Defense secretary from 1969-73, echoed the same line, saying he and others in the department were disappointed with the few returned POWs from Laos.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who negotiated much of the Paris peace accords that led to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, is scheduled to testify before the committee today.

INOUE, MINK victorious in Hawaii primaries Saturday.

The anti-incumbent mood apparently has not reached Hawaii, as Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D, and Rep. Patsy T. Mink, D, easily won primaries held on Saturday. Another Democrat, Rep. Neil Abercrombie, was unopposed.

Inouye, seeking a sixth term, took 76 percent of the vote against Maui County Councilman Wayne Nishiki in unofficial returns. Inouye will now face state Sen. Rick Reed, who won the GOP nomination with 74 percent of the vote.

Nishiki and Reed are political associates and have been accused of working in tandem to tarnish Inouye's image, a charge each man denies. Reed immediately challenged Inouye to a debate.

Mink faced only token opposition for the Democratic nomination in the 2nd District, capturing 83 percent of the vote. Hawaiian rights activist Kamuela Price will be the Republican nominee.

Abercrombie was spared a primary challenge, but faces Republican Warner Sutton in the general election.

Pocket-Veto Season is at Hand

If congressional leaders want to avoid the possibility any bills will be pocket-vetoed, they have to have them on President Bush's desk by tonight.

If Congress adjourns as scheduled during the weekend of Oct. 3-4, the president could veto any bill that reaches his desk after then by simply doing nothing.

Under the Constitution, the president has 10 days (not including Sundays) to act on legislation Congress sends to him. If he takes no action during a session, it automatically becomes law. But if Congress has adjourned, the framers decided that any bill left unsigned should die. Thus, after Congress has adjourned, the president can kill any bill he opposes by simply refusing to sign, or "pocketing," the bill.

Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill want to make sure that at least two bills get to Bush before the deadline: a bill to reregulate the cable industry (S 12); and a measure to impose restrictions on favorable trade status for China (HR 5318).

For the past 180 years, presidents have used pocket vetoes to stymie congressional plans at the end of a Congress. By refusing to sign or return legislation received in the last 10 days of a session, the president can steal the fruit of lawmakers' efforts with no chance for return; a pocket veto cannot be overridden by a two-thirds majority; as can a regular veto.

Of course, once Congress has gone home for the year there is little to distinguish a pocket veto from a regular one, except that the president does not have to explain his reasons for rejecting the bill.

Daniel Webster called it "the silent veto, or refusal without reasons." The silence — and the distinction between types of veto — has diminished in recent years. President Ronald Reagan issued formal memorandums of disapproval explaining in detail why he pocket-vetoed six bills in 1986 — including a major reauthorization of the nation's main water pollution control law.

James Madison was the first president to pocket-veto a bill. After the first session of the 12th Congress had adjourned sine die on July 6, 1812, Madison pocketed a bill on the uniform rule of naturalization. Andrew Jackson was the first president to use the method regularly, and historians credit him with coining the term.

Several presidents — especially President Bush — have tried to expand the pocket veto's coverage to include mid-session recesses and adjournments between sessions. Congressional leaders have contested the validity of such actions, and courts have agreed with them several times, although there has not been a definitive Supreme Court ruling. There is no question of the validity of a pocket veto at the end of a full Congress, however, which is what looms this October.

—*Hyse J. Veron*

TODAY from p. 1

codes allowing for legal recognition of domestic partnerships.

Both bills would allow local funds to be used for abortion services, but in the past, similar language has drawn a veto.

Also due for negotiating sessions today:

• **HR 5503**, the Interior Appropriations bill. Both versions of the bill exceed the presidential request by about \$1.7 billion. The Senate version of the bill does not include House language that would raise federal grazing fees by 33 percent.

• **HR 5679**, the spending bill for the departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and a number of independent agencies. Included in both versions of the spending plan are funds for the fiscal 1993 development of the *Freedom* space station. The House bill is \$59 million over the administration request; the Senate bill is \$199 million below.

• **HR 5428**, the military construction spending bill. The House bill would have to be cut about \$170 million, but the Senate-passed version is \$107 million below the president's request, according to the Office of Management and Budget.

Appropriations Markups: The Senate Appropriations Committee will mark up the last two fiscal 1993 spending bills today — measures providing funds for foreign aid and the legislative branch.

Debate over the foreign operations bill (HR 5368) is expected to focus on \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel added by the Foreign Operations Subcommittee last week, and on the appropriate level of aid to Turkey.

The bill would provide \$13.8 billion in foreign aid — \$249 million less than appropriated in fiscal 1992.

The loan guarantees come at the request of President Bush. Since Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Labor party won the Israeli elections in June, the administration has been working toward passage of the loan guarantees, which would help the government fund housing projects.

• The committee will also take up the Legislative Branch appropriations bill (HR 5427) which would provide about \$2.3 billion for costs related to the operations of the House, Senate and a number of related and support agencies such as the Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, Congressional Budget Office and General Accounting Office.

Finance Committee Markup: The Senate Finance Committee will mark up draft legislation that would overhaul Customs Service procedures for clearing imports into the country. The aim of the bill is to centralize Customs Service import clearance procedures through the use of a nationwide electronic filing sys-

tem. The proposal is essentially the same as language that is part of HR 5100, a bill that would reauthorize for five years the Super 301 section of existing trade law. HR 5100 passed the House July 8, 1992.

• Also on the agenda is a resolution S J Res 320 approving the extension of nondiscriminatory (most-favored-nation) treatment to the products of Romania. A companion measure (H J Res 512) was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee Sept. 16. In addition the panel will consider a draft resolution denying trade benefits to Serbia and Montenegro.

No substantive amendments are expected on any of the bills.

Auto Theft: Legislation that would expand federal efforts to combat auto theft will be marked up by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The bill (HR 4542) would make "carjacking" — stealing a vehicle in the presence of the owner — a federal crime.

The bill would also require automakers to mark the 14 most-often-stolen parts on cars and light trucks sold in the United States. The identification number on each part would be entered into an FBI computer to enable authorities to check and trace stolen parts.

The Judiciary and Energy panels have already approved differing versions of the measure.

The Ways and Means Committee will be examining only those provisions of the measure that would require the Customs Service to supervise the transport of used cars from the country to prevent stolen automobiles from being exported.

Under current law, persons shipping used cars from the country for "personal use" are not required to provide customs authorities with the vehicle's registration number. HR 4542 would require the owners of all cars shipped from the country to submit registration numbers to the Customs Service, enabling officials to randomly check for stolen vehicles.

According to a House Democratic staffer, these provisions are expected to be approved by the committee and the bill may reach the House floor next week.

Energy, Land Bills: Among the 50 or so bills that are scheduled for markup today by the Senate Energy Committee are a controversial reauthorization (HR 1096) of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that would change the way the agency administers public holdings, and would increase the fees ranchers pay to have their cattle graze on public land.

But the panel may not have time to get to the measure if members take up noncontroversial bills first, as was the tentative plan yesterday.

Western lawmakers oppose the grazing increases, which would require ranchers to pay a maximum fee of \$2.62 per

animal unit. An animal unit is the amount of forage needed to feed one mature cow or five sheep for a month. The legislation would also require the BLM to give greater attention to environmental concerns in its administrative plans for the 270 million acres of public lands it manages.

Other bills that members may take up include:

• **Legislation (HR 2929)** that would set aside millions of acres of California desert land as a wilderness area.

• **A bill (S 1156)** to create an old-growth forest preserve for the threatened northern spotted owl, while freeing up federal timber sales that have been halted under court injunctions.

• **Legislation (S 2577)** aimed at consolidating the various land holdings of the federal government, two Indian reservations and the state of Utah. The bill is designed to relieve management problems that surround the scattered property boundaries of land tracts in the Western state.

Chairman J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., has said that this will be the last committee markup of the 102nd Congress and he hopes the committee can clear the decks of all pending legislation. ■

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

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Committee Meetings Scheduled Today

Senate Committees

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Appropriations Committee

The full committee (Chairman Byrd, D-W.Va.) will mark up fiscal 1993 appropriations bills.

4pm S-128 Capitol Bldg. **September 22**

Agenda:

HR 5368 - Foreign Operations

HR 5427 - Legislative

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Energy Committee

The full committee (Chairman Johnston, D-La.) will mark up pending legislation.

9:30am SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. **September 22**

Agenda:

S 484 - Central Valley Project Improvement Act

S 106 - Amend Federal Power Act with respect to acquisition of water rights and administration and use of water

S 1501 - Reclamation Reform Act of 1991. S 233 - Increase the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Colorado River storage project

S 927 - Provide for a transfer of lands between the U.S. Forest Service and Eagle and Pitkin Counties in Colorado

S 1156 - Federal Lands and Families Protection Act. S 1755 - National Park Service Concessions Policy Reform Act of 1991

HR 2141 - Establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the state of Idaho

S 433 - to provide for the disposition of certain minerals on federal lands

S 1664 - Establish the Keweenaw National Historical Park

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

HR 2181 - to improve the capacity of rural communities to respond to homelessness, to establish effective program delivery models for prevention and remediation of homelessness in rural areas, to collect data on the extent and characteristics of homelessness in rural areas

HR 2444 - to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument

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

S 1990 - to authorize the transfer of certain facilities and lands in the Wenatchee National Forest

S 2101 - to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating the Lower Salmon River in Idaho as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

S 2397 - to expand the boundaries of Yucca House National Monument in Colorado, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries, and for other purposes.

S 2749 - to 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

HR 2321 - to establish the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park in the state of Ohio

S 2529 - to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the government of Guam

HR 3519 - to authorize the establishment of the Steamtown National Historic Site.

HR 3011 - to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the American Discovery Trail for study to determine the feasibility and desirability of its designation as a national trail. HR 1592 - to increase the size of the Big Thicket National Preserve in the state of Texas by adding the

Village Creek Corridor unit, the Big Sandy Corridor unit, the Canyonlands unit, the Sabine River Blue Elbow unit, and addition to the Lower Neches Corridor unit.

S 2544 - to establish in the Department of Interior the Colonial New Mexico Preservation Commission

S 2045 - to authorize a study of the prehistoric Casas Grandes culture in the state of New Mexico

S 2021 - to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Rio Grande in New Mexico as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

HR 2929 - to designate certain lands in the California desert as wilderness, to establish the Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks

S 2527 - to restore Olympic National Park and the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries in the state of Washington

HR 2502 - to establish the Jemez National Recreation Area in the State of New Mexico

HR 2109 - to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the feasibility of including Rever Beach, located in the city of Rever, Massachusetts, in the National Park System

S 3100 - to authorize and direct the secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Cameron Parish, Louisiana

S 2890 - to provide for the establishment of the Civil Rights in Education: Brown versus Board of Education National Historic Site in the state of Kansas.

S 2549 - to establish the Hudson River Artists National Historical Park in the state of New York

S 2006 - to establish the Fox River National Heritage Corridor in Wisconsin

S 2244 - to require the construction of a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the armed forces who served in World War II and to commemorate U.S. participation in that conflict

S 1174 - to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in the state of Colorado.

HR 4276 - to amend the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act to place certain limits on appropriations for projects not specifically authorized by law

HR 1096 - to authorize appropriations for programs, functions, and activities of the Bureau of Land Management for the fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995; to improve the management of the public lands

S 2353 - to provide for a land exchange with the city of Tacoma, Washington

S 3217 - to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Great Egg Harbor and its tributaries in the state of New Jersey as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

HR 3457 - to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

HR 2859 - to direct the secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the historical and cultural resources in the vicinity of Lynn, Mass., and make recommendations on the appropriate role of the federal government in preserving and interpreting such historical and cultural resources.

HR 3638 - to make technical amendments to the law which authorizes modification of the boundaries of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

S 2577 - to provide for the exchange of certain federal lands within the state of Utah, between the state of Utah and the secretary of the Interior.

HR 3665 - to establish the Little River Canyon National Preserve in the state of Alabama.

H J Res 271 - authorizing the Go For Broke National Veterans Association Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or

its environs to honor Japanese American patriotism in World War II.

HR 4999 - to authorize additional appropriations for implementation of the development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

Senate Environment Committee

The full committee (Chairman Moynihan, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2658) to authorize the secretary of Commerce to make grants to states and local governments for the construction of projects in areas of high unemployment.

10am SD-406 Dirksen Bldg. **September 22**

Witnesses scheduled: Jeffrey Schiff - executive director, National Association of Towns and Townships; David Aschauer - professor of economics, Bates College; Alan Blinder - professor of economics, Princeton University; Ray Flynn - mayor, Boston, Mass.; Rudy Oswald - director, economics research department, AFL-CIO

Note: This was originally scheduled as a Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee hearing.

CLEAN WATER ACT REVIEW

Senate Environment Committee

The full committee (Chairman Moynihan, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing to review the 20th anniversary of the Clean Water Act; to assess past progress toward water quality goals and to review future challenges for protecting water quality.

2pm SD-406 Dirksen Bldg. **September 22**

Witnesses scheduled: Edmund S. Muskie - former U.S. senator; Lajuana S. Wilcher - assistant administrator for water, Environmental Protection Agency; Al Appleton - commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, New York City; Roberta Savage - executive director, Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators; Bob Adler - senior attorney, Natural Resources Defense Council; Martha Candiello - associate regulatory counsel, Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

NORTH AMERICAN FREE

TRADE AGREEMENT

Senate Finance Committee

The full committee (Chairman Bentsen, D-Texas) will continue hearings on the recently negotiated North American Free Trade Agreement between the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

9am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **September 22**

Witnesses scheduled: Jim Robinson - chairman and CEO, American Express and chairman, Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations; Tom Donahue - secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO and chairman, Labor Advisory Committee

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Finance Committee

The full committee (Chairman Bentsen, D-Texas) will mark up pending trade legislation.

3pm SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. **September 22**

Agenda:

S— - customs modernization

SJ Res 320 - most-favored-nation trade status for Romania

S— - trade benefits for Serbia and Montenegro

■ Revised listing

Senate continued...

OPEN SKIES TREATY

Senate Foreign Relations Committee

The full committee (Chairman Pell, D-R.I.) will hold a hearing on the Open Skies Treaty (Treaty Doc. 102-37).

10am SD-419 Dirksen Bldg. September 22

Witnesses scheduled: John Hawes - U.S. representative to the Open Skies Conference; Michael Moody - assistant director, Bureau of Multilateral Affairs, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; William Inglee - deputy assistant secretary of Defense; Brig. Gen. Teddy Rinebarger - assistant director for international negotiations, Joints Chiefs of Staff; Michael Krepon - president, Henry L. Stimson Center; Thomas Karas - Office of Technology Assessment

RACIAL BIAS & DISABILITY BENEFITS

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee (Chairman Levin, D-Mich.) will hold a hearing on allegations of racial bias in the awarding disability benefits.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. September 22

Witnesses scheduled: Ethel Zelenske - staff attorney, National Senior Citizen's Law Center; Catharine Carr - supervising attorney, Community Legal Services, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Enoff - acting commissioner, Social Security Administration; David Tennant - Association of Administrative Law Judges; Robert Ross - acting chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES ON INDIAN LANDS

Senate Indian Affairs Committee House Interior Committee

The full Senate committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) and the full House committee (Chairman Miller, D-Calif.) will hold a joint hearing on legislation (S 2977) to establish within the Bureau of Indian Affairs a program to improve the management of rangelands and farmlands and the production of agricultural resources on Indian lands.

10am SR-485 Russell Bldg. September 22

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL: Eddie Brown - assistant secretary of Interior for Indian affairs

PANEL: Michael Pablo - chairman, Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Pablo, Mont.; Peterson Zah - president, Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Ariz.

PANEL: Phil Baird - secretary, National Indian Education Association; Harlan Beaulieu - tribal realty officer, Red Lake Tribe, Minn.; Don Peasley - president, Intertribal Timber Council, Nespelem, Wash.

PANEL: Ross Racine - director of natural resources, Intertribal Agriculture Council, Billings, Mont.; Calvin Wain - secretary, Intertribal Agriculture Council, Billings, Mont.; Ardell Ruiz - chairman, Gila River Farm, Sacaton, Ariz.

PATENTING HUMAN GENES

Senate Judiciary Committee

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee (Chairman DeConcini, D-Ariz.) will hold a hearing on ethical issues related to patenting human genes, focusing on the Genome Project at the National Institutes of Health.

9:30am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. September 22

Witnesses scheduled: Sens. Hatfield, R-Ore.; Domenici, R-N.M.; Dr. Bernadine Healy - director,

National Institutes of Health; Craig Venter - chairman, Institute for Genomic Research; William Noonan - officer, Oregon Office of Biotechnology; Andrew Kimbrell - counsel, Foundation on Economic Trends; David Beier - vice president, Genentech

ALTERATION OF FILMS

Senate Judiciary Committee

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee (Chairman DeConcini, D-Ariz.) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2256) to amend the Lanham Act of 1946 to require certain public disclosures, such as labeling, when films are materially altered through editing or colorization.

11am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. September 22

Witnesses scheduled: Rep. Mrazek, D-N.Y.; Elliot Silverstein - film director; J. Nicholas Counter III - president, Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers; Roger Simon - screenwriter; Al DeVaney - general manager, WPWR-TV, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Peck - American Civil Liberties Union; Vincent Blasi - Columbia University School of Law

FDA USER FEES

Senate Labor Committee

The full committee (Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) will hold a hearing on proposed Food and Drug Administration user fees.

10:30am SD-430 Dirksen Bldg. September 22

Witnesses scheduled: Dr. David Kessler - commissioner, Food and Drug Association; Gerald J. Mossinghoff - president, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; Mark B. Skaltetsky - Industrial Biotechnology Association

PARIS PEACE ACCORDS

Senate POW/MIA Affairs Committee

The full committee (Chairman Kerry, D-Mass.) will hold hearings on the Paris Peace Accords, which led to the withdrawal of the United States from the Vietnam war.

9am SH-216 Hart Bldg. September 22

Witnesses scheduled: Henry Kissinger - former secretary of State

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: RESEARCH INITIATIVES

Senate Small Business Committee

The full committee (Chairman Bumpers, D-Ark.) will mark up legislation (S 2941) to provide the administrator of the Small Business Administration with continued authority to administer the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR), which earmarks a portion of federal research and development spending for small, high-technology businesses.

10am SR-428A Russell Bldg. tentative September 22

Note: This markup has been rescheduled for September 24

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF AMERICAN LEGION

House Veterans' Affairs Committee

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee

The full House committee (Chairman Montgomery, D-Miss.) and the full Senate committee (Chairman Cranston, D-Calif.) will hold a joint hearing to receive the views of the American Legion on the legislative program for veterans' issues.

9am 334 Cannon Bldg. September 22

Witness scheduled: Roger A. Munson - national commander, American Legion

House Committees

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

House Agriculture Committee

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

1:30pm 1300 Longworth Bldg. September 22

Agenda:

HR 5480 - Authorize the secretary of Agriculture to convey certain real property in the Wenatchee National Forest, Wash., to the Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County, Wash., in exchange for other real property

HR 4087 - Authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest

HR 5605 - Authorize and direct land ownership consolidation in the Cedar River Watershed, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington

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

HR 5119 - Authorize the construction of the Cumberland Mountain Trail in the States of Kentucky and Virginia, to study the establishment of the Cumberland National Recreation Area in the States of Kentucky and Virginia

COMMISSARY OPERATIONS

House Armed Services Committee

Morale, Welfare and Recreation Panel (Chairman Lancaster, D-N.C.) will hold a hearing on the operations of the Defense Commissary Agency, including procurement practices, construction programs, financial management, data systems and payments to vendors.

10am and 2pm (if necessary) 2118 Rayburn Bldg. September 22

Witnesses: Robert Lieberman - assistant inspector general for auditing, Defense Department; David Berteau - principal deputy assistant secretary for production and logistics, Defense Department; Cynthia Kendall - deputy assistant secretary for command, control and communications and intelligence, Defense Department

PANEL: Defense Commissary Agency

Roy Spreight - deputy director; Owen Boutelle Jr. - director of the east service center; Candido Corrada Jr. - director of the west service center

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

House Banking Committee

Economic Stabilization Subcommittee (Chairman Carper, D-Del.) will hold a series of hearings on the national economy and initiative for long-term growth. The hearings will focus on the essential elements of successful economic development planning — at the state and local levels and in the private sector. Issues related to the appropriate federal role in these type of economic projects will be discussed.

11am 2222 Rayburn Bldg. September 22

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL: Joseph Cortright - executive officer, Joint Legislative Committee on Trade and Economic Development; Henry Bourgeois - president, Maine Development Foundation; Brian Dabson - president, Corporation for Enterprise Development; DeLysa Burnier - associate professor, Ohio

■ Revised listing

★ New listing

House continued...

University

PANEL: Mulugetta Birru - executive director, Urban Redevelopment Authority; Larry Gigerich - executive assistant for Economic Development, Indianapolis; Avis Vidal - director, Community Development Resource Center

■ ENFORCING WAGE & HOUR LAWS

House Government Operations Committee
Employment and Housing Subcommittee (Chairman Lantos, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on problems in the enforcement of the wage and hour laws by the Department of Labor.

9:30am 2247 Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Witnesses scheduled: Karen Keesling - acting wage & hour administrator, Department of Labor; Marshall Breger - solicitor of labor, Department of Labor; Clarence Crawford - General Accounting Office; John Watkins - Food Lion Inc.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES ON INDIAN LANDS

House Interior Committee

Senate Indian Affairs Committee
The full House committee (Chairman Miller, D-Calif.) and full Senate committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a joint hearing on legislation (S 2977) to establish within the Bureau of Indian Affairs a program to improve the management of rangelands and farmlands and the production of agricultural resources on Indian lands.

10am SR-485 Russell Bldg. **September 22**

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL: Eddie Brown - assistant secretary for Interior for Indian affairs

PANEL: Michael Pablo - chairman, Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Pablo, Mont.; Peterson Zah - president, Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Ariz.

PANEL: Phil Baird - secretary, National Indian Education Association; Harlan Beaulieu - tribal realty officer, Red Lake Tribe, Minn.; Don Peasley - president, Intertribal Timber Council, Nespelem, Wash.

PANEL: Ross Racine - director, natural resources, Intertribal Agriculture Council, Billings, Mont.; Calvin Wain - secretary, Intertribal Agriculture Council, Billings, Mont.; Ardell Ruiz - chairman, Gila River Farm, Sacaton, Ariz.

■ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

House Interior Committee

National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee (Chairman Vento, D-Minn.) will mark up pending legislation.

10am 1324 Longworth Bldg. **September 22**

Agenda:

HR 5336 - Authorize an exchange of lands in the states of Arkansas and Idaho

HR 3693 - Adjust the boundaries of the Targhee National Forest and to authorize a land exchange involving the Kaniksu National Forest

HR 4036 - Provide for the transfer of certain public lands located in Clear Creek County, Colo., to the U.S. Forest Service, the state of Colorado, and certain local governments in the state of Colorado

HR 4590 - Establish the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area in Nevada

HR 4587 - Establish a right-of-way corridor for electric power transmission lines in the Sunrise Mountain in the state of Nevada

S 1183 - Reduce the restrictions on the lands conveyed by deed to the city of Kaysville, Utah

HR 5853 - Designate segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries in the state of New Jersey as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

HR— - draft legislation to amend certain general authorities related to the National Park System

HR— - to make technical corrections to certain provisions of law

HR 5906 - Direct the secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands with the District of Columbia and to regulate advertising and related commercial activities in the National Park System

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.

HR 5119 - Authorize the construction of the Cumberland Mountain Trail in the states of Kentucky and Virginia and to study the establishment of the Cumberland National Recreation Area in the states of Kentucky and Virginia

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

GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES IN MARINE INDUSTRIES

House Merchant Marine Committee

Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee (Chairman Studds, D-Mass.) will hold a hearing on opportunities for growth in the marine aquaculture and marine biotechnology industries.

2pm 1334 Longworth Bldg. **September 22**

Witnesses scheduled: Dr. Hank Parker - chairman, Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Paul Sandifer - Marine Board, National Research Council; Dr. John Burris - director, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole; Dr. Rob Garrison - Nantucket Marine Laboratory; Daniel Swecker - executive director, Washington Fish Growers Association

■ 1990 CENSUS

House Post Office Committee

Census and Population Subcommittee (Chairman Sawyer, D-Ohio) will hold the fourth and final hearing on the nation's demographic changes as illustrated by the 1990 census data.

1pm 311 Cannon Bldg. **September 22**

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL: Global Population Characteristics

Barbara Boyle Torrey - president, Population Reference Bureau; Charles F. Westoff - Office of Population Research, Princeton University

PANEL: Global Migration

Doris Meissner - senior associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Michael S. Teitelbaum - program officer, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

■ DOT OVERSIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR CARRIERS

House Public Works Committee

Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee (Chairman Borsini, Pa.) will hold a hearing on the oversight of international air carriers in the United States by the Department of Transportation (DOT).

10am 2167 Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Note: This hearing has not been rescheduled.

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

House Public Works Committee

Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee (Chairman Savage, D-Ill.) will mark up pending legislation.

10am 2253 Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Agenda:

HR 1246 - Authorize the establishment of the National African-American Museum within the Smithsonian Institution

HR 3703 - Authorize the conveyance to the Columbia Hospital for Women of certain parcels of land in the District of Columbia

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF AMERICAN LEGION

House Veterans' Affairs Committee

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee

The full House committee (Chairman Montgomery, D-Miss.) and the full Senate committee (Chairman Cranston, D-Calif.) will hold a joint hearing to receive the view of the American Legion and the legislative program for veterans' issues.

9am 334 Cannon Bldg. **September 22**

Witness scheduled: Roger A. Munson - national commander, American Legion

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: AUTO THEFT

House Ways and Means Committee

The full committee (Chairman Rostenkowski, D-Ill.) will mark up pending legislation.

4pm H-208 Capitol Bldg. **September 22**

Agenda:

HR 4542 - Prevent and deter auto theft

■ NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE

House Ways and Means Committee

Trade Subcommittee (Chairman Gibbons, D-Fla.) will continue hearings on the North American Free Trade Agreement that were begun by the full committee. The subcommittee hearings will focus on public reaction to NAFTA.

9am 1100 Longworth Bldg. **September 22**

Witnesses scheduled: Alan Reuther - United Auto Workers; Antonio Colorado - resident commissioner, Puerto Rico; John Block - president, National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association; Michael Stuart - general manager, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association (for the FFVA and several other Florida grower organizations); Charles Thibaut - American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A. Inc.; Bob Crawford - Florida Agriculture Commissioner; Gov. Alexander Farrelly - Virgin Islands; Jamaica Ambassador Richard Bernal; Fermin Cuza - American Association of Exporters and Importers; Frank McCarthy - National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America Inc.; William Libman - U.S. Corn Broom Industry; Henry Parker - American Insurance Association of American

Conference Committees

★ DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5006) to authorize defense spending.

Noon, S-207 Capitol Bldg. **September 22**

■ D.C. APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5517) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the

House continued...

fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

3pm H-301 Capitol Bldg. **September 22**

Senate conferees: Adams, Fowler, Kerrey, Byrd, Bond, Gorton, Hatfield

House conferees: Dixon, Natcher, Stokes, Sabo, AuCoin, Dwyer of N.J., Whitten, Gallo, Regula, DeLay, McDade

■ INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5503) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

10am S-128 Capitol Bldg. **September 22**, add'l dates if needed

Senate conferees: Byrd, Johnston, Leahy, DeConcini, Stevens, Garn, Cochran, Rudman, Domenici, Gorton, Hatfield

House conferees: Yates, Murtha, Dicks, AuCoin, Beville, Atkins, Whitten, Regula, McDade, Lowery of Calif., Skeen

■ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5428) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993

11am B-300 Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Senate conferees: Sasser, Inouye, Reid, Fowler, Byrd, Gramm, Garn, Stevens, Hatfield

House conferees: Hefner, Thomas of Ga., Beville, Alexander, Early, Dicks, Faxio, Hoyer, Whitten, Lowery of Calif., Edwards of Okla., DeLay, Lightfoot, McDade

■ VA/HUD APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5679) making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993

2:15pm SD-126 Dirksen Bldg. **September 22****News Events continued...**

nutrition public service announcements that will air on CBS beginning Sept. 26.

10am, 2359-A Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Contact: Sue Kennedy, 202-833-4230, or Pat Plodzeen, 312-329-7670

GOVERNMENT WASTE NEWS CONFERENCE

The Council for Citizens Against Government Waste holds a news conference to release its 1992 ratings of members of Congress based on their votes on legislation to eliminate or reduce government waste. Attending the news conference will be Sen. Hank Brown, R-Colo., and Reps. Christopher Cox, R-Calif., Dick Zimmer, R-N.J., John Porter, R-Ill., Jim Ramstead, R-Minn., and Gary Condit, D-Calif.

10:30am Capitol Bldg., House Triangle **September 22**

Contact: Leslie Paige, 202-467-5300

CREDIT BUREAUS NEWS CONFERENCE

Rep. Esteban Torres, D-Calif., holds a news conference to voice support for an amendment to H.R. 3596, Consumer Credit Reporting Reform Act, that would ensure state credit reporting standards more stringent than the federal standards contained in the bill would not be preempted if the bill is passed. Joining Torres are victims of credit bureau errors; Vermont Attorney General Jeffrey Amestoy, president of the National Association of Attorneys General; Maryland state Del. Kenneth Montague of the National Conference of State Legislatures; and consumer group representatives. The House is expected to vote on H.R. 3596 on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

11am 2128 Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Contact: Albert Jacques or Angelina Ornelas, 202-225-8872, Michelle Meier or Laura Weiss, 202-462-6262, Ed Mierzwinski, 202-546-9707, Lynn Ross, 202-434-8054, or Bill Warren or Susan Seladones, 202-624-5400

TRANSPORTATION ACT IMPLEMENTATION

Women's Transportation Seminar will sponsor a panel discussion on the implementation of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

11:30am, Bellevue Hotel, 15 E St. N.W. **September 22**

Contact: Martha Lawrence 703-875-8790

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$17 for members and \$22 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to Women's Transportation Seminar, to:

Martha Lawrence
Transportation and Management Consultants
2111 Wilson Blvd.
Suite 700
Arlington, Va. 22201**TRADE REGULATION ISSUES**

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear U.S. International Trade Commission Chairman Don Newquist discuss perspectives on the development of trade policy by the administration.

Noon to 1:30pm, GW University Club, Marvin Center, 800 21st St. N.W. **September 22**

■ Revised 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.

PROSTATE CANCER BLOOD TEST

American Clinical Laboratory Association will sponsor a breakfast briefing for members of Congress, staff and other interested persons on the prostate specific antigen test (PSA), a blood test that appears to be effective in detecting prostate cancer in its early stages.

8am, B-369 Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Contact: Peter Kazon at 202-887-1400

PUBLIC OPINION ON HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Women in Government Relations will sponsor a seminar on "Making Sense of Public Opinion on Health Care."

8:30am, Hyatt Regency Hotel, 400 New Jersey Ave. N.W. **September 22**

Contact: Melina Mercer at 202-554-4444 (ext. 454) or Bente Cooney at 202-467-9043

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$35 for members, \$40 for guests and \$45 for non-members. For reservations call 202-347-5432 or send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

WGR
1325 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

★ New listing

Suite 510
Washington, D.C. 20005-4171**ECONOMY CONFERENCE**

The Economic Policy Institute sponsors a one-day conference to discuss the proposition that a program of public investment can spur economic revival and long term private sector growth. The conference discussion will be based on a paper written by American Prospect magazine editor Robert Kuttner titled, "Slow Growth Trap and the Public Investment Cure."

8:45am, Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill, 400 New Jersey Ave. NW, Ticonderoga Room **September 22**

Contact: Nan Gibson or Roger Hickery, 202-775-8810, or the hotel, 202-737-1234

Highlight

12:30pm: Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, is the luncheon speaker

CLEAN AIR ACT & EMISSION BANK PROPOSAL

New England Council and the New England Coalition for Clean Air (NECCA), a consortium of statewide business organizations and industries formed to promote the cost-effective implementation of the Clean Air Act, will hold a briefing on the emissions bank proposal for New England.

10am to 11:30am, SD-G11 Dirksen Bldg. **September 22**

Contact: Maria Pfarr at 202-639-8955

NUTRITION NEWS CONFERENCE

Rep. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., and representatives from McDonald's Corporation, the Society for Nutrition Education and the CBS television network hold a news conference to unveil "What's On Your Plate," a series of 12

News Events continued...

Contact: 703-532-9048

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$14 for members and \$20 for non-members. For reservations call the number listed above. Deadline for reservations is noon the day before the luncheon is scheduled.

**RURAL ISSUES
NEWS CONFERENCE**

Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W.Va., chairman of the Congressional Rural Caucus, holds a news conference to discuss the prospects for rural America under the Clinton economic plan and the Bush economic plan.

1pm Capitol Bldg. House Triangle **September 22**

Contact: Jim Watkins, 202-225-4331

**HOUSE RACES
DEMOCRATIC BRIEFING**

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman Rep. Vic Fazio, D-Calif., holds a briefing on House races nationwide.

1pm Democratic National Headquarters, 430 S. Capitol St. SE, first floor conference room **September 22**

Contact: Laura Nichols or Chad Peterson, 202-485-3407

Note: No cameras allowed

CAMPAIGN/WOMEN BRIEFING

The Women's Voices Poll and Focus

Groups, a joint project of the Ms. Foundation for Women and the Center for Policy Alternatives, holds a briefing to discuss the project's progress and to release a polling report. Participants include Democratic pollster Celinda Lake, American Viewpoint founder Linda DiVall, Linda Williams of the University of Maryland, Ms. Foundation President Marie Wilson, and Center for Policy Alternatives President Linda Tarr-Whelan.

3pm 2105 Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Contact: Kathy Bonk, 202-682-1270, or Rene Redwood, 202-783-5065

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Congressional Sunbelt Caucus will sponsor a briefing for members and staff on endangered species in the sunbelt region.

3pm B-352 Rayburn Bldg. **September 22**

Contact: Deborah Matthews at 202-226-2374

**ECONOMIC INDICATORS
AND REPORTS**

8:30am: The Commerce Department releases housing starts for August.

4:30pm, approx.: The American Petroleum Institute releases the weekly report on petroleum inventories.

Candidates
DEMOCRATS

Bill Clinton

Contact: David Seldin, 501-399-3840

Sept. 22

BILL CLINTON

In Michigan

Noon: Gives a speech. Beaumont Tower, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. **Note:** The speech will be available by satellite SBS 5, transponder 6, frequency 11970, audio 6.2/6.8. **NEW TIME**

7pm to 8pm: Participates in a live television town meeting. WXYZ-TV studios, Detroit, Mich.

AL GORE

In Savannah, Ga.

5pm: Addresses the people of Savannah. Johnson Square Park, Bryant Street, Savannah, Ga.

RON COLUMBUS, Ga.

REPUBLICANS

Bush-Quayle

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

Sept. 22

PRESIDENT BUSH

In Springfield, Mo.; Tulsa, Okla.; Longview, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Greenville, Miss.; and Memphis, Tenn.

FIRST LADY BARBARA BUSH

In Bristol, Conn.

4:20pm: Visits the Bristol Girls Club Family Center, 47 Upson St., Bristol

5:10pm: Attends "Bristol Welcomes Barbara Bush" event. Muzzy Field, Park and Muzzy streets, Bristol

Contact: Annie Scherr or Jennifer Kelly, 203-829-1992

Senate Committees Future Listings

Aging

224-5364

CONSUMER FRAUD AND THE ELDERLY

Senate Special Committee on Aging will hold a hearing on consumer fraud that targets the elderly, such as home repair fraud, mail order fraud and guaranteed giveaway scams.

10am SD-628 Dirksen September 24

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: Victims of scam artists

PANEL 2: Roland Durris - attorney general, Illinois; Hubert H. Humphrey II - attorney general, Minnesota; James E. Doyle - attorney general, Wisconsin; Winston Bryant - attorney general, Arkansas

PANEL 3: Representative TBA, American Association of Retired Persons; Susan Giesberg - president, National Association of Consumer Agency Administrators; Kathy Finucane - director of arbitration, Better Business Bureau of West Virginia

PANEL 4: Representative TBA, U.S. Postal Service

Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry

224-2035

AARC IMPLEMENTATION

Agriculture Research and General Legislation Subcommittee (Chairman Daschle, D-S.D.) of Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee will hold a hearing on the implementation of the Alternative Agriculture Research and Commercialization (AARC) Act of 1990 (PL 101-81), focusing on the current activities of the AARC Board and future activities with regard to the establishment of regional AARC centers and the development of patent and licensing agreements.

9:30am SR-332 Russell Bldg. September 29

Energy & Natural Resources

224-4971

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

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

9:30am SD-366 Dirksen Bldg. September 22 and addl dates if needed

Agenda:

See "Committee Meetings Scheduled Today" section for agenda.

Finance

224-4515

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Senate Finance Committee (Chairman Bentsen, D-Texas) will continue hearings on

★ New listing

the recently negotiated North American Free Trade Agreement between the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

10am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg. September 22 & 23

Witnesses scheduled:

September 22: Jim Robinson - chairman and CEO, American Express and chairman, Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations; Tom Donahue - secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO and chairman, Labor Advisory Committee
September 23: TBA

Foreign Relations

224-4651

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

SOUTH AFRICA

African Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Simon, D-Ill.) of Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold a hearing on recent developments in South Africa.

2pm SD-419 Dirksen Bldg. September 23

Witnesses scheduled: Herman Cohen - assistant secretary of State; Chester Crocker - professor, Georgetown University; Jennifer Davis - Africa Fund; Gagy McDougall - director, Southern Africa Project, Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law; Jennifer Davis - executive director, Africa Foundation

AMBASSADORIAL NOMINATIONS

Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Acting Chairman Sanford, D-N.C.) will hold a confirmation hearing on pending ambassadorial nominations.

10am SD-419 Dirksen Bldg. September 24

Agenda: David Dunford to be ambassador to Oman; John Monjo to be ambassador to Pakistan; William Rugh to be ambassador to the United Arab Emirates

★ U.N. PEACEKEEPING

Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Chairman Pell, D-R.I.) will hold a hearing on legislation (S J Res 325) to clarify the position of Congress with respect to participation in military actions necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security under article 43 of the United Nations Charter.

2:15pm SD-419 Dirksen Bldg. September 24

Governmental Affairs

224-4751

RESTRUCTURING THE POSTAL SERVICE

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on proposals to restructure the U.S. Postal Service.

9:15am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. September 24

INSURANCE INDUSTRY MISMANAGEMENT

Permanent Investigations Subcommittee

(Chairman Nunn, D-Ga.) of Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will hold oversight hearings on the insurance industry, focusing on mismanagement at the Maryland Blue Cross/Blue Shield.

11:45am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. September 24

9am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. September 25

Indian Affairs

224-2251

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will mark up pending legislation.

10am SR-485 Russell Bldg. September 25

Agenda:

S 2977 - Establish within the Bureau of Indian Affairs a program to improve the management of rangelands and farmlands and the production of agricultural resources on Indian lands

S 3155 - Establish the National Indian Policy Research Institute

HR 2144 - Provide restoration of the federal trust relationship with and assistance to the terminated tribes of California Indians and the individual members thereof; extend federal recognition to certain Indian tribes in California; establish administrative procedures and guidelines to clarify the status of certain Indian tribes in California; establish a federal commission on policies and programs affecting California Indians

S 3237 - a draft bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination Act

S - draft legislation on Phoenix Indian schools

Judiciary

224-5225

★ STANDARDIZING ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Senate Judiciary Committee (Chairman Biden, D-Del.) will hold a hearing on improving the global economy by standardizing anti-trust laws.

10am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. September 23

INTERNATIONAL PIRACY OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee (Chairman DeConcini, D-Ariz.) of Senate Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on protecting intellectual property from international piracy.

10am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg. September 29

Labor & Human Resources

224-5375

BRAIN INJURIES

Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (Chairman Kennedy, D-Mass.) will hold a hearing on programs and policies related to

■ Revised listing

Senate continued...

traumatic brain injuries.

10am SD-430 Dirksen Bldg. **September 23**

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: Rep. Waters, D-Calif.

PANEL 2: James S. Brady - honorary chairman, National Head Injury Foundation; Robert Sizer - traumatic brain injury survivor, Arlington, Va.; Martin B. Foil Jr. - father of traumatic brain injury survivor, Mt. Pleasant, N.C.

PANEL 3: Herta Feely - executive director, National Safe Kids Campaign; Dr. Jesse B. Barber - chief medical officer, Neurosurgery Service, D.C. General Hospital

POW/MIA Affairs

224-2742

PARIS PEACE ACCORDS

Senate POW/MIA Affairs Committee (Chairman Kerry, D-Mass.) will hold hearings on the Paris Peace Accords, which led to the withdrawal of the United States from the Vietnam war.

9am SH-216 Hart Bldg. **September 22**

9:30am SH-216 Hart Bldg. **September 24**

Witnesses scheduled:

September 22: See "Committee Meetings Scheduled Today" section for witnesses

House Committees Future Listings

Aging

MEDICARE BENEFITS DENIALS

House Select Aging Committee and Health and Long-Term Care Subcommittee (Chairman Roybal, D-Calif.) will hold a joint hearing on "The Administration's Backdoor Cuts In Medicare Benefits."

10:30am 340 Cannon Bldg. **September 23**

Witnesses scheduled: Theodore Bikel - actor and honorary chairman, American Jewish Congress; victims of erroneous denials and underpayments of Medicare benefits; a former employee of a Medicare carrier; representative of Medicare Beneficiaries Defense Fund; representative of Health Care Financing Administration

★ WOMEN AND RETIREMENT POLICY

Retirement Income and Employment Subcommittee (Chairman Hughes, D-N.J.) of House Select Aging Committee will hold a hearing on retirement policy reform and older women

9am 2237 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24**

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: (Social Security): Nancy Altman - consultant on Social Security and pensions; Laurel Beedon - co-chair, Women's Task Force, Save Our Security Coalition; Richard Burkhauser - professor of economics and senior research fellow, Policy Center on Aging, Syracuse University; Nancy Duff Campbell - founder and co-president, National Women's Law Center; Lou Glasse - president, Older Women's League; Olivia Mitchell - professor of labor economics, Industrial and

September 24: Thomas Moorer - former chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; G. McMurtrie Godley - former U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Laos; John Holdridge - former assistant secretary of State; Maj. Gen. Richard Secord - former Laos desk officer, Department of Defense; Elliot Richardson - former secretary of Defense; William Clements - former deputy secretary of Defense; Roger Shields - former deputy assistant secretary of Defense; Lawrence Robson - Four-Party Joint Military Commission

Small Business

224-5175

■ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: RESEARCH INITIATIVES

Senate Small Business Committee (Chairman Bumpers, D-Ark.) will mark up legislation (S 2941) to provide the administrator of the Small Business Administration continued authority to administer the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR), which earmarks a portion of federal research and development spending for small, high-technology businesses.

2:30pm SR-428A Russell Bldg. **September 24**

Note: This markup was originally scheduled for September 22

Labor Relations School, Cornell University; Alicia Munnell - senior vice president and director of research, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Robert Myers - former chief actuary, Social Security Administration; Regina O'Grady-LeShane - assistant professor, Graduate School of Social Work, Boston College; Sara Rix - senior analyst, Economics Team, Public Policy Institute, American Association of Retired Persons; Bruce Schobel - tax actuary, New York Life Insurance; Carolyn Weaver - resident scholar and director, Social Security and Pension Project, American Enterprise Institute; Mary Jane Yarrington - senior policy analyst, National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare; Donna Yee - co-director, National Eldercare Institute on Older Women

PANEL 2: (Private Pensions): Emily Andrews - senior economist, Employee Benefits and Pension Policy Issues, Mathematics Policy Research; G. Lawrence Atkins - director, Employee Benefits Policy, Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts; Edward Burrows - president, Pentad Corporation, Waltham, Mass.; Lorraine Decker - founder and president, Decker and Associates, Houston, Texas; Karen Ferguson - director, Pension Rights Center; Vicki Gottlich - staff attorney, National Senior Citizens Law Center; Janice Gregory - director of legislative affairs, ERISA Industry Committee; Meredith Miller - assistant director, Department of Employee Benefits, AFL-CIO; Anne Moran - Miller & Chevalier; Joe Perkins - corporate retirement manager, Polaroid Corporation; Anna Rappaport - managing director, William M. Mercer Inc.; James Schulz - Kirstein Professor for Planning and Administration of Aging Policy, Heller School, Brandeis University; Roger Thomas - staff attorney, General Accounting Office; David Walker - partner and national director, Compensation and Benefits Practice, Arthur Andersen

House continued...

HEALTH CARE FRAUD

Field Hearing

Housing and Consumer Interests Subcommittee (Acting Chairman Costello, D-Ill.) of House Select Aging Committee will hold a field hearing on cases of Medicare and other health care fraud.

9:30am Fairview Heights, Ill. **September 28**

PRESCRIPTION

DRUG COSTS

Field Hearing

House Select Aging Committee (Chairman Roybal, D-Calif.) and Housing and Consumer Interests Subcommittee (Chairman Lloyd, D-Tenn.) will hold a field hearing on how current changes in the way the federal government purchases prescription drugs have affected the cost of prescription drugs to other purchasers.

3:30pm Holiday Inn, Logansport, Ind. **September 28**

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE

PENSION FUNDS

House Select Aging Committee (Chairman Roybal, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on the financial status of public employee pension funds and the increasing diversion of those funds by state and local governments for non-retirement benefit purposes.

10am B-318 Rayburn Bldg. **October 1**

Agriculture

225-2171

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Agriculture Committee (Chairman de la Garza, D-Texas) will mark up pending legislation.

9:30am 1300 Longworth Bldg. **September 23**

Agenda:

HR 5480 - Authorize the secretary of Agriculture to convey certain real property in the Wenatchee National Forest, Wash., to the Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County, Wash., in exchange for other real property

HR 4087 - Authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest

HR 5605 - Authorize and direct land ownership consolidation in the Cedar River Watershed, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington

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

HR 5119 - Authorize the construction of the Cumberland Mountain Trail in the States of Kentucky and Virginia, to study the establishment of the Cumberland National Recreation Area in the States of Kentucky and Virginia

FREE TRADE & AGRICULTURE House Agriculture Committee (Chairman de la Garza, D-Texas) will continue hearings on the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between Mexico, Canada and the United States and its impact on U.S. agriculture.

10am 1300 Longworth Bldg. **September 23**

■ Revised listing

House continued...**GRAINS & OILSEEDS**

Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains Subcommittee (Chairman Glickman, D-Kan.) of House Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing to review the market outlook for grains and oilseeds.

9:30am 1302 Longworth Bldg. September 24

Armed Services

225-4151

NATIONAL AEROSPACE PLANE**Joint Hearing**

House Armed Services Committee (Chairman Aspin, D-Wis.) House Science, Space and Technology Committee (Chairman Brown, D-Calif.) and will hold a joint hearing on legislation needed to define the National Aerospace Plane (NASP)/X-30 program and its requirements, schedule and costs.

9am 2318 Rayburn Bldg. September 29

Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs

225-4247

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

Economic Stabilization Subcommittee (Chairman Carper, D-Del.) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a series of hearings on the national economy and initiative for long-term growth. The hearings will focus on the essential elements of successful economic development planning — at the state and local levels and in the private sector. Issues related to the appropriate federal role in these type of economic projects will be discussed.

10am 2222 Rayburn Bldg. September 24

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL: William R. Steiner - executive director, Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission; Billy Ray Hall - president, North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center; Melissa Ziegler - director, Knox County Development Corporation

PANEL: John W. Sibert - executive director, Alaska Science and Technology Foundation; William E. Nothdurft - policy consultant; Tom Schumpert - president, Massachusetts Minority Enterprise Investment Corporation; Mark Lang - executive director, Ben Franklin Technology Center

ABANDONED PROPERTY

Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance Subcommittee (Chairman Annunzio, D-Ill.) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the treatment of abandoned deposits and property in failed depository institutions. The hearing will focus on the whether abandoned properties should be held by the states or by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Resolution Trust Corporation.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg. September 24

Witnesses scheduled: William Roelle - senior vice

★ New listing

president, Resolution Trust Corporation; Alfred J. T. Byrne - general counsel, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Joseph P. Malone - treasurer, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Dawn E. Rockey - National Association of State Treasurers; Marcella Easley - National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Housing and Community Development Subcommittee (Chairman Gonzalez, D-Texas) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the adequacy of federal standards for manufactured housing construction. The hearing will discuss whether stricter standards for this type of housing could have lessened the impact of Hurricane Andrew.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg. September 29

LOANS TO IRAQ

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chairman Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on allegations the Atlanta branch of an Italian bank may have provided loans to finance the Iraqi military buildup in the years prior to the gulf war.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg. September 30

Witness scheduled: Christopher Drogoul - former first vice president, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Budget

225-7290

FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

Human Resources Task Force (Chairman Oberstar, D-Minn.) of House Budget Committee will hold a hearing on the federal investment needed to improve public health and the nation's economy.

10am 210 Cannon Bldg. September 23

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL: Bernadine Healy - director, National Institutes of Health; Lance Liotta - deputy director for intramural research, National Institutes of Health

PANEL: Steven Rosenberg - chief of surgery, National Cancer Institute; Charles Myers - chief, Medical Branch, National Cancer Institute; Mary Claire King - assistant director for program coordination, National Center for Human Genome Research, National Institutes of Health; Elaine Foreman - Taxol patient; David Clarke - patient, National Institutes of Health

PANEL: Ray White - University of Utah Medical School; Ronald Crystal - chief, Pulmonary Branch, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute

LOSS OF FACTORY JOBS

Urgent Fiscal Issues Task Force (Chairman Guarini, D-N.J.) of House Budget Committee will hold a hearing on the loss of domestic manufacturing jobs and the impact of that loss on the future ability of the United States to compete in the global market.

10am 1100 Longworth Bldg. September 24

Witnesses scheduled: Paul Tsongas; Rep. Hamilton, D-Ind.; Charles Vanik - Squiers, Sanders, Dempsey; Larry Mishal - Economic Policy Institute; Robert Blacker - Economic Policy Institute; Leonard Goodman - chief executive officer, Goody Products; G. Lee Thompson - chief executive officer, Smith-Corona Corp.; Cynthia Beltz - American Enterprise Institute

Education & Labor

225-4527

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP: DAVIS-BACON ACT

House Education and Labor Committee (Chairman Ford, D-Mich.) will mark up legislation (HR 1987), that would amend the act of March 3, 1931 (known as the Davis-Bacon Act), to revise the standard for coverage under that act.

10am 2175 Rayburn Bldg. September 23

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP: EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Employment Opportunities Subcommittee (Chairman Perkins, D-Ky.) of House Education and Labor Committee will mark up pending legislation.

10am 2261 Rayburn Bldg. September 24

Agenda:

HR 5723 - Improve the skills of the work force and the transition from school to work in the United States

HR 3475 - Assist business in providing women with opportunities in apprenticeship and nontraditional occupations

HR 3476 - Establish the Commission on the Advancement of Women in the Science and Engineering Work Forces

LABOR STANDARDS AND OVERTIME

Labor Standards Subcommittee (Chairman Murphy, D-Pa.) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing on the application of the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to certain executive, managerial and professional employees who are subject to deduction from pay or benefits for absences from work less than a day in duration.

Time TBA 2175 Rayburn Bldg. Date TBA

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: Karen Keesling - administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Labor Department; Burt Fishman - deputy solicitor of labor, Labor Department

PANEL 2: Rudy Oswald - director, Department of Economic Research, AFL-CIO

PANEL 3: William Kilberg - Gibson Dunn and Crutcher; Linda M. Froehlich - vice president, Helix Environmental Inc., Dayton, Ohio; Gilbert J. Ginsburg Jr. - Epstein Becker and Green

Foreign Affairs

225-5021

AUDIENCE FOR U.S. INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

International Operations Subcommittee (Chairman Berman, D-Calif.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the changing audience for U.S. government international broadcasting.

10am 2255 Rayburn Bldg. September 23

THE SHINING PATH AFTER THE CAPTURE OF GUZMAN

Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Torricelli, D-N.J.) of House Foreign

■ Revised listing

House continued...

Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the changing situation in the civil war in Peru since the capture of Abimael Guzman, leader of the Shining Path guerrilla movement.

1:30pm 2172 Rayburn Bldg. September 23

OCTOBER SURPRISE BUSINESS

October Surprise Task Force (Chairman Hamilton, D-Ind.) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will meet to discuss pending business.

10:30am 2200 Rayburn Bldg. September 24

House Administration

225-2061

★ ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE BUSINESS

House Committee on House Administration (Chairman Rose, D-N.C.) will meet to discuss pending business.

1:30pm H-328 Capitol Bldg. September 23

Hunger

226-5470

NEW IDEAS FOR COMBATING HUNGER

House Select Hunger Committee (Chairman Hall, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on new ideas for combating hunger in America.

9:30am B-318 Rayburn Bldg. September 24

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

House Select Hunger Committee (Chairman Hall, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on the theory and practice of humanitarian intervention.

10am B-352 Rayburn September 25

ACCESS TO FRESH FOOD IN THE INNER CITY

House Select Hunger Committee (Chairman Hall, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on the lack of access to fresh food in inner-city areas.

9:30am B-318 Rayburn Bldg. September 30

Interior & Insular Affairs

225-2761

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

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

9:45am 1324 Longworth Bldg. September 23 & 30

Agenda:

September 23:

HR 5122 - Relating to the settlement of the water rights claims of the Jicarilla Apache Tribe

★ New listing

S 3095 - Restore and clarify the federal relationship with the Jena Band of Choctaws of Louisiana

HR 2548 - Authorize the secretary of the Interior to establish an Abraham Lincoln Research and Interpretive Center

HR 5548 - Direct the secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the town of Taos, N.M.

S 1439 - Authorize and direct the secretary of Interior to convey certain lands in Livingston Parish, La.

S 1528 - Establish the Mimbres Culture National Monument and to establish an archeological protection system for Mimbres sites in the state of New Mexico

TIMBER SALVAGE

General Oversight and California Desert Lands Subcommittee (Chairman Lehman, D-Calif.) of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on timber salvage.

1pm 1324 Longworth Bldg. September 23

Judiciary

225-3951

★ SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee (Chairman Schumer, D-N.Y.) of House Judiciary Committee will mark up pending legislation. 11am 2226 Rayburn Bldg. September 23

Agenda:

HR 1502 - Combat violence and crimes against women on the streets and in homes

HR 5025 - Prohibit the practice by mental health care providers of using bounty hunters to attract patients for treatment

HR 5972 - Require a balanced federal budget by fiscal year 1997 and each year thereafter

HR 5862 - Amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to ensure an equitable and timely distribution of benefits to public safety officers

Merchant Marine & Fisheries

225-4047

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (Chairman Studds, D-Mass.) will mark up pending legislation.

2pm 1334 Longworth Bldg. September 23

Agenda:

HR 5336 - Authorize an exchange of lands in the states of Arkansas and Idaho

HR 5486 - Clarify the law enforcement authority of law enforcement officers of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

HR 5809 - Authorize the secretary of the Interior to construct and operate an interpretive center for the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge in Clark County, Wash.

HR 5874 - Establish a wetlands center at the Port of Brownsville, Texas

HR 5617 - Provide congressional approval of a governing international fishery agreement

FOREIGN FLAGSHIPS

Merchant Marine Subcommittee (Chairman Jones, D-N.C.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 1126) that would extend

the coverage of certain federal labor laws to foreign-flag ships, including foreign-flag passenger ships that regularly transport people to and from U.S. ports, U.S.-owned foreign-flag ships that transport liquid or dry goods, and offshore fish processing vessels that operate in U.S. territorial waters.

10am 1334 Longworth Bldg. September 23

OIL POLLUTION

Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee (Chairman Tauzin, D-La.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a hearing on the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 national and area contingency plans.

2pm 1134 Longworth Bldg. September 24

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Field Hearing

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chairman Lipinski, D-Ill.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a hearing on the reuse of industrial buildings and facilities. The hearing will focus on problems in converting former industrial sites to other uses caused toxic waste cleanup problems.

10am State of Illinois Bldg., 100 W. Randolph St., Rm 504, 16th floor, Chicago Ill. September 25

CARGO PREFERENCE

Merchant Marine Subcommittee (Chairman Jones, D-N.C.) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold an oversight hearing on federal regulations governing the use of U.S.-registered vessels for government cargo.

10am 1334 Longworth Bldg. September 30

Narcotics Abuse & Control

226-3040

MINORITY YOUTH & DRUGS

House Select Narcotics Abuse and Control Committee (Chairman Rangel, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing on problems faced by minority youth, focusing on drug abuse.

9am 1100 Longworth Bldg. September 25

Post Office & Civil Service

225-4054

■ FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (Chairman Clay, D-Mo.) will mark up pending legislation.

9:45am 311 Cannon Bldg. September 23

Agenda:

HR 5928 - to amend chapter 2 of title 3, U.S. Code, relating to the office and compensation of the president HR 5886 - to reauthorize the Office of Special Counsel through fiscal year 1994.

HR 5572 - to designate May of each year as "Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month."

■ Revised listing

House continued...**POSTAL SERVICE OVERSIGHT**

House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (Chairman Clay, D-Mo.) will hold an oversight hearing on postal service operations.
10am 311 Cannon Bldg. **September 30**

CENSUS DATA APPLICATIONS

Census and Population Subcommittee (Chairman Sawyer, D-Ohio) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on the non-federal uses of census data.
10:30am 210 Cannon Bldg. **October 1**

MINORITY HIRING

Investigations Subcommittee (Chairman Clay, D-Mich.) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on minority hiring and promotions in federal law enforcement agencies
10am 311 Cannon Bldg. **October 1**

SURVIVOR ANNUITY

Compensation and Employee Benefits Subcommittee (Chairman Ackerman, D-N.Y.) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5823) providing a survivor annuity to a spouse by a post retirement marriage.
2pm 304 Cannon Bldg. **October 1**

**Public Works
& Transportation**

225-4472

**AIRLINE ADVERTISING
REGULATION**

Aviation Subcommittee (Chairman Oberstar, D-Minn.) of House Public Works and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5124) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for regulation by the Federal Trade Commission of advertisements by air carriers.
9:30am 2253 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24**

**■ DOT OVERSIGHT OF
INTERNATIONAL AIR CARRIERS**

Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee (Chairman Borski, D-Pa.) of House Public Works and Transportation Committee will hold a hearing on the oversight of international air carriers in the United States by the Department of Transportation (DOT).
Time and Room TBA **Date TBA**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for September 22.

Rules

225-9486

★ LINE-ITEM VETO

Legislative Process Subcommittee (Chairman Derrick, D-S.C.) of House Rules Committee will continue hearings on various proposals for a legislative line-item veto and enhanced rescission proposals.
9am H-313 Capitol Bldg. **September 25**

★ New listing

★ BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Legislative Process Subcommittee (Chairman Derrick, D-S.C.) of House Rules Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5676) to achieve a balanced federal budget for fiscal year 1998 and each year thereafter.
1:30pm H-313 Capitol Bldg. **September 25**

**Science, Space &
Technology**

225-6371

**INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
ISSUES**

House Science, Space and Technology Committee (Chairman Brown, D-Calif.) will hold a public meeting with the State Department's 29 Environment, Science and Technology officers stationed around the world. Discussion topic will include international cooperation of "big-science" projects, science and technology-based industrial policy, a review and assessment of U.S. technical assistance programs, U.S. international environmental policy, and the potential for international science and technology cooperation.
3:30pm 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 23**

ROCKY FLATS

Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee (Chairman Wolpe, D-Mich.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will continue hearings on environmental problems at the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Facility.
11am 2325 Rayburn Bldg. **September 23**

10am 2325 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24, 25, 29 & 30; October 6**

Note: Some or all of these sessions may be closed.

**RENEWING U.S.
SCIENCE POLICY**

Science Subcommittee (Chairman Boucher, D-Va.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold a hearing on the views of U.S. research industry leaders on the relevance and importance of federal research and development (R & D) activities to their needs, the linkage between research goals and societal goals, and the implications for civilian R & D of the projected downsizing and restructuring of defense R & D.
10am 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24**

Witnesses scheduled: Robert Frosch - vice president for research and environment, General Motors Technical Center; Edward E. Penhoet - vice chairman and chief executive officer, Chiron Corp.; David W. Thompson - president and chief executive officer, Orbital Sciences Corp.; Arden L. Bement - vice president, Science and Technology, TRW Inc.; David Nagle - vice president - Advanced Technology Group, Apple Computer Inc.; Alan G. Chynoweth - vice president of applied research, Bellcore

**DOE'S NATIONAL
MULTIPROGRAM LABORATORIES**

House Science, Space and Technology Committee (Chairman Brown, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on new directions for the Department of Energy's (DOE's) national multiprogram laboratories, particularly the nuclear weapons laboratories in the post-Cold

War era, and implications for the federal laboratory system.

12:30pm 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24**
Witnesses scheduled: Edward Frieman - director, Scripps Oceanographic Institute, University of California at La Jolla; John Deutch - professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Eric Bloch - president, Council on Competitiveness; Victor Rezendes - General Accounting Office; William Brinkman - executive director, Physics Research, AT&T Bell Labs; Lewis Branscomb - director, Science, Technology and Public Policy Program, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

**GREEN TECHNOLOGIES
Field Hearing**

Environment Subcommittee (Chairman Scheuer, D-N.Y.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold a field hearing on the development and use of "green technologies" - technologies which promote pollution prevention and greater efficiency - and examples of green technology cooperation between government and the private sector.
9:30am County Council Hearing Room, Rockville, Md. **September 25**

Witnesses scheduled: Indira Nair - associate head, department of engineering and public policy, Carnegie Mellon University; John Lyons - director, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Terry C. Smith - director of mechanical and energy engineering, Marriott Corp.; representatives TBA from Environmental Protection Agency and Integrated Power Corp.

**MANUFACTURING OUTREACH
AND TECHNOLOGY**

House Science, Space and Technology Committee (Chairman Brown, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing and videoteleconference on manufacturing outreach and technology extension programs.
2:30pm 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 29**

**NATIONAL AEROSPACE
PLANE****Joint Hearing**

House Science, Space and Technology Committee (Chairman Brown, D-Calif.) and House Armed Services Committee (Chairman Aspin, D-Wis.) will hold a joint hearing on legislation needed to define the National Aerospace Plane (NASP)/X-30 program and its requirements, schedule and costs.
9am 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 29**

**TRADE DISPUTES
UNDER NAFTA**

House Science, Space and Technology Committee (Chairman Brown, D-Calif.) will hold a hearing on the role of science in adjudicating trade disputes as outlined in the most recent draft of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
9:30am 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 30**

**MARITIME NAVIGATION
TECHNOLOGY**

Technology and Competitiveness Subcommittee (Chairman Valentine, D-N.C.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5457) which would require the establishment of

■ Revised listing

House continued...

rules on state-of-the-art maritime vessel navigation technology and would establish a maritime research and development program in the Department of Transportation.

1:30pm 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 30**

SPACE NUCLEAR THERMAL PROPULSION

Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee (Chairman Wolpe, D-Mich.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold a hearing on National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Air Force programs to develop space nuclear thermal propulsion technology.

10am 2325 Rayburn Bldg. **October 1**

TENNOLETHANOL PLANT

Energy Subcommittee (Chairman Lloyd, D-Tenn.) of House Science, Space and Technology Committee will hold a hearing on the Energy Department's plans for the sale of the Tennol Ethanol Plant in Jasper, Tenn.

1pm 2318 Rayburn Bldg. **October 1**

Small Business

ABUSES IN FRANCHISING INDUSTRY

House Small Business Committee (Chairman LaFalce, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing on abusive business practices in the franchising industry.

10am 2359 Rayburn Bldg. **September 23**

FEDERAL MINORITY BUSINESS PROGRAMS

House Small Business Committee (Chairman LaFalce, D-N.Y.) will hold a hearing on recommendations for reform of federal minority business programs, including the Small Business Administration 8(a) minority business program.

2pm 2359 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24**

Witnesses scheduled: Joshua Smith - chairman, Commission on Minority Business Development; Judith Watts - associate administrator for minority small business and capital ownership development, Small Business Administration

★ NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE

House Small Business Committee (Chairman LaFalce, D-N.Y.) will continue hearings on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and its impact on small- and medium-sized manufacturers.

1:30pm 2359 Rayburn Bldg. **September 25**

Witnesses scheduled: Pat Choate - economist; Jeffrey Schott - senior fellow, Institute for International Economics; William Libman - Libman Company, Arcola, Ill.

Veterans' Affairs

PROBLEMS OF INNER-CITY VETERANS

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee

★ *New listing*

225-3527

tee (Chairman Evans, D-Ill.) of House Veterans' Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the problems confronting inner city African-American veterans.

9:30am 334 Cannon Bldg. **September 23**

HOME LOANS TO INDIAN VETERANS

Housing and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee (Chairman Staggers, D-W.V.) of House Veterans' Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5777) to establish a pilot program for furnishing housing loans to native American veterans.

9:30am 334 Cannon Bldg. **October 1**

Ways & Means

225-3625

UNDERFUNDED PENSION PLANS

Oversight Subcommittee (Chairman, Pickle, D-Texas) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on the effects of underfunded defined-benefit pension plans on the retirees covered by the plans and on the sponsors of defined-benefit pension plans.

9am B-318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for September 17

IRS SEIZED PROPERTY PROGRAM

Oversight Subcommittee (Chairman, Pickle, D-Texas) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on the vulnerability to fraud, waste and abuse of the Internal Revenue Service's seized property program.

10am B-318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24**

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for September 18

SALE OF SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Social Security Subcommittee (Chairman Jacobs, D-Ind.) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on the sale of Social Security earnings information by employees of the Social Security Administration.

1pm B-318 Rayburn Bldg. **September 24**

Note

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

Conference Committees

■ SCHOOLS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 2) to promote the achievement of national education goals, to establish a National Council on Educational Goals and an Academic Report Card to measure progress on the goals, and to promote literacy in the United States.

Time & room TBA **September 23**

House conferees: Ford, Miller, Kildee, Williams, Martinez, Owens, Hayes, Perkins, Sawyer, Lowey, Unsoeld, Washington, Mink, Jefferson, Reed, Roemer, Olver, Pastor, Goodling, Petri, Roukema, Gunderson, Henry, Molinari, Boehner, Klug, Arme, Cunningham

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Pell, Metzenbaum, Dodd, Simon, Mikulski, Bingaman, Wellstone, Hatch, Kassebaum, Cochran, Jeffords, Thurmond, Coats

★ DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5006) to authorize defense spending.

Noon, S-207 Capitol Bldg. **September 22** and addl dates as needed

Senate conferees: Nunn, Exon, Levin, Kennedy, Bingaman, Dixon, Glenn, Gore, Wirth, Shelby, Burd, Warner, Thurmond, Cohen, McCain, Wallop, Lott, Coats, Mack, Smith

House conferees: TBA

★ COBALT STOCKPILE

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4880) to reduce the stockpile requirement for, and authorize the disposal of, cobalt from

the National Defense Stockpile.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Nunn, Exon, Levin, Kennedy, Bingaman, Dixon, Glenn, Gore, Wirth, Shelby, Byrd, Warner, Thurmond, Cohen, McCain, Wallop, Lott, Coats, Mack, Smith

House conferees: TBA

★ GOVERNMENT TOXIC WASTE SITE IDENTIFICATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4016) to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to require the federal government, before termination of federal activities on any real property owned by the government, to identify real property where no hazardous substance was stored, released, or disposed of.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Moynihan, Mitchell, Lautenberg, Chafee, Warner

House conferees: TBA

HOUSING REAUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5334) to amend and extend programs on housing and community development.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Riegle, Cranston, Sarbanes, D'Amato, Bond

House conferees: TBA

REHABILITATION ACT

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR

■ *Revised listing*

Conference continued...

5482) to revise and extend the programs of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Time and room TBA tentative week of September 21

Senate conferees: Kennedy, Harkin, Metzenbaum, Simon, Adams, Hatch, Durenberger, Jeffords

House conferees: Ford of Mich., Williams, Owens of N.Y., Payne of N.J., Serrano, Jefferson, Pastor, Goodling, Ballenger, Klug, Cunningham

AID FOR FORMER SOVIET UNION

Conferees will meet on the "Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992" (S 2532).

Time and room TBA date TBA

House conferees:

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of the Senate bill (except sections 113-114, 118, 126, 134, 136(d), and 146), and the House amendment (except title IV), and modifications committed to conference: Fascell, Hamilton, Solarz, Berman, Johnston, Engel, Broomfield, Gilman, Leach, Bereuter

As additional conferees from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of sections 113-114, 118, 126, 134, 136(d), and 146 of the Senate bill, and title IV of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Fascell, Hamilton, Broomfield

As additional conferees from the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of sections 107, 116, 120, 148-149, 157, 403, and 405 of the Senate bill, and section 702 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: de la Garza, Rose, Penny, Glickman, Coleman, Roberts

As additional conferees from the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of sections 110, 131, 135, 137-138 of the Senate bill, and title V of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Aspin, McCurdy, Dickinson

As additional conferees from the Committee on Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 113-114, 118, 126, 134, 136(d) and 146 of the Senate bill, and title IV of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Oakar, Neal, LaFalce, Torres, Kleczka, Kennedy, Wylie, Leach, Bereuter, McCandless

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy & Commerce, for consideration of section 151 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Sharp, Cooper, Bruce, Harris, Scheuer, Lent, Moorhead, Dannemeyer, Orley

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy & Commerce, for consideration of sections 108 and 123 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Sharp, Lent

As additional conferees from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of section 704 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brooks, Mazzoli, Fish

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works & Transportation, for consideration of section 156 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Oberstar, Hammerschmidt

As additional conferees from the Committee on Science, Space & Technology, for consideration of section 135 of the Senate bill, and section 504 and title IV of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brown, Boucher, Walker

Senate conferees:

From the Committee on Foreign Relations: Pell, Biden, Sarbanes, Cranston, Lugar, Kassebaum, and Pressler

From the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry for consideration of those matters which

fall within the committee's jurisdiction: Leahy, Kerrey, and Lugar

From the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs for the consideration of those matters which fall within the committee's jurisdiction: Riegle, Sarbanes, and Garn

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5739) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States

Time and room TBA date TBA

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

House conferees: From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Oakar, Neal of North Carolina, LaFalce, Torres, Kleczka, Wylie, Leach, Bereuter

As additional conferees from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of sections 106, 108, and 206 of the House bill, and title II and section 109(a)(7) of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Fascell, Gejdenson, Levine of California, Feighan, Johnston of Florida, Broomfield, Roth and Miller of Washington

As additional conferees from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of section 301 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Fascell, Gejdenson, Broomfield

As additional conferees from the Committee on Rules, for consideration of section 301 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Moakley, Derrick, Dreier of Calif.

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT

Conferees will continue to meet on the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Withdrawal Act of 1991 (S 1671).

Time & room TBA tentative September 23

Senate conferees: Johnston, Ford, Bingham, Conrad, Wallop, Domenici, Coats (Subsequently Craig was substituted for Coats)

House conferees:

From the Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs: Miller, Vento, Kostmayer, Richardson, LaRocco, Young, Rhodes, Hefley

From the Committee on Energy & Commerce: Dingell, Sharp, Synar, Swift, Bruce, Lent, Moorhead, Dannemeyer, except that, solely for consideration of section 9 (a) and (c) of the Senate bill, and section 14 (a) and (b) of the House amendment, Schaefer, R-Colo., is appointed in lieu of Dannemeyer

From the Committee on Armed Services: Aspin, Spratt, Sisisky, Schroeder, Lloyd, Dickinson, Spence, Kyl

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 as needed

Note: Conference began November 6

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

House conferees:

From the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: de la Garza, English, Staggers, Stallings, Nagle, Sarpalis, Johnson, Huckaby, Glickman, Penny, Espy, Long, Stenholm, Tallon, Coleman, Smith of Ore., Gunderson, Combest, Allard, Barrett, Nussle, Boehner, Roberts

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of section 263 and title III of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Gonzalez, Annunzio, Neal, Hubbard, LaFalce, 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

ENERGY BILL

Conferees will meet on the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act (HR 776).

Time and room TBA tentative September 23 and addl dates TBA if needed

Senate conferees:

From the Committee on Energy & Natural Resources for the consideration of all titles except title XIX of the bill and title XX of the Senate amendment (revenue provisions): Johnston, Bumpers, Ford, Bingham, Wirth, Conrad, Shelby, Wallop, Hatfield, Domenici, Murkowski, Nickles, Burns

From the Committee on Governmental Affairs for consideration of subtitle B of title VI of the Senate amendment (Federal Energy Management): Glenn, Stevens

From the Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation for the consideration of subtitles A, B and C of title XII of the Senate amendment (Outer Continental Shelf revenue sharing and pipeline safety issues as contained in Senate amendment 2785): Hollings, Danforth

From the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs for the consideration of title XV of the Senate amendment (Public Utility Holding Company Act Reform): Riegle, Garn

From the Committee on Environment & Public Works for the consideration of Sec. 2481 (Transportation of plutonium), title XXVIII (Nuclear Plant Licensing), subtitle A of title XXIX (Below Regulatory Concern), and Sec. 3009 (Exemption from annual charges): Chafee

From the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for the consideration of sections 6101 and 6102 of title VI of the Senate amendment (Building energy efficiency): Cranston, Specter

From the Committee on Finance for the consideration of title XIX of the bill and title XX of the Senate amendment (Revenue provisions): Bentsen, Moynihan, Baucus, Boren, Daschle, Breaux, Packwood, Dole, Roth, Danforth, Chafee

House conferees:

From the Energy and Commerce Committee for consideration of the House bill (except title XIX), and the Senate amendment (except title XX), and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Sharp, Markey, Tauzin, Towns, Swift, Synar, Lent, Moorhead, Dannemeyer Provided that Bilely is appointed only for consideration of titles I, VII, XII, XVII and XXI of the House bill, and titles V, VI, and XV of the Senate amendment; Fields is appointed only for consideration of titles III, IV, V, XIV, XVIII, and XX of the House bill, and titles IV and XVI of the Senate amendment. Orley is appointed only for consideration of titles II, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XV, XVI, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX of the House bill, and titles I, II, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XXXI of the Senate amendment; and in lieu of Lent for title VII of the House bill and title XV of the Senate amendment

From the Ways and Means Committee, for consideration of title XIX of the House bill, and section 19108 and title XX of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Rosentkowski, Gibbons, Pickle, Rangel, Stark, Archer, Vander Jagt, Crane

As additional conferees from the Ways and Means Committee, for that portion of section 1101 of the House bill which adds new sections 1701 and 1702

Conference continued...

to the Atomic Energy Act of 1974 and that portion of section 10103 of the Senate amendment which adds new sections 1701 and 1702 to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Gibbons, Pickle, Stark, Jacobs, Ford, Archer, Vander Jagt, Crane, Schulze

As additional conferees from the Banking Committee for consideration of sections 5207, 6101, 6102, and 6103 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Gonzalez, Oskar, Roukema

As additional conferees from the Education and Labor Committee, for consideration of sections 20141, 20142, 20143 (except those portions which add new sections 9702(a)(4), 9704, 9705(a)(4), 9706, 9712(d)(5) to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Ford, Clay, Miller, Kildee, Williams, Roukema, Fawell, Ballenger

As additional conferees from the Education and Labor Committee, for consideration of those portions of section 901 which add new sections 1305 and 1312 to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, that portion of section 1101 which adds a new section 1704 to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and section 3004 of the House bill, and sections 4402, 6601-6604, 10104, 13119 and 19113 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Ford, Williams, Goodling

As additional conferees from the Foreign Affairs Committee, for consideration of section 1205, 1208, 1213-1214, 1302-1305, 1606, and 903 of the House bill, and section 5101-5104, that portion of section 5201 which adds a new section 6 to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989, 14108, 14109, 14301, and 14302, of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Fascell, Gejdenson, Wolpe, Levine, Feighan, Johnston, Engel, Broomfield, Roth, Miller, Houghton

As additional conferees from the Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration of sections 1211, 1607, 2481, and 2704 of the House bill, and sections 1201, 6701, 6702, 10223(b), 13101, 17101, 17102, 19101, and 19109 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Fascell, Gejdenson, Broomfield

As additional conferees from the Government Operations Committee, for consideration of sections 121(e) and (f), 122, 127, and 128 of the House bill, and sections 6201, 6216, 6218, 6220, and 6221 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Conyers, Bustamante, Clinger

As additional conferees from the Government Operations Committee, for sections 302 and 304-306 of the House bill, and sections 4102, 4105-4106, 4112-4113, 4116, and 4119 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Conyers, Wise, McCandless

As additional conferees from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, for consideration of sections 133, 1314, 1607, 3002, 3004, 3009, 3101, 3102, and 3104, and titles VIII-XI and XXIV-XIX of the House bill, and sections 5302-5304, 5308, 6303, 6501, 6506, 13115, 13118, 13120, 13121, 14114, 19110, and 19112 and titles IX, X, XII, and XVIII of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Miller, Rahall, Vento, Kostmayer, de Lugo, Gejdenson, DeFazio, Young, Marlenee, Vucanovich, Rhodes; *Provided*, that Murphy is appointed in lieu of DeFazio for consideration of title XXV of the House bill and section 14114 of the Senate amendment only. Abercrombie is appointed in lieu of DeFazio for consideration of section 2481 of the House bill only

As additional conferees from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, for consideration of that portion of section 723(h), which adds a new section 212(h) to the Federal Power Act, sections 1312, 1313, 1403, 2012, 2113(g), 2307, and 3008 of the House bill, and sections 19104, and 20143(b)

and titles VIII and XXI of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Miller, Rahall, Young

As additional conferees from the Judiciary Committee, for consideration of section 3010 of the House bill, and section 19102 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brooks, Edwards, Glickman, Feighan, Stagers, Berman, Washington, Fish, Hyde, Campbell, Smith

As additional conferees from the Judiciary Committee for consideration of section 11107 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brooks, Edwards, Fish

As additional conferees from the Judiciary Committee for consideration of section 19106 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brooks, Frank, Gekas

As additional conferees from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, for consideration of section 1607 and title XXIV of the House bill, and title XII of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Jones, Studds, Hughes, Hutto, Hertel, Tallon, Lancaster, Davis, Fields, Bateman, Inhofe

As additional conferees from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee for consideration of sections 205, 1602 and 1701(b) of the House bill, and sections 5204, 5302, 5304 and 11103 and title XXI of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Jones, Studds, Davis

As additional conferees from the Public Works and Transportation Committee for consideration of sections 121-128, 132, 411, 2453, 2461-2464, 2705, 3102 and 3104 and title XVIII of the House bill, and sections 4120, 4401, 5303, 5308, 6101, 6201-6224, 6304, and 10224 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Minetta, Nowak, Applegate, de Lugo, Savage, Borski, Hammerschmidt, Shuster, Petri, Inhofe

As additional conferees from the Public Works and Transportation Committee for consideration of sections 164(h), that portion of section 723(h) which adds a new section 212(i) to the Federal Power Act, 410, and 1316 of the House bill, and sections 12103, 12204, and 14113 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Minetta, Hammerschmidt

As additional conferees from the Science, Space and Technology Committee for consideration of sections 901, 902, 1203, 1207, 1301, 1306-1309, 1315, 1318, 1319, 2471, 2502, 2503, 2513, 3005, 3007, and 3009 and titles VI and XX-XXIII of the House bill, and sections 4201-4218, 4305, 4401, 5201, 5202, 5204-5206, 6104, 6501, 6506, and 19103 and titles II, VIII, subtitle A of title X (except those portions adding new sections 511, 1601, 1606, 1607, 1701, 1702, and 1703 to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954), titles XIII, and XIV of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Brown, Lloyd, Scheuer, Wolpe, Stallings, Roemer, Swett, Walker, Ritter, Morrison, Fawell

As additional conferees from the Veterans' Affairs Committee for consideration of section 1934 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Montgomery, Edwards of Calif., Applegate, Stagers, Stump, Hammerschmidt

As additional conferees from the Veterans' Affairs Committee for consideration of sections 6101 and 6102 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Montgomery, Stagers, Stump

CAPITOL POLICE JURISDICTION

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 1766) to expand the area around the U.S. Capitol Building in which the Capitol Police have jurisdiction.

Time & room TBA date TBA

House conferees: Rose, Oskar, Panetta, Thomas, Roberts

CALIF. WATER PROJECT

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 429)

dealing with changes in the Central Valley water project in California.

Time and room TBA addl dates as needed
House conferees:

From the Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs, for consideration of titles I and VII-XL of the Senate amendment and titles I and VII-XXXIV of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Miller, Rahall, Gejdenson, Vento, Kostmayer, de Lugo, Lehman, Markey, Hansen, Rhodes, Thomas, Young, Marlenee

From the Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs, for consideration of titles II-VI of the Senate amendment, and titles II-VI of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Miller, Rahall, Gejdenson, Vento, Kostmayer, de Lugo, Lehman, Owens, Hansen, Rhodes, Thomas, Young, Marlenee

As additional conferees from the Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries, for consideration of titles II-VI, IX, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVI and XXXVIII of the Senate amendment, and titles II-VI, IX, XXX, XXXIV, of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Jones, Studds, Hughes, Hertel, Carper, Manton, Lowey, Unsworth, Davis, Fields, Herger, Doolittle, and Cunningham

As additional conferees from the Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries, for consideration of titles I, VII, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XIX, and XX of the Senate amendment, and titles I, VII, XI, and XVIII-XX of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Jones, Studds, Davis

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works & Transportation, for consideration of titles XXI, XXXI, and XXXVIII and sections 3001-3004, 3007, 3508, and 3509 of the Senate amendment, and section 3411 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Anderson, Mineta, Nowak, Borski, Kolter, Valentine, Hayes, Hammerschmidt, Shuster, Clinger, Petri, Packard

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works & Transportation, for consideration of title VII and section 3404(c)(7) of the Senate amendment, and title VII of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Nowak, Hammerschmidt

As additional conferees from the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of section 212 of the Senate amendment, and title XXV and section 212 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: de la Garza, English, Dooley, Condit, Huckaby, Stenholm, Stallings, Campbell, Coleman, Morrison, Herger, Smith, Marlenee

As additional conferees from the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of titles XIII, XIV, XVIII, and XXXVI and section 202 of the Senate amendment, and titles XIX and XX and sections 301, 305, 308 and 2302 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: de la Garza, Volkmer, and Coleman

Senate conferees: Johnston, Bumpers, Ford, Bradley, Bingham, Wirth, Fowler, Hatfield, Domenici, Burns, Craig, Seymour

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 and room TBA date TBA

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

Senate conferees: Cranston, Rockefeller, Specter

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

Conference continued...

Time and 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, Siskis, Dickinson, Bateman

Additional conferees from House Energy Committee: Dingell, Markey, Collins of Ill., Lent, Rinaldo
Additional conferees from House Government Operations Committee: Conyers, English, Wise, Horton, Kyl

Additional conferees from House Judiciary Committee: Brooks, Edwards of Calif., Fish, Moorhead

Additional conferees from House Ways and Means Committee: Rostenkowski, Gibbons, Jenkins, Archer, Crane

Senate conferees: Riegle, Sarbanes, Dixon, Garn, Gramm.

Note: At the end of the first session of the 102nd Congress the House passed a bill (HR 3919) to temporarily extend the Defense Production Act through March 1, 1992.

FAMILY & CHILD SERVICES

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

Time and room TBA date TBA

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

House conferees: TBA

Note: Conferees never met on HR 2720. The text of a clean bill (HR 4712), which incorporated a compromise between the chambers, was inserted into a companion Senate bill (S 838) that cleared Congress. It was signed by the president May 19, 1992 (PL 102-295).

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

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

Time and 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, Hughes, Sensenbrenner, 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 and room TBA date TBA

★ *New listing*

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 and 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 and 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

Note: The Older Americans Act reauthorization was reintroduced as S 3008 in the Senate. On September 15 the Senate again took up HR 2967 and inserted the text of S 3008. Therefore the conference may not meet.

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE

Conferees will meet on HR 2194, Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1991.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: McCus, Moynihan, Mitchell, Lautenberg, Mee, 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

Bilirakis appointed in lieu of Schaefer for consideration of that portion of section 2(b) of the House bill which adds section 6001(c) to the bill

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

FOLLOW-THROUGH ACT

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 2312) to make certain technical and conforming amendments to the Follow Through Act and the Head Start Transition Project Act.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Kennedy, Pell, Metzenbaum, Hatch and Kassebaum

House Conferees: TBA

Appropriations Conferences

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5678) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the judiciary and related agencies.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Hollings, Inouye, Bumpers, Lautenberg, Sasser, Adams, Byrd, Rudman, Stevens, Hatfield, Kasten, Gramm

House conferees: Smith of Iowa, Alexander, Early, Carr, Mollohan, Pelosi, Whitten, Rogers, Regula, Kolbe, McDade

D.C. APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5517) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

3pm H-301 Capitol Bldg. September 22 and add'l dates if needed

Senate conferees: Adams, Fowler, Kerrey, Byrd, Bond, Gorton, Hatfield

House conferees: Dixon, Natcher, Stokes, Sabo, AuCoin, Dwyer of N.J., Whitten, Gallo, Regula, DeLay, McDade

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5503) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

10am S-128 Capitol Bldg. September 22 and add'l dates if needed

Senate conferees: Byrd, Johnston, Leahy, DeConcini, Stevens, Garn, Cochran, Rudman, Domenici, Gorton, Hatfield

House conferees: Yates, Murtha, Dicks, AuCoin, Bevil, Atkins, Whitten, Regula, McDade, Lowery of Calif., Skeen

LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5677) making appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Harkin, Byrd, Hollings, Inouye, Bumpers, Reid, Adams, Conrad, Specter, Hatfield, Stevens, Rudman, Cochran, Gramm, Gorton

House conferees: TBA

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5428) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993

11am B-300 Rayburn Bldg. September 22 and add'l dates if needed

Senate conferees: Sasser, Inouye, Reid, Fowler, Byrd, Gramm, Garn, Stevens, Hatfield

■ *Revised listing*

Conference continued...

House conferees: Hefner, Thomas of Ga., Beville, Alexander, Early, Dicks, Faxio, Hoyer, Whitten, Lowery of Calif., Edwards of Okla., DeLay, Lightfoot, McDade

TRANSPORTATION APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5518) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993

10:30am S-126 Capitol Bldg. September 23
Senate conferees: Lautenberg, Byrd, Harkin, Sasser, Mikulski, D'Amato, Kasten, Domenici, Hatfield

House conferees: Lehman of Fla., Carr, Durbin, Sabo, Price, Coleman of Texas, Whitten, Coughlin, Wolf, DeLay, and McDade

TREASURY-POSTAL APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5488) making appropriations for the Department of Treasury, Postal Service and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: DeConcini, Byrd, Mikulski, Kerrey, Domenici, Hatfield, D'Amato

House conferees: Roybal, Hoyer, Pelosi, Coleman of Texas, Skaggs, Visclosky, Whitten, Wolf, Lightfoot, Rogers, McDade

VA/HUD APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5679) making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993

2:30pm SD-116 Dirksen Bldg. September 22 and addl dates if needed

Senate conferees: Mikulski, Leahy, Johnston, Lautenberg, Fowler, Kerrey, Byrd, Garn, D'Amato, Nickles, Gramm, Bond, Hatfield

House conferees: Traxler, Stokes, Mollohan, Chapman, Atkins, Kaptur, Whitten, Green of New York, Coughlin, Lowery of Calif., McDade

FY92 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5620) making supplemental appropriations, transfers, and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Byrd, Inouye, Hollings, Johnston, Leahy, Sasser, DeConcini, Bumpers, Lutenberg, Harkin, Mikulski, Reid, Adams, Fowler, Kerrey, Hatfield, Stevens, Garn, Cochran, Kasten, D'Amato, Rudman, Specter, Domenici, Nickles, Gramm, Bond, Gorton

House conferees: TBA

Note: Action on the supplemental appropriations was completed without a formal conference. HR 5620 cleared both chambers September 18 and was sent to the White House for the president's signature.

Other continued...

adult immunization as an integral part of any revision of health care policy.

8:30am SD-192 Dirksen Bldg. September 24
Contact: Casey Herget at 202-544-1880

GOVERNING IN THE '90s

The Washington Area State Relations Group will sponsor a symposium on "Governing in the '90s."

8am, Park Hyatt Hotel, 24th & M Sts. N.W. September 25

Contact: Courtney Morton at 202-887-1321

Agenda:

8am: Registration

9am: Welcome

9:15am: State Fiscal Challenges: Who Pays and How?

Legislative Perspective

Lobbyist Perspective

11am: Taking the Pulse of the People

11:45am: Forecasting Politics for the New Millennium (luncheon)

1:30pm: Influencing State Legislators: Innovative New Approaches

3:15pm: Lobbying in the '90s: Learn from the Pros

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$75 for WASRG members (\$50 for public members) and \$95 for non-members. For reservations send a check to:

Courtney Morton

State Government Relations

Chemical Manufacturers Association

2501 M St. N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20037

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.

CONSUMER ISSUES

Consumer Alert will hold a National Consumer Coalition conference to discuss legal system revision, biotechnology, energy and environmental issues.

9:30am, Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, 16th & K Sts. N.W. September 23 & 24

Contact: 703-875-8644

Agenda:

September 23:

9:30am: "The Legal System — Will Reform Benefit Consumers?"

September 24:

9:30am: Technology and the Food Supply

2:30pm: Energy and Environmental Regulation

7pm: Keynote - Sen. Mack, R-Fla.

★ *New listing*

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE

National Association of Manufacturers will sponsor an Issue Briefing Breakfast. Sen. Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., will discuss the North American Free Trade Agreement, trade expansion bills and other trade issues.

8:30am to 10am, Constitution Ballroom, Grand Hyatt Hotel, 1000 H St. N.W. September 23

Contact: Laura Brown at 202-637-3087

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$35 for members and \$45 for non-members. To register call Michael Smith at 202-637-3123. There is no charge for media representatives, but pre-registration is required. Media should call Kerry Lynn Marshall at 202-637-3094.

DEFENSE STRATEGIC & TACTICAL ISSUES

Women in Defense will sponsor a breakfast meeting to hear a speech by Thomas Quinn, deputy secretary of Defense for Strategic and Tactical C3.

7am Crystal City Marriott September 24

Contact: Patty Pickett at 703-734-5929

Note: There is a \$10 charge for this event

ADULT IMMUNIZATIONS & HEALTH CARE REVISION

Partnership for Prevention will sponsor a briefing for members of Congress and staff and

BUSH/CLINTON ENERGY PLATFORMS

Energy Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear representatives of the Bush and Clinton campaigns discuss their respective party's energy platforms.

Noon to 1:30pm 1667 K St. N.W. Suite 800 September 25

Contact: Susan Moya at 202-429-6872 or Debbie Lawrence at 202-833-8994

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$10 for members and \$25 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

WGR

1325 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

Suite 510

Washington, D.C. 2005-4171

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a basic seminar on understanding Congress.

9am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. October 5

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

CLEAN AIR ACT PERMIT REGULATIONS

Environment Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a seminar on the permit regulations required by the Clean Air Act amendments.

8:30am National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1800 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. October 6

Contact: 202-347-5432

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$35 for members and \$50 for non-members. For reservations

■ *Revised listing*

Other continued...

tions send a check, made payable to WGR, to:
WGR
1325 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Suite 510
Washington, D.C. 20005-4171

RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a research workshop on congressional documents.

9am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. **October 6**

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

ENERGY ISSUES

Energy Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear a discussion by deputy secretary of Energy Linda Stuntz.

Noon, Washington Court Hotel, 525 New Jersey Ave., N.W. **October 7**

Contact: 202-347-5432

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$35 for members, \$45 for guests and \$50 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Women in Government Relations
1325 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

CONGRESS & THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on Congress and the legislative process.

9am to 4pm, Sheraton City Centre Hotel, 1143 New Hampshire Ave. N.W. **October 8**

Note: There is a \$325 charge for this event. For information and reservations call Vincent Bryant at 202-887-8620 (or toll-free: 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

NATURAL RESOURCES DAMAGE CLAIMS: OIL

Natural Resources Committee of the District of Columbia Bar will sponsor a seminar on natural resources damage claims, focusing on restoration after oil spills.

Noon to 2pm, D.C. Bar Meeting Rooms, 1707 L St. N.W. 7th floor **October 8**

Contact: D.C. Bar sections info line at 202-331-4364

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$18 for section members and \$23 for non-members (\$10 for section government and public interest lawyers). For reservations send a check, made payable to D.C. Bar, to:

Natural Resources Damage Claims Program
D.C. Bar, Sections Office
1707 L St. N.W., 6th floor
Washington, D.C. 20036-4203

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESSIONAL BUDGETING

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on understanding congressional

budgeting.

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

Note: There is a \$225 charge for this event. For information and reservations call Vincent Bryant at 202-887-8620 (or toll-free: 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

HOW TO FOLLOW BUDGET & APPROPRIATIONS DECISIONS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on how to monitor congressional appropriations and budget decisions.

9am to 4pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St. N.W. **October 26 & 27**

Note: There is a \$810 charge for this event. For information and reservations call Vincent Bryant at 202-887-8620 (or toll-free: 1-800-432-2250, ext. 620)

HEALTH INDUSTRY PAYMENT POLICIES

Health Industry Manufacturers Association will sponsor a conference on "Payment Policies

in Transition: Making Changes Work for You."

Ramada Renaissance Techworld **October 28**

Contact: Catherine Cahill at 202-434-7249 or

Steve Spell at 202-434-7248

Congressional highlight:

12:45pm: Luncheon - The Politics of Health Care

Reform

David Abernethy (professional staff) and Charles

Kahn III (minority counsel) - House Ways and

Means Health Subcommittee

WOMEN'S ENERGY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING

Women's Council on Energy and Environment will hold its annual meeting. National Institutes of Health Director Bernadine Healy will be the honoree and speaker.

6pm to 8pm (program begins at 6:30pm) SH-216 Hart Bldg. **October 29**

Contact: Jill Schaefer at 202-293-1775

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$25 for members and \$35 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WCEE, to:

WCEE
P.O. Box 33211
Washington, D.C. 20033

Campaign Future Listings

--from Reuters

The *Monitor* has received notice of the following congressional and presidential campaign events scheduled to take place in Washington. Organizations that 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. Fundraisers will not 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.

Candidates

DEMOCRATS**Bill Clinton**

Contact: David Seldin, 501-399-3840

Sept. 22

BILL CLINTON

In Michigan

Noon: Gives a speech. Beaumont Tower, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. **Note:** The speech will be available by satellite SBS 5, transponder 6, frequency 11970, audio 6.2/6.8.

NEW TIME

7pm to 8pm: Participates in a live television town meeting. WXYZ-TV studios, Detroit, Mich.

AL GORE

In Savannah, Ga.

5pm: Addresses the people of Savannah. Johnson Square Park, Bryant Street, Savannah, Ga.

RON Columbus, Ga.

Sept. 23

BILL CLINTON

In Georgia

Bus trip with stops in Columbus, Albany, Tifton

and Valdosta

REPUBLICANS**Bush-Quayle**

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

Sept. 22

PRESIDENT BUSH

In Springfield, Mo.; Tulsa, Okla.; Longview, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Greenville, Miss.; and Memphis, Tenn.

FIRST LADY BARBARA BUSH

In Bristol, Conn.

4:20pm: Visits the Bristol Girls Club Family Center. 47 Upson St., Bristol

5:10pm: Attends "Bristol Welcomes Barbara Bush" event. Muzzy Field, Park and Muzzy streets, Bristol

Contact: Annie Scherr or Jennifer Kelly, 203-829-1992

Sept. 23

PRESIDENT BUSH

Greensboro, N.C., and State College, Pa.

Status of Appropriations

FULL COMMITTEE

House: 225-2771; Senate: 224-3471

Senate Full Cmte Markup

HR 5368 - Foreign Operations: September 22
HR 5427 - Legislative: Septwmbler 22

AGRICULTURE

House: 225-2638; Senate: 224-7240

Bill No: HR 5487
House subcmte hearings completed: April 29
House subcmte markup completed: June 10
House full cmte markup completed: June 25
H Rpt 102-617

Passed House: June 30
Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 7
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 21
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 23
S Rpt 102-334

Passed Senate: July 28
Senate conferees named: July 28
House conferees named: August 5
Conference completed: August 6
H Rpt 102-815

Conference report adopted by House: August 11
Conference report adopted by Senate: August 11
Signed by the president: August 14
PL 102-341

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, & THE JUDICIARY

House: 225-3351; Senate: 224-7277

Bill No: S 3026/HR 5678
House subcmte hearings completed: April 7
House subcmte markup completed: June 30
House full cmte markup completed: July 23
H Rpt 102-709

Passed House: July 30
Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 9
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 22
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 23
S Rpt 102-331

Passed Senate: August 3
Senate conferees named: August 3
House conferees named: September 10

DEFENSE

House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 5504
House subcmte hearings completed: May 7
House subcmte markup completed: June 18
House full cmte markup completed: June 29
H Rpt 102-627

Passed House: July 2
Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 25
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 16
Senate full cmte markup completed: September 17
S Rpt 102-408

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7236

Bill No: HR 5517
House subcmte hearings completed: June 17
House subcmte markup completed: June 23
House full cmte markup completed: July 1
H Rpt 102-638

Passed House: July 8
Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 24
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 22
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 23
S Rpt 102-333

Passed Senate: July 30

Senate conferees named: July 31

House conferees named: September 9

Conference scheduled: September 22

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 102-555

Passed House: June 17
Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 14
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 21
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 23
S Rpt 102-344

Passed Senate: August 3
Senate conferees named: August 3
House conferees named: September 9
Conference completed: September 15
H Rpt 102-866
Conference report adopted by House: September 17

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

House: 225-2041; Senate: 224-7209

Bill No: HR 5368
House subcmte hearings completed: May 1
House subcmte markup completed: June 12
House full cmte markup completed: June 18
H Rpt 102-585

Passed House: June 25
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 18
Senate full cmte markup scheduled: September 22

INTERIOR

House: 225-3081; Senate: 224-7233

Bill No: HR 5503
House subcmte hearings completed: May 27
House subcmte markup completed: June 16
House full cmte markup completed: June 29
H Rpt 102-626

Passed House: July 23
Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 9
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 28
Senate full cmte markup completed: July 29
S Rpt 102-345

Passed Senate: August 6
Senate conferees named: August 6
House conferees named: September 10
Conference scheduled: September 22

LABOR/HHS/EDUC

House: 225-3508; Senate: 224-7283

Bill No: HR 5677
House subcmte hearings completed: May 19
House subcmte markup completed: July 2
House full cmte markup completed: July 23
H Rpt 102-708

Passed House: July 28
Senate subcmte hearings completed: July 30
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 10
Senate full cmte markup completed: September 10
S Rpt 102-397

Passed Senate: September 18
Senate conferees named: September 18

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7338

Bill No: HR 5427
House subcmte hearings completed: January 29
House subcmte markup completed: June 10
House full cmte markup completed: June 18
H Rpt 102-579

Appropriations continued...

Passed House: June 24
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: February 7
 Senate full cmte markup scheduled: September 22

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

House: 225-3047; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 5428
 House subcmte hearings completed: March 25
 House subcmte markup completed: June 11
 House full cmte markup completed: June 18
 H Rpt 102-580

Passed House: June 23
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 18
 Senate full cmte markup completed: July 31
 S Rpt 102-355

Passed Senate: August 5
 Senate conferees named: August 5
 House conferees named: September 9
 Conference scheduled: September 22

TRANSPORTATION

House: 225-2141; Senate: 224-7245

Bill No: HR 5518
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 30
 House subcmte markup completed: June 11
 House full cmte markup completed: July 1
 H Rpt 101-639

Passed House: July 9
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 14
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 29
 Senate full cmte markup completed: July 30
 S Rpt 102-351

Passed Senate: August 5
 Senate conferees named: August 5
 House conferees named: September 9
 Conference scheduled: September 23

TREASURY/POSTAL SERVICE

House: 225-5834; Senate: 224-6280

Bill No: HR 5488
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 9
 House subcmte markup completed: June 10
 House full cmte markup completed: June 25
 H Rpt 102-618
 Passed House: July 1
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 9
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 30
 Senate full cmte markup completed: July 31
 S Rpt 102-353

Passed Senate: September 10
 Senate conferees named: September 10
 House conferees named: September 15

VA, HUD & INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

House: 225-3241; Senate: 224-7211

Bill No: HR 5679
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 30
 House subcmte markup completed: June 25
 House full cmte markup completed: July 23
 H Rpt 102-710

Passed House: July 29
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 7
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 30
 Senate full cmte markup completed: July 31
 S Rpt 102-356

Passed Senate: September 9
 Senate conferees named: September 9
 House conferees named: September 15
 Conference scheduled: September 22

FY92 SUPPLEMENTAL - 1

Bill No.: HR 5132
 House full cmte markup completed: May 12
 H Rpt 102-518

Passed House: May 14
 Senate full cmte markup completed: May 19
 Passed Senate: May 21
 Conference completed: June 17
 H Rpt 102-577

Conference report adopted by House: June 18
 Conference report adopted by Senate: June 18
 Signed by the president: June 22
 PL 102-302

FY92 SUPPLEMENTAL - 2

Bill No.: HR 5620
 House full cmte markup completed: July 21
 H Rpt 102-672

Passed House: July 28
 Senate full cmte markup completed: September 10
 S Rpt 102-395

Passed Senate: September 15
 Senate conferees named: September 15
 Passed House: September 18
 Senate agreed to House amendments: September 18
 Cleared for the president: September 18
 Conference report adopted by House: September 18

House Floor Action

Friday, September 18:

HR 5620

Making supplemental appropriations, transfers, and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992

Rule, H Res 575, agreed to by voice vote. pg H8750

NATCHER, D-Ky., motion that the House disagree to the Senate amendments numbered 1 through 68, and concur in Senate amendment numbered 69 with an amendment, agreed to by voice vote

HRes 572

Resolution directing the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to conduct an investigation regarding possible unauthorized disclosures of classified information in violation of the Rules of the House of Representatives

BONIOR, D-Mich., motion to lay the resolution on the table, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 216-150

Week of September 21

Monday, September 21:

Under suspension of the rules:

S 2201

Authorize the admission to the United States of certain scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States as employment based immigrants under the Immigration and Nationality Act passed by voice

HR 5851

Establish the Commission of Information Technology and Paperwork Reduction passed by voice

Tuesday, September 22:

HR 5231 National Competitiveness Act of 1992 continue consideration

Under suspension of the rules:

HR 5318

Regarding the extension of most-favored-nation treatment to the products of People's Republic of China begin consideration

HJRes 512

Approve the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the products of Romania begin consideration

HR 5258

Provide for the withdrawal of most-favored-nation status from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to provide for the restoration of such status if certain conditions are fulfilled begin consideration

HR 5001

Amend the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963 to authorize the National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct a national river systems recreation assessment begin consideration

SJRes 23

Consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the state of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 begin consideration

HR 2967

Amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 through 1995, to authorize a 1993 National Conference on Aging, to amend the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 through 1995 begin consideration

HR 4014

Improve education in the United States by

HR 5323

promoting excellence in research, development, and the dissemination of information begin consideration

Promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba through the application of appropriate pressures on the Cuban government and support for the Cuban people begin consideration

HR 2890

A bill to establish limits on the prices of drugs procured by the Department of Veterans Affairs begin consideration

S 1607

A bill to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe begin consideration

HR 5257

A bill to amend the coastwise trade laws to clarify their application to certain passenger vessels begin consideration

HR 5557

A bill to amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide for the restoration of New England stocks of groundfish begin consideration

HR 5419

A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to authorize the secretary of State to enter into international agreements to establish a global moratorium to prohibit harvesting of tuna through the use of purse seine nets deployed on or to encircle dolphins or other marine mammals begin consideration

HR 3627

A bill to authorize the Air Force Association to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs begin consideration

HR 5058

A bill to authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 begin consideration

HR—

Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act begin consideration

HR 3204

A bill to amend title 17, U.S. Code, to implement a royalty payment system and a serial copy management system for digital audio recording, to prohibit certain copyright infringement action, and for other purposes begin consideration

HR 5452

A bill granting the consent of the Congress to a supplemental compact or agreement between the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the state of New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Port Authority begin consideration

HR 4841

A bill granting the consent of the Congress to the New Hampshire-Maine Interstate School Compact begin consideration

HR 5716

A bill to extend for two years the authorizations of appropriations for certain programs under title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 begin consideration

HR 5952

A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to authorize prescription drug application, establishment and product fees begin consideration

HR 5938

A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the authority for the regulation of mammography services and radiological equipment begin consideration

HR 4252

A bill to provide for a 3-year extension of a certain Medicaid health maintenance organization waiver begin consideration

HR 5673

A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act

House continued...

- to revise and extend the programs of the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research begin consideration
- HR 5726 A bill to amend the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 to improve the supervision of investment advisers, to provide additional investor protections begin consideration
- HR 3047 A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to permit members of national securities exchanges to effect certain transactions with respect to accounts for which such members exercise investment and discretion begin consideration
- HR 4313 A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to impose additional fraud detection and disclosure obligations on auditors of public companies begin consideration

**Wednesday, September 23 &
Balance of the Week:**

- HR 5754 Provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works program to construct various projects for improvements to the Nation's infrastructure begin consideration
- 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 begin consideration
- HR 3298 Enhance the financial safety and soundness of the banks and associations of the Farm Credit System begin consideration
- HR 3161 Authorize functions and activities under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to amend laws relating to federal procurement begin consideration
- HR 5192 Veterans Health Care Amendments begin consideration
- HR 918 Mining Exploration and Development Act begin consideration

Senate Floor Action

Friday, September 18:

- S 3114 **National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993**
[Continued from September 17]
LEAHY, D-Vt., amendment no. 3041, to eliminate authorizations for the B-2 bomber aircraft program, rejected by yeas-nays vote: 45-53
COHEN, R-Maine, amendment no. 3042, to allow limited underground nuclear tests of existing weapons with a moratorium timetable, as amended, agreed to by voice vote
HATFIELD, R-Ore., substitute amendment no. 3043, to the above COHEN, R-Maine, amendment no. 3042, agreed to by yeas-nays vote: 55-40
WARNER, R-Va., amendment no. 3046, to provide funding for specific equipment care for the National Guard and the Reserves, as amended, agreed to by voice vote
METZENBAUM, D-Ohio, amendment no. 3047, to prohibit discrimination by the armed forces on the basis of sexual orientation, withdrawn
NUNN, D-Ga., modified substitute amendment no. 3048, to the above WARNER, R-Va., amendment no. 3046, agreed to by voice vote
NUNN, D-Ga., amendment no. 3049, to provide for a reduction in the number of U.S. military personnel assigned to permanent duty ashore in NATO countries of Europe by the end of fiscal year 1996, agreed to by voice vote
NUNN, D-Ga. (for DIXON, D-Ill.), amendment no. 3050, to provide additional funds for the Army Environmental Policy Institute, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for ADAMS, D-Wash.), amendment no. 3051, to provide for a study to provide a residential program for military dependents with severe behavior disorders at Madigan Army Medical Center, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for ROTH, R-Del.), amendment no. 3052, to terminate certain restrictions on the armed forces' purchase of petroleum products originating in Angola after fair, free and democratic elections have taken place in Angola, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for DECONCINI, D-Ariz.), amendment no. 3053, to require a report on the continued requirement for registration under the Selective Service System, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for BIDEN, D-Del.), amendment no. 3054, to require that any Department of Defense equipment displayed at an overseas trade show must be leased by a defense company at a fair market rate, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for ROTH, R-Del.), amendment no. 3055, to express the sense of the Senate that the president should negotiate with the heads of state of NATO's member states, with a view to broadening the mission of that alliance, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for LIEBERMAN, D-Conn.), amendment no. 3056, to provide funds for the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG), and to provide funds for additional counter-terrorism cooperative research and development projects between the TSWG and NATO and non-NATO allies, agreed to by voice vote

Senate continued...

WARNER, R-Va. (for CHAFEE, R-R.I.), amendment no. 3057, to require a comprehensive evaluation of the use by the Department of Defense of ozone-depleting substances and a report to Congress concerning such evaluation, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for SHELBY, D-Ala.), amendment no. 3058, to provide, with respect to certain contracts awarded under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act for the Department of Defense, for follow-on contracts to be awarded in accordance with requirements and authority provided for attaining a Department of Defense contract goal for disadvantaged small business and certain institutions of higher education, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for LUGAR, R-Ind., and NUNN, D-Ga.), amendment no. 3059, to increase the amount of the transfer authority for the demilitarization of the former Soviet Union in order to insure that the Department of Defense possesses sufficient discretionary authority to assist the states of the former Soviet Union in carrying out their denuclearization efforts, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga., and WARNER, R-Va., amendment no. 3060, to provide funding for military-to-military contracts under the authority to provide assistance for the demilitarization of the former Soviet Union, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for DIXON, D-Ill.), amendment no. 3061, to increase funding for research, development, test and evaluation for the army, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for MCCONNELL, R-Ky.), amendment no. 3062, to prohibit the secretary of Defense from limiting the counter-drug requirements for which DOD support may be provided, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for PELL, D-R.I.), amendment no. 3063, to require a report relating to continuing health-benefits coverage of employees of Department of Defense contractors who are involuntarily separated from such employment by reason of the termination of defense contracts, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent request that during consideration of S 3114 that the only amendment in order to section 716 of the bill or on the subject of abortion be amendment no. 3074, to strike that section, by COATS, R-Ind.; that debate thereon be limited to one hour equally divided in the usual form; and that following the conclusion or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote on the amendment, agreed to by unanimous consent

NUNN, D-Ga. (for PELL, D-R.I.), amendment no. 3064, to establish regulations to encourage defense contractors to engage in industrial diversification planning, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for LIEBERMAN, D-Conn.), amendment no. 3065, to establish a program to encourage diversification of defense laboratories, agreed to by voice vote

MACK, R-Fla. (for MCCAIN, R-Ariz.), amendment no. 3066, regarding state equalization programs and Indian education needs in the state of Arizona, agreed to by voice vote

MACK, R-Fla. (for MCCONNELL, R-Ky.), amendment no. 3067, to require a study regarding the Reserves and members of the National Guard ordered to active duty in connection with operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm who were self-employed or were owners of small businesses, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for INOUE, D-Hawaii), technical amendment no. 3068, agreed to by voice vote

MACK, R-Fla. (for MCCAIN, R-Ariz.), amendment no. 3069, to clarify the terms under which the Department of Defense shall hold harmless, defend and indemnify entities that acquire closed military property against suits, claims, demands or actions, liabilities, judgments and costs arising out of the release of any hazardous substance as a result of Department of Defense activities, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for MITCHELL, D-Maine), amendment no. 3070, to strike the provision relating to the treatment of proposals for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for KENNEDY, D-Mass.), amendment no. 3071, to require a report on post-conflict mine clearing efforts in refugee situations, agreed to by voice vote

MACK, R-Fla. (for SMITH, R-N.H.), amendment no. 3072, to express the sense of Congress relating to the award of the Navy Expeditionary Medal, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga., and WARNER, R-Va., amendment no. 3073, to provide supplemental authorizations for fiscal year 1992 to cover the costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, agreed to by voice vote

COATS, R-Ind., amendment no. 3074, to strike provisions that allow military personnel stationed abroad to obtain pre-paid reproductive services, including abortions, in U.S. military hospitals overseas, rejected by yeayay vote: 36-55

DOMENICI, R-N.M., amendment no. 3075, to provide benefits for the spouse or former spouse of a member of the armed forces who becomes disqualified for retired or retrain pay on the basis of misconduct involving abuse of a dependent, agreed to by voice vote

PRYOR, D-Ark., amendment no. 3076, to prohibit the use of funds for the procurement of the Airborne Self Protection Jammer system, agreed to by voice vote

BYRD, D-W.Va., amendment no. 3077, to require the president to submit a report to the Congress upon review of certain mergers, acquisitions and takeovers, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt., amendment no. 3078, to provide for international agreements prohibiting the sale, transfer or export, and further limit the use, production, possession and employment of anti-personnel landmines, agreed to by voice vote

GRAHAM, D-Fla., modified amendment no. 3079, to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba through the application of appropriate pressures on the Cuban government and support for the Cuban people, agreed to by voice vote

Earlier, the Senate failed to table the amendment by yeayay vote: 24-61

DODD, D-Conn., modified perfecting amendment no. 3080, to the above GRAHAM, D-Fla., amendment no. 3079, tabled by yeayay

Senate continued...

vote: 73-12

METZENBAUM, D-Ohio, and KERRY, D-Mass., amendment no. 3081, to limit the indemnification of certain contractor programs, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va., amendment no. 3082, to require a report on possible revisions to the North Atlantic Treaty of April 4, 1949, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for BINGAMAN, D-N.M., and COCHRAN, R-Miss.), amendment no. 3083, to establish a National Education Goals Panel, agreed to by voice vote

BREAUX, D-La., amendment no. 3085, to authorize funding to establish a contingency retainer fleet program to provide militarily useful vessels for meeting the sealift needs of the United States during national emergencies, withdrawn

WARNER, R-Va. (for ROTH, R-Del., and GRASSLEY, R-Iowa), amendment no. 3090, to ensure that additional transition authority does not violate the Antideficiency Act, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for SMITH, R-N.H.), amendment no. 3091, to provide for the issuance of a commemorative stamp honoring American prisoners of war and Americans missing in action, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for REID, D-Nev.), amendment no. 3092, to direct the Department of Energy to prepare a workforce transition plan for Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities that experience reductions in personnel, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for BRYAN, D-Nev., and REID, D-Nev.), amendment no. 3093, to provide for a study of the use of the Nevada test site for the development of solar energy production technologies, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for WARNER, R-Va.), amendment no. 3094, to authorize an increase in funds for AIDS research, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for KENNEDY, D-Mass.), amendment no. 3095, to improve the defense conversion, assistance and stabilization provisions, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va., amendment no. 3096, to establish a National Defense Sealift Fund, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for SPECTER, R-Pa.), amendment no. 3097, to clarify participants in defense dual-use critical technology partnerships, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for MCCAIN, R-Ariz., and GORE, D-Tenn.), amendment no. 3098, to establish a U.S. policy to oppose any transfer to Iran or Iraq of any goods or technology wherever that transfer could contribute to either country's acquiring chemical, biological, nuclear or destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for BINGAMAN, D-N.M.), amendment no. 3099, to authorize the secretary of Defense to furnish assistance for the support of international nonproliferation activities and to authorize the secretary of Energy to carry out additional research on non-proliferation technologies, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga., amendment no. 3100, to

make technical corrections, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for LEVIN, D-Mich., and SIMON, D-Ill.), amendment no. 3101, to authorize the secretary of Defense to furnish assistance for international peace-keeping activities, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for ROBB, D-Va.), amendment no. 3102, to provide for timely economic adjustment planning assistance for communities adversely affected by reductions in spending by the Department of Defense, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for DOLE, R-Kan.), amendment no. 3103, to transfer responsibility for the development of Landsat 7 Land Remote-Sensing Satellite to the secretary of Defense, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for GLENN, D-Ohio), amendment no. 3104, to impose sanctions against foreign persons and U.S. persons who assist foreign countries in acquiring a nuclear explosive device or unsafeguarded special nuclear material, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for INOUE, D-Hawaii), amendment no. 3105, to encourage the maximum practicable use of government-owned, contractor-operated facilities of the Department of Defense for nondefense commercial purposes in the interest of national security, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for ADAMS, D-Wash., and GORTON, R-Wash.), amendment no. 3106, to provide for construction of military family housing at Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash., agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for GARN, R-Utah), amendment no. 3107, to provide for the construction and land acquisition for the Army National Guard Armory, Blanding, Utah, and the Air National Guard Base Civil Engineering Complex, Salt Lake City, Utah, agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for HATFIELD, R-Ore.), amendment no. 3108, to authorize funds for construction of a fire station at Klamath Falls Airport, Ore., construction of a rifle range at Clackamas, Ore., construction activities at the National Guard Armory, LaGrande, Ore., and construction activities at Portland International Airport, Portland, Ore., agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for LAUTENBERG, D-N.J.), amendment no. 3109, to authorize funds for the construction of a new electrical distribution system and a new propellant surveillance laboratory at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga. (for FORD, D-Ky.), amendment no. 3110, to authorize funds for military construction activities at Fort Knox, Ky., agreed to by voice vote

NUNN, D-Ga., amendment no. 3111, to authorize the disposition of the interest of the Navy in the Naval Reserve Center, Atlanta, Ga., and to provide for replacement facilities for that center, agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va. (for LOTT, R-Miss.), amendment no. 3112, to provide funds for the construction of a visual information training facility and a television systems training facility at Keesler AFB, Miss., agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va., amendment no. 3113, to provide for a land conveyance at Fort Chaffee, Ark., agreed to by voice vote

WARNER, R-Va., amendment no. 3114, to

Senate continued...

provide for a land conveyance at Fort A.P. Hill Military Reservation, Va., agreed to by voice vote

S 3136 S 3114, as amended, passed in Senate by voice vote. (title amended)
National Defense Multiyear Authorization Act of 1992

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3136 and insert in lieu thereof the text S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3137 S 3136, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent.
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3137 and insert in lieu thereof the text of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3138 S 3137, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent.
Military Personnel Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3138 and insert in lieu thereof titles IV-VII of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3139 S 3138, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent.
Defense Conversion and Transition Assistance Act of 1992

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3139 and insert in lieu thereof title III, subtitle C; title III, subtitle D; title V, subtitle D; title V, subtitle E; and title VIII, subtitle A, of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3140 S 3139, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent.
Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3140 and insert in lieu thereof Division A of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3141 S 3140, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent.
Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3141 and insert in lieu thereof Division B of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by voice vote

S 3142 S 3141, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent.
Department of Energy National Security Act for Fiscal Year 1993

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3142 and insert in lieu thereof titles XXXI-XXXII of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3142, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent

S 3143

Military Personnel Transition Act of 1992

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3143 and insert in lieu thereof title V, subtitle D, and title V, subtitle E of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3143, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent.

S 3144

Military Health Care Initiatives Act of 1992

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3144 and insert in lieu thereof section 716 of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3144, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent

S 3145

National Defense Technology and Industrial Base Conversion and Assistance Act of 1992

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of S 3145 and insert in lieu thereof title VIII, subtitle A of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 3145, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent

Note: A NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent agreement was reached with respect to further consideration of S 3114 and S 3136 through S 3145, all listed above as passed by the Senate: that if the Senate receives a message from the House of Representatives with regard to any of those bills, that the Senate be deemed to have disagreed to the House amendment(s) to the Senate passed bill, that the Senate agree to a request for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate

HR 5006

Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of HR 5006 and insert in lieu thereof the text of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

HR 5006, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House, agreed to by unanimous consent

HR 4880

A bill to reduce the stockpile requirement for, and authorize the disposal of, cobalt from the National Defense Stockpile

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of HR 4880 and insert in lieu thereof the text of S 3114, as amended and passed by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

HR 4880, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent

NUNN, D-Ga., unanimous consent that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House, agreed to by unanimous consent

S Res 344

A resolution to make appointments to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Special Committee on Aging, and the Select Committee on Indian Affairs

S Res 344 agreed to in Senate by voice vote
A bill making appropriations for the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and

HR 5677

Senate Floor continued...

- for other purposes
[Continued from September 17]
MITCHELL, D-Maine, unanimous consent request providing for consideration of HR 5677, and amendments proposed thereto, agreed to by unanimous consent
HATCH, R-Utah, amendment no. 3044, to provide for the transfer of funds to increase the level of expenditures for Healthy Start, agreed to by voice vote
HATCH, R-Utah, amendment no. 3045, to the above EXCEPTED APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE amendment on page 73, line 14, to delay implementation of regulations of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act (PL 101-535) with respect to the dietary supplement of vitamins, minerals, herbs and other similar nutritional substances, agreed to by yeay-nay: 94-1
Subsequently, the EXCEPTED APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE amendment on page 73, line 14, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote
HR 5677, as amended, passed in Senate by yeay-nay vote: 82-13
Pursuant to a previous order, the Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference with the House
BYRD, D-W.Va., unanimous consent request to move the LAUTENBERG, D-N.J., amendment no. 3001; HELMS, R-N.C., amendment no. 3022; and HATCH, R-Utah, amendment no. 3045 to the bill to "general provisions," agreed to by unanimous consent
HR 4016 Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
FORD, D-Ky. (for MITCHELL, D-Maine), amendment no. 3087, to provide for identification of uncontaminated real property, agreed to by voice vote
HR 4016, as amended, passed in Senate by voice vote
FORD, D-Ky., unanimous consent that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House, agreed to by unanimous consent
S 1002 A bill to impose a criminal penalty for flight to avoid payment of arrearages in child support
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, agreed to by unanimous consent
S 1002, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent
S 654 Biotechnology Patent Protection Act of 1991
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, as amended, agreed to by voice vote
FORD, D-Ky. (for DECONCINI, D-Ariz.), substitute amendment no. 3088, to the above JUDICIARY COMMITTEE substitute amendment, agreed to by voice vote
S 654, as amended, passed in Senate by voice vote
S 2481 Indian Health Care Amendments Act of 1992
INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE substitute amendment, as amended, agreed to by voice vote
FORD, D-Ky. (for INOUE, D-Hawaii), amendment no. 3089, to the above INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE substitute amendment, to strengthen and expand Indian health service programs, agreed to by voice vote
S 2481, as amended, passed in Senate by voice vote
S 2528 Native American Veterans' Home Loan Equity Act of 1992
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE substitute amendment, agreed to by unanimous consent
S 2528, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent
S 12 Cable Television Consumer Protection Act of 1991
MITCHELL, D-Maine, motion to close debate (cloture motion) on the conference report on the bill. (3/5's vote required)
MITCHELL, D-Maine, unanimous-consent time-agreement was reached providing for consideration of the conference report on S 12, on Monday, September 21, with a vote to occur on adoption of the conference report at 2:15 p.m., on Tuesday, September 22, 1992
[Continued September 21]
S 250 National Voter Registration Act of 1991
[Continued from July 2]
MITCHELL, D-Maine, unanimous-consent, time-agreement was reached providing for the consideration of the veto message on S 250, on Monday, September 21, 1992, with a vote on reconsideration of the bill, the objections of the president notwithstanding, to occur on Tuesday, September 22, 1992
[Continued September 21]
S 2707 Vietnam Veterans Commemorative Coin Act
S 2707 passed in Senate by unanimous consent
S 3195 World War II 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coins Act
S 3195 passed in Senate by unanimous consent
HR 1435 Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge Act of 1992
FORD, D-Ky. (for WIRTH, D-Colo.), amendment no. 3086, to direct the secretary of the Army to transfer jurisdiction over the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo., to the secretary of Interior upon certification by the Environmental Protection Agency that clean-up of contamination at the arsenal is complete, agreed to by voice vote
HR 1435 as amended, passed Senate by voice vote
HR 3654 1996 Atlanta Centennial Olympic Games Commemorative Coin Act
HR 3654 passed in Senate by unanimous consent
HR 3654 is now cleared for the president.
HR 5126 Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coin Act of 1992
HR 5126 passed in Senate by unanimous consent. pg S14197
HR 5126 is now cleared for the president.
HR 5620 A bill making supplemental appropriations, transfers, and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes
BYRD, D-W.Va., unanimous consent that the Senate recede en bloc from its amendments nos. 1 through 68 and that a motion to reconsider that action be laid upon the table, that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment no. 69, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, agreed to by unanimous consent
HR 5620 is now cleared for the president.

Senate Floor *continued*...

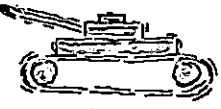
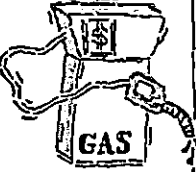
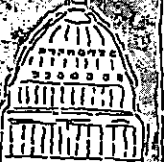
Week of September 21

Monday, September 21:

- HR 5504 **FY93 Defense appropriations** began consideration
- S 12 **CONFERENCE REPORT: reregulate the cable television industry** continued consideration
- S 250 **Voter registration (motor Voter) bill** began consideration of motion to override veto of the president

Tuesday, September 22:

- S 12 **CONFERENCE REPORT: reregulate the cable television industry** continue consideration
- S 250 **Voter registration (motor Voter) bill** continue consideration of motion to override veto of the president
- HR 5504 **FY93 Defense appropriations** continue consideration
- HR 11 **Enterprise zone proposals** may continue consideration

	 Congressional Reform	 Campaign Finance Reform	 Defense Spending							
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 Decrease Taxes				 Health Care						
 Budget Deficit				 Leadership Changes						
 Divided Government				 Foreign Policy						
 Energy				 Foreign Policy						
	 Environment	 Family Leave	 Civil Rights							

Senate continued...

Issues

- Full Committee. May 1, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13186-8
Price: \$1.75
- **The BCCI Affair - Part 5**
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee. May 14, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13206-6
Price: \$33.00

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- **Waste and Financial Management Problems At the Air Force**
Full Committee. February 19, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13196-5
Price: \$8.00
- **Impacts of Nuclear Disarmament on the Department of Energy**
Full Committee. February 25, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13152-3
Price: \$2.75
- **Management of Federal Civilian Aircraft**
General Services, Federalism and the District of Columbia Subcommittee. May 21, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13156-6
Price: \$3.50
- **Reauthorization of the Office of Special Counsel**
Federal Services, Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee. May 13, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13167-1
Price: \$6.00

INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- SRpt 102-402 to S 362, Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians Recognition Act

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Note: Senate Judiciary Committee hearings and prints are available free of charge from the committee, while supplies last. Documents may be requested by mail. Orders should be sent to: Senate Judiciary Committee, Document Clerk, SD-224 Dirksen Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20510. Documents may also be picked up in person in SD-224 Dirksen Building.

HEARINGS

- **First Amendment Implications of the Rust v. Sullivan Decision**
Constitution Subcommittee. July 30, 1991.
Serial No. J-102-7.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13159-1
Price: \$4.25
- **The Federal Courts Study Committee Implementation Act of 1991**

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Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee. October 3 & 17, 1991. Serial No. J-102-42.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-13175-2
Price: \$12.00

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- SRpt 102-403 to S 2610, International Fair Competition Act of 1992

LABOR & HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- **Meeting the Challenge of HIV Care: Implementing the Ryan White AIDS Care Act**
Full Committee. June 2, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13172-8
Price: \$7.50

SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- **Hearing on the Small Business Administration's Fiscal Year 1993 Budget Proposal and Fiscal Year 1992 Supplemental And Reprogramming Requests**
Full Committee. March 12, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13182-5
Price: \$2.75
- **Hearing on Health Care Reform**
Full Committee. April 24, 1992.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13153-1
Price: \$3.00

VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

REPORTS

Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.

- SRpt 102-400 to S 2974, A bill to amend title 38, U.S. Code, to revise certain administrative provisions relating to the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals, and for other purposes
- SRpt 102-401 to S 2575, Department of Veterans Affairs Nurse Pay Amendments of 1992
- SRpt 102-405 to S 3108, Veterans Home Loan Program Revitalization Act of 1992
- SRpt 102-409 to S 2973, Women Veterans Sexual Trauma Services Act of 1992

HOUSE COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- **Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act Amendments of 1992 (Safe and Effective Use of Sludge)**
Conservation, Credit and Rural Development Subcommittee. April 2, 1992. Serial No. 102-60.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13170-1
Price: \$6.50
- **Implementation of the Conservation Compliance Provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985**
Conservation, Credit and Rural Development Subcommittee. May 7, 1992. Serial No. 102-72.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13161-2
Price: \$5.00

- **Review of U.S. Department of Agriculture's Enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, Specifically of Animals Used in Exhibitions**
Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture. July 8, 1992. Serial No. 102-75.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-13207-4
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- HRpt 102-711 (Part II) to HR 918, Mineral Exploration and Development Act of 1992

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

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- HRpt 102-866 to HR 5373, CONFERENCE REPORT: A bill making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes.

House continued...**ARMED SERVICES
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Defense Policy Panel. December 10, 11 & 13, 1991. H.A.S.C. No. 102-52.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-13162-1

Price: \$5.50

•National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal 1993 - HR 5006 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs; Civil Defense

Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee. May 6, 1992.

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Domestic Monetary Policy Subcommittee. April 28; May 7, 1992. Serial No. 102-115.

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GPO Stock No. 552-070-13188-4

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Washington, D.C. 20515

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Human Rights and International Organizations Subcommittee and Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee. February 27, 1992.

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Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee. March 18, 1992. Serial No. 102-134.

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Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee. April 29, 1992. Serial No. 102-136.

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Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee. June 11, 1992. Serial No. 102-135.

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Washington, D.C. 20037

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Diagram	Seating Diagram of VH-3D, Re: South Lawn to Andrews AFB. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed: 12/30/2024	OA/ID Number: 90721-001
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Andrews AFB to Springfield, MO. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed:	12/30/2024	OA/ID Number:	90721-001
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Springfield, MO to Tulsa, OK. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed: 12/30/2024	OA/ID Number: 90721-001
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Tulsa, OK to Longview, TX. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed: 12/30/2024	OA/ID Number: 90721-001
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Longview, TX to Shreveport, LA. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed:	12/30/2024	OA/ID Number:	90721-001
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Shreveport, LA. To Greenville, MS. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed:	12/30/2024	OA/ID Number:	90721-001
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Greenville, MS to Millington NAS (Memphis), TN. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed:	12/30/2024	OA/ID Number:	90721-001
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Diagram	VC25A-28000 Passenger Seating Arrangement, Re: Millington NAS to Andrews AFB. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed: 12/30/2024	OA/ID Number: 90721-001
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]
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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]
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09. Diagram	Seating Diagram of VH-3D, Re: Andrews AFB to South Lawn. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed:	12/30/2024	OA/ID Number:	90721-001
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]
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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]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1992

2 SEP 16 PM 2:14

6761
Daily 9/22

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *BS*
SUBJECT: Response to Request for Helicopter for Split

Purpose

To respond to a letter delivered by Margaret Bush from the Secretary of Public Health in Split.

Background

The Secretary of Public Health in Split, Croatia, Dr. Kalilic, met Margaret during her recent trip to the region. He asked her to deliver a letter to you which requests a medical helicopter for Split, Croatia. We have drafted a response which indicates that we channel all of our aid through UNHCR, which determines priorities and needs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the response at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Reply
Tab B Incoming

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Dr. Kalilic:

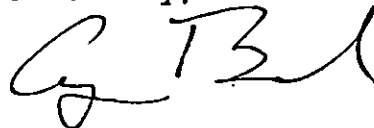
Thank you very much for your letter and for the kindness you showed my daughter-in-law Margaret during her recent visit.

I was moved by your letter. Unfortunately, stories of tragedies like yours are too often repeated throughout the region. In response, we together with our Allies and the other concerned nations of the world, have steadily increased humanitarian assistance to those suffering, and we plan to do more, particularly as winter sets in.

Regarding your request for a helicopter, you should know that all of our assistance is channelled through the UNHCR, which functions as a central clearinghouse for needs and contributions to the international humanitarian effort. The UNHCR has done outstanding work establishing and addressing priorities. We believe that this organization is in the best position to respond to your need and we will bring your request to their attention.

I commend the courageous efforts that you and so many others have made to help those in need. You and the many people suffering in the region are in our prayers and we will make every effort to help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. Bush", written in a cursive style.

Dr. Josko Kalilic
Secretary of Public Health and Social Care
The Republic of Croatia
Split

From the desk of
George Bush

THE REPUBLIC of CROATIA
THE COMMUNE of SPLIT
SECRETARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
AND SOCIAL CARE

Telefon: 47-786
Fax: 362-406
Split, 3. 9. 1992.

Brent
1. can we help?
2. Prepare reply
please.

Dear Mr. President.

I am sending You this letter through Your daughter - in - law. Mrs. Margaret Bush, who I have met in Split and have tried to be of some help to her. I have asked her most kindly to pass this letter to You. I am together with all those who want sincerely to thank all the American people for the humanitarian aid that has arrived to Croatia so far, relieving in that way great difficulties through which the Croatian people had to go on its way for long awaiting freedom.

In the region of Split the Croatian people have accommodated 80.000 displaced people and refugees from Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina. Besides the care for food and lodging the efforts are undertaken for the full health protection as well. Aggression on Croatia and falling apart of Yugoslavia have interrupted air system of medical emergency evacuation because of taking medical helicopters away by the ex-Yugoslav army besides the fact that Croatia paid for them mostly. From all helicopter flights for emergencies in the ex-Yugoslavia, 60 percent were done in the region of Split. This fact clearly shaws the previous importance of Split in health protection to the people on the numerous and far away islands of the Dalmatian coast. At this very moment this problem is even more acute because of thousand of refugees from Croatia nad Bosnia and Hercegovina who are situated on the islands so that the need for a fast medical evacuation by helicopter is now even greater. In spite of the war, Secretary of public health and social care in Split initiated the construction of the heliport with the voluntary help of many companies in Split and donations from the people in Croatia and abroad.

The heliport has been finished and it presents the first object for the air traffic in Croatia after the democratic elections and soon it will be formally open. This heliport is close to the nearest medical center in Dalmatia and it will ^{be} the central heliport for the southern Croatia. Unfortunately Croatia does not possess any helicopter for urgent medical evacuation.

If I may ask You in the name of the people and all our refugees of this region to help us in getting a helicopter for medical emergencies. We have already educated medical team and pilots. We would not mind at all for every flight to be monitored by European Community or anybody else, because it would be used only for medical purposes. The types of the most convenient helicopters for medical emergencies are:

HELL 412 HP or MB3 SX 117-BI or

any other with similar characteristics. Once again thanks to the American people for help and Your attention with best wishes for Your good health and successful political life.

Please remember me to your nephew Jonathan with whom I met recently and had good time during his visit to Split. If I can be of any help in Split I will be glad to do so.

With deep and sincere respect,

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
AND SOCIAL CARE

Mr. sc. dr. Joško Kalilić

Joško Kalilić

P.S. - I HAVE RESIDENCY
IN GYNECOLOGY AT
CLEVELAND CLINIC (1971-74)

- I HAVE TWO SONS BORN IN
CLEVELAND (1970, 1973)

- I WAS LEUTENANT COMMANDER
OF US NAVY AT NAVAL HOSPITAL
K. WEST, FLORIDA (1974) AND NAVAL
HOSPITAL, NAPLES, ITALY (1975-1978)

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable David Packard
Chairman of the Board
Hewlett-Packard Company
1501 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, California 94304



THE PRESIDENT

DC. to Missouri
9-22-92

Dear David,
When the faint of heart
pull the rip cord, one is even
more grateful to loyal friends
Your op-ed was great
(San Jose Mercury 9-17)
Many, many thanks - *Cy*

*Re CB
Dem...
on all...*

cc: (in & out)
✓ Rose Zamaria (lcc)

THURSDAY

SEPT. 17, 1992

San Jose Mercury News

September 19, 1992

To: THE PRESIDENT

Fr: Bob Teeter

FYI

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9/22/92

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Executives for Clinton have blundered

I am very disappointed that John Young, John Sculley and many of my other good friends in the Silicon Valley industry have been caught in the updraft of Bill Clinton's hot air balloon.

I share their concern about the platform of the Republican Party and the influence of right-wing deviates centered in Orange County.

My friends have overlooked the fact that the Democratic Party has been the party of socialism since President Roosevelt's term in the Great Depression of the 1930s. I was there, and I recall vividly the NRA (National Recovery Administration), which was referred to as "nuts, raspberries and apple-sauce."

The great contribution of free enterprise, including scientists and engineers under the leadership of

Vannevar Bush during World War II made America the strongest nation in the world.

Roosevelt's disastrous agreement with Stalin at Yalta was a clear signal that he fundamentally supported socialism rather than freedom.

Gov. Clinton's military experience is limited to calling up the National Guard in one of our smaller, less important states.

If Pat Schroeder, Barbara Boxer and many other leading Democrats had had their way during the past 20 years, the United States, under President Bush's leadership, could not have undertaken Desert Storm, which was the greatest military victory in the history of the world.

The Democratic Party is indentured to union labor and has ex-

pressed opposition to the North American Free Trade Agreement, which will generate millions of jobs in Canada, the United States and Mexico in the years ahead.

The Democratic Party is also indentured to the teachers' union. As long as the teachers' union places survival ahead of the need to have knowledge about the subject being taught, there is no hope of improving American's educational system.

These and other similar evaluations of well-established Democratic Party positions convince me that my friends, who have defected to support Clinton, are making a serious strategic mistake.

— David Packard
Chairman of the Board
Hewlett-Packard Co.

Daily

Blind cc:
Lud Ashley



Tenn to D.C.

9-22-92

Aboard Air Force One

Dear Knox -

Lud Ashley sent me a
copy of the letter you sent
Mr. Clayton re: Hyper
over-regulation.

I imagine that woman
saying my picture intimidated
her regulators. Bull!

I am still trying to
get the regulators under
control. Warmest personal
regards - my friend -
cc: Lud Ashley

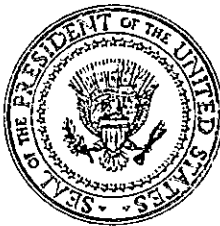
C. J. Bul

GEORGE BUSH

several

of incoming
to Ede Holiday
asking her to
call it to
attention
wherever is
supposed to
be helping us
de-regulate (or
less regulation)
get less
out of

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page



September 23, 1992

MEMO TO EDE HOLIDAY

FROM: THE PRESIDENT *VB*

Please call the attached to the attention of the person who is supposed to be helping us deregulate (get less regulation). This is awful!

FROM THE PRESIDENT



The First National Bank

of Keystone

P. O. Drawer AA - Telephone 304/862-2531

Keystone, West Virginia 24852

J. KNOX McCONNELL
PRESIDENT

September 14, 1992

GB - This will bring
a smile!
Lud

Mr. Kenneth J. Clayton
American Bankers Association
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ken:

It was a pleasure making your acquaintance on Saturday in Huntington. I look forward to working with that group of fine people.

You know, Ken, it is funny -- I believe banks in this country can survive some bad loans, and they can survive a gap problem, but I do not think they can survive the regulations and the regulators. Let me tell you something that happened to me. Two years ago, the chief examiner out of Atlanta (who happens to be a woman) called and told me that a picture I had on the wall of my office of President George Bush intimidated her examiners. My reply was that the examiners should be examining the strength and integrity of our institution and not the walls. She told me that she, being the Comptroller of the Currency, had the power to tell me to take the picture off of my office wall. I put 26 more pictures of President Bush on my office walls and then I told her that I did. I also told her that if she did anything about it that Pearl Harbor would be like a "punk" in Boys Town compared to what I would do. Nothing was ever done about it. Ken, this is absolutely true. Anyway, I think this is terrible!

My solution to getting the regulators off our backs is very simple -- every bank in the United States, for a period of four months, should not cash any government checks. After all it is hard for me to believe that they would put 12,000 bank presidents in jail. I think what is going on is a disgrace.

Let me tell you another thing -- in the report where banks spent over \$10 billion on regulations, this is a crime. The banks should take out a class action suit against every congressman because the actions of Congress against the banks gave the Treasury a shortfall of about \$3 billion in taxes because this \$10 billion was deductible -- so Congress is the culprit! This was certainly not the President of the United States.

Mr. Kenneth J. Clayton

Page Two

September 14, 1992

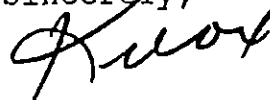
In fact, I do not know how our President keeps his sanity in dealing with abnormal things that are happening by the regulators.

Well, so much for getting this "off my chest". The only thing better is to take my old outfit, the 82nd Airborne, and storm the Capitol.

In the meantime, if I can be of help to you in any way, do not hesitate to let me know.

Take care, and keep in touch! ON TO VICTORY!!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Knox McConnell", written in a cursive style.

J. Knox McConnell
President

ncv

FROM

WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Daphne Wood Murray
Post Office Box 7722
Washington, D.C. 20044-7722



9-22-92
Tenn to D.C

Air Force One

Dear Daphne,

You are a thoughtful
friend - These days
(months) have been the
ugliest, meanest in
our lives but there's
a rainbow down the
way. I'm sure of it!
Thanks for your
letter - Love ya -

cc: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria (lcc)

April 16, 1992

NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR
THE ARTS

WASHINGTON
D.C. 20506



A Federal agency advised by the
National Council on the Arts

Dear George,

Remember those bleak days after you
voted for open housing? Your mail was
wretched - too few unequivocal letters of
support although most of your constituents
thought you had done the right thing.

You have come a long way from your days
in Congress but the pro voices in Washington
are too few. I won't belabor the point but
I wanted to register my appreciation for all
you have done for this country and add my
unequivocal support for you in everything you
do. I have no advice (isn't that a relief!). I
think you're great and I wanted you and Bar
to know how proud I am of both of you.

Best love,

Daphne

P.S. I can stamp and address at home!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Joan M. Nichols
191 Boones Drive
Lothian, Maryland 20711



THE PRESIDENT

September 22, 1992

Dear Ms. Nichols,

Barbara and I were so sorry to hear of your son, Michael's, death. I know it hurts an awful lot, but I hope it helps just a little to know that we Bushes care and are thinking of you.

With sincere condolences to you and yours,

Respectfully,

*We are with
you in spirit.*

Barbara Bush

cc: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria (lcc)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE M. ZAMARIA
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE OPERATIONS
FROM *AL* ALEX G. NAGY
DIRECTOR WHITE HOUSE/EOP TELEPHONE SERVICE
SUBJECT White House Operator Son's Death

Mr. Michael P. Nichols, youngest son of Ms. Joan M. Nichols, committed suicide on September 21st at approximately 3:00 A.M.

Ms. Nichols is a White House Switchboard Senior Telephone Operator who works the 4:00 P.M. to Midnight shift. She has been employed at the White House since May 16, 1979.

He was 26 years old.

*191 Boones Drive
Lothian, Md.*

20711

Mr. William T. Rhame
The Crossroads
1635 Northeast Loop 410
San Antonio, Texas 78209



THE PRESIDENT

Sept. 22
enroute Tulsa
to Longview

Dear Bill,

I just re-read your
July 30th letter and Ron
Kaufman's reply. The press
has indeed been pessimistic -
even ugly. Truman said

"all 50 of 'em can't
pound sand up
a rat hole." He was right
then; I'm right now when
I say we are going to win.
I've just begun to fight
May snails. Ag Bul



cc: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria (lcc)
Ron Kaufman (FYI)

3412671

WILLIAM T. RHAME
THE CROSSROADS - 1635 N.E. LOOP 410
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78209
512-828-9261

FEDERAL EXPRESS

July 30, 1992

8/6/92 response
from Ron Kaufman
attached.

TO: President George Bush

In 1948 Harry Truman was an incumbent President running for re-election. Walter Lippman, the dean of pundits, became convinced that Truman could not beat Thomas Dewey. He called for Truman to drop out of the race and turn the Government over to Tom Dewey.

Now we have another incumbent President running for re-election. And some pundits are calling for him to drop out of the race.

Hah!

William T. Rhame

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

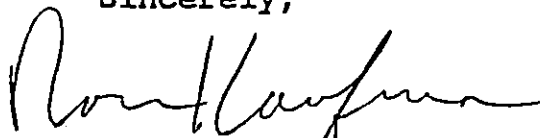
August 6, 1992

Dear William:

On behalf of the President, thank you for your kind letter. I know that the President appreciates your encouraging words. I found your comparison between the President's re-election campaign and Harry Truman's re-election campaign to be quite insightful. Like Harry Truman in 1948, President Bush will wage a vigorous, grassroots general election campaign throughout the U.S. Like Harry Truman in 1948, President Bush will prevail!

Texas will be a key state in the President's re-election effort, and he appreciates your ceaseless efforts and strong support in this vital region. Again, thank you for your letter. Best wishes,

Sincerely,



Ronald C. Kaufman
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Political Affairs

Mr. William T. Rhame
1635 N.E. Loop 410
San Antonio, Texas 78209



THE PRESIDENT

Sept 22, 1992

daily
9/22

Dear Mr. Eramian,

I was very pleased to see
your unsolicited letter to NBC.

The story they did (the guts
job they did) on Neil was vicious
and ugly - pure partisan politics
You set the record straight - I doubt
NBC will correct anything -

Thanks so very much -
Sincerely Ag Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Daniel G. Eramian
903 North Wayne Street, Apt. 304
Arlington, Virginia 22201

(Personal)



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416



September 18, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Because the attached letter concerns your son Neil, I
thought you might like to see it.

Sincerely,

Daniel G. Eramian
Assistant Administrator for
Public Communications



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416



September 17, 1992

Jess Diamond
Executive Producer
NBC Dateline
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10112

Dear Mr. Diamond:

Concerning the Dateline segment on Neil Bush (9/15/92) I am at a lost to understand how despite being presented with the facts, Dateline deliberately mislead the public about Neil Bush and maligned the Small Business Administration (SBA).

First, you say that this story is "only now fully coming to light." In fact, this story is almost two years old. There is nothing new in your story that hasn't already been looked at by the legitimate press. Congressional investigators also found "no illegal or improper" financing in the matter.

You say that "...the taxpayers are now stuck with most of his (Neil Bush) bills." Wrong! The taxpayers haven't lost a nickel.

You say "...the SBA guaranteed the 2.3 million dollars given to Bush's Apex Energy promising to make good if Neil Bush failed." Wrong again, the SBA did not guarantee the loans made in the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program. Nor does SBA select or approve SBIC loan recipients.

The fact is SBA's SBIC program has created more than one million new jobs by fueling more than 70,000 small businesses resulting in millions of dollars in new tax revenue.

You also failed to point out to your viewers that Patricia Saiki, whom you attempted to embarrass was not the SBA Administrator when Apex received its funding.

Despite making all the facts available to your researchers, I can only assume your inaccurate presentation of this almost two year old story was done out of malice or for

partisan gain or just an attempt to out do the tabloids one sees at the checkout line. Perhaps it was for all three. As a former journalist I am deeply embarrassed by NBC's shoddy reporting and understand why the general public trust the media less and less.

Sincerely,

Daniel G. Eramian
Assistant Administrator
Office of Public Communications

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 9/21/92

TO: Mr. President

FROM: ROSE ZAMARIA
Deputy Assistant to the President *RZ*

An excellent letter. How
can it best be used?

-
- ✓ 1. send Neil ^{done} a cc - ^{done} Lued, also
 - ✓ 2. Give Martin a cc ^{done}
 - 3. call Mr. Eramian
and tell him: a. my letter on the way
a) ~~Pres was disappointed~~
~~at attach on Neil~~
b) delighted with E's letter to NBC
c) ask that you get a cc
of NBC's reply -
- (Done)*

cc: (FYI)
Neil Bush
Marlin Fitzwater
Lud Ashley

done
9/23

CC: (FYI)
Mr. Wright

9/22/92

Mr. President:

I talked with Mr. Eramian of SBA. He said the piece on Neil just didn't happen. They have been going back and forth for month, refuting the facts as presented. NBC would not listen. Said to show how mean they were, on the day the show was to air, NBC had distributed to the media a transcript of the show. They were trying to make something out of nothing. In fact, someone he knows who is an AP reporter called him to say there was nothing new there -- that it had all been looked at two years ago - and she refused to cover the story.

Since the program ran, he said he has spent two solid days answering calls from all over the country setting the record straight -- taxpayers did not lose any money etc.

He said they had never had contact with Brian Ross but only with two researchers.

RZ

Mr. President:

You need to date this letter to Bob Wright. Also JAB suggests that you add a P.S. saying this is a note between two friends -- not to be released or used in any way -- know he is a fair and caring man (or however you want to word it)

RZ

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Master Brady D. Brite
2233 South Mayfair
Springfield, Missouri 65804



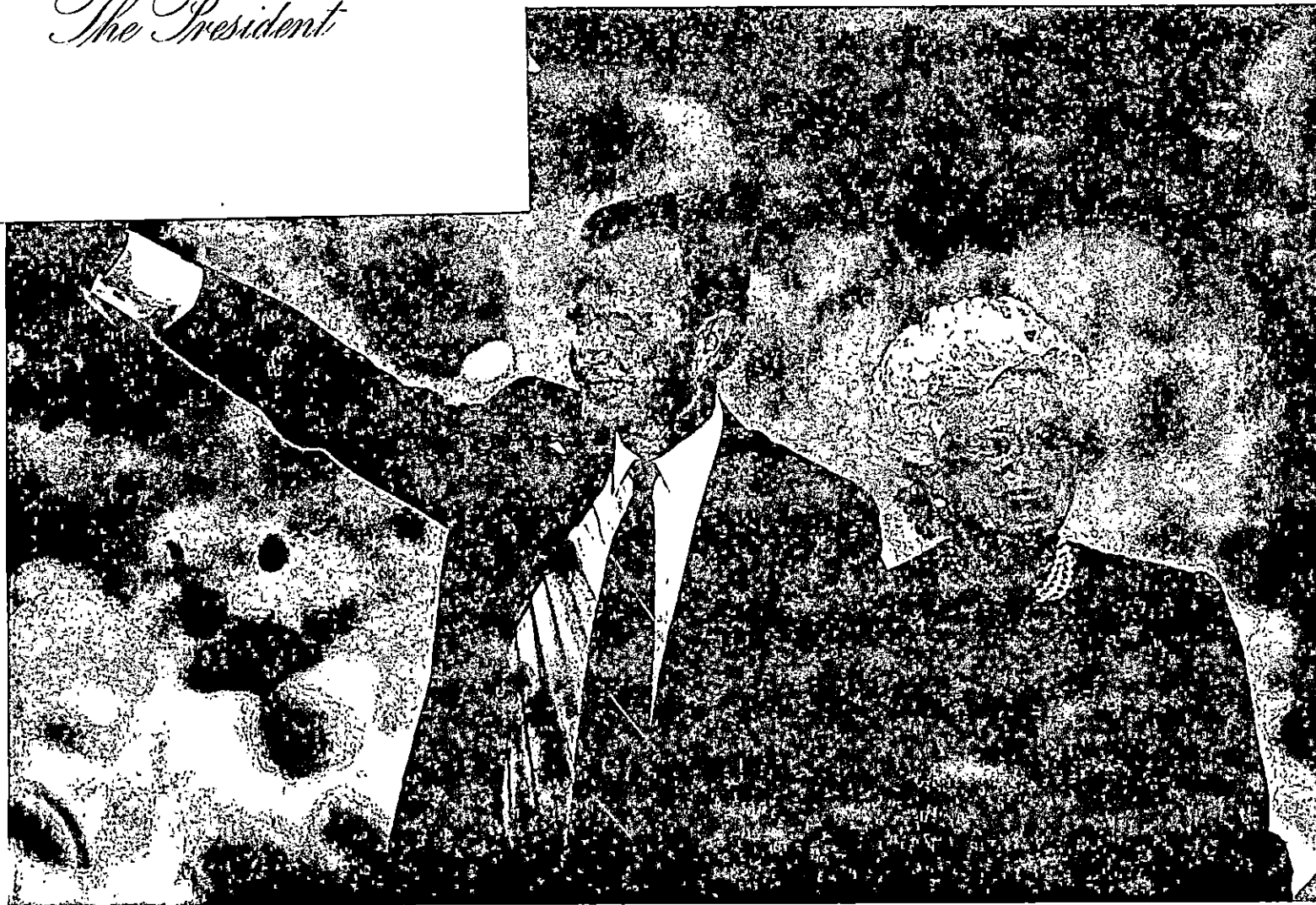
THE PRESIDENT

9-22-91

Dear Brady

Thanks for your note.
Here is a picture for you
I loved being back in
Springfield. Love - Lynda Bunt

The President



To Brady D. Brito

9-22-92

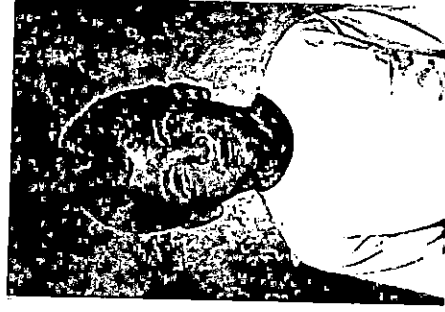
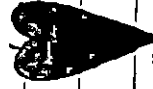
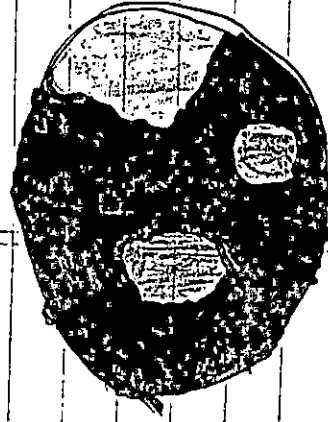
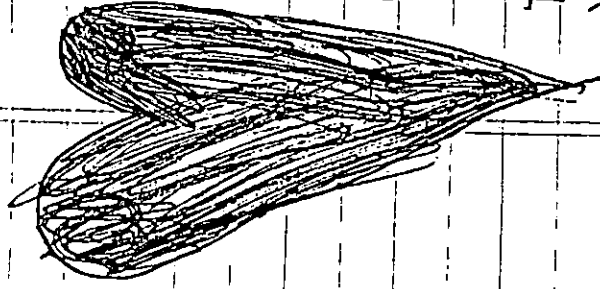
Good Luck - Best Wishes,

Cap Butch

Dear

Mr. Bush,

I have met you
before, I was four
when I met you.
~~I~~ I am eight
now, but if I were
old enough to vote I
would for sure vote
for you. I love you, I
am glad to come to see
you. I think you are a
great president. You are
the best **person** in the
world!



Brady D.

Brite

September 22, 1992

To: Bob
From: Schroeder
Re: POTUS Request: Early Clinton Positions on the Budget Agreement

Clinton said little, but was consistent, in his critique of the Budget Deal before being a candidate:

October 3, 1990 Arkansas Gazette

- o "Bill Clinton...joined the chorus of political voices objecting to portions of the proposed federal budget agreement."
- o "he opposed increasing the federal tax on gasoline by 12 cents a gallon, cutting 20% from farm programs and raising deductibles for Medicare participants."

October 31, 1990 Arkansas Gazette

- o "excise taxes included in the new federal deficit reduction package could cost Arkansas state government \$36.7 mm over the next five years, according to a study by the National Conference of State Legislatures."
- o "And a member of Gov. Bill Clinton's administration warned that the new federal budget package could throw a "big chill" over any efforts to raise taxes in the upcoming session of the state legislature."

And as a candidate, he broadened his attacks:

November 16, 1991 Arkansas Gazette

- o "[Clinton] said the current agreement between Bush and Congress to limit spending and reduce defense expenditures by 25% by 1995 was flawed because it didn't spell out how the savings should be used."

To VAB, Bob Teeter

Have we searched to see
if Clinton, back in 1990,
took a position on
the Budget Reforms

He continues to bash me
on this. His Senators

voted "aye" - I wonder
if they even quoted
their Governor in debate.

Please have research
take a look

9/22 TLT
with Dr.
The Madoff Towers
JMB

Clinton opposes parts of federal budget plan



Osgate Staff

Gov. Bill Clinton on Tuesday joined the chorus of political voices objecting to portions of the proposed federal budget agreement.

The governor said he opposed increasing the federal tax on gasoline by 12 cents a gallon, cutting 20 percent from farm programs and raising deductibles for Medicare participants.

He was asked for his opinions during a campaign appearance before the North Little Rock Rotary Club.

Clinton said he objected to using fuel tax revenues to reduce the budget deficit when states such as Arkansas "desperately need" more road and bridge money.

He said he opposed lowering farm subsidies without asking the competitors of American agriculture in Europe and elsewhere to make similar sacrifices — especially since the United States is making the biggest effort in the Persian Gulf to protect oil resources for Europe and other parts of the world.

Clinton said he was against the higher Medicare deductibles because "a lot of people in Arkansas on Medicare are a long way from being middle-class folks."

Clinton said he didn't consider the Medicare proposal justifiable when the federal

income tax code has a 28 percent rate for people making \$170,000 or more and a 33 percent rate for those earning between \$71,000 and \$100,000.

"A lot of people in Arkansas on Medicare are a long way from being middle-class folks."

—Gov. Bill Clinton

income tax code has a 28 percent rate for people making \$170,000 or more and a 33 percent rate for those earning between \$71,000 and \$100,000.

"Before I raised deductibles on Medicare, I'd equalize the tax rate for the people making \$100,000 a year and people making a million," Clinton said.

Also Tuesday, Don Ivy, the Democratic nominee for the 3rd Congressional District House seat, issued a news release calling the budget agreement "the absolute betrayal of our elderly and working people by an insensitive Congressional leadership." Ivy is trying to unseat incumbent Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt, a Republican.

Ivy called on Hammerschmidt to vote against the agreement. "To not do so would be a slap in the face to every Social Security recipient and working person in the 3rd Congressional District," Ivy said.

Arkansas Gazette

10-3-90

ARKANSAS
GAZETTE

10-3-90

CLINTON - D.
HAMMERSCHMIDT - R

DOCUMENT= 296 OF 1005 PAGE = 1 OF 5

ACCESS # AG382591
 HEADLINE Excise taxes may cost state //Arkansas could lose \$36.7 million over next 5 years, study says
 Byline: Paul Barton
 Credit: Gazette Washington Bureau
 DATE 10/31/90
 SOURCE THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE (AG)
 Section: NEWS
 Page: 3A
 Origin: WASHINGTON
 (Copyright 1990)
 RE AR

WASHINGTON The excise taxes included in the new federal deficit reduction package could cost Arkansas state government \$36.7 million over the next five years, according to a study by the National Conference of State Legislatures.

And a member of Gov. Bill Clinton's administration warned that the new federal budget package could throw a "big chill" over any efforts to raise taxes in the upcoming session of the state legislature.

The conference study released Tuesday, done in cooperation with the Big Eight accounting firm of Peat Marwick, projects that the increases in excise taxes included in the budget agreement will slash state revenues by dampening consumption of products ranging from gasoline to beer. States levy their own excise taxes on all of those items.

The federal government is going after "traditional state revenue bases," said Rick May, federal affairs counsel for the conference.

Although they have long been taxed by both levels of government, "They have been far more important to the states," May said.

He said it is "standard theory" to conclude that increases in federal excise taxes would lead people to consume smaller quantities of those items, hurting excise tax revenues for the states.

The conference study is one of many expected to emerge this week from major public policy groups analyzing the impact of the budget package on states.

The conference estimates that the impact of the total budget package excise taxes, changes in Medicare and Medicaid and other mandates will end up costing the states \$16.9 billion over five years.

The result will be a "negative impact on federalism in this country that will be of a magnitude never seen before," the conference said in a separate statement released Tuesday afternoon.

"Many states face severe recessionary and no-growth economic conditions. Knowing this, Washington now decides to invade state revenue bases at the same time they tell states they need to find billions of additional dollars."

The total impact of the excise tax increases on the states will be \$3.6 billion over five years, with \$36.7 million of that taken away from state government in Arkansas.

Richard Weiss, deputy director of the state Department of Finance and Administration, said there is little doubt the budget package will make it difficult to raise taxes of any kind when the General Assembly convenes in January.

"As far as doing anything on the revenue side, it is going to

have a chilling effect," he said.

But Weiss quickly added that he had "no idea" whether Clinton had any plans to ask for tax increases if he's re-elected next week.

The NCSL warned that excise tax increases are not the only elements of the budget package that will prove harmful to the states.

Other severe repercussions, it said, will come from:

Mandating Social Security coverage for all state and local employees. A \$9.1 billion cost for all states.

Medicare and Medicaid changes. \$3.2 billion for all states.

Medicare wage cap increase. \$1 billion for all states.

State-by-state impacts for those areas of the budget agreement were still being calculated Tuesday, conference officials said.

A spokesman for Clinton's office said the governor's staff is also trying to fully calculate the impact on Arkansas.

In recent years, Clinton has been among governors who have complained about federal policies that shift costs to the states.

The conference said the budget package represents more of the same.

"Once again, congressional and administration budget negotiators have taken the easy way out by exporting difficult decisions to the states," the group said. "Once again, the federal solution is to send the bills for deficit reduction to the states and impose unreasonable and costly mandates."

For Arkansas, Weiss said, the federal tax increases are coming at a time when state revenue collections were already softening.

"People already are pulling back," he said. "Our collections are already below the rate of inflation. Although that is not an absolute decline, this will exacerbate that."

He added, "It's certainly not going to make our jobs any easier."

The impact

The projected impacts of various federal excise tax increases on revenues in Arkansas and all states combined over the next five years are:

Motor fuel (5 cents). \$30 million for Arkansas; \$2.83 billion for all states.

Tobacco (8 cents) \$4.8 million for Arkansas; \$440.1 million for all states.

Beer (double) \$1.2 million for Arkansas; \$129.3 million for all states.

Wine (18 cents) \$200,000 for Arkansas; \$91.3 million for all states.

Distilled spirits \$500,000 for Arkansas; \$85.3 million for all states.

End of Story Reached-----

Clinton defends his global experience

Delays taking position on Stealth

By Scott Morris
Gazette Capitol Bureau

ATLANTA — Gov. Bill Clinton came face to face with the so-called "stature gap" here Saturday.

The term refers to President Bush's foreign policy successes and experience in dealing with national defense issues — areas where the developing field of Democratic hopefuls are viewed as weak. Clinton already has come under fire from Republicans who say he's not ready for the world stage.

Asked at an informal press briefing about for his views on the future of the troubled Stealth bomber, Clinton ducked.

"At this point, without having become a candidate,

I'm not prepared to announce a position on that," he said.

Clinton will get a briefing on national defense issues today in Washington, where he is to meet with U.S. Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and others who know the field.

"I've given quite a lot of thought to that issue [the Stealth bomber], but I'm going to go back and see some of the congressmen who have a lot of expertise in national defense and national security issues," Clinton said as he hurried to address the Georgia Association of Democratic County Chairmen.

The governor, who hews to the Democratic line that Bush has no domestic policy, insisted that he saw no stature gap.

"We have to redefine what national security means," he said. "We have to redefine what it's going to take to make America No. 1 and keep the American dream alive."

Asserting that his emphasis on domestic issues didn't mean that he's isolationist or protectionist, Clinton said the U.S. should "invest in the future" by spending more on education, research and

development, transportation infrastructure, the environment and early childhood health care.

He said the current agreement between Bush and Congress to limit spending and reduce defense expenditures by 25 percent by 1996 was flawed because it didn't spell out how the savings should be used.

"With no agreement, you can bet your bottom dollar what'll happen is it'll be spent to expand current programs, which is a mistake," Clinton said.

He said he supported spending controls but said he might offer options for redrawing the budget agreement in the future.

On a lighter note, Clinton's speech to the party faithful here was folksy and self-effacing. He began with two stories that drew appreciative laughter and poked fun at his own disastrous speech here in 1988 nominating Michael Dukakis.

When a staffer asked for a copy of Clinton's remarks before the dinner, Bruce Lindsey, a friend and fund raiser, said there wasn't one. Clinton usually speaks with little more than a few notes, and Lindsey noted, "The last time he made a speech from a text in Atlanta, it didn't work out so well."



9/16/91

Arkansas Gazette

Clinton

Bush

Sam Nunn

Arkansas Democrat

9/22/91

Clinton - D

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

LITTLE ROCK, AR
 SUNDAY SEP. 22, 1991

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Budget agreement struck for 5 years looks short-lived

BY RANDY LILLESTON
 Democrat Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Last year, Congress wrangled and sweated and prayed over a five-year budget agreement.

After it was done, there was much rejoicing and back-patting - and with good reason. With the agreement, Congress did what it often can't do: exercise a little self-discipline.

That agreement set up somewhat rigid categories for spending and put restrictions on transferring that money around. It also prevented the establishment of new, non-emergency programs unless the money was raised to pay for them. For a new program to be created, an old one would have to be cut or taxes would have to go up.

But today, the question no longer is whether the "five-year" budget agreement will last five years. In fact, the question is whether it will last out the year.

Critics of the current agreement say it no longer matches national needs. They look at the way the world has changed in the past year and wonder why more money can't be moved from defense to domestic programs without jumping over large obstacles.

Sen. Tom Harkin of Iowa, who may find himself running against Gov. Bill Clinton for the Democratic presidential nomination, is one of these, arguing that the budget agreement doesn't have much grasp of reality anymore.

Clinton has some concerns about the budget agreement as well, although his comments are more muted than Harkin's. In fact, there now is speculation the agreement won't last out this year - a prospect that could lead to all kinds of last-minute congressional fun and games.

More than a few people in Washington are concerned



that the budget agreement could fall apart with a bang. That might be good for individual congressmen, but it could cause problems for the public's sinking confidence in the institution.

If you're a potential presidential candidate facing sticky personal rumors, how do you deal with them?

If you're Clinton, you go to breakfast - the Sporning breakfast, that is.

More than a few people in Washington are concerned that the budget agreement could fall apart with a bang.

Clinton and his wife, Hillary, were the featured guests at the breakfast last week. The by-invitation-only breakfast is attended by many of Washington's top journalists, and all parties knew up front what the topic would be: rumors about Clinton's personal life.

The Clintons dealt with the issues, with the governor saying the personal rumors were just that - rumors.

The idea, of course, is to put the topic to rest if the governor decides to become a full-fledged presidential candidate. But the breakfast had another potential benefit.

Most of the reporters there had met Clinton before, but only a few had met his wife. She got considerable press attention after the breakfast - attention focusing on how valuable she would be in a presidential campaign.



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{daily 9/22} 10/25



October 20, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In reviewing Mr. Wright's comments I can report to you that the Small Business Administration (SBA) provided NBC all documents possible. What NBC calls "secrecy of documents" is in fact this agency's adherence to the law -- which some members of the media may view as an unnecessary burden. I would add however, when Congress investigated this matter they had complete access to all documents, including those withheld from NBC by SBA under the Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA). Again, Congress found nothing to be improper or illegal.

For the record, on January 23, 1992 SBA received a FOIA request from NBC for all documents in the Wood River Capitol, Bridger, and Apex Energy Corporation file. Review for releasable documents, which in some instances, covers more than 10 years would have required so much time, I suspect NBC would still be waiting. SBA suggested to NBC that it focus its request on what it was interested in because of the voluminous material.

On February 17, NBC agreed to narrow its request. But on February 18, SBA received a letter from Danella Pacher, a law clerk for NBC, alleging SBA had issued blanket denial for all documents. Obviously there was confusion at NBC.

On March 11, 1992 SBA provided all documents in accordance with FOIA. Under the law SBA withheld documents which were not releasable citing those laws attached.

On March 27, 1992, NBC appealed. On May 8, 1992 SBA's Office of Hearings and Appeals issued a final decision releasing some additional information but upheld the balance of material which had not been disclosed. NBC has appealed that decision in federal court.

Just in over the President's personal fax.

Daniel Eramian's thoughts on Bob Wright's reply to the President

Robin
Call 205-6740
Eramian done 10/26
Monday

Page Two
October 20, 1992

On August 21, 1992 I and other SBA personnel spent over one hour on a conference call in an attempt to further assist NBC in their questions regarding Apex, Wood River and Bridger Capitol. The Small Business Investment Company program involves very sophisticated financial language and terms.

On September 1, SBA provided written responses and additional documentation to NBC based on the conference call. On September 9, 1992 SBA again responded to further questions from NBC. On September 15, 1992 NBC ran the telecast on the "Dateline" program.

Sincerely,

Daniel G. Eramian

Daniel G. Eramian
Assistant Administrator
Office of Public Communications

Attachment

Exemption 2: (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(2)) permits agencies to withhold documents which relate solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an Agency.

Exemption 4: (5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(4)) allows Federal agencies the discretion to withhold "...certain commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential...", the release of which could be competitively harmful to the submitter of the information; which could impair the government's ability to obtain similar necessary information in a purely voluntary matter in the future; and, which could affect other governmental interests, such as program effectiveness and compliance.

Exemption 5: (5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)) allows the agency the discretion to withhold "...inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency." The purpose of this exemption is to protect agencies' deliberative process by encouraging a frank exchange of views. In addition, this exemption protects from disclosure attorney-work product and attorney-client privileged materials.

Exemption 8: (5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)) allows the agency to exempt matters that are "contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions."

Exemption 9: (5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(9)) covers "geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells."

9/22/92
WILLIAM BUCKLEY JR.

Hesitation tax waltz

First the shock came when Professor Lester Thurow was asked directly, in front of the camera, by Rep. Dick Armey: Do you or do you not believe in indexing capital gains?

His answer, his voice just slightly diminished — Mr. Thurow is close to the Clinton Big Thinkers — was yes. The “yes” was soft-spokenly delivered, from which the audience was invited to believe that on this particular, Professor Thurow, one of the country’s leading liberal economists, was removing himself from the Clinton team.

But then, on Sept. 12, Rowland Evans and Robert Novak broke the story: In a private session with New York investors, Bill Clinton came out in favor of indexing capital gains.

What now engages the political attention is the dismaying failure of President Bush very simply to direct the Internal Revenue Service to calculate a capital gain not on the basis of what you paid for your house 20 years ago, but on the equivalent sum of money measured by the inflation of the dollar between then and now.

An example used by the conservative politicians who sent a memorandum to the people in charge of crafting the political platform of the Republican Party at Houston: If 20 years ago you bought \$10,000 worth of IBM stock and you sold that same stock today for \$37,000, you would owe a capital gains tax of more than \$10,000 to the government. But your profit, after inflation, would be zero.

The question was put to Mr. Bush publicly and privately, a dozen times at least over the past 12 months: Why do you not simply instruct the Treasury Department to order the realistic, as distinguished from the surrealistic, assessment of profits? The president declined to do so, on the grounds (it was everywhere reported) that he did not believe he had the legal authority.

What has happened is that two lawyers, who worked in the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Counsel, together with a third lawyer, all of them members of the firm of Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, have written a 90-page memorandum, the gist of which is that indeed the president has the authority to move as Mr. Bush ought to have moved — notwithstanding recent reports to the contrary.

The first question that arises is this: When Congress established the Internal Revenue system, did it specify that the “cost” of a property must be held to be measured, so to speak in perpetuity, by the cash-cost at the time of purchase? The answer to that is no, Congress never said any such thing.

The legal memorandum goes on to list additional facts that have been acknowledged as adding to the cost of an acquisition — to take the most obvious example, improvements on home property.

The next question to ask is whether a court, reviewing a Treasury regulation indexing capital gains, “would conclude that the agency’s regulation was based upon a ‘permissible’ reading of the statute.” If one applied universally recognized standards of justice, the answer is clearly yes, it is permissible unless it has been considered and rejected. No such rejection is on the record.

Moreover, Congress only a few years ago voted to index the rate at which income taxes are levied, which would indicate a disposition by Congress to acknowledge the justice of realistic assessments.

In fact, “the legislative and regulatory history of the Internal Revenue Code’s capital gains provisions affirmatively demonstrates that the Treasury has exercised, without objection from Congress, regulatory discretion in applying the concept of

cost.... Nor does Congress’ failure to enact any of the legislative indexation measures proposed in recent years reflect congressional ‘acquiescence’ in the Treasury’s existing definition of ‘cost.’”

And, finally, “The case law relating to the Treasury’s interpretive discretion in the capital gains and analogous contexts supports the conclusion that the concept of ‘cost’ is ambiguous and that the Treasury has administrative discretion to re-interpret it in a manner that better accords with economic reality and with the principles underlying the taxation of income.”

Mr. Bush, had he taken the initiative to index the tax earlier, might have dramatically made a point he has tried to make by other means, unsuccessfully.

Now that Mr. Clinton has come out in favor of indexing capital gains, a movement from the Oval Office will strike the public as much less bold than it might have been, done a month or so ago. Still, the idea is sound, the movement is almost certainly constitutional, and the only question left to ask is: Why the delay?

William F. Buckley Jr. is president and editor at large of National Review and a nationally syndicated columnist.

The Washington Times

9/22/92

MORTON KONDRACKE

The European currency-unity crisis could be a political boon for President Bush—if his advisers can agree on what to say and do about it. And that hasn't happened yet.

They all agree that Europe's distress makes the point that the United States is not alone in suffering hard times. In fact, aides to Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady say it emphasizes—contrary to what Bill Clinton has been charging—that America is a lot better off now than its major economic competitors.

Bush aides point out that, even at a tepid 2 percent, the U.S. growth rate is higher than those in the European Community and Germany, and is even with that in Japan. What's more, they say, Mr. Clinton is misrepresenting the facts by saying repeatedly that this country's wage rate has gone from "first to 13th" in the world.

Beyond that, however, there was disagreement last week in the Bush camp.

Mr. Brady argued that Mr. Bush would risk too much by making a strong statement on Europe that could affect France's Sunday refer-

Morton Kondracke is a senior editor for Roll Call and is a nationally syndicated columnist.

Currency crisis opportunity

Bush campaign issues advisers put out figures demonstrating that Mr. Clinton is inaccurate in stating that U.S. wages have fallen "from first to 13th" in the world.

endum on the Maastricht unity treaty. Some White House aides said, though, Mr. Bush should "show leadership" by personally appearing at the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington that began Sunday—and perhaps suggest a "new Bretton Woods" conference to take place next year for a reordering of world financial markets.

That proposal was made in a series of faxes by supply-side guru Jude Wanniski to various White House and campaign officials. Mr. Wanniski reminded them that in

1987, then-Treasury Secretary James Baker had recommended pegging the value of national currencies to a basket of commodities, including gold.

Mr. Wanniski contended that neither the dollar, the world's base currency after the 1944 Bretton Woods meeting in Washington, nor the deutsche mark, Europe's base currency now, can or should carry the burden of being the world's reserve currency.

Proposing a "new Bretton Woods" would be the kind of "act of leadership" that some White House aides are urging on Mr. Bush as a way of demonstrating that he remains the world leader America needs in international crises.

Mr. Brady, on the other hand, thinks that Mr. Bush shouldn't rile Europe publicly, but should work on Germany behind the scenes to lower its interest rates to fuel global growth.

So far, there is consensus only—as one top White House aide put it—that Bush "should be a pillar of strength" and "exude a sense of calm and confidence." How to do that, however, remained unclear.

There was just as much disagreement in the Clinton camp, with economic adviser Robert Reich of Harvard saying Mr. Clinton could well blame Europe's crisis on a "lack of leadership" by Mr. Bush, while one other top adviser said Mr. Reich's idea was "idiotic" because "this is Europe's problem and there's nothing the United States can do."

After Clinton campaign coordinator Gene Sperling sampled the opinions of various outside advisers including Mr. Reich, New York investment banker Roger Altman, and Washington think-tanker Rob Shapiro, Mr. Clinton apparently decided to say nothing on the issue.

As the New York Times's R.W. Apple correctly observed, Europe's problems are "over there," are arcane, and are hard to make politically sexy in America.

But Mr. Bush did try to link Mr. Clinton to Europe in his Thursday speech in Enid, Okla., accusing the former Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and his advisers in Cambridge, Mass., and Santa Monica, Calif., of favoring "European models and in-

see KONDRACKE, page F4

KONDRACKE

From page F1

dustrial policy," as well as "social engineering" that are now being cast off in Europe.

Deputy White House Chief of Staff Robert Zoellick, who wrote the Enid speech, obviously meant to imply Mr. Clinton is some sort of Fabian Socialist. One Clinton economic adviser, Derek Shearer, who lives in Santa Monica, actually does fit that

description.

Meantime, Bush campaign issues advisers put out figures demonstrating that Mr. Clinton is inaccurate in stating that U.S. wages have fallen "from first to 13th" in the world.

The Clinton charge apparently is based on Labor Department statistics covering the hourly compensation costs for manufacturing workers in various countries (13 percent of the total workforce), which the department itself warns are not to be used to indicate relative living

standards.

Fairer statistics to use, say the Bushites, are rankings by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, of compensation per employee (covering all workers) adjusted for the actual purchasing power of pay within each country. In 1991, the United States ranked first in the world, as it did in 1980.

By another common ranking—gross domestic product per capita—the United States ranked second (with \$21,446) behind Switzerland in 1980, and first (with \$21,446) in 1990.

9/22/92

'Brown' bags more publicity from Quayle

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOS ANGELES
Television station KTLA is not repeating its 10-second promo featuring Vice President Dan Quayle on the subject of its "Murphy Brown" reruns.

In the spot, which was taped after Mr. Quayle made an appearance on a KTLA news show earlier this month, the vice president is asked, "So, what's your favorite TV program?" Quayle's response: "'Murphy Brown' on KTLA Channel 5 — NOT!"

A promotional coup for an independent channel, let's face it. So why wouldn't KTLA want to get some mileage out of the ad?

The Los Angeles station was concerned about the so-called "equal-time" provision of the 1934 Communications Act, which mandates that on-air television and radio stations give equal broadcast time to major political candidates.

"To run it once is one thing, to run it 100 times is another," KTLA spokesman Ed Harrison says.

But the station needn't have worried. Jay Ziegler, spokesman for Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton, says the campaign is not planning to ask for equal time.

Despite Mr. Quayle's "NOT," Mr. Ziegler says, "There's no clearer statement of Dan Quayle's hypocrisy than his promotion of a television show that he says has no family values."

Yet even if the Clinton camp wanted equal time, campaign officials would have a hard time proving their case.

Since 1984, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has liberalized equal-time provisions to the point of nonexistence except when it comes to paid political spots.

The latest change took place in January, when the FCC abolished regulations that forced stations to give equal time whenever a candidate's image was shown in a non-news broadcast.

With an actor named Ronald Reagan running for president, the rule had caused considerable trouble. The absurdity factor peaked in 1980, when the Lawyers Committee for Carter-Mondale established a "Ronald Reagan movie monitor subcommittee" to track down Reagan movies on television and then demand equal time for then-President Carter.

QUAYLE

From page E1

The changed rule now stipulates that the equal-time provision be put into effect only if the broadcast is "controlled, sponsored or approved by the candidate."

FCC spokesman Milton Gross says, "Equal opportunity usually applies to paid programs and paid spots."

The KTLA "Murphy Brown" spot, for which Mr. Quayle was not paid, aired only once — during prime time about a week before the syndicated weeknight reruns of the hit comedy series debuted. Mr. Quayle, who planned to watch last night's season premiere in the company of several single mothers, publicly attacked the show in late May for "glorifying" unwed motherhood.

"It was impromptu, it was not part of his itinerary," Mr. Harrison says. "It just happened."

When it comes to news programs, there are no federal regulations. The government's definition of news programs includes news documentaries and news interviews. Thus, segments of "Donahue," "Sally Jessy Raphael" and other tabloid programs that dissect topical issues can be exempted.

When President Bush recently appeared on "CBS This Morning," the network was under no federal obligation to give like air time to Mr. Clinton.

The network did, though, as a matter of journalistic policy. NBC and ABC have similar standards.

"In most cases, major candidates are offered equal time," NBC News spokeswoman Peggy Hubble says.

In another odd twist to the FCC's confounding rules, cable is exempt from equal-time provisions because the Communications Act was passed in 1934, long before cable television was a gleam in Ted Turner's eye.

The Washington Times

9/22/92

JOSEPH SOBRAN

With his unerring instinct for walking into the pro-peller blades, President Bush has chosen Harry Truman as his patron saint and role model, apparently forgetting that there are still dozens of Truman flunkies and one Truman daughter alive to pull the old Lloyd Bentsen routine: "Mr. President, I knew Harry Truman; Harry Truman was a friend/father/boss/commander in chief/customer of mine; and Mr. President, ..." etc.

But maybe Mr. Bush isn't thinking only of the short term. Harry Truman didn't just win an upset victory in the 1948 election; he has come to exemplify a new law of American history, namely, that every president becomes great in retrospect.

As our politics gets steadily grimmer, we look back more and more fondly on those who went before. In his own time, Harry Truman was an unpopular president for good reason. How good, space forbids explaining here. But that's why his victory in 1948 was an upset; by 1952, there wasn't even hope of an upset, and he dropped out. America was rid of a dreary little demagogue.

But the Truman reputation has been sneaking upward since then, until at last this man has become a god. The process has been consummated with David McCullough's 1,117-page biography — or maybe it should be called a deography — titled, with imposing simplicity, "Truman."

And decades hence, by the same inexorable process, when America is writhing under the leadership of President Al Sharpton or maybe President Macaulay Culkin, I expect some enterprising biographer, sens-

Joseph Sobran, critic-at-large for National Review, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

Trouble with Harry ...

ing the mood of the moment, will produce a huge, laudatory biography titled "Bush." By then things will be so bad that people will be yearning for what they are now spurning.

By likening himself to Harry Truman, Mr. Bush is not just saying he'll come from behind to win this year. I suspect even he grasps the likeli-

History has vindicated Truman, which is the trouble with history.

hood that he will be tossed out like a skinny sumo wrestler. And I suspect that his Truman analogy has a subtext that runs something like this:

"You people — you fickle rabble who were giving me 90 percent approval ratings just last year — you don't appreciate me now, but you'll learn. So go ahead — elect this fast-talking, swivel-hipped draft-dodger and his wonky wife, if that's what you want. But mark my words: You'll regret it. When inflation and taxes shoot up, and stinky little dictators everywhere are kicking this country in the shins, you'll wish you had a real man in the White House, a man who didn't court popularity but knew how to make the tough decisions. And you'll see the error of your ways. You'll look back on me the

way you look back on Harry Truman, another great president driven from office by your blind ingratitude. I really don't care what you think. History will vindicate me."

History has vindicated Truman, which is the trouble with history. His contemporaries got it right when they decided in 1952 that they'd had enough of him.

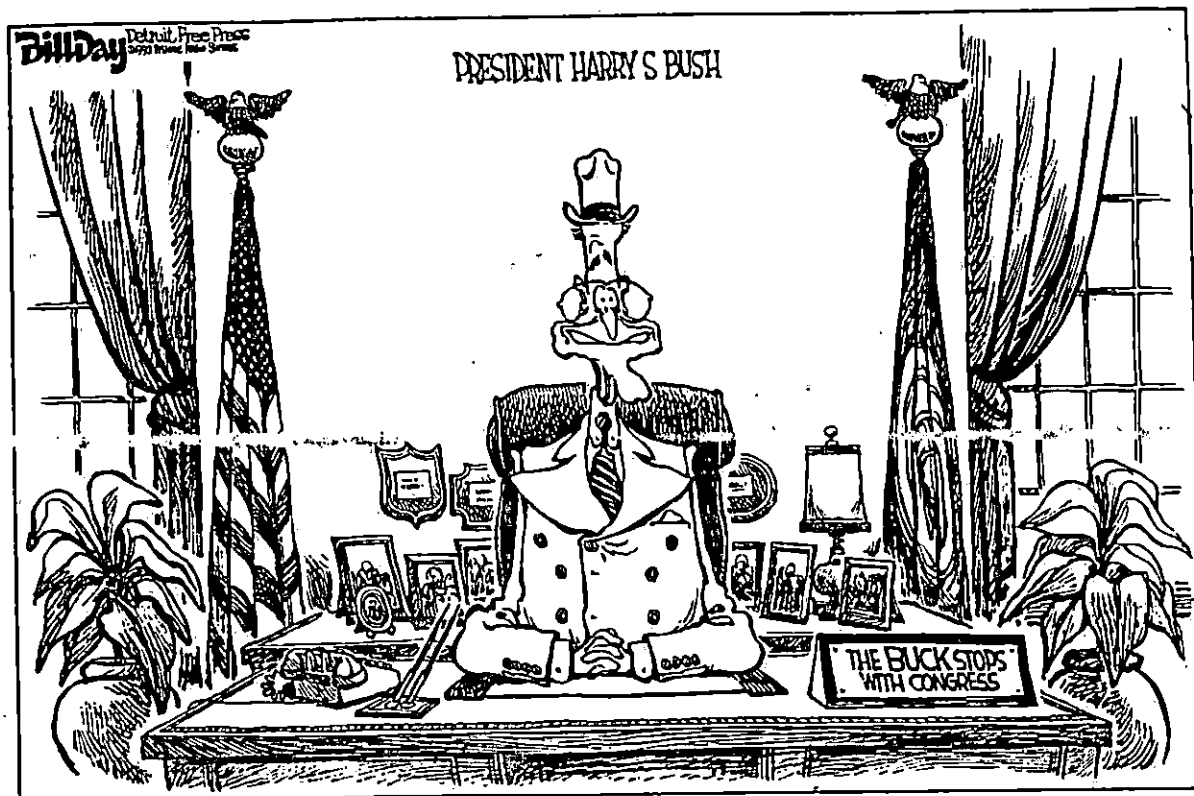
Here is the inebriated verdict of history, from the pen of George Will: "Truman's greatness was a product of his goodness." Reaching for specimens of the good and great man's goodness and greatness, Mr. Will sublimely notes: "He would cause the thunderclap that announced the nuclear age." And if you can't stand the heat, get out of Nagasaki.

The famous aphorism leads us to another of Truman's legendary virtues: his bluntness. What from a Republican would be "negative" or "divisive" was "giving 'em hell" when Truman did it. And he was blunt enough: Mr. McCullough quotes him as writing that "the Japs are savages, ruthless, merciless and fanatic."

Being plain-spoken, he responded warmly to the same virtue in others: "I like Stalin. He is straightforward." And: "Stalin is as near like Tom Pendergast as any man I know."

He was also pretty plain-spoken in his letter to a young music critic named Paul Hume, who had panned his daughter's singing: "Some day I hope to meet you. When that happens you'll need a new nose, a lot of beefsteak for black eyes, and perhaps a supporter below!" This letter is now recalled affectionately as one more example of Harry's endearing directness.

In a more civilized America, the candidates wouldn't be claiming an affinity with Harry Truman. They'd be accusing each other of resembling him.



Bush tells foe to 'come clean'

First direct attack on draft

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

NEW YORK — President Bush yesterday accused Bill Clinton of lying about his Vietnam War draft record and demanded that he "come clean" on the issue.

"The fundamental difficulty on this is that he has not told the full truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I think therein the American people are entitled to an explanation," Mr. Bush said, abandoning his posture of referring only obliquely to the draft.

The president's first head-on attack on Mr. Clinton's truthfulness

came during a live 40-minute radio interview by conservative commentator Rush Limbaugh that reached about 500 stations nationwide.

Mr. Bush was twice interrupted for eight minutes of commercials, including plugs on the home station, WABC, for Motel 6, Mr. Limbaugh's own newsletter and last night's season debut of "Murphy Brown."

The president waited as the commercials aired, chatting with Mr. Limbaugh, who bragged on the air that the program was "the hottest, the largest, the most listened-to talk show ... since radio was invented."

see DRAFT, page A8

DRAFT

From page A1

Mr. Bush challenged Mr. Clinton to say whether he still believes troops should be used only when U.S. shores are endangered.

"I believe the commander in chief should not have a mind-set to say the military is immoral," Mr. Bush said in the interview, referring to a Dec. 3, 1969, Clinton letter to the University of Arkansas ROTC commander, Lt. Col. Eugene Holmes.

But Mr. Bush paraphrased the letter, written when the Arkansas governor was a 23-year-old Rhodes scholar at Oxford University in England.

Mr. Clinton's letter did not use the word "immoral" but expressed disagreement with the "illegitimate" draft and the unpopular Vietnam War.

The White House said Mr. Bush based much of his comment on the portion of the letter that said: "No government really rooted in limited, parliamentary democracy should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose, a war which even possibly may be wrong, a war which, in any case, does not involve immediately the peace and freedom of the nation."

Mr. Clinton's letter continued: "I am writing this in the hope that by telling this one story will help you understand more clearly how so many fine people have come to find themselves still loving their country but loathing the military. ... To many of us, it is no longer clear what is service and what is disservice, or if it is clear, the conclusion is likely to be illegal."

Mr. Clinton brushed off the president's attack on his truthfulness. He said that the Bush campaign is orchestrating the criticism and that



President Bush gets instructions from Rush Limbaugh before going on the air.

the president has changed from his statements months ago that he did not believe Mr. Clinton's draft record should be an issue.

"But that was when he was ahead in the polls and he had a very different opinion then," Mr. Clinton said while campaigning in Chicago, where Illinois Republican Gov. Jim Edgar and former Marine Corps Commandant Gen. P.X. Kelley called on Mr. Clinton to answer questions.

Mr. Bush also questioned retired Adm. William Crowe's endorsement of the Democratic presidential nominee, accusing the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of pursuing disagreement with him over Operation Desert Storm.

Mr. Clinton said, "Admiral Crowe has more credibility on truth telling than President Bush."

Mr. Bush apparently anticipated that and said during the Limbaugh interview, "I don't know how he [Adm. Crowe] feels about the draft

story; I don't believe he was asked about that," the Associated Press reported.

In fact, Adm. Crowe called the issue of the draft "insignificant" at a news conference where the issue of truth was not raised.

Just last week Mr. Bush discarded a prepared speech in Salt Lake City, where he had planned to say much the same thing about Mr. Clinton's draft record at the U.S. National Convention, but continued to leave the attack to surrogates. He referred then only obliquely to the controversy but reassured that decision as the issue continued to haunt Mr. Clinton and to threaten his lead in the polls.

"It's not going to go away," Mr. Bush said yesterday as he focused his assault not on a young man's attempt to avoid being drafted, but on a presidential candidate's truthfulness about that episode.

Before answering Mr. Limbaugh's first question on the topic, Mr. Bush

hesitated for a moment and said, "I've got very mixed emotions on this," as if deciding what to say.

No reporters were allowed in the 34th Street studio for the interview, which was not listed on the president's public schedule. White House press officials, who appeared not to expect anything significant, did nothing to facilitate coverage for those without access to a radio.

"I think the major point where we differ now relates to the failure to come clean with the American people on this very critical question," Mr. Bush said, persisting even as he was often interrupted in mid-sentence by the flamboyant Mr. Limbaugh.

Mr. Bush couched the military issue in his overall campaign theme of trust, as he did virtually every other topic in the live interview.

"You have to look at the overall package. Who do you trust?" the president said at the start and again at the end of the interview, his first by Mr. Limbaugh.

"There are still wolves in the woods, and someday the commander in chief might have to make a very difficult decision. I think Governor Clinton ought to level with what happened on this and then elaborate on the letter that he wrote where he condemned the whole military as immoral and said the only time he could see fighting ... if there was an immediate danger — I think it was, I've got to paraphrase here — immediate danger to the shores of the United States," Mr. Bush said.

His deputy press secretary, Judy Smith, denied last night that Mr. Bush went back on a primary promise not to raise the issue, saying he responded to a direct question. She said there would be no apology or retraction.

• Ronald A. Taylor contributed to this report from Chicago.

STEFAN HALPER

New World Order — with a scalpel

Foreign policy stalks this campaign like distant thunder — only 2 percent of the respondents in a recent Time-CNN poll thought it was the main problem the candidates should be addressing. Oddly, there is a silver lining in this. The electorate's focus on the economy, health care and family values has allowed the administration's foreign policy to unfold largely free from the tender mercies of the season's rhetoricians.

Yet, allies around the world, not to mention many people here at home, question just what our foreign policy is now that the U.S.S.R. has collapsed. Particularly, they ask: What is the New World Order?

Three foreign stories that have dominated the news this summer — Iraq, the civil war being fought in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the famine in Somalia — have gone some distance in defining the administration's concept. A nuanced approach has emerged that uses four main criteria to determine how much and what type of pressure is appropriate in each case to reach international goals.

Having once stated a general policy objective, the administration then has provided increasingly specific definitions of what it wants to achieve as events have unfolded. Though not the textbook ideal, this is the way complex policy is often made. It is also consistent with the development of other major policies like Containment a half-century ago.

Washington's approach in each case has considered whether the events at hand will have a direct impact on U.S. interests, and second whether the public firmly supports the policy objective. (In the case of Iraq, the objective is to destabilize and remove Saddam Hussein because he threatens Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, both important sources of oil.) Third, the administration has acted with either the explicit or implicit support of the U.N. Security Council, or a majority of its members, and in any case has taken special care to support and coordinate with the U.N. general secretary. Finally, in complex matters like these, Washington has either created coalitions or joined others with similar interests. Significantly, the policy does not reject the option of unilateral military action provided the public supports it, but it does seek other solutions first. The New World Order concept emphasizes flexibility, taking each crisis individually, avoiding lock-step compliance with rigid formats.

In Iraq, all four conditions have

been satisfied for the use of military force. Further, Saddam Hussein's violation of U.N. Resolution 688 requiring him to cease the brutalization of his own people — the Kurds in the North and the Shi'ites in the South — adds a human rights dimension.

The New World Order is clearly reflected in the change from the world of superpower confrontation in the 1980s, when Iraq had close relations with the Soviet Union and the cost of current allied action might well have been unacceptable.

In the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina an atrocious civil war has been raging that has been heavily covered by the Western media. It does threaten the security of Southern Europe, it does not threaten American security. Nor is there a significant body of opinion in the United States that thinks force should be used to end the violence. The United States has made itself available to the United Nations in a support capacity, but Washington's foreign analysts believe the Europeans are primarily responsible for winding down the conflict — that it should be a priority for the European Community and its nine-member military arm, the Western European Union. This is another lesson on what the New World Order is all about.

Somalia, a strategic point on the horn of Africa during the Cold War, is losing 3,000 people a day from starvation and related causes. There has been massive coverage in the media, but no constituency exists for the administration to commit troops to distribute the food equitably, much less end the fighting or establish a government in that tortured land now ravaged by bandits.

Why? There is a humanitarian argument. There is a loose strategic argument because of its proximity to the Middle East. But essentially, it is a regional problem. The Africans have done little to resolve it, no vital U.S. interests are at stake, there is no constituency for intervention, and the United Nations has not required American help in a relief effort. Nonetheless, the administration has provided aid in the form of food, medicine and clothing, reflecting a humanitarian element in Washington's notion of a New World Order.

There are other elements in the New World Order as well. Free trade, population growth and environmental issues play an important part. But for those who are fearful of how America will use its unique military muscle in the new world, an important pattern has developed. Applied with a scalpel, as it has been, we can be comfortable with it.

Stefan Halper is a former White House and State Department official.

President to 'overhaul' foreign-affairs agencies

New priorities after Cold War

By Warren Strobel
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

NEW YORK — President Bush yesterday took the first major step toward overhauling a foreign affairs bureaucracy that remains largely unchanged despite the worldwide revolution of the last three years.

The most dramatic step outlined in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly was an announcement that the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) will be "fundamentally and radically

overhauled."

Calling AID an "institution born during the Cold War," the president said its more than \$7 billion in aid programs need a new focus and its bureaucracy — described as virtually untamable by many who have studied the agency — drastic thinning.

A senior administration official, asked if AID might be eliminated altogether, said: "That's obviously an option that is being considered."

Mr. Bush said he will seek major changes at another child of the Cold War, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

Taken together, his announcements appear to represent a realization that not only will U.S. foreign-policy priorities have to change, but

so will the agencies that carry them out.

Critics have accused the Bush administration of being slow to understand this.

Money once used to win a global goodwill battle with the U.S.S.R. will now be spent on teaching capitalism and creating appetites for U.S. exports. "Arms controllers" who made careers out of negotiating with the Soviet Union at a glacial pace will work instead on stemming the spread of weapons technology and helping military plants retool for civilian production.

see AID, page A8

• President Bush offers to foster a world peacekeeping army. A3.

AID

From page A1

Mr. Bush suggested to the 178 other nations represented in the General Assembly hall that they follow suit.

Meeting future challenges "will require that each of us look seriously at our own governments and how we conduct our international affairs," he said.

Foreign delegates responded politely, but seemed to wonder why the American president was telling them about bureaucratic changes in Washington.

In fact, the announcements were made with an eye to U.S. voters, who have never approved of foreign aid — and now like it less than ever.

Top campaign aides had urged Mr. Bush to make foreign aid a topic of his speech. Some State Department officials objected, saying the United Nations is the wrong forum.

AID itself has been a political issue, criticized by all sides for inefficiency and an unusual level of malfeasance. Congress has attached dozens of amendments to foreign aid legislation to ensure lawmakers' pet projects are carried out.

But the main problem, as seen by Mr. Bush and his advisers, is that the agency's programs were designed in decades past to ensure Third World nations tilted toward Washington, not Moscow.

If you go through AID, "it takes you a year to get anything done," a senior White House official said.

Mr. Bush largely bypassed the agency when the United States sent

its initial help to the new democracies in Eastern Europe, and later, to the former Soviet Union.

He expanded that policy yesterday, saying: "I will propose a top-to-bottom overhaul of our institutions that plan and administer foreign assistance, drastically reducing the bureaucracy that has built up around government-based programs; streamlining our delivery systems; and strengthening support for private sector development and economic reform."

"Our assistance efforts should not be charity," he said. "On the contrary, they should promote mutual prosperity."

The president proposed taking \$1 billion out of current foreign aid programs and putting it into a "Growth Fund" that would help U.S. businesses aiding former communist nations build free-market economies.

He also proposed expanding the Export-Import Bank as a means of aiding American business overseas.

"The president is correct. The world has changed dramatically and the mission of AID will be changed accordingly," said AID's chief spokesman, Steve May. "The initiatives reflect a vastly different world and, because of that difference, AID will change."

A presidential commission recommended this year major changes in U.S. foreign aid programs. Congress should pass a new, streamlined foreign assistance act and AID should be merged into the State Department, it said.

Unhealthy ideas

When the American College of Physicians came out with its version of a "play or pay" health-care proposal the other day, aides to Democratic presidential hopeful Bill Clinton called it "absolutely a breakthrough." No doubt they were relieved to find some medical group somewhere putting forward a plan that approximates Mr. Clinton's own proposal.

Mr. Bush's followers should also cheer the ACP's ideas, albeit not because they agree with them. What they really do is highlight the wholly different approaches the two presidential contenders take in fixing a serious problem in this country. And that is to the president's advantage.

The heart of the ACP/Clinton plans is price controls — that is, limits on what doctors and hospitals can charge for their services, limits on what the country as a whole will spend on health care. Additional federal and state regulations would control the supply of doctors, technology and medical facilities.

In view of this country's last experience with such federal oversight, in which consumers wound up in long gas lines as a result of federal control of oil and gas prices, this scheme wouldn't seem like a very bright one. But because the ACP/Clinton plan also requires all companies to provide their employees with health insurance or pay a tax to cover their workers through a government health plan, the plan's sponsors really didn't have much choice.

Forcing third-party providers, like employers or the federal treasury, to pick up the tab for someone else's health-care problem is an invitation for health-care providers to jack up costs. If the feds promised to open their checkbooks to pay for trips to Burger Doodle, you can be sure a double with cheese would run about the cost of a home mortgage. Consumers wouldn't care what the cost was because good old Uncle Sam was paying for it, so he would have to impose price controls himself.

And that's the biggest problem with the ACP/Clinton plan. It takes a bad problem and makes it worse. The

federal government already encourages third-party insurance by making health-care costs paid by employers tax deductible. Consumers who pay medical bills out of their own pocket get no such break. So they turn over more and more of their health insurance coverage to a third party, the employer.

Government itself plays the third-party role through Medicare and Medicaid services to elderly and poor persons. The result is that about 95 percent of the money that Americans spend in hospitals is someone else's money. That means increased demand and higher costs.

Those who suffer most from this are the so-called working poor, employees whose companies can't afford the skyrocketing health insurance premiums no matter how tax deductible, but whose wages mean they aren't eligible for government support. The Bush plan helps them and everyone else by reworking the tax code to bring consumers back into the health-care arena.

By making their health-care spending tax deductible, the Bush plan lets consumers rather than companies make the decisions. Since they would be spending their own money, they would have an incentive to shop for lower prices and better deals. Health-care providers would respond to the market or risk losing business.

Mr. Bush has also endorsed legislation creating medical IRAs that would allow taxpayers to make tax-free deposits to an account that could accumulate over the years to cover legitimate medical costs. Unused funds could be rolled into retirement health funds or pensions, so consumers would have an incentive not to waste such money.

The choice for voters this November, then, is whether they want to turn over even more of their health-care decisions to an army of regulators in government-issue green eye shades, as Mr. Clinton calls for, or whether they want to assume more responsibility themselves, as Mr. Bush proposes. The ACP/Clinton plan helps make that choice a little easier.

Cut some more, Mr. President

It didn't get much attention, but President Bush just won an interesting little skirmish against congresspersons who still think Americans don't pay enough in taxes. Last week Democrats in the House and Senate quietly agreed to cut back spending in more than half a dozen appropriations bills funding programs that purport to improve this country's health, education, labor and so on.

The amount of money involved was small relative to the overall federal budget, only about \$10 billion. But that's \$10 billion Americans won't have to send off to Washington out of their paychecks. Congress' retreat is notable for other reasons. First, it makes hash of the conventional wisdom that ever-higher spending in Washington is as inevitable as adding two and two to make four. Second, it fulfills a promise Mr. Bush made at the Republican convention to veto bills exceeding his spending limits. (He did allow an agriculture bill funding food stamps and other food programs to top his request.)

Last, and perhaps most important, it hints that the electorate is fed up with business as usual. Consider the reasons congressional Democrats backed down.

"To some degree, this takes an issue away from him," Rep. Vic Fazio told the Associated Press. "What he really wanted was a standoff, where no one wins and we lose more." Backing down, said Sen. Jim Sasser, will spare Congress a high-profile fight in which Mr. Bush casts lawmakers as tax-and-spend. "This will create less of a perception [that Congress is spendthrift] than if you let him go through the political grandstanding of vetoing some of the bills," he said.

Now if presidential demands to hold down spending and taxing were so much political grandstanding, as Mr. Sasser suggests, Democrats would have little to

fear from presidential vetoes. No doubt they could override mere grandstanding. In fact, they were concerned Mr. Bush's stand would resonate with voters.

Nor were they alone in that concern. The New York Times reports that campaign aides to Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton have been "quietly urging" congressional leaders to finish up work and get out of town. A long budgetary standoff in Washington, you see, might give Mr. Bush an opportunity to remind voters that Mr. Clinton belongs to the same party as the people who have made such a mess of things in Washington. Mr. Clinton certainly wouldn't want voters making that connection on Election Day.

One could wish that Mr. Bush had taken advantage of a similar opportunity back in the fall of 1990 rather than signing on to the infamous budget deal that he later acknowledged was a mistake. But out of that experience has come presidential resolve manifested in congressional retreat in the fall of 1992.

And it might usefully show itself again. The president recently suggested he would consider cutting White House funding by a third if Congress would accept a similar cut in its own funding. As it happens, one of the remaining appropriations bills the president must sign has to do with how much money lawmakers can have to run their little empire on Capitol Hill. This might be a good time to talk about bounced checks and midnight pay raises and marble gyms, the indoor pools, the cut-rate meals and other congressional privileges in connection with a cutback in funding, something in line with the kind of economic hardship that Americans beyond the Beltway are suffering.

Would Congress have the stomach to defend its favors from "political grandstanding"? This election year would be a good time for Mr. Bush to find out.

Family-style viewing

Single moms join Quayle for 'Murphy'

By Rod Dreher
and Anne Gowen
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Dan Quayle didn't have to endure his tongue-lashing from TV's *Murphy Brown* alone last night. The vice president plopped down in front of the tube with his wife, Marilyn, and six single parents to hear himself condemned as simple-minded, cynical and uncaring.

But another opinionated woman named Brown — Zora Brown, who opened her one-bedroom apartment

in Adams Morgan to the Quayles for the hour-long season premiere of "Murphy Brown" — said such adjectives are better applied to Hollywood producers.

"They have been totally irresponsible. When children are born out of wedlock in the black community, it's a sure-fire recipe for poverty," said Miss Brown, who is black. "AIDS is rampant in the black community,

see MURPHY, page A8

and there's *Murphy Brown* on TV having unprotected sex."

Speaking to reporters afterward, Mr. Quayle called the show "another Hollywood campaign contribution."

"Bill Clinton said he wanted Hollywood to write America's future," Mr. Quayle said. "We want the American people to write America's future."

The vice president and Mrs. Quayle arrived at Miss Brown's home just before "Murphy Brown" aired at 9 p.m. and entered the apartment without talking to reporters. The Quayles were greeted by cheers and boos from neighborhood residents who seemed surprised and amused by the ruckus.

Mr. Quayle is right on target in attacking the producers of the CBS situation comedy and other entertainment mavens for mocking traditional values, said the real-life Miss Brown, 43, a self-described community activist.

"We have some serious problems in our community," she said before the show, "but all [Hollywood executives] think about is entertainment."

Few TV programs in recent memory have been as eagerly awaited as last night's "Murphy Brown" episode. Last season, the high-rated program closed with the divorced title character, a Washington-based TV newswoman played by Candice Bergen, giving birth to a baby boy sired by her absent ex-husband during a brief reconciliation.

Responding to the "birth" of *Murphy's* child in May, Mr. Quayle cited the series as an example of how movies and television ridicule family values by glorifying behavior traditionally considered immoral. He said the plot discounted the importance of fathers and presented single motherhood as "just another life-style choice."

Miss Brown, who admits to being a fan of the Emmy-winning series, also had harsh words for the news media's coverage of the flap. She accused reporters of distorting the vice president's words and "taking the whole issue of single parenting out of context and trivializing it."

Over the summer, "Murphy Brown" creator Diane English

upped the ante by telling reporters the first episode of the fall season would contain "Murphy's revenge" on the vice president.

Showing a sense of humor, Mr. Quayle sent a stuffed toy elephant to the as-yet-unnamed "Baby Brown," saying in a handwritten note dated Friday that the fictional infant had spurred "an important discussion on

ways to strengthen our traditional values."

"It is important to me that you know the respect and personal understanding I have for single mothers, who work hard to do their best for their children, often against the odds," Mr. Quayle wrote. "President Bush and I want to do everything possible to make sure you and all

children — no matter what their family situations — have the opportunity to grow up in prosperity and freedom."

The show's producers grudgingly thanked the vice president, saying that, with his permission, they would donate the toy to a "real child" at a homeless shelter.

Mr. Quayle's hostess, Zora Brown,

is divorced but has no children. Her sister, now dead, raised her own now-grown children alone.

"I helped baby-sit the children, and I saw how hard it was for my sister to raise them, even though she was an executive and had all the benefits that come with that," Miss Brown said.

Miss Brown previously has worked with the Quayles on women's health issues. She said she approached the vice president with her concerns about the "Murphy Brown" flap at the Republican National Convention. She learned two to three weeks ago that Mr. Quayle wished to drop by to watch the season premiere of the show, which he never has seen.

It wasn't the only "Murphy Brown" party last night. About 100 Murphy backers gathered at the Embassy Suites Hotel to watch the show at a fund-raiser for Women Working for Clinton-Gore — the women's coalition of the Democratic ticket's Washington campaign.

Among those on hand to razz the veep and cheer on Murphy were City Council member Charlene Drew Jarvis and other local Democratic officials.

"I think he's trying to soften his stance," Maria Tio, press secretary for Clinton-Gore's D.C. field office, said of the vice president. "He's vamped, light-hearted approach to the Baby Brown flap."

"But he's not going to succeed," she added. "He's spent too much time during this campaign talking about family values in a narrow, constrictive way."

In last night's episode, a shocked and outraged Murphy uses her TV news magazine show, "FYI," to respond — as if Mr. Quayle's criticism had been directed at her personally and not the real-life producers of the sitcom.

In her rebuttal, Murphy describes the vice president's remarks as "a cynical bit of election-year posturing."

Copters to Taipei proposed Anti-submarine craft involved

REUTERS NEWS AGENCY

The Bush administration said yesterday it intends to sell 12 anti-submarine helicopters to Taiwan despite strong protests from China over the recently announced sale of 150 U.S. fighter jets to Taiwan.

The Defense Department said the White House notified Congress of the intended sale of 12 SH-2F LAMPS (Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System) helicopters and spare engines to the Taipei government for \$161 million.

Congress now has 30 days in which to veto the sale or allow it to proceed. The aircraft, which can detect submerged submarines and attack them, are made by Connecticut-based Kaman Corp.

The move comes a week after the Bush administration formally notified Congress it planned to sell 150 F-16 fighter jets and missiles to Taiwan despite a 1982 memorandum between the United States and China under which Washington would phase out arms sales to Taiwan.

China registered a strong protest against the sale of the fighters and hinted it may no longer cooperate with U.S. demands that it refrain from selling missiles or missile technology to countries such as Syria and Iran.

But President Bush said in announcing the jet sale that the aircraft were needed by Taiwan, an island that China still considers one of its provinces.

He said a Chinese military buildup, including the purchase of Soviet Su-27 bombers, prompted Taipei's need for new weapons to preserve the balance of power in the region.

The Pentagon said yesterday that the sale of the helicopters "will not affect the basic military balance in the region."

Mr. Bush, however, has been accused by private arms-control groups and some members of Congress of fueling the arms race by moving to save defense industry jobs.

The administration also announced that it intends to sell 72 F-15 fighter jets to Saudi Arabia despite Mr. Bush's public call for weapons-producing nations to slow the Middle East arms race.

Bush offers U.N. army everything but troops

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

NEW YORK — President Bush offered to train, house, equip and transport a new world peacekeeping army without U.S. combat troops yesterday as he campaigned from a rostrum where Bill Clinton can't follow.

"The United States is ready to do its part to strengthen world peace by strengthening international peacekeeping," Mr. Bush told the United Nations General Assembly.

He offered supplies, air and sea transport, communications, use of Fort Dix, N.J., for staging and training, but stood fast on the current policy against contributing combat troops.

"Member states, as always, must retain the final decision on the use

of their troops, of course," he said as he offered just about everything else needed to make real Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's controversial vision of a U.N. standing army.

Although U.S. presidents usually address the United Nations each year, yesterday's trip was designated political travel. It was paid for by the Bush-Quayle campaign, and political advisers accompanied Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush touched on domestic economic issues, pointed up foreign policy triumphs, recalled serving as ambassador to the United Nations in 1971-73 and even mentioned his World War II Navy experience.

"I was a young man of 21, and like thousands of others of my generation, I'd gone off to war to help keep freedom alive," he said in the un-

usual private reference.

Mr. Bush sounded again his call to reject isolationism, which he termed a familiar and predictable reaction to world change.

"There is now a great temptation for people everywhere to turn inward and to build walls ... against trade, walls against people, walls against ideas and investment, walls against anything at all that appears new and different," he said.

"As the Berlin Wall fell, these walls too must fall. They must fall because we cannot separate our fate from those of others," Mr. Bush said.

He also told the General Assembly:

"Foreign aid programs need to be revamped to eliminate 'the notion of the handout to less-developed countries.'"

• The U.S. Arms Control and Dis-

armament Agency should change direction to provide technical assistance in implementing arms agreements it helped negotiate.

• He will propose a \$1 billion "growth fund" to give grants and credits to U.S. businesses seeking a foothold abroad and promised to push American products and technology in Export-Import Bank programs.

Proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons was another key topic. Mr. Bush said 20 countries have such weapons or are developing them, and the United Nations must act.

"The Security Council should make clear its intention to stem proliferation and sanction proliferators," he said. He asked for reaffirmation that nations would jointly come to the aid of a Non-Prolif-

eration Treaty signatory attacked or threatened with nuclear weapons.

"The fear of nuclear Armageddon between the superpowers has vanished," Mr. Bush said.

He did not, however, yield on sending troops to any of the 12 peacekeeping operations under way, nor did he announce plans to speed up payments of the \$282 million in back bills due from Washington for those operations.

"From Cyprus and Lebanon to Cambodia and Croatia, the blue beret has become a symbol of hope amid all that hostility ... [but] peacekeepers are stretched to the limit while demands for their services increase by the day," Mr. Bush said.

Along with use of Fort Dix, which was marked for shutdown in a political battleground state, Mr. Bush said

the United States could provide joint training, intelligence, combined for exercises, engineering aid and logistics — a package that seemed close to endorsing the call for a standing U.N. army.

These forces must be available on short notice at the request of the Security Council and with the approval, of course, of the governments providing them," Mr. Bush said.

However, a senior administration official said the president intentionally stopped short.

"There is a clear American position that is not in synch with a standing U.N. army," the official said. Mr. Bush's program envisions developing "ad hoc coalitions using different countries' armies in different emergencies," he said.

400 listed as 'CEOs for Clinton'

By Ronald A. Taylor
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

CHICAGO — The Clinton campaign tried to show its acceptance by corporate America yesterday by unveiling a list of 400 business leaders who support the Democratic presidential nominee.

"I'm here today because my patience is worn thin," said Roger Johnson, president of Western Digital Corp. of Irvine, Calif. "For the past 3½ years we've watched as the president that I helped elect has not faced squarely the major problems our country has.

"As a Republican who has voted for every GOP presidential candidate since Dwight Eisenhower in 1952, it has been an eye-opening experience to find that a Democratic governor from Arkansas has a far better understanding of what America needs than the Bush administration."

In an apparent coincidence of timing, the Bush-Quayle campaign ran a full-page ad in USA Today yesterday listing the names of more than 100 economists who it said agree that Mr. Clinton's "National Economic Strategy" would hurt the American economy.

The list included Nobel laureates James M. Buchanan of George Mason University, Milton Friedman of the Hoover Institution and Merton H. Miller of the University of Chicago.

The list of "CEOs for Clinton" includes the leaders of Xerox, First Boston, the investment firm Morgan Stanley, Zenith Electronics and Ralston Purina. The companies they represent are engaged in high-technology, the energy industry, banking and manufacturing.

Not all are Democrats, they indicated in a show of hands yesterday at a news conference here; although many, such as Mr. Johnson, had announced their support of Mr. Clinton during the primary season.

Of the 120 corporate executives who showed up at the news conference, about 30 indicated they had voted for President Bush in 1988.

California land developer Kathryn G. Thompson said she is "not a left-wing kook" and added that she has been an active member of the Republican Party since 1964, when she was a Barry Goldwater delegate at the GOP convention.

Still, she said, she believes Mr. Clinton will "put our government back on track." The Bush approach

to addressing the economic woes is "too little, too late and too political," she said.

"The Bush administration does not understand the complexity of our economic crisis," said Miss Thompson.

The handful of executives who spoke out for Mr. Clinton yesterday included one Washington-area executive: Delano Lewis, president of C&P Telephone Co. and a one-time candidate for the District's non-voting congressional delegate. He said that he is the only AT&T holding company official he knows of who is endorsing a presidential candidate, and that his action — taken as an individual, not a company official — was cleared by AT&T management.

The statements from pro-Clinton corporate executives had to compete with continued questions about the draft from regional media representatives, and a heckler who confronted Mr. Clinton with what he called "character questions."

"When did you stop committing adultery?" asked William J. Kelly, interrupting Mr. Clinton's statement about economic policies. "Character does matter," Mr. Kelly said. After a brief exchange with the candidate,

who told him to "sit down and shut up," he was escorted from the room by security officers.

Mr. Kelly, who described himself as a "Christian, not a Republican," distributed handbills criticizing Mr. Clinton, endorsing monogamy and characterizing his group, PAC for Middle America, as a "conservative, pro-family, anti-tax organization" in suburban Oak Lawn.

Mr. Clinton, asked about his relations with black voters, said, "I'm nowhere near taking black voters' Hispanic voters or any voters for granted." His pitch to black voters he said, is this: "It is your future that is on the line. You cannot afford to sit this election out."

Asked if he still wants to debate Mr. Bush, Mr. Clinton said: "Of course I do. I want two, three — you know me, I'd like to do as many as can."

The Bush campaign's assertion that Mr. Clinton is trying to convert the nation's economic ills to his political advantage is "an ironic argument for them to make," the Arkansas governor said. "They have controlled the White House for 12 years."

NATION

Crowe sails away from GOP port

By Rowan Scarborough
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Retired Adm. William Crowe's decision to back Democrat Bill Clinton marks his final break with Republican administrations he increasingly had criticized in recent years on arms control and war issues.

After Adm. Crowe stepped down as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1989, he became a favorite of congressional Democrats for this criticism that culminated in his public opposition to President Bush's Persian Gulf war policy.

Mr. Clinton hopes Adm. Crowe's endorsement of his candidacy on Saturday will help deflect Republican attacks on the Arkansas governor's draft record.

Republicans moved quickly to dilute the admiral's defection, noting it was a retired Adm. Crowe who provided congressional Democrats with fodder to oppose military action in ejecting Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

Yesterday, during an interview with conservative radio commentator Rush Limbaugh, Mr. Bush himself made the point of linking Adm. Crowe to his congressional opponents. The president said his former top military adviser opposed him at a critical juncture leading up to the Gulf war victory.

"He and I differed on the war," Mr. Bush said. "I think it's fair to point out, he opposed me, and he got up and testified while I was trying to mobilize this country behind the action I eventually had to take in Desert Storm."

"He was saying, well, this isn't the right thing to do. So we just have a big difference on whether we should have fought the war, and maybe that had something to do with his endorsement," the president said. "But he's a good, loyal, naval person and I don't know how he feels about the draft story."

White House Deputy Chief of Staff Robert Zoellick made a similar point on CNN's "Newsmaker Sunday": "I think the connection will be

very clear to people that, first, Bill Clinton was a waffler on the war, and Adm. Crowe was a very vocal opponent of the war."

"He was afraid it frankly would ruin our prospects for Mideast peace," Mr. Zoellick said. "He was wrong."

Adm. Crowe was a key witness before the Senate Armed Services Committee in November 1990, when its chairman, Sen. Sam Nunn, was attempting to build a public record in opposition to going to war.

"I'm not at all surprised by this," a Senate Republican staffer and former Pentagon official said yesterday. "I always thought Crowe was sort of a liberal, a politician who never took hard stances."

This staffer, who spoke on the condition he not be identified, said Adm. Crowe may harbor resentment over his treatment by President Reagan's and Mr. Bush's National Security Council staff. The Joint Chiefs chairman wanted to move more quickly than the NSC in softening relations with the then-Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

"I don't think the national security staff treated Crowe the way he thought he should be treated," the Senate staffer said. "I mean, they were hard liners and Crowe was soft with the Soviets."

Mr. Reagan nominated Adm. Crowe to two-year terms as Joint Chiefs chairman in 1985 and 1987. Mr. Bush had wanted the four-star officer to stay another two years, but he declined.

About the time he left the Pentagon, Adm. Crowe was the subject of a glowing profile in The Washington Post Sunday magazine written by Bob Woodward. Later, Adm. Crowe showed up as a source in Mr. Woodward's book, "The Commanders," which chronicled the decision-making of top administration officials.

In another article in The Washington Post, the admiral also criticized Mr. Bush for his arms control and defense cuts strategy.

Congress, Bush at inquest odds

ASSOCIATED PRESS

With the Bush administration threatening a veto, Congress is headed for an election-season showdown over a bill to renew the independent-counsel law.

Both sides say the outcome is too uncertain to predict.

Votes in the House Judiciary Committee and the full Senate could come this week. Without an extension, the controversial law will die Dec. 15.

Congress is pushing toward an Oct. 4 adjournment, but time is not the major obstacle to passage.

The big hurdle is how to treat independent investigations of members of Congress accused of crimes. The current law is silent on the issue, leaving such matters to the discretion of the attorney general.

The White House and some Republicans in Congress want to make it mandatory to appoint a special counsel in such cases.

Led by Attorney General William Barr, the Bush administration says it is unfair and unwise to shield a scandal-plagued Congress from independent investigations.

Limiting the act "to one branch of government creates an imbalance in the constitutional system of checks and balances," Deputy Attorney General George Terwilliger said in Senate testimony last month.

Democrats are concerned that a vote against the mandatory provision would open them up to charges of trying to cover up their own misdeeds.

Sens. Carl Levin, Michigan Democrat, and William Cohen, Maine Republican, are trying to defuse the administration attack by sponsoring a measure that would give the attorney general broader authority to call for appointment of an independent prosecutor when a member of Congress is suspected of a crime.

Their bill would continue the law's practice of virtually requiring an independent investigation when the president, his Cabinet members or other top officials are accused.

The possibility of filibuster by Republicans has been raised.

If the measure clears both houses before next month's adjournment, the Justice Department has said, it will recommend a veto by Mr. Bush.

Rep. Barney Frank, Massachusetts Democrat, who also is sponsoring the law's renewal, said a veto is not a certainty.

"It depends on what the polls tell [White House Chief of Staff] Jim Baker," Mr. Frank said. "Bush will do what Baker tells him to do."

Mr. Frank and his allies received a boost last month when Mr. Barr blocked an independent-counsel investigation into alleged misconduct by the Bush administration in its relations with Iraq before the Persian Gulf war.

Democrats said the administration may have illegally helped Iraq build up its arsenal before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait two years ago and then lied about it to Congress. Mr. Barr said the charges were too flimsy to warrant even a preliminary inquiry.

INDEPENDENT COUNSEL PROBES

Since the law was enacted in 1978 in the aftermath of the Watergate scandal, there have been 11 independent counsel investigations:

- Hamilton Jordan, former President Jimmy Carter's chief of staff, investigated by Arthur H. Christy for alleged drug use. No prosecution. Cost: \$181,938.
- Tim Kraft, Carter's national campaign manager, investigated by Gerald Gallinghouse for alleged illegal drug use. No prosecution. Cost: \$3,348.
- Former Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan, investigated twice by Leon Silverman for alleged links to organized crime. No prosecution either time. Costs: \$326,444 and \$7,025.
- Former Attorney General Edwin Meese III, investigated by Jacob Stein for alleged improprieties in financial transactions and appointment of business associates to federal jobs. No prosecution. Cost: \$311,848.
- Meese, investigated by James McKay for alleged improper connections to a defense contractor, Wedtech Corp. No prosecution. Lyn Nofziger, former Reagan administration White House aide, also investigated by McKay for Wedtech connections. Conviction overturned. Cost: \$2,569,777.
- An unidentified individual, investigated by a counsel whose last name is Harper, for alleged willful failure to file an income tax return. No details were released. No prosecution. Cost: \$44,498.
- Former Assistant Attorney General Theodore Olson, investigated by Alexia Morrison for allegedly testifying falsely to Congress. No prosecution. Cost: \$1,514,465.
- Former Reagan White House aide Michael Deaver, investigated by Whitney North Seymour, for violation of conflict-of-interest laws. Convicted. Cost: \$1,469,650.
- Numerous Iran-Contra figures investigated by Lawrence E. Walsh, including Reagan White House aides Oliver North and John M. Poindexter, and former Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. Seven guilty pleas, one conviction that stood, two convictions overturned and three pending cases. Cost: \$31.4 million as of May 31.
- Former top Housing and Urban Development officials investigated for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government, investigated by Arlin Adams. Six indictments. Cost: \$46,000 so far, but financial reports are thought to well behind actual spending.
- An undisclosed investigation, subject unknown.

Source: Associated Press

The Washington Times

nary inquiry.

Support for the independent counsel law has been hurt by the length and expense of the Iran-Contra investigation run by independent counsel Lawrence Walsh. He said last week that he is wrapping up the investigation after nearly six years. The probe has cost about \$32 million.

Mr. Walsh's defenders say the Justice Department takes as much time and spends as much or more on its highly complex criminal investigations.

Eleven independent counsels have been appointed since the law was enacted in 1978 in the aftermath of the Watergate scandal. It has been renewed by Congress twice since then.

Speaker warns of veto deadline

By Ilyse J. Veron
and Beth Donovan
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley has warned his colleagues that any measures reaching President Bush's desk after today could be subject to a pocket veto — the kind Congress has no chance to override.

The deadline could slip a few days if Congress misses its Oct. 3 adjournment target, but not by much. Members are eager to escape Washington to campaign for re-election.

Under the Constitution, the president has 10 days (not including Sundays) to sign or veto a bill once it reaches his desk. If he vetoes it while Congress is still around, lawmakers can attempt to override his veto. If Congress has adjourned, however, the veto stands.

Such calculations last week propelled action on legislation to regulate cable-television rates, which Mr. Bush has threatened to veto. The House passed the bill Sept. 17 with enough votes to override a veto, and Senate leaders are pushing for a vote today to clear the bill.

If for any reason they cannot get a final vote until tomorrow, there are reports that Congress would remain in session an extra day to ensure members a chance to override Mr. Bush's veto.

The only other veto bait likely to clear in time to avoid a pocket veto is a bill to restrict China's trade status. Leaders expect a House-Senate agreement to be worked out in time

to get it to Mr. Bush's desk today.

Last week Congress sent the president two other measures expected to draw vetoes: the family leave bill, which would require big businesses to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to workers to care for a newborn or sick family member, and the "gag rule" bill, which would overturn an administration rule prohibiting abortion counseling at federally funded family-planning clinics.

Both of those bills arrived at the White House in plenty of time for Mr. Bush to act before Congress leaves, but Congress is not expected to be able to muster the two-thirds majority in both chambers needed to override a veto. So far in his presidency, Mr. Bush has vetoed 31 bills without a single override.

Congress may still complete action on major energy legislation and bills dealing with taxes, housing and competitiveness, but aides said that if these are to become law, compromises will have to be worked out between the Democratic Congress and the Republican administration.

Several presidents — especially Mr. Bush — have tried to expand the pocket veto's coverage to include midsession recesses and adjournments between sessions. Congressional leaders have contested the validity of such actions and have won appeals court rulings on the issue. But the only case to reach the Supreme Court was declared moot, so the argument remains unsettled.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

With U.S. the Biggest Debtor, President Finds U.N. Skeptical

Past Due

Countries with biggest cumulative unpaid bills to the United Nations on Aug. 31, 1992.

Total unpaid contributions

\$1,566,440,402

Top ten

1 U.S.	733 million
2 Russia	420
3 South Africa	71
4 Japan	54
5 Ukraine	48
6 Brazil	39
7 Italy	30
8 Poland	17
9 Germany	16
10 Iran	13

Source: United Nations Under-Secretary General for Administration and Management

The New York Times

By PAUL LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21 — President Bush's words of support for United Nations peacekeeping in his speech to the General Assembly today, coupled with a vague promise to "insure adequate American financial support," was greeted with skepticism by United Nations budget officials who last week issued figures showing that the United States remains the organization's largest debtor.

What is new this year about the United Nations' perennial financial crisis is not how much money America owes, but the additional burden from the lands of the former Soviet Union, which, beset by deepening economic woes, have been unable to contribute anything toward the organization's costs so far, officials say.

As a result, the United Nations finds itself caught up in a double financial squeeze — despite its increased prestige and usefulness in the post-cold-war world. It is borrowing money from peacekeeping accounts to meet its monthly payroll and then shuffling cash from one peacekeeping operation to another to meet those obligations.

The Super-Debtors

The United States is by far the largest debtor, owing a total of \$733.1 million in regular budget and peacekeeping dues, the latest figures show.

Russia is the second-biggest debtor, owing \$420.3 million to the regular

Past-due bills are being paid on the installment plan.

budget and for peacekeeping, while two other former Soviet republics, Ukraine and Belarus, owe \$45.8 million and \$12.5 million, respectively.

Together, the 179 United Nations members are more than \$1.5 billion behind in their payments, owing \$831.2 million in regular budget dues and \$735.2 million more for peacekeeping.

The United States is the organization's second-largest debtor for the peacekeeping operations, owing \$208.7 million, largely for the efforts in southern Lebanon and Cambodia. Russia is the largest in this category, with unpaid obligations of \$282.2 million.

Far larger than its peacekeeping debts are America's unpaid regular budget dues, which now stand at \$524.4 million.

For this year, the United Nations set Washington's regular budget contribution at \$298.6 million. Congress is offering \$282 million, subtracting roughly \$16 million for a dispute over income-tax payments by Americans working for the organization and for activities it refuses to finance, like help for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The United States never pays its regular assessment before October,

though it is due at the start of the calendar year. The Bush Administration has promised to pay \$225 million in October and \$57 million by year's end.

Meanwhile, the United States' back dues for regular budgets, dating to the years when it deliberately underfunded the United Nations to show disapproval of its actions, are being wound down under a program approved by Congress in 1991. This provides for the balance to be paid off over five years.

Under this program, the United States paid off \$46 million in back regular dues last year and this year, paid \$40 million more.

Congress is moving to establish a peacekeeping contingency fund to help finance the American share of start-up costs so that peace operations can get going faster. Mr. Bush requested \$700 million for this, but Congress appears likely to appropriate a smaller amount, perhaps in the \$500 million range.

U.N. Expenses as Defense Items

Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, has proposed legislation that would charge peacekeeping bills to the Defense Department, as part of the cost of maintaining national security.

The United Nations Secretary General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, has proposed that all countries take a similar approach, charging their peacekeeping bills to defense budgets — which Parliaments tend to approve more quickly than United Nations assessments.

The New York Times

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Bush, in Address to U.N., Urges More Vigor in Keeping the Peace

But He Does Not Offer Money or Staff, Nor to Pay U.S. Debts

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21 — President Bush told United Nations members today that Washington was ready to support a greatly expanded role for peacekeeping missions and to adapt the United States military to better assist in such operations.

But despite his stated willingness to promote the United Nations' role in preserving the peace, Mr. Bush did not offer ground troops for the 12 peacekeeping operations under way. Nor did he offer any new money for such tasks, or promise to pay the \$733.1 million in dues and arrears that Washington owes to the United Nations.

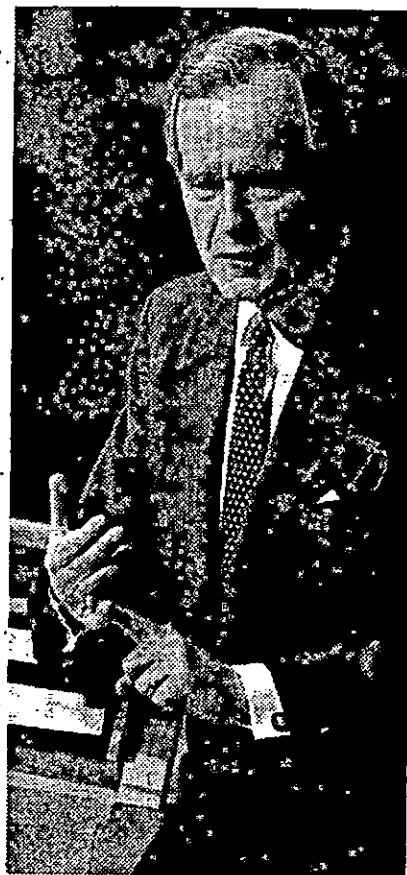
Mr. Bush also did not agree to Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's suggestion that all members keep troops on standby for emergency peacekeeping needs. "Member states, as always, must retain the final decision on the use of their troops," he said. [Excerpts, page A14.]

An Expanding Need

In his remarks, which received polite applause as the General Assembly opened its 47th session, Mr. Bush provided backing, however, for other proposals in what Secretary General Boutros-Ghali calls his Agenda for Peace, a plan published in June to expand peacekeeping operations to deal with the mounting inter-ethnic battles and other crises.

Noting that "peacekeepers are stretched to the limit, while demands for their services increase by the day," Mr. Bush said he would discuss with other United Nations members convening a Security Council summit meeting in October Mr. Boutros-Ghali's proposals.

The Agenda for Peace proposed a \$50 million peacekeeping start-up fund and a \$1 billion peacekeeping endow-



Joyce Dopkeen/The New York Times

President Bush addressing the General Assembly yesterday.

ment fund. Mr. Bush himself made no commitments on these suggestions, but said he was prepared to "review how we fund peacekeeping and explore new ways to ensure adequate American financial support for United Nations peacekeeping."

Mr. Boutros-Ghali has suggested that member states include their United Nations contributions in their defense budgets, which usually get passed much more easily than foreign aid or special supplements for United Nations dues.

Getting to what the United States was prepared to do now as an example

Continued on Page A14, Column 1

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Bush, at the U.N., Urges More Vigorous Peacekeeping

Continued From Page A1

to others, Mr. Bush said he was directing Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to make United States military bases, intelligence agencies and engineering units better able to take part in peacekeeping operations. He is also to establish a peacekeeping curriculum in military academies, something that already exists in Scandinavia.

"Because of peacekeeping's growing importance as a mission for the United States military, we will emphasize training of combat, engineering and logistical units for the full range of peacekeeping and humanitarian activities," Mr. Bush said.

"And we will work with the United Nations to best employ our considerable lift, logistics, communications and intelligence capabilities to support peacekeeping operations. And we will offer our capabilities for joint simulations and exercises to strengthen our ability to undertake joint peacekeeping operations."

Mr. Bush also said United Nations members must transform their defense institutions and foreign policies to better cope with the new economic and military challenges of the post-cold-war world.

No New Money

His address was in keeping with the overall approach of the Administration in this election season: It has sought to adapt American policy to the challenges of the post-cold-war world without having to ask voters to spend more money or risk American lives.

While the President's speech contained various proposals, he provided few details; several would require the approval of Congress.

Mr. Bush told the General Assembly that he would order changes in the Agency for International Development and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency: A.I.D. is to be recast to better assist emerging democracies in former Communist lands in the transformation to free markets. The arms control agency, which used to focus on Soviet-American arms control, is to concentrate on limiting missile proliferation.

The President also said he would propose to Congress the creation of a \$1 billion fund of grants and credits for United States businesses investing in the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. This would come from the existing

But the President doesn't offer more money or staff for the job.

foreign aid budget, but Mr. Bush did not say which aid recipients would have to give up grants as a result.

Offers Few Details

"We face the political challenge of keeping today's peace and preventing tomorrow's wars," said Mr. Bush. "We face the strategic challenge of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruc-

tion. We face the common economic challenge of promoting prosperity for all. Meeting these challenges will require us . . . to transform our collective institutions and look seriously at our own governments and how we conduct our international affairs."

Senator David Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma and chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said many of the ideas in Mr. Bush's speech — including expanded peacekeeping training for troops and using the foreign-aid funds to promote trade with emerging democracies — had been suggested by him and other Senate Democrats months ago, and initially resisted by the Administration. For example, the Senate voted last week to allow the Defense Department to spend up to \$300 million a year to help with United

Nations peacekeeping operations, in an amendment sponsored by Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan.

The President opened his address with what seemed like a political shot at Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas, his opponent in the Presidential election, who has been criticized, especially by Republicans, for having avoided the draft during the Vietnam war.

The first words of Mr. Bush's address were: "Forty-seven years ago I was a young man of 21, and like thousands of others of my generation, I'd gone off to war to help keep freedom alive."

Mr. Bush has been trying to draw a contrast between himself and Governor Clinton in almost every speech.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Good News and More News For Bush: He Surges on TV

By ELIZABETH KOLBERT

George Bush's stock may still be low in the polls. But in the secondary market of television, it is more than holding its own.

For the last few weeks, President Bush has succeeded in dominating the news with far more regularity than his opponent, Gov. Bill Clinton. Since the Republican convention, not only has the President received substantially more television coverage than the Arkansas Governor, but the tone of his coverage has improved, while the tone of Mr. Clinton's has declined.

Source of Consolation

Analysts attribute Mr. Bush's new air strength to a more aggressive campaign that has put the power of incumbency to good use — one week producing hurricane aid for Florida, the next saving military jobs in Texas. At the same time, though, they say, Mr. Clinton has helped the President to

command the cameras by adopting a play-it-safe media strategy.

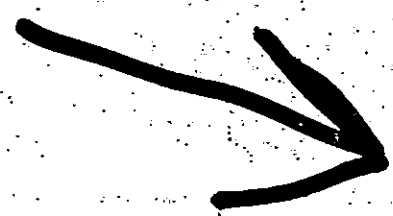
"The President has become much more active and takes a lot more air time," said Marvin Kalb, director of the Shorenstein Barone Center on Press, Politics and Public Policy at Harvard University. "There's nothing Clinton can do about that. But Clinton is leading, and as the candidate who has managed to maintain a 10-point differential in the polls, it may not be to his advantage to be too adventurous in the way he puts himself forward."

The emergence of a "coverage gap" between Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton is one of the few legacies of the Republican convention from which the President's team can take real consolation.

According to the Center for Media and Public Affairs in Washington, between the California primary on June 2 and the start of the Republican convention Aug. 17 — a period that included the Democratic convention in July — Mr. Clinton held the lead in coverage on the network news shows: 454 minutes versus 400 minutes for the President.

During the Republican convention, Mr. Bush, not surprisingly, surged ahead, and since then he has maintained a comfortable advantage. Figures from the center show that in the weeks between the end of the convention and Labor Day, the President received 131 minutes of network news

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The Media

Bush Has Lead, If the Standard Is TV Coverage

Continued From Page A1

coverage to Mr. Clinton's 84. For Mr. Bush, this translated into an average of 2.6 minutes a night on each network, for Mr. Clinton an average of 1.6 minutes.

"Clinton's coverage per night has dropped since mid-August," Robert Lichter, co-director of the center, said. "He has not really recovered since the Republican convention."

After having been accused for weeks of favoring Mr. Clinton, news executives do not seem concerned about the recent upturn in Mr. Bush's coverage. "It seems like sort of the normal course of things," one network executive said.

The tactics the Bush campaign has used to dominate the news have been well tested by incumbents over the years: dispensing Federal goodies, attacking the challenger's fitness for higher office and making "major" Presidential addresses. These tactics do not seem to have lost their usefulness despite frequent repetition.

Twelve days ago, for example, when Mr. Bush gave an economic speech in Detroit, his address led the newscasts

The news for
(and about) the
President: both
more and better.

even though it contained little that was actually new. And last week, even the possibility that the President would attack Mr. Clinton before the National Guard Association — he did not, in fact, do so — was enough to prompt the networks to devote the top of their newscasts to a discussion of the Governor's draft record.

To be sure, at a time when so much of the news about the candidates is negative, getting too much attention, like getting too much sun, can produce unflattering results. The President's announcement earlier this month that he would save jobs in Texas by selling fighter jets to Taiwan, for instance, attracted widespread coverage, much of it unfavorable.

Going Different Ways

"It is a sign of the political trouble the President is in that he is adjusting foreign policy to help himself in Texas, his home state," ABC's Brit Hume said.

For the President, though, the tone of the television coverage, while often negative, has at least been improving. For Mr. Clinton, it has been getting worse.

August, according to the Center for Media and Public Affairs, marked the first month of the campaign in which people interviewed on the network news — both average citizens and professional politicians — gave Mr. Clinton a smaller proportion of positive reviews than they gave Mr. Bush. During that month, only 32 percent of those interviewed made favorable comments about Mr. Clinton, while 43 percent made positive remarks about the President, at least as the center interpreted those remarks. While such interpretations are partly subjective, there are a number of key words and phrases that are classified by the center as either positive or negative.

On several occasions, the President has been able to deprive Mr. Clinton of potentially favorable coverage simply by declining to participate himself. One such occasion came last night, when the Public Broadcasting Service televised an election special on minority voters; remarks by Mr. Clinton were eliminated from the broadcast because the President would not address the program. Similarly, when the President refused to participate in the debate scheduled for tonight, he insured that Mr. Clinton, too, would not be appearing.

Victim of Own Caution?

The Clinton campaign has expressed some unhappiness about the fall-off in its coverage; last week, for example, campaign officials complained bitterly when an endorsement of the Governor by chief executives in California went virtually unnoticed. But in addition to fighting a President in full campaign mode, the Clinton campaign, it seems, is also losing coverage to its own deliberately cautious strategy.

Over the last month, Mr. Clinton has consistently hewn to his by-now-familiar economic message, abandoning it only long enough to accept some endorsements or answer questions about the draft. Such caution, perhaps advisable for a man who is leading in the polls, does not often produce what could be called news.

"He has not been saying anything interesting, so there's been little to cover," Andrew Tyndall, publisher of a weekly newsletter on television and the election, said of Mr. Clinton. "It looks as if he's sitting on his lead."

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Campaign Trail

Draft Issue: Bomb in the Making?

By ANDREW ROSENTHAL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — At the Republican National Convention, vendors in the American Spirit Pavilion sold a bumper sticker that read: "Once you have pulled the pin from Mr. Hand Grenade, he is no longer your friend."

This year we may be seeing a preview of how the draft issue could become the Mr. Grenade of Presidential politics for 1992 and future elections involving those who did or did not serve in Vietnam. It has all the makings of an explosive generational issue.

The problem is not limited to Vice President Dan Quayle and Gov. Bill Clinton, whose desire to avoid service in Vietnam led them to ask family and friends to help them get into the reserves. The record now seems clear that both men received political help as they explored ways to avoid the two-year enlistment that usually led draftees to infantry service in Southeast Asia.

For the moment, President Bush is pressing ahead with his argument that Mr. Quayle's six years in the Indiana National Guard make him better qualified to be commander-in-chief than Mr. Clinton, who avoided service altogether.

Whether this argument will sell this year remains to be seen. But the issue of military service could be trouble for both parties.

Of the half-dozen Republicans contemplating 1996 campaigns, James A. Baker 3d, the diplomat-cum-campaign boss, served on active duty as a Marine lieutenant in the 1950's, and Housing Secretary Jack F. Kemp, was on active Army duty for one

year. But they never saw combat. And the other Republican hopefuls got out of the draft in various ways.

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas had a student deferment from Vietnam. Then he had a deferment for an essential occupation — teaching economics at Texas A&M University.

Patrick J. Buchanan, who ran this year, sneered at Mr. Clinton for "sitting up at Oxford" when duty called. Mr. Buchanan was classified 4-F in 1959 for an arthritic knee.

Dick Cheney, the Secretary of Defense, was married in 1964 at the age of 23. He had another kind of exemption: children.

Of this year's Democratic Presidential candidates, Senator Bob Kerry won a Medal of Honor in Vietnam, and Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa flew into Vietnam and ferried out disabled Navy jets for service.

But the list of prominent Democrats quickly moves away from active duty.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, the House majority leader, was in the Missouri Air National Guard from 1965 to 1971.

Representative Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma, who was mentioned as a Vice-Presidential prospect this year and is said to aspire to the post of Defense Secretary, was in the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps in college from 1968 to 1972. He then got an honorable discharge for a cracked vertebra.

Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, joined the Army R.O.T.C. in college, got a Ph.D. in economics and then served two years in the Army — at the Pentagon. Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate

Armed Services Committee, was in the Coast Guard from 1959 to 1960.

Todd Gitlin, a professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley who wrote "The Sixties: Years of Hope, Days of Rage," said avoiding the draft was the norm for middle-class and upper-class men, not an aberration. "The Republicans want to persuade the country that we are still living in an era in which the normal thing to do was sign up and fight the enemies of the nation," he said. "That country hasn't existed in 40 years."

If that is right, making an issue out of the draft may not be as simple as Mr. Bush's strategists hoped.

This weekend, the Vice President had just got through attacking Mr. Clinton's draft record on NBC when the issue was turned back on him. If military service is a qualification for the Presidency, he was asked, wasn't Senator Al Gore Jr. more suited than himself to be commander-in-chief?

After all, Mr. Gore graduated from college in 1969, the same year as Mr. Quayle. Mr. Quayle joined the National Guard. Mr. Gore went to Vietnam, although only for six months and as a journalist attached to an engineering unit.

Mr. Quayle was obviously vexed. "I don't think that military service one way or another is a definitive character issue on whether you can be a good commander-in-chief or not," he said, quickly adding the newly revised Republican line that the issue of Mr. Clinton's draft record is one of credibility, not military service.

On this last point, at least, there were surely members of both parties who were vigorously nodding.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Angry at Bush, Republican Contributors Are Helping Clinton

By STEPHEN LABATON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — Kathryn G. Thompson was a precinct worker for Barry Goldwater in 1964, a staunch supporter of Ronald Reagan in the 1980's, a Bush delegate at the 1988 Republican National Convention and a member of Team 100, the elite contributors to the Republican Party who each gave more than \$100,000.

Last Thursday Ms. Thompson gave a luncheon in Costa Mesa, Calif., for 800 mostly Republican women to raise nearly \$100,000 for the Presidential campaign and to honor a woman that Ms. Thompson has come to admire: Hillary Clinton.

Ms. Thompson, the head of a large California real estate development company that bears her name, is hardly alone. Gov. Bill Clinton's highly successful fund-raising drive has been collecting millions of dollars from a growing cadre of Wall Street bankers and corporate executives who, until this year, had been dyed-in-the-wool supporters of Republicans.

And today, at a news conference in Chicago, the Clinton-Gore campaign made public a list of about 400 corporate executives who have endorsed the Democratic ticket. Accompanying Mr. Clinton to the news conference were 100 representatives of big, medium and small businesses, and about a third of them identified themselves as Republicans who had previously supported Mr. Bush.

Gains in Fund Raising

Mr. Clinton has tapped into a well of Republican financial and political support that other Democratic Presidential candidates have not been able to touch, and it stretches from the conservative citadel of Orange County, Calif., to the investment houses of lower Manhattan. In the last few months he has courted discontented Republicans, and it is now beginning to pay off.

Largely with their financial help, Mr. Clinton's fund-raising machine believes it has surged well ahead of the Bush-Quayle campaign's. Democratic officials say they will have completed virtually all of their fund raising in the next two weeks, surpassing Michael S. Dukakis's \$53 million general election drive of four years ago.

Mr. Bush's finance officials say they have fewer of their larger contributors than in 1988 and are far off their anticipated revenue, but are hoping to have a strong fund-raising month in October.

Donald R. Sweitzer, a Clinton fund raiser who was the finance director for the Democratic National Committee in 1988, said: "A lot of the fresh money this year is coming from Republican business-types. Some don't agree philosophically with all of Clinton's views, but they believe Bush's policies have failed and that he has betrayed them."

For Ms. Thompson, whose California company constructs 1,000 homes in good years but has built only about 300 this year, her unhappiness with the President has "been building up for almost four years," she said.

"As the recession came upon us and we had numerous meetings with the President and his staff," she said, "we got a lack of acknowledgement of the recession. Last October, at a Team 100 meeting, we urged the President to come out strongly to deal with it. But there was a continuous denial."

"I made my final decision after the Republican convention," Ms. Thompson continued. "I couldn't listen anymore to the intolerance, to the hate, that was coming out of the convention. And when the President, the leader of the party, said he hadn't read the par-

ty's platform, I thought that was outrageous."

The executives who have come out for Mr. Clinton publicly include the heads of Apple Computer, Hewlett-Packard, Sara Lee and Xerox.

Coming Out for Democrats

Kenneth Brody, who heads Mr. Clinton's fund-raising efforts in New York, supported Republican Presidential candidates until last year, when he started to raise money for the Arkansas Governor. Mr. Brody, a limited partner at the Wall Street firm of Goldman Sachs, has helped raise more than \$6 million for the primaries and the general election.

"It's not easy for C.E.O.'s to come out for Democrats," Mr. Brody said. "Most of the people they deal with are Republicans. Their boards are Republicans. When I first got involved in this I did some research and found that no Democrat had ever got the support of a

really large group of C.E.O.'s. Now it is happening in spades. People are willing to step up."

Almost uniformly, the Republican stalwarts who have switched allegiances describe a deep disillusionment with the economic and social policies of the Bush Presidency and a concern that their party has moved too far to the right.

"I decided that President Bush shouldn't have a second term in view of his record in the first one," said David O. Maxwell, who retired last year as the head of the Federal National Mortgage Association and was a senior official in the Nixon Administration.

"The Administration has not been notably successful in managing the economy, and as a consequence the deficit has increased," he said. "I am strongly pro-choice, and the Clarence Thomas hearing was upsetting. Even

worse was the Administration's position against fetal tissue research, which became tremendously ideological."

In the Chicago news conference today, Mr. Clinton said the business people supported him "not because they agree with me on everything, not because they think I have all the answers, but because I have pledged to them to listen, to work and to make progress."

"Clinton has convinced me that he is a different kind of a Democrat," said Roger W. Johnson, chairman and chief executive of the Western Digital Corporation, a manufacturer of computer parts in Irvine, Calif. He voted for Dwight D. Eisenhower and has voted for every Republican Presidential nominee since then. But this year he is raising money for Mr. Clinton.

"When I met him, I asked him to talk about economic affairs, health care and women's issues, and I liked what I heard," Mr. Johnson said of the Arkan-

sas Governor. "He understands the depth and complexity of problems but doesn't throw his hand up. I'm afraid my own party thinks the problems will just fix themselves."

Mr. Johnson said he is not relishing the prospect of paying higher taxes under a Clinton administration, but many of the other converts say they are not troubled by such increases because they believe the Democrats stand a better chance of turning the economy around.

"It can't be all financial," said Roy Furman, president of the Wall Street investment house of Furman, Selz Inc., who voted for Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan and this year has been the host for several fund-raising dinners in New York for Mr. Clinton. "It can't be just because one guy saves you a dollar he's better. You have to ask, 'Is it worth paying more money in taxes if you will revitalize the country?'"

The New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

1989 Memo to Baker Listed Abuses by Iraq but Urged Conciliation.

ELAINE SCIOLINO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — Only a few weeks after the Bush Administration took office in early 1989, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d was presented with a report stating that Iraq was harboring Palestinian terrorists, continuing its chemical and biological weapons buildup and reviving its border dispute with Kuwait, according to a newly declassified State Department document made public today.

But the memo, which came six months before President Bush issued a formal order to forge closer ties with President Saddam Hussein, also urged Mr. Baker to take a conciliatory stance in his first meeting with a senior Iraqi official a short time later.

The March 24, 1989, report was drafted for Mr. Baker by his senior Middle East adviser in preparation for a meeting in Washington with Nizar Hamdoun, Iraq's Deputy Foreign Minister. He was described in the memo as "a unique channel to Iraq's President." It is earliest articulation by a senior official that has come to light of the Bush Administration's willingness to smooth over obstacles and problems to improve relations with Baghdad.

The memo said Iraq "retains heavy-handed approach to foreign affairs," adding that it was reviving a border dispute with Kuwait while also meddling in Lebanon. The memo also said the Iraqis were "working hard" to develop chemical and biological weapons as well as new missiles.

Pleased at Close Ties

But the memo's author urged Mr. Baker to stress how "pleased" the new Administration was that the two countries had become closer, and to note that Mr. Bush had told the Iraqi leader in a message that the United States attaches "great importance to our relations with Iraq."

Although the memo, written by Paul J. Hare, the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, included strongly critical language on Iraq's harboring of terrorists, it was much softer in its account of Iraq's use of chemical weapons against Iraqi Kurds just months before and Baghdad's continued development of a military arsenal.

Mr. Baker was told to repeat the State Department's earlier requests that Iraq deny access to Palestinian terrorists, including Abul Abbas, the man who masterminded the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship during which an elderly American Jew was killed and thrown overboard. Other documents have shown that the State Department during both the Reagan and Bush Administrations had detailed knowledge of terrorist activities by Iraqis in Baghdad.

Billions in Trade Allowed

By removing Iraq from the list of sponsors of terrorism in 1982, the State Department paved the way for billions of dollars in American trade with Iraq, and the two Republican Administrations resisted repeated moves in Congress to put Iraq back on the list.

As for Iraq's use of chemical weapons, the State Department couched its concerns in a positive light, telling Baghdad that Iraq's past use of such weapons was "very sensitive" to officials in both the Administration and Congress, and that Iraq's participation in efforts to ban chemical weapons will help its "reputation in the world."

The memo disclosed that Baghdad had asked the United States to delete

all specific references to Iraq in bills pending in Congress to impose trade sanctions against it for its chemical weapons' use, but the State Department replied that it would be "unrealistic" to ask Congress to do so.

'Strongest State in Region'

At that time, the State Department was most worried that Iraq was declining to pay compensation for its 1987 missile attack on the frigate Stark in which 37 American servicemen were killed, according to the memo. "Overcoming this obstacle will give our relationship new strength in the postwar period," the memo said.

It concluded: "Bilateral relations

are thorny but important. Iraq is the strongest state in a region vital to our interests with a powerful army and oil reserves second only to the Saudis."

The document was made public in a speech in the House today by Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, the Texas Democrat who has used his position as chairman of the powerful House Banking Committee to lead the charge in Congress against the Administration's policy toward Iraq before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

In a related matter in Atlanta, Judge Marvin Shoob of the United States District Court there today rejected a motion to withdraw the guilty plea of a banker involved in arranging billions of

dollars in loans to Iraq without the knowledge of the bank's headquarters in Rome. The banker's lawyer, Bobby Lee Cook, had tried to show that Federal agents had pressed his client, Christopher P. Drogoul, to plead guilty to charges that he made unauthorized loans and lied both to his bank superiors and Federal investigators.

Instead, Mr. Cook charged that the Bush Administration knew about the huge lending and chose to ignore it to further its policy toward Iraq. But Judge Shoob, who has been highly critical of the Government's handling of the case, nonetheless announced that he would proceed with the sentencing hearing of Mr. Drogoul.

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Clinton Wouldn't Enlist. He Was Right.

By William Broyles Jr.

I WAS AT OXFORD just before Bill Clinton, but while he was lobbying to get a deferment I was undergoing Marine Corps training, utterly convinced I was preparing to be killed. When he received his high lottery number and went off to Yale Law School, I was leading a platoon of high school dropouts west of Danang. More than once, as I lay with my

William Broyles Jr., author of "Brothers in Arms: a Journey from War to Peace," is co-creator of the TV series "China Beach."

face in the mud, getting shot at, I thought I'd rather be at Yale Law School, too. I would also much rather have been in the National Guard with Dan Quayle or have avoided the war in any of the ways available to resourceful young men.

The Republicans insist the issue is Governor Clinton's credibility — why won't he come clean about how he avoided the draft? — and not that he didn't serve. But the real goal is to draw a more powerful comparison: George Bush, war hero, versus Bill Clinton, draft dodger.

I wish Bill Clinton had been more forthcoming about how he avoided the war, but when I pay attention to what he says I find myself deeply impressed with his moral and politi-

cal courage — and patriotism. His experience wrestling with the moral issues of service in Vietnam is as valuable as George Bush's heroism in World War II — certainly more valuable than Dan Quayle's avoiding Vietnam by quietly serving in the National Guard.

Like Governor Clinton and the vast majority of college-age men of my generation, I did everything I could to avoid the war. Like Bill Clinton, I opposed it on moral and political grounds, but it troubled me, as it did him, that my friends from my Texas hometown were bearing its burdens while I was sipping tea at Oxford. Why were they there and I was not? Why were any of us killing and dying in a war of such confusing purpose?

These questions haunted a generation during those years. Bill Clinton struggled to answer them, and came to the same conclusion I did: he would not enlist in a war he opposed, but if he were drafted he would serve.

Do I think Bill Clinton should have enlisted in the fall of 1969 and joined

As a Vietnam vet,
I think Quayle
wasn't as gutsy.

men in Vietnam? Absolutely not. We weren't fighting for freedom in 1969 and 1970. We were fighting for what Henry Kissinger called "negotiating strategies." Citizen armies don't fight well for subtle diplomatic goals.

I'm grateful for the service of George Bush's generation in World War II, but that generation also bears the responsibility for mismanaging the Vietnam War.

Ronald Reagan and George Bush sent my beloved Marine Corps to Beirut and took away their weapons. They were massacred there, the largest number of marines to die in a single day since World War II. Military experience is no substitute for common sense.

One thing Bill Clinton did not forget was why he opposed that war and how he wrestled with his conscience about it.

To the American Legion convention, he said: "I opposed the war in Vietnam [because] I believed so strongly that our policy in Vietnam was wrong. I still believe that. It weakened the divided America. I know that many of you disagree with me. I respect that." That took courage. Nothing slick or evasive about it. The political and moral issues he raised in that speech are directly descended from the ones he confronted in the 1969 letter he wrote from Oxford to the commander of the University of Arkansas R.O.T.C.

My son comes of age for military service during the next presidency. I would far rather have his commander in chief be a man who has struggled with the deep moral issues of sending men to war for narrow political reasons than one lost in nostalgia for the noble sacrifices of a heroic crusade that will never come again.

I fought in Vietnam. Bill Clinton didn't. If that doesn't bother me, who should it bother? □

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Bill on Cable Regulation Moves to a Vote Today

By EDMUND L. ANDREWS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — Supporters of a bill that would regulate cable television prices advanced their cause today as Senate opponents abandoned hope of tying the measure up in procedural knots and agreed to a vote on Tuesday.

The agreement by Senate Republicans to schedule a vote without objection eliminates a nagging fear of Democratic advocates of the measure: that their three-year battle would be undone at the last moment by parliamentary stalling. A similar bill was killed in the Senate in 1990 as a result of procedural delays.

With both supporters and opponents financing a barrage of advertising on television and in newspapers, and lobbying at frenzied levels, the biggest uncertainty now is whether Senate leaders can muster the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto that President Bush has promised.

A Distinct Choice

Thus, with all eyes on the elections in November, Senate lawmakers face a distinct choice. They can vote in favor of a bill that supporters say will lower cable prices through Government regulation, and contend that they have helped the consumer. Or they can vote against the measure — and help Mr. Bush extend his unbroken record of 31 successful vetoes — on the ground that the bill is a thinly disguised giveaway to special interests and will actually make cable prices go up.

The President can hold a bill for 10 days and kill it if Congress adjourns before the 10 days are up, in what is known as a pocket veto. Congress is scheduled to adjourn around Oct. 4, and Republicans had been hoping they could stall a vote until Wednesday or later, cinching their cause.

By late Friday, however, they concluded that the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, was holding too many cards.

"We could have gone on, but he could have kept us in on Saturday and Sunday," said Senator Conrad Burns, Republican of Montana, an opponent of the bill.

Mr. Burns said that under the rules, the bill could still have been forced to a vote by Monday, and Republicans could have delayed by only a few hours. "We would have gained only two hours," he said, adding that the short delay would not have justified making "a lot of people really angry." **Intended to Spur Competition**

The bill, which was approved by a House-Senate conference committee two weeks ago and passed the House

by a wide margin on Thursday, would regulate the price of cable television services. It is intended to foster greater competition in the industry. To enlist the support of over-the-air broadcasters, it includes a controversial provision that allows them to demand royalties from cable companies for the right to retransmit over-the-air programming.

The Senate passed a similar bill in January by a vote of 73 to 18, but many Republicans and a handful of Democrats are considered likely to switch their votes. Lobbying by the cable industry, movie studios and White House has been heavy.

Democratic opposition is being led by Senator Tim Wirth of Colorado, the home state of the biggest cable

Opponents' hopes for a delay, and a pocket veto, appear dimmed.

company, Tele-Communications Inc. But most of the new opposition is expected from Republicans, who are under heavy White House pressure to back President Bush and prevent him from losing his first veto battle at the height of the election season.

Debate on Senate Floor

Today, the bill's champions squared off against opponents as debate began on the Senate floor.

"This bill is not at all about consumer questions," Senator Wirth said. "This legislation has turned into a free-for-all involving several large and wealthy commercial interests. Cable's competitors have hidden behind these so-called consumer protection issues."

In particular, he argued, new fees paid by cable companies to over-the-air broadcasters would actually increase cable prices for consumers.

Some Congressional experts said Mr. Wirth had refrained from a procedural battle because he feared it was tantamount to infuriate his colleagues just as he prepared to retire from the Senate. Mr. Wirth is co-chairman of Gov. Bill Clinton's Presidential campaign, and might well hold a post in the next administration if Mr. Clinton wins. In addition, Mr. Clinton's running mate, Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, is a leading sponsor of the bill.

A handful of other Democratic Senators, notably Alan Cranston of California and Wyche Fowler of Georgia, have announced their opposition to the bill in recent days.

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Campaign Trail

Quayle Reaches Out to Fictional Baby

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.

Even real babies usually do not get "welcome to the world" notes from the Vice President of the United States. But the country's most famous fictional baby — Baby Brown of television's "Murphy Brown" — received one yesterday from Vice President Dan Quayle, along with a stuffed, presumably Republican, elephant.

"You've helped start an important discussion on ways to strengthen our traditional values," said the handwritten note, sent in care of the television show's star, Candice Bergen, on the day of this year's season premiere for "Murphy Brown."

Then Mr. Quayle, who last television season said Miss Bergen had cheapened "family values" by glamorizing Murphy Brown's single-motherhood, headed off to tune in the fall premiere with a group of single mothers in a Washington apartment.

The Vice President is no Murphy fan, certainly not after last night's sharp-edged show, titled "Murphy's

Revenge," in which the script ended with Miss Bergen saying "there's enough blame to go around" for whatever ails America. But since his attack last season, Mr. Quayle and the Bush-Quayle campaign have drawn at least as much criticism as praise, particularly from single mothers and working women.

Thus the Vice President's pointed appearance last night at the Washington apartment. Thus the pointed letter to Baby Brown, in which Mr. Quayle wrote of "the respect and personal understanding I have for single mothers, who work hard to do their best for their children, often against the odds."

Lesson in Politics And Responsibility

Jimmy Carter used to make a political point on the campaign trail by carrying his own suit bag, slung over his shoulder man-of-the-people style. Maybe there's a lesson in that for Al Gore.

The other day while campaigning in New Jersey, Mr. Gore momentarily took off his dark, oh-so-serious campaign suit and, donning old jeans, a pullover and scuffed boots, participated in a trash cleanup effort on the beach at Sandy Hook. Then, a bit on the grubby side, still clad in his heavy work clothing, he flew off toward campaign appearances in Wilmington, N.C., and Atlanta.

A few minutes out of Wilmington he got the word that his suit was still in Sandy Hook, somehow left behind by campaign go-fers. But he took the

stage in Wilmington anyway, drawing good-natured laughs when he explained his sartorial predicament.

Other go-fers were scouting Wilmington's business district for clothing stores. They found a new suit — and a tailor to cuff the pants — and when Mr. Gore alighted from his plane in Atlanta a couple of hours later, he was once more de rigueur.

Wilder's Campaign Still Has Bugs in It

There were many reasons the Presidential campaign of Gov. L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia was quickly aborted. But as much as anything, it was a victim of distraction.

Just about every time Mr. Wilder attempted to be Presidential out on the national hustings, some distracting, definitely un-Presidential development would crop up back home. Usually it could be traced to the latest titillating gossip about whether Senator Charles S. Robb, his chief Democratic rival in Virginia, had bugged Mr. Wilder's phone or whether the Governor had ordered an investigation of the Senator's private social life.

The other day, the Governor's chief of staff, J. T. Shropshire, was in his office talking to a visitor when suddenly — kerplunk. There at his feet lay a small box. And sticking out of that little box was a little antenna.

The police, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are investigating. They say the box was a bug that had been stuck up under Mr. Shropshire's desk.

Impeached but Nearing Ballot

PHOENIX, Sept. 21 (AP) — Former Gov. Evan Mecham, who was impeached and removed from office in 1988 for misusing state money, has apparently filed enough petition signatures to get his name on the Nov. '3 ballot as an independent candidate for the United States Senate. The Arizona Secretary of State, Dick Mahoney, said Mr. Mecham's supporters turned in 16,085 signatures on Friday. If 10,555 of those signatures are valid, he will qualify for the ballot.

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Jim Estrin/The New York Times

President Bush with Rush Limbaugh during an interview yesterday on Mr. Limbaugh's radio program.

The Republicans

Bush Says Economy Is Not as Bad as People Think

By MICHAEL WINES
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — Hours after his Democratic rival began broadcasting a television commercial accusing him of misjudging Americans' economic pain, President Bush told a national radio audience today that the economy was not nearly as bad as people believed.

In an interview with Rush Limbaugh, the right-wing radio talk-show host, Mr. Bush said that the economy was "poised for a dramatic recovery" and maintained that most people believed otherwise because they paid too much heed to the news media.

"I think they're feeling negative about the economy because they hear 92 percent of the coverage on the televi-

sion — where a lot of people get their news from — on the economy has been negative," he said. "There are some good things. Interest rates are down. People aren't being robbed by inflation anymore. Inventories are down."

Bush Attacks Clinton on Draft

He added: "A lot of people think we're in a deep recession in this country. The irony is we are growing and we've grown for five quarters. Now, don't tell that to a guy that's worrying about his job tomorrow, but I am telling you, the fact that they've had hammered into them that things are a total disaster is influencing people's judgments."

The President's comments came the day after Gov. Bill Clinton's campaign broadcast its first television attack on Mr. Bush. The advertisement alter-

nates film clips of Mr. Bush making cheery economic pronouncements with bleak statements about rising joblessness. "If George Bush doesn't understand the problem, how can he solve it?" the commercial says at the end.

Mr. Bush also spoke harshly about Mr. Clinton's explanation of his efforts to avoid the draft during the Vietnam War, saying his rival was guilty of a "total failure to come clean with the American people" on the issue.

Responding today in Chicago, Mr. Clinton said he had been straightforward on the draft matter, and cited an endorsement last weekend by Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., the retired head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as evidence that the issue should now be forgotten.

"Admiral Crowe has more credibility on truth-telling than George Bush," Mr. Clinton said.

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A Primer: How the White House Budget Czar Not Only Survives, but Thrives

By MAUREEN DOWD

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — So how does Richard G. Darman do it?

In every society, in every age, there are courtiers who possess many enemies, but also bewitching powers that allow them to stay close to the throne.

At the Republican convention in Houston, there was pressure on President Bush to sacrifice his budget director, a principal figure behind Mr. Bush's hands-off economic policy and tax-raising budget deal, to win right-wing support.

Some college Young Republicans in Orange County, Calif., got so exercised about the matter that they drew up a (presumably mock) resolution to find Mr. Darman on the floor of the convention and beat him "within an inch of his life."

Machiavelli Plays Elvis

But while President Bush has been repenting his economic mistakes on the campaign trail — "Raising taxes won't cut the deficit," he assures audiences — Mr. Darman has been sidling even closer to the center of power.

The Machiavellian budget czar said he would reprise his 1988 role of playing the Democratic candidate in debate rehearsals with Mr. Bush. Four years ago, he showed up to play Gov. Michael S. Dukakis with a tank helmet and a box on which to stand.

For this year's costume, he said, "I'm torn between Elvis with a white scarf or the Arsenio Hall look, with shades and a saxophone." Asked whether he would be the old Elvis or the young Elvis, the pudgy budget director with the slicked-back dark hair and the unlimited confidence replied, "I think I'm stuck with the old Elvis now, though there was a time.

An Exclusive Group

If Mr. Darman seems to be strutting, maybe it is because his mentor, James A. Baker 3d, just swept into the White House and pulled the budget director into his exclusive core group of transplanted State Department aides.

Mr. Darman polished his chameleon skills and bureaucratic bank shots as an aide to Mr. Baker in the Reagan White House when Mr. Baker was chief of staff, and then followed him to the Treasury Department.

While Mr. Darman may act a lot more like "a choir boy" around Mr. Baker, as one Bush official put it, he has not given up his devilish delight in the black arts of backstabbing, infighting, leaking and turf building.

"There are not too many people who have survived five Presidencies," the official mused.

Taking the reminiscences of those who have worked closely with him, as well as some commentary from Mr. Darman himself, it is possible to deduce the five secrets of how to succeed in the bureaucracy by really trying.

Richard Gordon Darman

Born: May 10, 1943,
Charlotte, N.C.

Current home: McLean, Va.

Education: Rivers Country Day School (1960), Weston, Mass.; Harvard College, B.A. cum laude (1964); Harvard Business School, M.B.A. (1967).

Career: Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, 1971-72; assistant to the Secretary of Defense, 1973; special assistant to the Attorney General, 1973; fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 1974; director, ICF, Inc., 1975 and 1977-80; assistant secretary for policy, Commerce Department, 1978-77; lecturer in public policy and management, Harvard University, 1977-80; executive director, White House Transition Team, 1980-81; assistant to the President and deputy chief of staff, 1981-85; Deputy Treasury Secretary, 1985-87; managing director, Shearson Lehman Bros., Inc., 1987-88; director, Office of Management and Budget, 1989-present.

Family: Married to Kathleen Emmett. Two sons, William and Jonathan.

Interests: Work.

else in the room on any issue, and he always reads all the abstruse paragraphs in briefing papers that others, to their peril, skip.

Edward Rollins recalled that during the 1984 Reagan re-election campaign, Mr. Darman wanted to know what books he could read on how to run a campaign and was nettled when Mr. Rollins, the campaign manager, replied that he had to learn by experience. Mr. Darman did not accept that.

He began reading war strategy books provided by Lee Atwater, a campaign aide and later an architect of Mr. Bush's 1988 victory, and he stayed up one night studying Gary Hart's book on public policy. When the Reagan team began speculating about what direction Mr. Hart might take, Mr. Darman produced underlined passages in the Hart book.

Bush officials who have studied this Master of the Bureaucratic Universe say he swiftly establishes primacy in relationships with subordinates by asking a question on a subject he is certain he knows more about, then correcting the subordinate's answer, even if it is only a tad off.

In the days when he and the former chief of staff, John H. Sununu, were dominating domestic policy with what one Bush aide describes as "Torquemada-like glee," Mr. Darman was asked by a conservative columnist why the Bush speechwriters had no fresh ideas. "That's the way we want it," Mr. Darman replied, smiling.

Certainly, Marlin Fitzwater, the President's press spokesman, who has seen Mr. Darman yell and throw papers on the floor on occasion, was too intimidated to talk about the budget chief.

"Too dangerous," he said. "Too scary."

RULE NO. 2. Flatter up.

While some subordinates complain Mr. Darman can be rude, and some rivals call him remorseless, he can be charming and witty to those he would capture. Some rivals say Mr. Darman even changes the tone of his voice when he addresses President Bush; to make it more respectful and soothing.

"Over time, Dick has figured out the psychology of the Presidents he's working with what they need," said David Gergen, an editor at U.S. News and World Report who worked with him in the Reagan White House. "He is one of the few people who thinks about this in a consistent way and watches in a close way how to act so that he will become indispensable."

In the beginning, Mr. Darman passed on too much paper to President Ronald Reagan. But over time, Mr. Gergen said, Mr. Darman came to understand "the importance of anecdote" and the way "to send him the critical papers without sending him 5,000 pieces of paper."

President Bush, after an initial period of chariness because he believed

RULE NO. 1. Work harder than anyone else, be more prepared and add a dash of psychological intimidation.

As a boy, Mr. Darman once queried a teacher about a final question on a test, as a way of intimidating the other students into thinking he was almost finished. As an adult, Mr. Darman sometimes managed to convey the impression that he was the last one working in the Reagan White House by leaving his suit coat on his chair and his office light burning after he left for home.

Mr. Darman claims that he was motivated only by sartorial convenience: "The truth is, I'd go home and leave my jacket on the chair and I'd put on the same jacket the next morning."

He tries to know more than anyone

The New York Times

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Stephen Crowley/The New York Times

Richard G. Darman, the budget director, has earned his own Washington adjective — Darmanesque — for his hard work and preparation coupled with a dash of psychological intimidation. Mr. Darman listened to testimony at a House budget hearing in July.

Mr. Darman was a source of negative commentary about him in the Reagan era, has grown comfortable with the former Harvard professor. Despite Mr. Bush's snide references to "intellectuals out there in the Harvard schools" who are advising Gov. Bill Clinton, the Connecticut Yankee prefers wealthy Ivy League types like himself. And both the President and Mr. Darman are pragmatists and creatures of Washington.

Mr. Darman reinforced the President's feeling that there is not much the Government can do to fix a sick economy except wait, and he has played up to Mr. Bush's wacky sense of humor, donning a gorilla suit for the President's birthday in 1989. (Although even Mr. Bush looked a bit taken aback by that.)

Vice President Dan Quayle is just the sort of winging-it, homework-resistant type that Mr. Darman would be likely to chew up if Mr. Quayle were a subordinate. But Mr. Darman has formed a surprisingly close relationship with the Vice President. The budget chief was one of the guests at Marilyn Quayle's intimate birthday party at the trendy Southwestern res-

Five ways to succeed in the bureaucracy by really trying.

taurant Red Sage, and he was featured in the acknowledgements of her novel, "Embrace the Serpent," for reading an early draft and offering some advice.

RULE NO. 3. Get control of the paper.

While critics have complained that he has occasionally played shell games with budget numbers, and while Bush aides say that Mr. Darman's political instincts are erratic, he is one of the rare Republicans who has mastered the arcane subject of how the Government works.

As Mr. Darman has pointed out, if you control the first draft, you control history.

When he first started in the Reagan Administration, he happily took the low-level job of staff secretary, with

an office in the White House basement, because it allowed him to control what papers went to the desk of the President and other top officials.

Mr. Darman's associates say he has never confused public visibility with true influence. He is known for gaining the upper hand by pulling out a sheet of paper at a pivotal point in a meeting, near the start or the end, "just a few thoughts," so that his paper becomes the one that is marked up, "the beginning document."

This trick particularly flummoxed Samuel K. Skinner, the indecisive chief of staff who came in telling people he would curb, and perhaps banish, Mr. Darman. But the budget chief knew instantly that Mr. Skinner was no match for him and privately held the chief of staff in contempt for not trying to form an alliance with him. Rather, Mr. Skinner started off by telling The National Journal that the 49-year-old Mr. Darman was "a talented young man" with waning influence.

"Poor Skinner," one White House official said. "Darman made sure he got blamed for everything, even on the rare occasions when he wasn't at fault."

RULE NO. 4. Even if you believe in the power of the few, or the one, keep some proletarian touches.

He cuts his own hair. Badly.

He eats breakfast and lunch at the staff table in the White House mess on most days, picking up gossip and expounding on why this or that idea will or will not work, based on his more than two decades in Washington.

His social life is limited, and his preferred restaurant is McDonald's, where he orders either Special No. 3 — a Quarterpounder and fries — or No. 4 — a grilled McChicken. "Occasionally," he confessed, "I veer off to nine McNuggets."

RULE NO. 5. Dare to be petty.

To the amusement of White House aides, Mr. Darman has stopped attending morning senior staff meetings, where he once reigned with the panache of a cat toying with a rubber mouse. The ostensible reason is that he no longer needs to, now that he is in the Baker clique. But Darman-watchers suggest that he no longer goes because the meetings are now run by someone he considers a respected junior: Robert Zoellick, who was Mr. Darman's aide at the Treasury Department.

Although he claims he has mellowed, Mr. Darman has been known to get upset over exceedingly small things. After an otherwise favorable article about him once, he was angry that he was described as "portly," and he can be picky on everything from camera angles to picture captions. During the Reagan years, he was always so furious about being referred to in the press as a "Baker aide," that his colleagues presented him with a license plate with that moniker.

Although he grants audiences to favored reporters, he often sets elaborate rules in return for his cooperation, rarely allows himself to be quoted by name and freezes out those who displease him. He prefers live television to print because he feels he has more control, and especially likes David Brinkley's Sunday morning program because he is allowed to be last, so he gets the last word.

With reporters, he also aims for the psychological edge.

"You went to Radcliffe, didn't you?" he interrupts an interviewer who did not. He told another young reporter, after excusing himself to take a phone call from his good friend, the famed investigative reporter at The Washington Post: "That was your colleague, Bob Woodward."

Tues., Sept. 22, 1992

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Excerpts From Address By President to the U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21 (Reuters) — Following are excerpts from a speech by President Bush before the General Assembly today:

Across the globe we all looked forward to a future free of war, a world where we might raise our children in peace and freedom. And this institution, the United Nations, born amidst the ashes of war, embodied those hopes and dreams like no other.

But the hopes and dreams of 1945 remained unfulfilled. Communist imperialism divided the world in two. Our hopes for peace and our dreams for freedom were frozen in the grip of cold war. . . .

And instead of uniting the nations, this body became a forum for distrust and division among nations. And in a cruel irony, the United Nations, created to free the world of conflict, became itself conflict's captive.

And now, 47 years later, we stand at the end of another war, the cold war, and our hopes and dreams have awakened again.

'Three Critical Challenges'

[T]he community of nations and the United Nations face three critical, interrelated challenges as we enter the 21st century.

First, we face the political challenge of keeping today's peace and preventing tomorrow's wars. As we see daily in Bosnia and Somalia and Cambodia, everywhere conflict claims innocent lives, the need for enhanced peacekeeping capabilities has never been greater, the conflicts we must deal with more intractable, the costs of conflict higher.

And second, we face the strategic challenge of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, truly the fastest-growing security challenge. . . .

And third, we face the common economic challenge of promoting prosperity for all, of strengthening an open growth-oriented free-market international economic order, while safeguarding the environment.

'To Prevent Conflict'

Let me begin with peacekeeping. . . . Peacekeepers are stretched to the limit, while demands for their services increase by the day. The need for monitoring and preventive peacekeeping, putting people on the ground before the fighting starts, may be-

come especially critical in volatile regions.

This is especially the case because of the rapid and turbulent change that continues to shake Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

I welcome the Secretary-General's call for a new agenda to strengthen the United Nations ability to prevent, contain and resolve conflict across the globe. And today, I call upon all members to join me in taking bold steps to advance that agenda. I therefore will be discussing with my colleagues the merits of a special meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the Secretary General's proposals, and to develop concrete responses in five key areas.

One, robust peacekeeping requires men and equipment that only member states can provide. . . . Two, if multinational units are to work together, they must train together. . . . And three, we also need to provide adequate logistical support for peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. . . . And four, we will need to develop planning, crisis management and intelligence capabilities for peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. And five, we must ensure adequate, equitable financing for United Nations and associated peacekeeping efforts. . . .

'We Will Emphasize Training'

I have directed the United States Secretary of Defense to place a new emphasis on peacekeeping. Because of peacekeeping's growing importance as a mission for the United States military, we will emphasize training of combat, engineering and logistical units for the full range of peacekeeping and humanitarian activities.

I have further directed the establishment of a permanent peacekeeping curriculum in United States military schools.

'To Refocus' Arms Monitoring

I want to announce my intention today to work with the United States Congress to redirect the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency . . . to refocus its talents on providing technical support for nonproliferation, weapons monitoring and destruction, and global defense conversion.

'Overhaul' of Foreign Aid

Since World War II, foreign assistance often served as a weapon in the cold war. . . . But foreign aid, as we've known it, needs to be transformed.

[W]orking with our Congress, I will propose a top-to-bottom overhaul of our institutions that plan and administer foreign assistance, drastically reducing the bureaucracy, . . . streamlining our delivery systems and strengthening support for private-sector development and economic reform.

The Agency for International Development, A.I.D., another institution born during the cold war, needs to be fundamentally and radically overhauled. Promoting economic security, opportunity and competitiveness will become a primary mission of the State Department.

Our assistance efforts should not be charity. On the contrary, they should promote mutual prosperity. Therefore, using existing foreign affairs resources, I will propose creating a \$1 billion growth fund. The fund will provide grants and credits to support United States businesses in providing expertise, goods and services desperately needed in countries undertaking economic restructuring.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Critic's Notebook

The Presidential Debate That Wasn't

By WALTER GOODMAN

So tonight is the night America will not be tuning into a Presidential campaign debate. The cancellation of what was to have been the first of three such debates may be counted a victory for George Bush, since it probably means there will be only two debates, at most; a total victory for the President would mean no debates at all. On the other hand, this debateless evening may be considered a victory for Bill Clinton, since it makes plain that Mr. Bush would just as soon avoid an encounter of the close kind. Either way, it is a defeat for the nation's voters.

A debate is no miracle truth bringer. Any fan of the noisier talk shows knows that assertiveness, rudeness, speed, mindless blather and sheer volume can overwhelm quiet good sense and candor. But in a season of set pieces, a television debate could offer one of the few hopes of unprogrammed revelation. It holds out the possibility that the candidates, accustomed to delivering bromides on the stump and toying with interviewers in the studio, will be forced to grapple with an issue or two. It is also television's best chance to make up for its many failed opportunities.

In past campaigns, most observers outside the White House agree, the debates have fallen much short of their potential, and there was a prospect that they would come closer this time. A bipartisan commission recommended that there be a single moderator instead of a panel, in order to reduce showboating and encourage sustained questioning. And choosing a mere reporter instead of a high-profile anchor would be all to the good. The point is that the stars of the occasion should be the political rivals, not the network rivals.

The President's refusal to play by the new, improved rules has meant renewed negotiation. In 1988, the Dukakis negotiators were pushed around by Mr. Bush's negotiators, led by the formidable James A. Baker 3d, and the result was a show that is best remembered for the question to Mr. Dukakis from the CNN man, Bernard Shaw, on how he would feel if his wife were raped. It was like tuning into Sally Jessy Raphael. This year the eagerness to face Mr. Baker in private rather than Mr. Bush is to face Mr. Clinton in public.

The reforms deserve a try. In short supply in any campaign, along with honesty and courage, are details: How are the candidates going to follow through on all those promises they have been pitching to selected audiences in time for the evening news? How can they reconcile a promise here that collides with a promise there? One way to bring out the contradictions and the fuzziness of many proposals is to loosen up the accustomed format and forget about time limits. When the usual slogans start popping out, leave it to the moderator to remind the candidate what

the question is, and to press for a straight answer.

The candidates could also be compelled to confront each other, give and take, no place to hide. Instead of the charges and insinuations that float through their commercials, there could be rebuttals and counter rebuttals. A tough, fair reporter — and specimens are available on all the networks — can abet that healthy process, too. And as long as negotiations are on, there is nothing wrong with the proposal of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.,

the American Medical Association and the American Association of Retired Persons for a debate exclusively on health-care reform.

It is dismaying that with television ready to accommodate such a promising program, it has yet to be tried. The debates, even when they turn out to be non-debates, have proved popular; more than half the nation's voters tune in. This big television audience deserves something better than what it has been given so far and seems likely to be given again this year. And so does the country.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

The Great Computer Debate!

By Mike Morton
and Sabra Morton

Ars Magna is an anagram program that started out in life as a computer game but soon showed its mettle in another application: political commentary. All its comments and explications are made from the rearranged letters of a given phrase or name.

If you type *dormitory*, for instance, it might answer with *dirty room*. And if you ask about *George Bush*, it answers: *He bugs Gore*.

On its mind just now is the debate about debates. After all, the first meeting between the two candidates was to have taken place tonight.

'So what do you think, we asked. Can you foresee when they'll occur?'

'See bad bet about the date, it answered.'

President Bush and Governor Clinton have been arguing about the format for weeks. Why is it critical?

'Bout ahead; debate be test.'

'What's the real reason for holding an election debate?'

'To enable deceit.'

You really believe that's true?

Even the Presidential debate?

'A tired, id-beset panel.'

'Bellneates bad tripe.'

Clearly, our software guru was in a cynical mood, induced no doubt by the frustration of waiting so long to see the candidates in the ring.

'Surely if *Bush debates Clinton* — we began, but it interrupted:

'Both — acute blindness.'

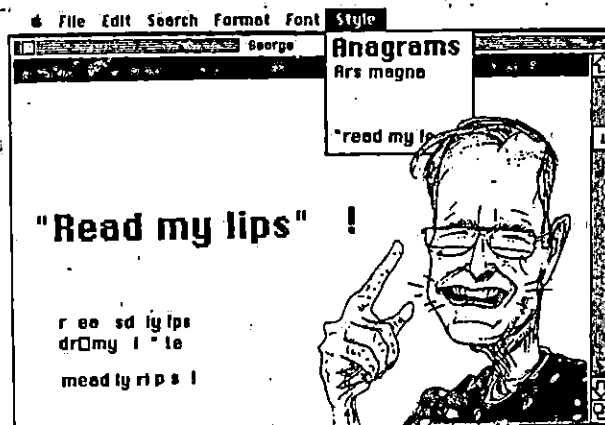
If they seem to you to be blind to issues and needs, what will be the tenor of their debates?

'S'obs chat: debt, ennui.'

Are you saying you're dissatisfied with the way the candidates propose to deal with the Federal deficit?

'Such a debt! Net nil. Sob!'

Mike Morton is a software developer. Sabra Morton, his mother, is a writer.



Isivan Banyal

To distract it, we asked, if the debates take place, who do you think will win?

The software hesitated, then offered: *Bush. Old, ancient, best.*

You're no better than a party flag-waver. Be serious. What can he come up with that's a winning message?

Heal sin — bond bust, etc.

A long time ago, before you were born, there were TV debates between

Political truths via technology.

John Kennedy and Richard Nixon. Perhaps you've seen them on tape? How will these debates be different?

Ethics — and no stubble.

Our guru's snide reference to Mr. Nixon's shadowed jawline captured the tone of this campaign. It seemed time to pin it down on how the candidates might address the issues.

Tell us about their tax policies?

What's Bill Clinton likely to propose?

Solicit apex.

Right. Hit the top bracket. And George Bush? How will people respond if he tries again to say *read my lips*?

Measly drip!

What do you think Mr. Bush might say when he tries this time to persuade people that he could, finally, become the *education President*?

Purest deed: Inaction.

Discontinue red tape.

Ah, basic conservative philosophy. Well, what will Mr. Clinton suggest when he's making the same claim?

Turn aside deception.

Don't educate — inspire.

The software was warming to its subject. Maybe bucking to be a speechwriter?

Tell us how you really feel about the candidates, we asked. *President George Bush.*

Bright. Super-dense ego.

And Governor Bill Clinton?

It hawed and hemmed. We knew from previous conversations that it thinks Bill Clinton is deprived because he has no "e's," while George Bush has two. But, when we call Mr. Clinton the *environmental President*,

ticket, the software is happier:

Intention: halt, preserve, mend.

Rio: Investment planned there.

The problem now, of course, is that the candidates might never resolve their debate about the debates. Say, do you remember *Henry Ross Perot*?

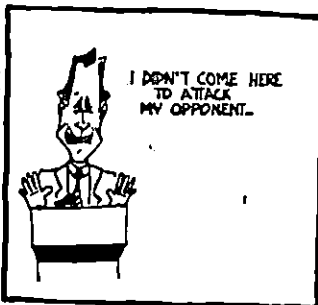
It bumbled with excitement:

Phone Ross: Re-try!

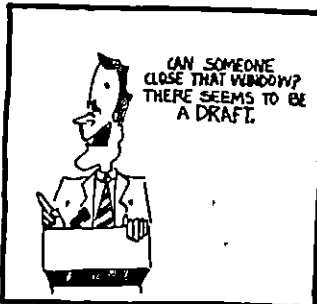
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USA TODAY

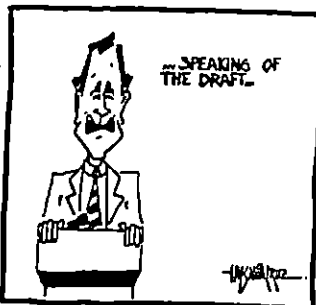
Bush, Clinton aren't confronting economy



HERBERT STEIN, American Enterprise Institute economist, in *The New York Times*: "However different, the economic proposals of the two presidential candidates share an important characteristic. They do not deal seriously with the country's three main, and different, economic problems: jobs, growth and poverty. ... Effective anti-recession policy requires a suspension of controversy so that timely agreement on action can be reached. Neither party is open for that, especially during the campaign."



JAY LENO on presidential debates: "Clinton wants one moderator, Bush wants three — let's forget about the moderators and just hook them up to lie detectors."



Guillermo Santa Cruz for USA TODAY

group of brave men, those who sacrificed college educations, forfeited careers, braved jail sentences, became political refugees in far-off lands because their consciences would not allow them to fight in an unjust war?"

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, syndicated columnist: "The *MacNeil-Lehrer NewsHour* attempted to explore the question of Bill Clinton and the draft in a program that reveals every weakness in modern argumentation. ... Sen. John Kerry insisted that what is truly important in 1992 is taxes ... and the environment ... and education ... and jobs. Yes, they are important. So is it important whether Shakespeare or somebody else wrote *Hamlet*, but that doesn't mean that one should not be permitted to focus ... on the question: Has Gov. Clinton told us the truth about his draft record?"

THE PHOENIX GAZETTE endorsement: "We have heard enough. We have seen enough. We know enough now about the two candidates ... to believe that George Bush is the better man for the Oval Office. We know he is imperfect. We know, as does he, the depth of the feelings of betrayal left by his broken pledge not to raise taxes. But we know, too, he will never break such a pledge again. We do not know about Bill Clinton. We believe that oaths and vows and promises under his stewardship will be less secure, less steadfast. ... We know Bush doesn't have all the answers. And we know even the answers he does have will not always be the right ones. But, we have seen and heard enough to know that they will be right enough, often enough, to be trusted for another four years."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH endorsement: "In just a little more than six weeks ... Americans will decide the kind of leadership they want for the middle years of this decade. ... There is no mystery about Mr. Bush, who has had almost four years to show what he is about. With a few exceptions, his presidency has reflected the kind of campaign he conducted in 1988 and again this year: devoid of ideas, informed less by a desire to lead than to preside. ... Having someone in the White House who understands what is required if the nation is to enjoy a high standard of living and to compete in the global marketplace is crucial. Mr. Clinton understands. ... What America requires in a president are vision, values and judgment. Bill Clinton has shown that he possesses all three to a much greater degree than does Mr. Bush. The *Post-Dispatch* recommends the election of Bill Clinton."

USA TODAY

Don't knock short sound bites

In TV and politics, longer is not necessarily better.

Short sound bites have become the archvillain of the 1992 campaign. Ever since Harvard researcher Kiku Adatto found that the average clip on the TV networks' evening news shrank from 42.3 seconds during the 1968 campaign to 9.8 in 1988, commentators have warned of dire consequences. "Nothing of any significance is going to be said in 9.8 seconds," says former CBS News anchor Walter Cronkite. Longer is better, is the common critique.

The revelation by the Center for Media and Public Affairs that the average sound bite in 1992 has fallen even further — to 7.3 seconds — is offered as additional evidence of the danger to democracy.

In fact, concern over the apparent unfairness of this policy, both to candidates and to the viewing public, has led at least one network, CBS, to announce a new policy granting presidential contenders extended time during evening

news segments.

What this debate really illustrates is that people have short memories. Many observers have forgotten why the sound bite shrank.

There was no conspiracy by the media to drive substance out of the evening news or to trivialize news coverage. The sound bite shrank because it became apparent in the 1970s that politicians were distorting the news and that viewers were not being well served by long clips.

Former president Richard Nixon was one of the primary causes. His lengthy and self-serving statements on the national news during Watergate led journalists to shorten their quotes from him. A related problem arose during Ronald Reagan's presidency. He was such a gifted TV performer that news clips had to be shortened to reduce outright ma-



By Darrell M. West, associate professor of political science at Brown University.

nipulation of the media.

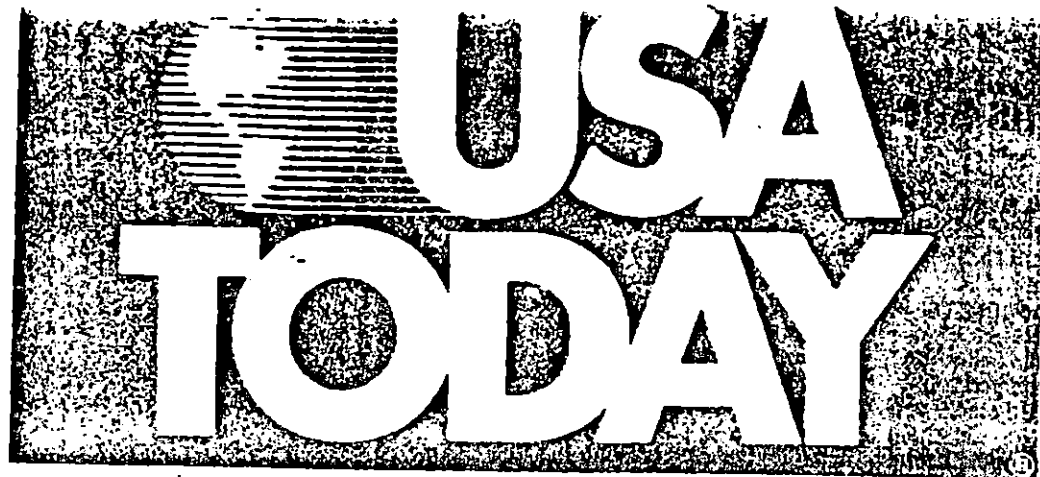
Short sound bites serve two constructive purposes. They allow news reporters to incorporate more diverse viewpoints in the evening news. They also provide a chance to critique false and/or self-serving statements by politicians.

If sound bites are lengthened in this campaign, there is a grave danger that both diversity in the evening news and oversight by the media will be lost. Unless news broadcasts are expanded considerably beyond their current lengths, it is nearly impossible to incorporate multiple perspectives in two-minute news stories without tight editing of each source.

Short but clever quips also give the media a chance to fulfill their historic responsibility as watchdogs of the political scene. Without the flexibility to edit and critique leadership statements, the American public will be at the mercy of candidates Bush and Clinton.

Longer is not necessarily better in the TV news business.

Darrell M. West is author of a forthcoming book on television advertising in election campaigns.



Campaign debates: Can they be saved?

**The public should
have at least two
full-throated debates.**

George Bush has won the first skirmish in the battle of the 1992 presidential debates.

The Commission on Presidential Debates had proposed three 90-minute debates, each with one moderator and no panel of journalists. The first was to have been tonight, but it was scrubbed after Gov. Bill Clinton accepted but President Bush declined.

The White House explanation was that it favored the 1988 guidelines: two debates with panels of journalists (cleared by the campaigns) asking the questions.

Now, with six weeks before Election Day, there may only be time for two debates, assuming the Bush and Clinton campaigns can resolve the still-sticky problem of format.

Experts believe the problem will be solved and there will be debates. If the experts are wrong, then there will be no debates, and the people will be denied a priceless opportunity to take the measure of the two candidates and make a more informed judgment.

At the moment, there are a number of possible compromise options, assuming once again that the two campaigns will negotiate. (The president's men seem ready for direct, private negotiations with Clinton's aides, ignoring the commission and its proposal; the governor's men plan to exploit the president's absence tonight in East Lansing and stick with their original acceptance of the commission's proposal.)

Option 1: Agree on two debates — one with a panel of journalists, the other with a single moderator.

Option 2: Divide the 90-minute debates into two 45-minute segments — the first 45 minutes with a single moderator, the second 45 minutes with a panel of journalists asking

what would amount to follow-up questions.

Option 3: Two debates — the first on foreign policy with a single moderator, the second on domestic policy with a panel of reporters. (Republicans argue that the president might agree to a discussion of foreign policy with a single moderator because that's the subject of his presumed strength. But since that's also the subject of Clinton's presumed weakness, why should the Democrat agree to this arrangement?)

Option 4: One debate. This may be the trickiest option of them all, because it places enormous importance on a single performance. After all the campaigning, news conferences, ads, bus rides, charges and countercharges, is it fair to the public that it all comes down to one debate? And if it is to be one debate, would it be with or without a panel of journalists? Which side wins the game of political chicken?

One other set of calculations enters the picture. If Clinton's lead holds, as measured by a succession of newspaper and network polls, why should he roll the dice on a single television performance?

History is filled with lessons. In 1984, during the first of two debates, President Reagan seemed strangely inarticulate and suddenly very old. Was he up to the job? He might well have won anyway, but many people were reassured when he was his old, jocular self during the second debate. (On reflection, what did that prove?)

Every academic study shows that the presidential debates are crucially important moments in the campaign, when the people take a deep breath to watch, listen and make a final judgment on the next president of the United States. They deserve three debates, but if they are to be denied that opportunity, then they should have at least two debates — vigorous, clear, full-throated debates between the candidates, with a single moderator keeping the clock and being fair, no panels of journalists, no cheering partisans.

It's up to the candidates. Will they look beyond immediate political calculations and consider the obvious concerns of the public? Will they remember that, in the final analysis, their only legitimacy as president comes from the people they represent and serve?

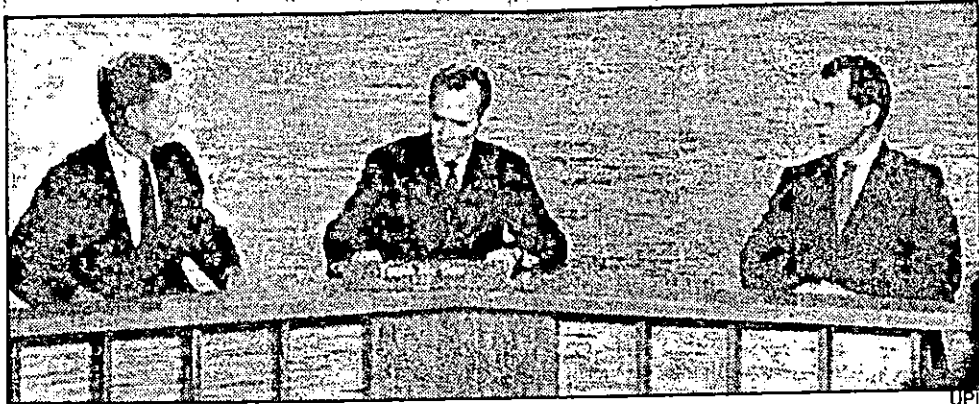


By Marvin Kalb, Harvard professor and director of the Shorenstein Barone Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy.

9/22

USA TODAY

What viewers think of debates



The 1960 debate between Richard Nixon, right, and John Kennedy, hosted by Frank McGee. UPI

Breakdown on presidential debates and viewership:

1960		
Nixon vs. Kennedy		
Date	Rating ¹	Viewers ²
Sept. 26	60	27.9
Oct. 7	59	27.0
Oct. 13	61	28.8
Oct. 21	58	27.3

1976		
Ford vs. Carter		
Date	Rating ¹	Viewers ²
Sept. 23	54	38.1
Oct. 5	52	37.3
Oct. 13	36	25.3
Oct. 22	48	34.0

1 - Percentage of TV households tuned in to debate during an average minute
2 - In millions

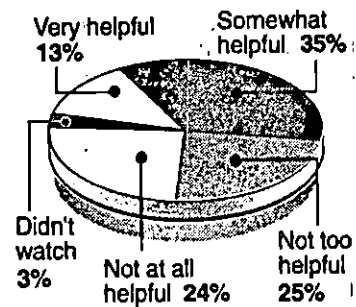
1980		
Carter vs. Reagan		
Date	Rating ¹	Viewers ²
Oct. 28	59	47.1

1984		
Reagan vs. Mondale		
Date	Rating ¹	Viewers ²
Oct. 7	45	38.5
Oct. 21	46	39.1

1988		
Bush vs. Dukakis		
Date	Rating ¹	Viewers ²
Sept. 25	49	44.6
Oct. 13	48	43.4

Do debates influence voters?

How helpful were the 1988 presidential debates to you in deciding which candidate to vote for?



Source: Nielsen Media Research; Gallup Organization

By Cliff Vancura, USA TODAY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

In Great Lakes State, Years of Decline Hurt Bush's Chances

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Staff Writer

LIVONIA, Mich.—Dianne Malega was doing a bit of shopping at the mall here the other night when the talk turned to politics. She was emphatic. "I'm not voting for [President] Bush," she said. "My husband's been out of work for four years."

Malega, a Bush supporter in 1988, knows firsthand the effects of a decade of economic decline in Michigan that now threatens Bush's reelection.

The turbulence began with the oil-price shocks of the 1970s, which sent the automobile industry into a competitive tailspin. That was followed by the brutal recession of the early 1980s, which sent Michigan's unemployment rate to 17 percent. More recently, economic confidence has been undermined by the sluggish recovery and by layoffs and plant closings announced by General Motors Corp., the last of the Big Three automakers to implement a restructuring plan.

Malega's husband was a victim of that retrenchment, and her family has paid a price. "I have a daughter," she said, "who was valedictorian of her high school class who had to quit college because we couldn't finish sending her, and I have a 19-year-old son who doesn't have the money to go to college. It hasn't been fun and he [Bush] hasn't earned my vote."

For the past five presidential elections, blue-collar Michigan has voted Republican, as tens of thousands of Democrats deserted their party over racial, economic and cultural issues. But this year, there are signs that the Reagan Democrats are coming home to Bill Clinton and Republican voters are thinking of defecting.

As a result, Bush is scrambling to patch together a fractured coalition in a state that could be decisive in deciding the election. "It's going to be very close," said Republican Gov. John M. Engler, sounding less than totally confident of his prediction that Bush eventually will win here. "I don't sit here sanguine and say things are in the bag. We've got to work."

The recession may have hit Michigan with less force than it hit other states around the country, but the effects of more than a decade of economic decline have made Bush's challenge here substantial.

The current unemployment rate is 9.4 percent, compared to 7.4 per-



Bill Clinton pushes economic plan at recent Macomb County, Mich., appearance.

cent at this time four years ago—in each case about 2 points above the national average. But over the past dozen or so years, the state that once symbolized America's economic prowess has lost about 300,000 manufacturing jobs, and there has been little sign of genuine recovery.

"It's like walking across the bottom of the swimming pool," said Daniel Hamermesh, an economics professor at Michigan State University. "You're not going down any farther, but you're not rising up at all."

Democrats believe Michigan makes an ideal setting for a debate on America's economic future, a debate that could have begun tonight in East Lansing. The college town was selected by the bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates to host the first of three planned encounters between Bush and Clinton.

But the debate was canceled last week when Bush refused to appear. Clinton will be in Detroit tonight for a televised town meeting to press his attack.

"They do not want to have Bush debating Clinton on the economy in Michigan," said former governor

James J. Blanchard, a key Clinton ally.

Bush campaign officials scoff at Blanchard's assertion, arguing that voters prefer Bush's economic package to Clinton's. But one senior adviser to the president acknowledged that as of now, the president "has no credibility" on the "fundamental hurdle" of convincing voters he will do what he says.

Bush hopes to use a series of wedge issues to undermine Clinton's support among particular groups of voters. To Michigan's large Polish community, Bush stresses his role in the transformation of Eastern Europe. To auto workers, he stresses Clinton's support for raising automobile fuel-efficiency standards, known as CAFE standards, to 40 miles per gallon by the year 2000, which both industry and labor oppose. Bush campaign officials say Clinton also will be called on to explain a recent statement in Rolling Stone magazine, where he said the auto industry will have to learn to produce cars with fewer workers.

To Reagan Democrats, Bush wants to paint Clinton as a taxer and spender. Bush campaign chair-

man Robert M. Teeter said the Reagan Democrats "are the perfect example of the voters we need to get back" and said they can be won over because "they are among the most anti-tax, anti-government voters around."

Bush also hopes to make an issue of Clinton's draft record and the Democratic nominee's failure to stake out a clear position on the North American Free Trade Agreement, using each to reinforce doubts about Clinton's reliability among some voters.

Bush has made a concerted effort here since the Republican National Convention, while Clinton has spent less time here and faced some initial organizational problems.

In recent private polls, Clinton enjoyed a small lead over Bush. Michigan Republican Party chairman David Doyle said party polling taken shortly after Labor Day showed Clinton with an 8 percentage-point advantage, but said among those people who are certain to vote, Clinton's lead was only 3 points.

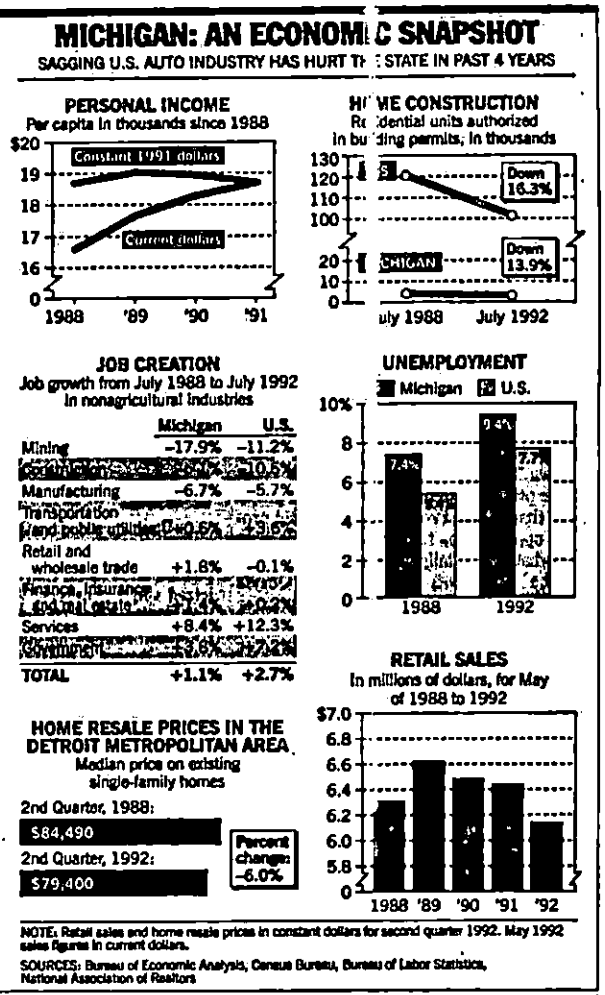
The battleground in Michigan is the ring of suburbs around Detroit, starting with Macomb County. No county in America has been more analyzed to understand Democratic defections than Macomb, north of Detroit, a white, ethnic, Roman Catholic enclave of families who fled Detroit in the 1960s and 1970s.

"It's the area where the Reagan Democrats live and where Bush's election is being undermined," said David Rhode, a political scientist at the University of Michigan.

In 1960, Macomb gave John F. Kennedy the biggest majority of any large suburban county in America. In 1984, Walter F. Mondale lost it by almost 96,000 votes, and four years ago, Bush carried it by 63,000 votes.

Clinton has targeted Macomb voters with personal appearances, in the primary and as recently as Sunday, and one of his first ads in the state was his pitch for welfare reform that was designed to show voters he was not part of the old Democratic Party establishment.

Democratic strategists also say they must produce a big vote in the city of Detroit. Four years ago, Michael S. Dukakis carried the city with 78 percent of the vote, compared to Mondale's 69 percent in 1984. But Dukakis got 60,000 fewer votes because of low turnout.



Organized labor, though lukewarm to Clinton in the primaries, has swung solidly behind the Democratic ticket. "We worked hard before, but the response this time is very enthusiastic," said Owen Bieber, president of the UAW. "It's much different than it was in 1984 and 1988."

Republicans recognize the dangers to Bush, but believe in the end voters will feel more comfortable with him than with Clinton. "I think there's a conscious... intent on

the part of many in the electorate to send the president a message, and that's going to be sent all fall," Engler said, "right up until Election Day."

But when Dianne Malega was asked about Bush's new economic program, outlined two weeks ago in Detroit, she gave no indication that she could be wooed back to the GOP. "It's a little late," she said.

Staff writer Mark Stempel contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

THE RACE FOR PRESIDENT

A Daily Digest

Clinton Presses Bush To Agree on Debates

Democrat Endorsed by 400 Executives

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton made sure today that President Bush—even if he was addressing the United Nations or bashing Clinton on the draft—did not escape the charge that he will not play by the rules and debate.

Clinton again called on Bush to negotiate with the Commission on Presidential Debates to reach a mutually acceptable arrangement and strongly suggested he will accept any agreement the commission approves.

And, as if to remind the president how precarious this election is for him, Clinton made his remarks on a day he was endorsed by 400 business executives.

In interviews with television stations here and in Michigan, where he will campaign Tuesday, Clinton said he was "very reluctant just to trash" the recommendation of the nonpartisan commission for three presidential debates with a single moderator. The Bush campaign has rejected that format and called for debates using a panel of questioners, the format when Bush twice debated his 1988 Democratic opponent, Michael S. Dukakis.

Referring to his plans to appear Tuesday at Michigan State University, where the first proposed debate was scheduled that day, Clinton told WLS-TV here: "We could have a debate tomorrow in East Lansing as far as I'm concerned . . . but I'm not the problem here. Bill [Bush] has to do is engage the presidential debate commission and come up with whatever they'll accept and he'll accept. I think we ought to debate.

Clinton and his aides clearly believe they have the political high ground in the quadrennial debate about presidential debates and have hitched their wagon to the commission's star.

In another interview with WMAQ-TV here, Clinton said the Bush campaign had rejected the single-moderator format because "they won't be able to have that one-liner that they crave that zings Bill Clinton the way they zinged Dukakis and let that be the whole story."

But Bush insisted on the Rush Limbaugh show in New York that although "I'm not a professional Oxford debater," he would welcome the chance to debate Clinton, who attended

Oxford as a Rhodes scholar.

"If people out there . . . don't think we've got an economic program," Bush said, "I've got a chance for them to compare it eyeball to eyeball with Governor Clinton. If people think that service to country is important we can talk about that one. If people think that world peace doesn't matter any more, I'd like to talk about that one with him standing there."

But the president said, "I'm not going to let this new man dictate the terms," adding he would insist on "the terms that have been approved since 1976," in which a panel of journalists asks questions of the two candidates. "Why would I change as the president?" Bush said. "I'm not going to do it."

Clinton's television interviews followed an appearance he made here with about 100 chief executive officers, a third of whom said they supported Bush four years ago.

During the event, the Arkansas governor was confronted by a heckler who demanded to know, "When did you stop cheating on your wife?"

"You've just seen a good example of the Republican response to America's economic crisis," replied Clinton, who was not rattled by the reference to the allegation of marital infidelity that surfaced during the primaries.

The heckler identified himself as William J. Kelly of Chicago, chairman of the self-described "conservative, pro-family" PAC for Middle America, who was seated among reporters for the news conference. As Kelly continued to shout questions amid counter-shouting by the business executives, Clinton said sharply, "You had four years to govern this country and you didn't do it. You've had your say, now sit down and shut up."

Representatives of the business executives, including Delano E. Lewis, president and chief executive of C&P Telephone, praised Clinton's economic plan and said they had lost faith in Bush's ability to revive the economy.

The endorsement, which followed a similar show of support last week by the heads of about 20 high-tech firms in California's Silicon Valley, is part of a strategy to portray Clinton as "a different kind of Democrat" who is not antagonistic toward business.

Staff writer Ruth Marcus in New York contributed to this report.

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Bush Endorses Expansion Of U.N. Peace-Keeping Role

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21—President Bush endorsed an expanded peace-keeping role for the United Nations today as part of his vision for the post-Cold War world.

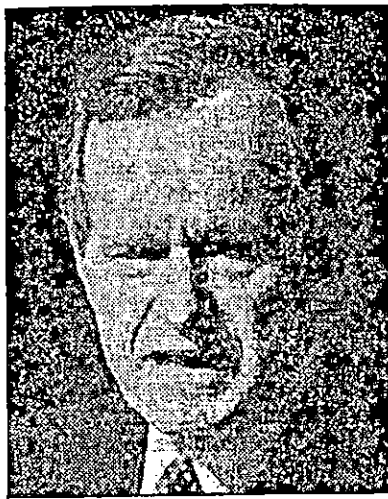
Addressing a special session of the U.N. General Assembly, Bush pledged to enhance U.S. participation in peace-keeping activities by providing military and intelligence expertise and by making U.S. military bases available to train peace-keeping forces. He said the United States will emphasize training of its combat, engineering and logistical units for peace-keeping and humanitarian activities.

"Let me assure you, the United States is ready to do its part to strengthen world peace by strengthening international peace keeping," Bush said in an annual address to the world body, in which he also proposed an overhaul of U.S. foreign aid.

The president called for a special meeting of the U.N. Security Council to respond to a request by Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali for strengthened peace-keeping forces. Bush's recommendation, along with other comments in the president's speech, appeared to represent at least a limited endorsement of Boutros-Ghali's appeal last June for U.N. member states to pledge to make their forces available for such operations as needed.

The United States has historically been reluctant to commit troops to such exercises, fearing that the nation could be drawn into conflicts not directly related to U.S. security. In addition, U.S. military officials have been hostile to the idea of placing American forces under foreign command.

In his address today, Bush was careful to note that "member states, as always, must retain the final decision on the use of their troops," and a senior administration official briefing reporters on the speech said the United States re-



PRESIDENT BUSH
... aid efforts "should not be charity"

mains opposed to any notion of a standing U.N. army.

Bush left unclear the type and number of troops the United States might be willing to contribute, as well as the level of potential conflict to which such forces might be exposed. In recent U.N. peace-keeping operations—including those in former Yugoslav republics, Somalia, Namibia and Cambodia—Washington has declined to contribute ground troops.

The president appeared to signal an increased willingness to entertain such involvement, however, by what he described as a "new emphasis on peace keeping" for the U.S. military, a need to "strengthen our ability to undertake joint peace-keeping operations," and "the establishment of a permanent peace-keeping curriculum in U.S. military schools."

His endorsement of an enhanced U.S. role in peace-keeping operations did not go as far, however, as a proposal last month by Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton, who told the Los Angeles World Affairs Council that he supported "a new voluntary U.N. rapid deployment force" for peace keeping.

Calling for a shift in foreign aid to replace "aid dependency" with economic partnership, Bush said he will establish a \$1 billion "growth fund"

to help U.S. businesses carry out projects in countries that are restructuring their economies. He urged a revamping of foreign assistance programs run by the Agency for International Development, describing the agency as "another institution born during the Cold War [that] needs to be fundamentally and radically overhauled."

U.S. "assistance efforts should not be charity," Bush said. "On the contrary, they should promote mutual prosperity."

The \$1 billion growth fund will be financed through existing appropriations, he said. A senior official said "the lion's share" of the funds will come from the Agency for International Development. A White House briefing paper estimated that the growth fund would create 40,000 jobs.

Bush seemed at times during his 29-minute address to have a domestic audience in mind. He trumpeted the North American Free Trade Agreement, over which he has attacked Clinton who has refused to endorse it, and he portrayed foreign aid—never a popular issue with voters—as likely to help American workers.

One military base singled out by Bush as an example of those that would be made available for multinational training and field exercises was Fort Dix in New Jersey, a target state for the Republican Party. Active-duty basic training at Fort Dix ended in August as part of Pentagon cutbacks.

Although Bush pledged that the United States "will review how we fund peace keeping and explore new ways to ensure adequate American financial support," he did not endorse Boutros-Ghali's proposal for a \$50 million peace-keeping start-up fund or for a \$1 billion peace-keeping endowment fund.

"I do believe that we must think differently about how we ensure and pay for our security in this new era," Bush said.

Staff writer R. Jeffrey Smith in Washington contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Slade Gorton and Joseph I. Lieberman

Why You Need the Cable Bill

The Post, in its editorial on the cable TV bill now before the Senate ["Uncle Sam in Charge of Cable," Sept. 19], is like the doctor who diagnoses the disease but fails to prescribe the cure. The Post is right: Cable is a monopoly. The Post is also right that there needs to be more competition.

But The Post is wrong when it suggests that the cable bill—the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act—won't take real steps to speed the growth of competition. And it is also wrong when it concludes that, until competition comes, strong consumer rate protections are not in order. The evidence of the monopoly marketplace has already proven otherwise. Left to themselves, the cable companies have raised prices at nearly three times the rate of inflation since 1987.

It is hard to see what more this bill could do to increase competition, short of lifting the ban on telephone companies providing cable in their local service areas—a step the cable industry has fought tooth and nail. This bill includes a provision deemed essential for competition by FCC Chairman Al Sikes. It *requires* franchising authorities to grant second or even third franchises when reasonable requests for such franchises are made.

The bill takes an even more important step toward competition in its provisions governing programming. Let's face it: You can't have competition if the competitors have nothing to sell. It's unrealistic to expect a new direct broadcast satellite company, wireless cable company or even a start-up cable company

that wants to compete with an existing cable company to have to produce its own version of CNN, Discovery or TNT at the same time it is building its local system. Today's cable giants didn't start that way either. That's why they still get the local broadcast channels free.

To fix this problem and accelerate the growth of competition, the bill prohibits cable

Taking Exception

companies that own both cable systems and programming from using their control of the programming to frustrate competition. Without this protection, cable companies can simply refuse to sell programming to start-up competitors or choose to charge exorbitant prices. To cite one example, satellite dish distributors today often pay as much as five times more than cable companies for the same programming.

But the bill doesn't create a permanent entitlement. These "access to programming" provisions disappear in 10 years unless the Federal Communications Commission finds they are still necessary to competition and extends them.

We cannot forget, though, that no matter what we do to spur competition, most consumers won't have choice in the marketplace for years. That's why the bill has interim rate protections for consumers that fill the gap until competition arrives.

The Post seems to suggest that the cable bill's rate protections cover too many services. But that's ignoring the market. If we only protected consumers from unjustified rates for basic cable, the cable monopolies could simply charge higher prices for an endless variety of services: equipment installation, tier changes and anything else a creative cable operative could dream up. If you don't cover the whole package of monopoly services, you haven't covered anything at all.

Consider the case of Francis Behan. A senior citizen living on a fixed income in Springfield, Va., he pays \$13.95 a month for basic cable. When he decided that he wished to subscribe to the Home Team Sports cable channel, his cable company informed him that to do so he would have to subscribe to the next tier of service at a monthly cost of \$28.95. Adding the one channel he wanted, then, would triple Mr. Behan's monthly cable bill—which is too high a price for him to pay. This bill would put an end to that racket.

The important thing to remember about this cable bill is that it spurs competition, and all its rate-protection provisions—including provisions cited by The Post—end when competition begins. We agree with The Post on this point. Competition is the best regulator. But until competition arrives, consumers deserve meaningful protection. That's what this bill is all about.

Slade Gorton is a Republican senator from Washington. Joseph I. Lieberman is a Democratic senator from Connecticut.

The Washington Post

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Richard Cohen

What Did Bush Know?

Iran-contra prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, having spent six years and \$32.5 million, has announced that he's winding it up. This 80-year-old man ends his investigation (but not some pending trials) having lost more than he's won and, it seems safe to say, with a nation almost totally uninterested in his task. Maybe that explains why the basic question about George Bush will probably never be answered: What did he know, when did he know it, and why can't he get his story straight?

It's probably something of an impertinence to suggest that Bush has not been on the level about Iran-contra. After all, we are supposed to be preoccupied with how Bill Clinton conducted himself during the Vietnam War and whether he has been candid about his actions. These are serious matters. But they are not so serious that what George Bush did just six years ago—and not as a college kid, either—doesn't matter or why, to get right down to it, he's avoided scrutiny for a story so implausible it would have your average teenager grounded for a week.

Bush's initial position was that as vice president he was the personification of the three monkeys: No evil did he hear, see or speak. He was, as he put it, "not in the loop." And while it might well be that arms were traded for hostages and other nefarious plots were hatched from Oliver North's White House office, Bush himself knew next to nothing about it. In his 1987 campaign biography, "Looking Forward," Bush wrote that it was only after the Iran-contra operation was history that he got his "first real chance to see the picture as a whole." Up until then, he wrote, he had been—you guessed it—"out of the loop."

But my colleague Walter Pincus has counted some 36 times that Bush attended presidential briefings during 1986, when the topic du jour was Iran, hostages and arms sales to the contras. And in 1987, Bush told another of my colleagues, David Broder, that one reason he did not object to the swap of arms for hostages (for that, in essence, is what transpired), was that neither Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger nor Secretary of State George Shultz had done so. "If I had sat there and heard George Shultz and Caspar express it [an objection] strongly, maybe I would have had a stronger view. But when you don't know something, it's hard to react..." In that muddled syntax can be heard the muted bleat of a sheep.

But if Bush didn't react, Shultz and Weinberger most certainly did—and with apparent outrage. Bush's characterization of them was patently false. They had forcefully objected to the arms sale. For that reason, an incredulous Weinberger called Shultz the day the Broder story appeared to, it seems, sputter his dismay. "He [Bush] was on the other side," Shultz quoted Weinberger as saying. "It's on the record. Why did he say that?" (Shultz dictated his recollection to an aide, and this record of the conversation is in the hands of the independent prosecutor.)

Yes, why indeed? It could be that Bush was convinced, with good reason, that the American public will continue to see Iran-contra as the policy equivalent of quantum physics—hopelessly complicated and of interest only to specialists. Second, he might have relied on the American press to become bored with a story that does not immediately hit pay dirt. And last, Bush is a team-player sort of guy. He played dummy for Reagan; he expected others to do the same for him. He has not been disappointed.

Whatever the reason, Bush's insistence that he was merely playing piano in the bordello we call Iran-contra doesn't merely stretch credulity, it shreds it. His own national security adviser at the time, Donald P. Gregg, was familiar with some details of the operation—details, Gregg insisted, he withheld from Bush. And Ollie North, Mr. Contra himself, had left notes referring to Bush in the dewy-eyed way North reserved for compadres in the cause. Bush, in short, managed to be outside while being at the very center of it. The president, it seems, is not a quick study.

It's not necessary to consider the Iran-contra affair a scandal to suspect Bush of not telling the truth about it. It's not even necessary to think anyone's a crook to suspect that Bush's answers have been less than straight. The evidence, circumstantial to be sure but persuasive nonetheless, suggests that when Bush says the difference between him and Clinton is that ephemeral quality called trust, he is, regrettably and ironically, on familiar ground: out of the loop once more.

The Washington Post

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TV Review

Murphy Brown's Quayle Shoot

Season Opener a Sanctimonious Letdown

By Tom Shales

Washington Post Staff Writer

"Murphy Brown's" eagerly awaited season premiere last night was definitely disappointing, but after all the hullabaloo and rigmarole, what wouldn't be?

For the first 45 minutes or so, things were all festive and fairly funny, and most of the Quayle-bashing was good fun. But then came the letdown. In the closing scenes, the writers and producers got sanctimonious in their response to the vice president's criticisms of the show and of the eponymous heroine's de-

cision to have a child out of wedlock.

Spirited and cheeky zinging gave way to groaning pieties. Candice Bergen as reporter Murphy Brown, appearing on her "FYI" news show to answer Quayle, got highfalutin and serious, first citing the possibility that his attack may have been "a cynical bit of election year posturing." No kidding!

Brown said all the problems now facing the country could be blamed on "an administration that's been in power 12 years—or we could blame me." She said, as who has not by this time, that she found Quayle's definition of

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■ Comic Mark Curry in the ABC sitcom "Hangin' With Mr. Cooper." Page B8



Candice Bergen, clowning around on the set of "Murphy Brown."

TV REVIEW, From B1

"family values" to be "painfully unfair." What really defines family, Brown lectured, "is commitment, caring and love."

And then Murphy Brown, and the producers of "Murphy Brown," trotted out a multiracial assortment of real-life single parents to stand nobly under the spotlight while the audience applauded.

This was not a satisfying response to Quayle. It was more of an embarrassment, sinking not only to his level, but even lower. Since Quayle grew suddenly mellow over the weekend, declaring a "truce" in his war on Hollywood and even sending a conciliatory present to Murphy's baby, the "Murphy Brown" reaction looked like overkill.

During the first 30 minutes, there was no mention of Quayle, just scenes of Murphy doing her best to hire a nanny and quiet her newborn child. Once, when the baby cried, Brown asked, "Did you dream Pat Buchanan was hiding under your bed?"

Later, Quayle was seen in actual news clips blasting Brown for her glamorization of single motherhood and for failing to be a good role model; the writers skillfully made it seem that Quayle was harpooning Murphy Brown the person, rather than "Murphy Brown" the sitcom.

"Glamorize single motherhood?" Brown asked in disbelief after watching the Quayle clip on TV. "What planet is he on?" Her friend and co-worker Frank (Joe Regalbuto) told her to "consider the source" and ignore the remark: "Murph, it's Dan Quayle! Just forget about it!"

"I'm not even going to worry about

it," Brown said. "It's the kind of thing nobody will pay any attention to." Then, rrring, The Washington Post calls for comment. And then the New York Times. And then reporters camp outside her house.

Actual headlines from the New York Post and Daily News were shown, and for a while, it was funny to watch art imitating life imitating art. The writers incorporated Quayle's attack fairly deftly.

For a while, the Quayle bashing seemed good-natured, and certainly well-deserved. One cast member said, for instance, that a poll had found a majority of people not only believing Murphy Brown would make a better parent than Dan Quayle, but also a better president.

But the self-righteousness at the end constituted a very wet blanket. Comforting the baby after the "FYI" telecast, Murphy told him she had taken "the high road" in responding to Quayle. It seemed less the high road than the easy road.

The final gesture was the worst, a "take that" shot of a truckload of potatoes supposedly being dumped by an anonymous driver in the Quayle family

driveway, in commemoration of the spelling error heard 'round the world.

While whacks at Quayle were expected, the show also went out of its way to bash the press, which has been almost appallingly generous in publicizing "Murphy Brown." It's odd, too, in that Murphy is supposed to be a journalist herself.

But phone calls from those mean old reporters were forever waking up the sweet little baby (couldn't Murphy just unplug the phone?). It was suggested at the end of one scene that Murphy was going to dump a diaper pail on a reporter from her second-story window and this was just what the cad deserved.

At least now it looks as if the producers of the show will put the Quayle thing behind them and get on with Murphy's life. The sad thing is, they were guaranteed a huge national tune-in on their first night back and they kind of blew it.

Part of Dan Quayle's problem was taking "Murphy Brown" too seriously, but now the producers of the show have unfortunately outdone him. They delivered a sermon where they should have rendered a romp.

'Hangin' With Mr. Cooper'

Talkin' 'bout babes, talkin' 'bout butts, talkin' 'bout "Hangin' With Mr. Cooper," the not very good, but not truly terrible, sitcom that ABC introduces at 8:30 tonight on Channel 7.

Mark Curry, a very tall and personable young comic, plays Mark Cooper, failed basketball star who now works as a substitute teacher and, more to the point, shares a house with two attractive females.

One, named Vanessa and played by Holly Robinson, is not only attractive but also has a decided tendency to slink and wriggle about the house in dresses so tight they cause MARK to gape and ogle and shout "da-yum!" which is his way of saying "damn."

The series could easily be dismissed as a black "Three's Company." And because of the schoolroom sequences, it's also being dismissed in some quarters as a black "Welcome Back, Kotter." But it's really not as dismissable as it sounds, mainly because Curry does have a winning personality, a comfortably clownish demeanor.

The Washington Post

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Murphy's Revenge

How long, though, can he go on lusting after Vanessa without the relationship being consummated? And what, then, happens to the other woman, Robin, a platonic friend of Mark's nicely played by Dawnn Lewis? Executive producer Jeff Franklin, who wrote tonight's pilot, has his work cut out for him.

Some of the dialogue sounds as if it came from Fox's sleazy game show, "Studs." Vanessa says of William, the stockbroker she's dating, "He's got a butt that makes me wish I was his wallet." But when William shows up, the sparks between him and a jealous Mark really are kind of fun to watch.

No one is likely to be planning a week around "Hangin' With Mr. Cooper." And it has none of the ambitious edge of "Roseanne," the show it precedes. But Curry has star quality, and in television, that counts for plenty. "Mr. Cooper" won't sink without a trace, because Curry is the trace.

Europeans Are Cool to Bush's Monetary Plan

Domestic Politics Said To Play a Role in Proposal

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Staff Writer

European economic leaders yesterday poured cold water on President Bush's suggestion that currency coordination be tied more closely to the prices of commodities, including gold.

Bush administration sources acknowledged privately that the suggestion the president made Sunday at a White House reception for European economic leaders had as much to do with Republican politics and administration rivalries as with European monetary policy.

Before the reception, White House aides told reporters that Bush would propose a new system of setting exchange rates between different currencies.

Bush's actual comments were vague. "We believe it could be useful in strengthening the coordination process to more intensely utilize an economic indicator that compares the relation among our currency and a basket of commodities, including gold," he said.

To most European ministers present, that sounded like a call to link currencies and monetary policy to commodity prices.

Such a measure might appeal to some conservative Republicans who advocate a return to the gold standard that countries abandoned in the early 1970s. But the German central bank, the Bundesbank, would regard it as potentially inflationary if it lowered the value of the mark, and other monetary experts say it could prove even more unpredictable than the current system of exchange rates.

Helmut Schlesinger, head of the German central bank, yesterday brushed off the idea, saying, "There are many disadvantages to such a currency construction, and I won't be pushing for it in my short term in office." Schlesinger is scheduled to retire in a year.

Europeans Cool to Bush Proposal

CURRENCIES, From D1

French Finance Minister Michel Sapin jokingly told reporters that the main discussion he had heard about the proposal involved just when the idea was last put forward by the United States.

There was some debate as to whether it was made in 1985 or 1986," Sapin said. "We came to the conclusion that it was 1985, but there were some differences of opinion and the debate goes on."

A similar plan was indeed proposed in 1987 by James A. Baker III, Treasury secretary at the time, as a tool for greater coordination of currency exchange rates by the Group of Seven major industrial nations. It was not adopted.

Baker loyalists in the administration have long contended that current Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady has let the international coordination process lapse, and they hold up Baker's tenure at Treasury as a model of international activism.

They said that the president's comment about currencies and commodities should be seen as a signal of a desire to go back to that era and that "political leaders should take a

"There are many disadvantages ... and I won't be pushing for it in my short term in office."

— Helmut Schlesinger,
head of the German central bank

more active role in this" coordination process.

"The commodity price [basket] is one tool in that, but it is more of an indicator about that policy," one administration official said.

Brady defenders say that world economic problems are more intractable now and that Baker loyalists overstate Baker's success in the 1980s.

Some administration aides said that

Brady had urged the president to make a statement earlier last week in support of international coordination to help calm markets, but that White House officials did not view that as a priority.

Later, when the White House decided it could turn a Bush statement into a show of leadership, they came up with the commodities basket idea.

Treasury officials said that commodities prices already are used as an indicator in the G-7 coordination process. And if the White House wanted to suggest more, such as fixing exchange rates to a commodities price basket, such a proposal would be a bad idea given that a system of fixing currencies had just blown apart.

Outside the administration, Bush's mention of linking currencies and commodities drew little praise.

Stanley Fischer, former chief economist of the World Bank and economics professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that "the price of gold relative to other things does change quite a lot" and is not always a useful guide to monetary policy. It could "lead you to do things you really wouldn't want to do. ... There's no real belief that this is a good way to do monetary policy."

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Colbert A. King

The Dilemma of Black Republicans

Heading into the final lap of the presidential race, Milton Bins, chairman of the Council of 100, and some members of his 17-year-old Washington-based organization of black Republicans appear to be left on the sidelines with little to cheer for.

They've been cut off from the rest of the black electorate, whose allegiance to the Democratic Party Bins likens to being passengers on the "Ship of Fools." They've seen Republican strategists bypass the black community out of fear of being rejected and from concern that overt appeals to black voters could alienate the party's core conservative supporters. And most galling, they've been forced to watch while Bill Clinton dashes to the finish line with the black vote in tow, compliments of an overwhelmingly anti-Republican/George Bush sentiment in the African American community.

Admitting their impotence within their own party, Bins said, "We haven't yet been able to penetrate three important areas of influence and decision making." They are the Republican National Committee, the White House and the Bush-Quayle campaign.

During a recent interview, Bins and his executive director, Faye Anderson, put forth their case against Bill Clinton. African Americans, they argue, have mistakenly given their allegiance to the Arkansas governor strictly on the house. It's a free ride he doesn't deserve given his "record that vis-à-vis issues of con-

"... the black moderate Republican case against Clinton is the case for him among some Reagan Democrats and hard-core Republican conservatives."

cern to black people is one of failure," says Bins.

Listening to Bins and Anderson rattle off the black Republicans' case against Clinton is like hearing signals called directly from the Bush-Quayle committee playbook. Essentially, it's a replay of the taunt "failed governor, small state." There are the familiar complaints that Arkansas is one of only two states not to have a civil rights law; that Arkansas blacks have one of the highest poverty rates in the nation (43 percent compared with 14.5 percent for Arkansas whites and 30 percent for blacks nationally as of 1990); that blacks in Arkansas lag far behind the rest of the country in educational attainment (only 8.4 percent over 25 have college degrees); and that Gov. Clinton doesn't take blacks seriously, as illustrated by his frequent golf dates at "lily white, segregationist, racist" private clubs, to quote Bins.

Anderson provided literature that slammed Arkansas for reportedly having tougher work requirements for welfare mothers than required by federal law.

The handouts also criticized Clinton's alleged weak support for abused and neglected children—citing a 1991 class-action suit that finally forced child welfare reforms on Arkansas.

But Bins and Anderson would be the first to admit that these aren't arguments George Bush and Dan Quayle are likely to make against Clinton. That's because the black moderate Republican case against Clinton is the case for him among some Reagan Democrats and hard-core Republican conservatives. Bins admits as much.

"If we try to show, as African American Republicans, that Clinton is running away from black voters in the same way that strategy worked for our own party, we are in effect creating a psychological attitude that may attract white folks to Clinton," he said. Even when Bins accused Clinton's neoconservative Democratic Leadership Council of being the vehicle used by centrists to wrest party control from progressive Democrats "at the expense of blacks," he knew he was making a charge that would never pass

George Bush's lips. Tagging Clinton with the DLC's moderate-conservative political and social philosophy is the last thing the GOP wants to do.

Bins's own version of Clinton's character weakness also won't resonate well within Republican circles. When Jesse Jackson said he detected a fatal character flaw in Clinton following their flare-up over Sister Souljah, Jackson scored a direct hit, said Bins. "Jesse detected the trick that's going on." In Bins's view, Clinton's confrontation with Jackson was a deliberately staged confrontation designed to give Jackson his comeuppance and to directly appeal to whites. But don't expect to read that in any Bush-Quayle literature, either.

Bins and Bush work from the same page on one issue, however: Clinton's draft record. "I honor the African American men and women who died in Vietnam in disproportionate numbers, who came from our major cities and our rural areas and who served there at a rate far out of proportion to our rate of the population," Bins said. "And Clinton? I respect his view, but ... there's a difference between 'I respect' and 'I honor.' Doggone if I'm going to ever [honor him] ... knowing the young men that I taught at [Chicago's] Hyde Park High School who died over there ... whose names I can see on that wall out there," said Bins, himself a nonveteran.

But Clinton's image as a new-day Democratic leader who won't cater to black leaders may help soften the draft

issue among conservatives. That image plays well in Republican and white suburban Democratic strongholds, as well as among Democratic regulars who have long complained that their party is seen as catering to black concerns at the expense of the white middle class. So, ironically, the heart of the black Republican case against Clinton, as advanced by Bins and Anderson, is (along with the sick economy) yet another reason Clinton may make it to the White House.

Complains Bins: "Clinton, as hijacked some of our rhetoric, he has hijacked some of our program ideas, he has hijacked anything that he felt would move the Democratic Party away from the policies that were being pursued primarily by black elected politicians."

How does this portrait of Clinton square with his easygoing, at-home manner around African Americans and with the highly visible support he has attracted from black Democratic leaders? They're just politician says Bins, who "see themselves sitting in the Roosevelt Room at the White House or occupying some Cabinet or sub-Cabinet positions" if Clinton makes it.

Besides, suggested Anderson, blacks are falling for an act. Clinton "is masquerading by telling the [party's] most loyal core group, 'Trust me, I have to take this [more conservative] route in order to get elected,'" she said. But he won't change once he's in the White House, says Mississippi-born Bins. Clinton

"never cashed his chips as governor" for blacks in Arkansas, and he isn't going to start now, he said.

The trouble with all these arguments is that after more than a decade of retreat from the problems of urban America and its own civil rights legacy, the GOP has managed to make just about any Democrat look good. A future Clinton administration may well backslide when it is confronted with tough calls on race. But for most African Americans, that uncertainty pales against the dreadful thought that the 12-year Reagan-Bush reign could be extended for another four.

That prospect alone pretty much immunizes Clinton from criticism by African Americans who still may not be sold on him. That's why the effort to mobilize and register the African American community will gamely go forward, even as the Democratic Party's new leaders heavily work the other side of the street.

This may be a sad way for African Americans to make a presidential selection, but what's the alternative at this late date? At least Clinton shows up occasionally where large numbers of African Americans assemble to say a few comforting words—especially on Sunday morning, when we're more forgiving. George Bush won't even do that.

The writer is a member of the editorial page staff.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

'Hollywood Still Doesn't Get It,' Says Quayle

Vice President Watches 'Murphy' With Browns

By Richard Tapscott
Washington Post Staff Writer

Still trying to turn a public relations problem to his advantage, Dan Quayle yesterday did what probably no other vice president has ever done: He wrote a letter to a fictional television character.

Quayle, who helped create a wave of publicity with his criticism of the television show "Murphy Brown," wrote to "Baby Brown," the newborn son of the TV character played by Candice Bergen, and promised that he and President Bush would provide opportunities to all children—"no matter what their family situation."

The letter was just one way Quayle marked the season premiere of the popular television show he singled out for criticism last May because he said its main character had mocked "the importance of fathers by bearing a child alone, and calling it just another 'lifestyle' choice."

Last night, the vice president and Marilyn Quayle watched the TV show—for the first time—at the Adams-Morgan, apartment of family friend Zora Brown, who also invited several black professionals and real-life single parents. The group crowded around a borrowed 25-inch television, while a casually dressed Dan Quayle reportedly laughed at the jokes about himself, which were frequent in the special one-hour broadcast.

"Unfortunately, Hollywood still doesn't get it," the vice president said on the street afterward, when asked how he liked the show. While a crowd chanted "Four more months! Four more months!" Quayle ex-



Zora Brown greets Dan Quayle as he arrives with his wife, Marilyn, in background, at Brown's home last night. A friend, Al Goldson, looks on.

plained once again that he had "never criticized single mothers." The show, he said, was "just another Hollywood campaign contribution" to Bill Clinton.

Zora Brown, a breast cancer activist who delivered a seconding speech for Quayle at the Republican National Convention, said she had invited the Quayles to her home because she was "tired of sitting around with my friends and talking about Dan Quayle and single-motherhood. And I was tired of watching it becoming trivialized by the networks."

Her brother, former Cleveland Browns football player Kenneth Brown, joined the vice president in watching the show, as did an unwed mother, a divorced mother with two children, a single father with a teenage daughter, and three professional women who "have concerns about the press and a mockery of motherhood being made on TV," Brown said.

"This is not a trivial matter to us," she continued. "In the black community, this is a

major problem . . . I thought the vice president should have an opportunity to talk to some of my friends and hear what they had to say."

Earlier yesterday, during a campaign stop in Kentucky, Quayle said he had "the greatest respect for single mothers" and expressed surprise when told that his letter to the fictional baby, along with a present of a stuffed gray elephant, had not been opened on CBS's "This Morning," where Bergen was being interviewed.

Producers of "Murphy Brown" declined to have the letter and present opened, saying in a prepared statement that they were going to send the gift to "a homeless shelter so that a real child can enjoy it."

David Beckwith, Quayle's press secretary, responded tartly to the rejection.

"I find it particularly ironic that the Hollywood liberals, those defenders of free speech, didn't want to give the vice president a few seconds to express his views when they have an hour tonight to give a

distorted view in front of 35 million viewers," Beckwith said.

While Quayle continued to soften his stand against Murphy Brown yesterday, he did not abandon parallel lines of attack on Democratic presidential candidate Clinton.

During a speech before the National Association of Home Builders in Lexington, Ky., Quayle quoted from a Clinton speech to a Hollywood fund-raiser last week in which the Arkansas governor invited the show business community to "write a new future for the United States."

"I want you to write America's future," Quayle said today, "and I want Hollywood to begin reflecting our values."

Quayle and aides maintain that his criticism of Brown has been twisted by opponents and that he intended no offense to single mothers, who he said live their lives "against the odds."

Staff writer Martha Sherrill contributed to this report.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Clinton's Lead Appears Solid, May Be Growing

Post-ABC Poll Shows Margin of 21 Points

was conducted from last Wednesday through Sunday.

Other public polls released over the past week show Clinton running ahead of Bush in such battleground states as Illinois, Ohio and Missouri, and competitive with the president in traditionally Republican states such as Florida and Indiana.

"Something needs to be done to change the dynamic of this campaign," said Republican pollster Linda DiVall.

One thing that could shake up the campaign is a debate between Bush and Clinton. The first of three scheduled debates was supposed to take place tonight in East Lansing, Mich., but Bush refused to participate, saying he did not like the proposed format.

The Post-ABC poll found Bush winning about three in four Republican votes, far below the normal 90 percent support Republican presidential candidates usually command, while Clinton is winning about one in four Republicans.

GOP officials attributed this to defections among Republican women. Clinton is capturing about 9 in 10 Democratic votes, and leads the president among independent voters by more than 15 points.

"We're as flat as the day we left the convention," said one Republican source, agreeing that Bush has made little progress with voters. The source suggested that voters have an "emotional callus" against Bush that only massive negative advertising might be able to break through.

In the Post-ABC poll, Clinton holds wide leads in all regions, particularly in the Northeast. New public polls give Clinton leads of 19

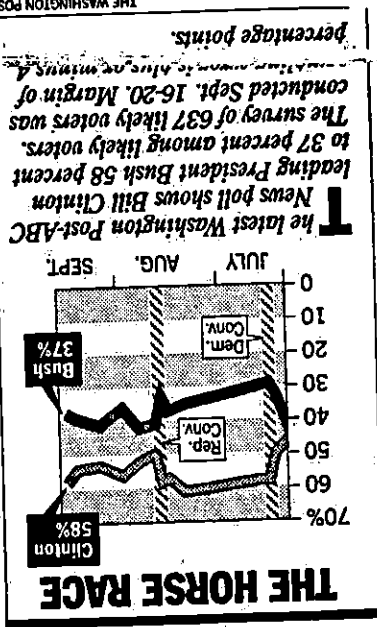
See CAMPAIGN, A10, Col. 3

With just six weeks remaining in the presidential campaign, a series of national and state polls shows that Democrat Bill Clinton has solidified or even widened his already substantial lead over President Bush.

Clinton's lead over Bush continues to hold firm or grow despite two weeks in which the Arkansas governor was on the defensive over his draft record and Bush laid out his economic agenda and stepped up attacks on his rival's credibility.

The latest Washington Post-ABC News poll gives Clinton his largest lead since before the Republican National Convention last month, with the Democratic nominee topping Bush by 58 percent to 37 percent among likely voters. The poll

By Dan Balz and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writers



The Washington Post

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Polls Indicate Clinton Has Solidified His Lead

CAMPAIGN, From A1

points in Illinois, 21 points in Missouri, 10 points in Ohio, 19 points in Iowa, 13 points in Kentucky and 9 points in Wisconsin, with Clinton and Bush in statistical ties in Florida and Indiana.

"The biggest surprise is that the Republican base hasn't been put away," said Stan Greenberg, Clinton's pollster. He added that after reviewing the campaign's internal polls in more than two dozen states, "We can't find a state where we're really behind."

Republicans contest some of the individual state findings, but agree the president is running well behind his state-by-state pace of four years ago.

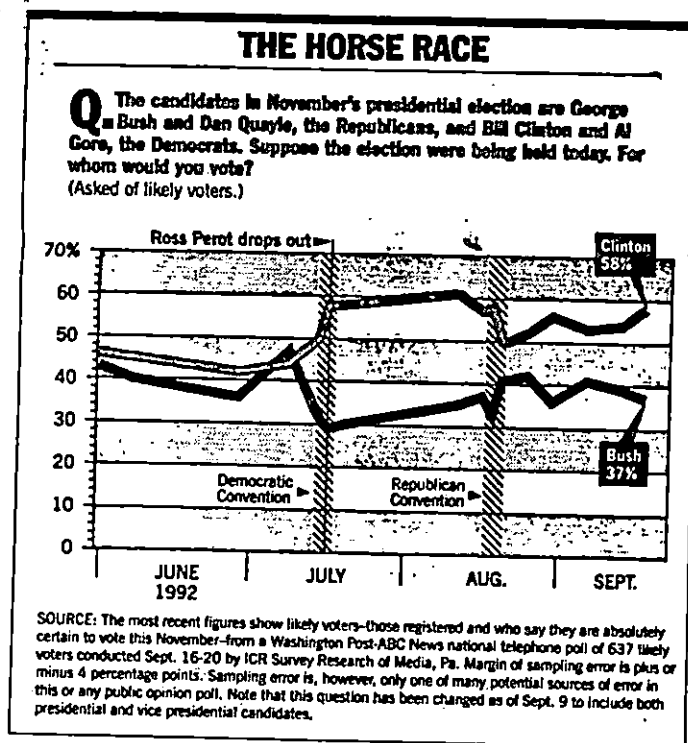
The 21-point margin in the new Post-ABC poll is by far the largest of any recent public poll, and one the Bush camp sharply disputes.

Over the past 10 days, six public polls put Clinton's lead between 9 and 15 percentage points, while a daily "tracking poll" by the newsletter Hotline shows Clinton's lead at 7 points. But the differing margins mask an underlying development that suggests the race has taken on a certain amount of stability that spells trouble for Bush.

The biggest concern is Bush's failure to enlarge his support beyond the Republican base vote, estimated by most pollsters at 38 percent to 42 percent. In no public poll taken during the past month has Bush's overall support gone above 42 percent.

Clinton's support has fluctuated within a range between 48 percent and 58 percent during September, with most polls showing the Democratic nominee in the low-to-mid 50s.

"There is a lot of stability to this race, driven by consistent low job performance ratings for the president," Greenberg said. "Unless they can change the assessment of



their record, it's hard for them to change the structure of this race."

In a radio interview yesterday, Bush attacked Clinton directly on the draft for the first time, and according to campaign officials, he is poised to "sharpen the contrasts" this week in a frontal attack on the governor's record in Arkansas.

Bush will campaign today in six states that border Arkansas to press his case that Clinton's record there has been one of failure. The trip also is an effort to offset the attention likely to be focused on the president for failing to appear at the first debate.

Bush spent the weekend at Camp

David filming a series of ads, but it was unclear which of them will be aired. A source familiar with the filming said the president did both positive and negative ads, the positive ones focusing on his proposal for a tax checkoff to reduce the deficit and on reforming the legal system. He also filmed several soft, "family" ads similar to ones he did in 1988, the so-called Gampy ads showing Bush and his grandchildren, most of whom were with him this weekend.

"One of the things voters like about Bush," said the source, "is they see him as a good family man and this is our replacement of the sharp family rhetoric of the conven-

tion" that the Bush team has been walking back from all month.

Bush also filmed a draft ad, calling on Clinton to come clean on his actions to avoid military service during the Vietnam War and questioning whether he had received special favors.

In one segment, a source said, Bush makes the same argument he made yesterday in his radio interview, accusing Clinton of calling the military immoral and challenging the notion that the nation should go to war only to protect American soil. Citing the Persian Gulf War and the invasion of Panama, Bush suggests in the ad that there are many other legitimate reasons to wage war that Clinton seems to have ruled out.

Voters still have doubts about Clinton, but the new Post-ABC poll indicated that few voters see his draft record as a controversial issue. Only 16 percent of those surveyed said Clinton's explanations on the draft were either the "single most important" issue or "very important" in determining their vote. Eighty-two percent said it was somewhat or not very important.

It is not clear, however, whether any new information would affect those attitudes.

The poll found that 37 percent of Clinton supporters said they were "not strongly committed" to him, while 40 percent of Bush voters said they were not strongly committed to the president.

Another factor that could affect the race is the possible reentry of independent candidate Ross Perot. When people were asked how they would vote if Perot appeared on the ballot—he has now qualified in all 50 states—he received 12 percent of the vote, to Clinton's 50 percent and Bush's 31 percent.

Polling director Richard Morin contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Bush Takes Up Draft Cry *Clinton Accused of Failing to Level With Public*

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—President Bush today for the first time directly attacked Democratic nominee Bill Clinton on his draft record, assailing Clinton's "total failure to come clean with the American people" about his efforts to avoid military service during the Vietnam War.

Bush, interviewed by conservative radio talk show host Rush Limbaugh, said the "fundamental difficulty is that he has not told the full truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth."

Bush's comments, which came in response to a question from Limbaugh, mirrored those of administration and campaign officials, who recently have seized on Clinton's shifting stories of how he avoided the draft and have used them as a vehicle to convince voters that Clinton could not be trusted to be president.

Several times Bush said Clinton had described the military as "immoral," referring to a letter Clinton had written 23 years ago. But nowhere in the letter did Clinton make such a statement, although he called the draft "illegitimate."

Today, Bush indicated that the draft issue would be a fixture of campaign rhetoric, suggesting that it would come up in any debate with Clinton. "I'm not trying to make it a big issue, Rush, but it's not going to go away," he said.

Bush sought to use the draft issue to point up differences between himself and Clinton. "I have a very different concept of public service," he said. "I have a very different concept of military service. I'm sure I would never call the military immoral."

Invoking his own experience sending troops to Panama and the Persian Gulf, Bush said, "I believe that the commander in chief should not have a mindset to say the military is immoral. Now, maybe he's

See BUSH, A10, Col. 3

BUSH, From A1

changed his view on that. . . . Let's find out. Let's let him level with the American people."

At another point, Bush said, "I think that Governor Clinton ought to level with what happened on this and then elaborate on the letter that he wrote where he condemned the whole military as immoral and said the . . . only time he could see fighting" was in cases of "immediate danger to the shores of the United States."

Bush was referring to a letter Clinton wrote in December 1969 to Col. Eugene Holmes, the director of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program at the University of Arkansas. In that letter, Clinton did not describe the military as immoral nor say the only time he would fight would be an imminent threat to U.S. territory.

However, in thanking Holmes for "saving me from the draft" by allowing him to sign up for the ROTC program, Clinton referred to the

people . . . loathing the military" and described the draft system as "illegitimate" and said that democratic governments should not force citizens to "fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose . . . a war which, in any case, does not involve immediately the peace and freedom of the nation." He said the draft was therefore justified in World War II and the Korean War.

White House deputy press secretary Judy Smith defended the president's characterization of the Clinton letter. "Our point is that, one, the letter speaks for itself and, two, Clinton in the letter makes clear his feelings about the military. The word 'immoral' is not in the letter but his feeling about the military are clear," she said.

Asked about Bush's charges, Clinton, who was campaigning today in Chicago, immediately pointed to his newest and heaviest gun in the draft issue debate—Adm. William J. Crowe, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under both Bush and former president

Ronald Reagan, who endorsed the Arkansas governor on Saturday.

"Admiral Crowe has more credibility on truth telling than George Bush," Clinton said during a news conference with business executives who endorsed him today.

In an interview with WLS-TV in Chicago, he said, "The facts are clear and they haven't really changed from the beginning. The people who have taken a dispassionate look at them feel comfortable. I don't think that Admiral Crowe . . . would have endorsed me last weekend to be commander in chief if he felt uncomfortable with it."

Bush, asked on the radio show about Crowe's endorsement, said he respects Crowe, whom he described as an honorable and loyal officer. But he said that he and Crowe differed on the Persian Gulf War, which might "have had something to do with his endorsement" of Clinton.

Bush also acknowledged the economic problems during his administration. "I know there's a let-down feeling about me and I think it mainly

stems from the sluggish, almost anemic economy," he said.

He said that while other countries are suffering even greater economic turmoil than the United States, he conceded that "we've been through tough times." But he said the question for the American people was "now, who's best to bring us out of the times."

Staff writer Edward Walsh in Chicago contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

The TV Column

By John Carmody
Washington Post Staff Writer

First things first. That Washington Redskins-Detroit Lions sleep-a-thon Sunday afternoon averaged a 31.5 Nielsen rating and a 62 percent audience share between 4 and 7 p.m. on Channel 9...

C-SPAN will have live coverage this morning of Henry Kissinger's appearance before the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs starting at 9. Coverage will continue until noon...

The former secretary of state will be the sole witness as the committee holds a hearing on the Paris Peace Accords leading to U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. The committee is investigating how the United States, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have handled issues concerning prisoners of war and the missing in action...

Starting Sunday, Nov. 8, in the midnight timeslot, Channel 26 will air "In the Life," an engaging but sure-to-be-controversial variety/magazine series for and about gays and lesbians...

In June, a one-hour pilot seen on several public broadcasting stations drew the ire of Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, who attacked public broadcasting for using "the taxpayers' money" to pay for such shows. In response to Dole's charge, producing station WNYC in New York pointed out that there were no federal funds involved...

A spokeswoman for WNYC said yesterday that the producers hope to get funding for a full year of monthly half-hours and eventually increase production to two shows monthly...

Each program will cost about \$50,000, according to Judith Weiss, with most of the funding coming from individuals...

So far, according to Weiss, stations in six of the nation's top 10 TV markets have agreed to air "In the Life," including, besides Washington, two stations in New York and outlets in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Boston and San Francisco...

WNYC communications president Thomas B. Morgan says the show "is the type of programming public television needs to help break down stereotypes. We at WNYC remain committed to serving the diverse communities that comprise New York and our nation. By promoting understanding, we create a better environment in which to live"...

Lily Tomlin will guest on the first program, which will premiere Oct. 15 in New York. Comedian Kate Clinton, who hosted the pilot, returns as host...

There was no immediate comment from WETA regarding the midnight timeslot, but it is plain that new rules on when adult material can air on public TV figured in the choice...

Now This

As expected, the confrontational executive producer of NBC's "The Tonight Show With Jay Leno" was fired yesterday...

The network removed Helen Kushnick a week after her ongoing booking wars with late-night competition like "The Arsenio Hall Show" became public...

Late yesterday, Leno issued a statement supporting his longtime friend and manager:

"I regret the actions of NBC today. However, after meeting with Helen Kushnick, the show will go on as scheduled tonight. I feel NBC's actions are unwarranted in light of the success of the show to date and I continue to support Mrs. Kushnick"...

Earlier yesterday, the network had issued a statement that said: "NBC reiterates the great pride we have in our late-night franchise and our pleasure with Jay Leno's performance in his new capacity as host of 'The Tonight Show'..."

"However, we have determined that a change in the management structure of 'The Tonight Show' is appropriate at this time. Effective immediately, Helen Kushnick will no longer be the executive producer of 'The Tonight Show'..."

For the time being, Kushnick's place will be taken by what NBC spokeswoman Sue Binford calls "a very solid triumvirate" composed of co-producers Debbie Vickers and Bill Royce and Leno...

Binford pointed out that Johnny Carson's longtime executive producer, Fred DeCordova, "is an active consultant" on the show as well...

(Other sources indicated yesterday that DeCordova will become the interim boss of the show)...

One staff member, who asked not to be identified, insisted yesterday that "it was pretty much business as usual; I think everybody's keeping their head down"...

Binford said NBC Entertainment president Warren Littlefield and NBC Enterprises presi-

dent John Agoglia—the executive in charge of the show—are "very confident" the conflict is behind them...

Guests have been booked for the NBC show for "at least a month," according to one show source...

Tales of Kushnick's vindictive booking policies have floated around Hollywood ever since Leno succeeded Carson in late May. But the story went very public last week when Ken Kragen, manager of country singer Travis Tritt, said Kushnick banned Tritt from ever doing "The Tonight Show" because he had agreed to be on "Arsenio"...

Kragen is widely known as an organizer of the relief efforts "We Are the World" and "Hands Across America." He said he went public because the Tritt dispute led to retribution by Kushnick against another client, rising country star Trisha Yearwood, whose Oct. 15 appearance on "Tonight"—booked last spring—was canceled...

Last Friday, Kushnick added fuel to the fire by appearing on Howard Stern's syndicated radio show to deny Kragen's allegations and claim that the sexism of the Hollywood establishment was behind the complaint...

"They don't like a woman doing this," she told Stern...

The debut of a one-hour "Meet the Press"—the first big change in that show in 45 years—won the Sunday morning public affairs contest in the nation's capital, anyway. The presence of a pre-Murphy Brown Dan Quayle as sole guest on the program also didn't hurt as it averaged a 5.2/17 on Channel 4. "This Week With David Brinkley" (with Charlton Heston and Richard Dreyfuss) did a 4.3/14 on Seven and "Face the Nation" (Democratic Party Chairman Ron Brown and GOP Chairman Rich Bond) on Nine did a 2.8/9...

At last week's Corporation for Public Broadcasting board meeting, Sheila Tate and Honey Alexander were reelected chairman and vice chairman, respectively, just four months after first being elected...

The Ratings Roundup

This new fall season—which started officially last night except at CBS—is starting to get serious. Even at CBS...

Friday night, CBS launched a new lineup that it thinks just might take over the evening from ABC this year, and first impressions are that CBS might be right...

The premieres of "The Golden Palace" averaged a 13.0/25, "Bob" a 12.2/23 and a two-hour introduction of "Picket Fences," a 12.7/24...

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

ABC, which points out that the kiddies were watching its lineup Friday, was second for the night as "Family Matters," "Step by Step" and "Dinosaurs" all returned and "Camp Wilder" premiered to a 9.0/17. "20/20" and its grownups saved the night for ABC with a 12.8/24...

NBC introduced "Final Appeal" to an 8.0/15, while two hours of the new set-in-Washington (oh, sure) "Round Table" did an 8.3/16...

In Washington Friday night, the new CBS lineup on Nine averaged a 12.3/22 for the night, while "Round Table" on Four did an 8.4/15...

Each local point represents 18,514 homes; a national ratings point, 931,000 homes...

NBC won Saturday night, according to Nielsen overnights, with a 14.9/27 for at least one hour of its annual Miss America Pageant broadcast (the pageant did a 15.2/32 from 10 to midnight on WRC)...

Earlier in the evening, CBS's new "Frannie's Turn" did a poor 6.5/12, while "Brooklyn Bridge" managed only a 7.0/13...

Fox's new "The Edge" did a 5.8/10 in the 24 big cities...

ABC's "Covington Cross" did a 6.8/13...

In the battle of the movies Sunday night, the CBS movie "Terror on Track 9" did a 15.8/25 in the Nielsen overnights in the 24 top markets, compared with an 11.1/17 for NBC's "Danger Island" and a 10.2/16 for ABC's "Somebody's Daughter"...

Part I of "The Kennedys" on PBS Sunday night averaged a healthy (for PBS) 6.3 rating and a 10 share in 23 of Nielsen's big cities. Top draw was on KTCA in Minneapolis-St. Paul with a 12.3/18. Least interested, the folks in Charlotte, where WUNG produced a mere 1.3/2...

Channel 26 here did a 7.3/11...

The cast of ABC's "All My Children" is filming in Budapest for two weeks. The love story of Erica and Dimitri will be seen in late October and certainly during the November ratings sweeps...

The Oct. 13 appearance of Ted Danson at the National Press Club has been postponed...

HIGHLIGHTS

- "Voices of the Electorate: African-American Voters" and Bill Moyers on WETA.
- The debut of "Hangin' With Mr. Cooper" and the return of "Full House" on WJLA.
- The season premieres of "Quantum Leap" and "Dateline NBC" on WRC.
- Plus "With a Vengeance" on WUSA.

Public Broadcasting

Evening Exchange. The topic is personal finances; with CPA Sue Fletcher and Raina Duvall of Prudential Bank (Channel 32 at 7).

The American Experience: LBJ (CC) (DVS) (R). In Part I, a look at Lyndon Johnson's rise from Texas politics to the White House (Channel 26 at 8).

Voices of the Electorate: African-American Voters (CC). Highlights of town meetings (Channel 26 at 10).

Listening to America With Bill Moyers: Reagan Democrats: Up for Grabs (CC). A report from Macomb County, Mich. (Channel 26 at 11).

Primetime Movie

With a Vengeance (1992) (CC). A woman from Cambodia is hiding a terrible incident (Channel 9 at 9).

Series Pilot

Hangin' With Mr. Cooper (CC) (Channel 7, 8:30) is previewed by Tom Shales on Page B8.

Series Returns

Quantum Leap (CC). In a two-hour episode, Sam leaps into the life of Lee Harvey Oswald (Channel 4 at 8).

Full House (CC). Stephanie and Michelle accidentally board a plane heading for New Zealand (Channel 7 at 8).

Baywatch (CC). In a two-hour episode, Mitch's uncle mysteriously drowns, while Eddie and Shauni resolve the crisis in their relationship (Channel 20 at 8).

Dateline NBC (CC). An interview with country singer Garth Brooks (Channel 4 at 10).

Series

Rescue 911 (CC). A girl is swept down a drainage ditch and a boy falls over a cliff (Channel 9 at 8).

Roseanne (CC). In the conclusion, Mark and Becky return to the Connor home after eloping (Channel 7 at 9).

Coach (CC). Luther gets the chance to bask in the media spotlight during the team's winning streak (Channel 7, 9:30).

Going to Extremes (CC). Alex ends up in jail over a goat, and Colin and Kim participate in an experiment involving rum and machetes (Channel 7 at 10).

Star Trek: The Next Generation (CC). The Enterprise is attacked by a violent alien under government control (Channel 20 at 10).

Late Night

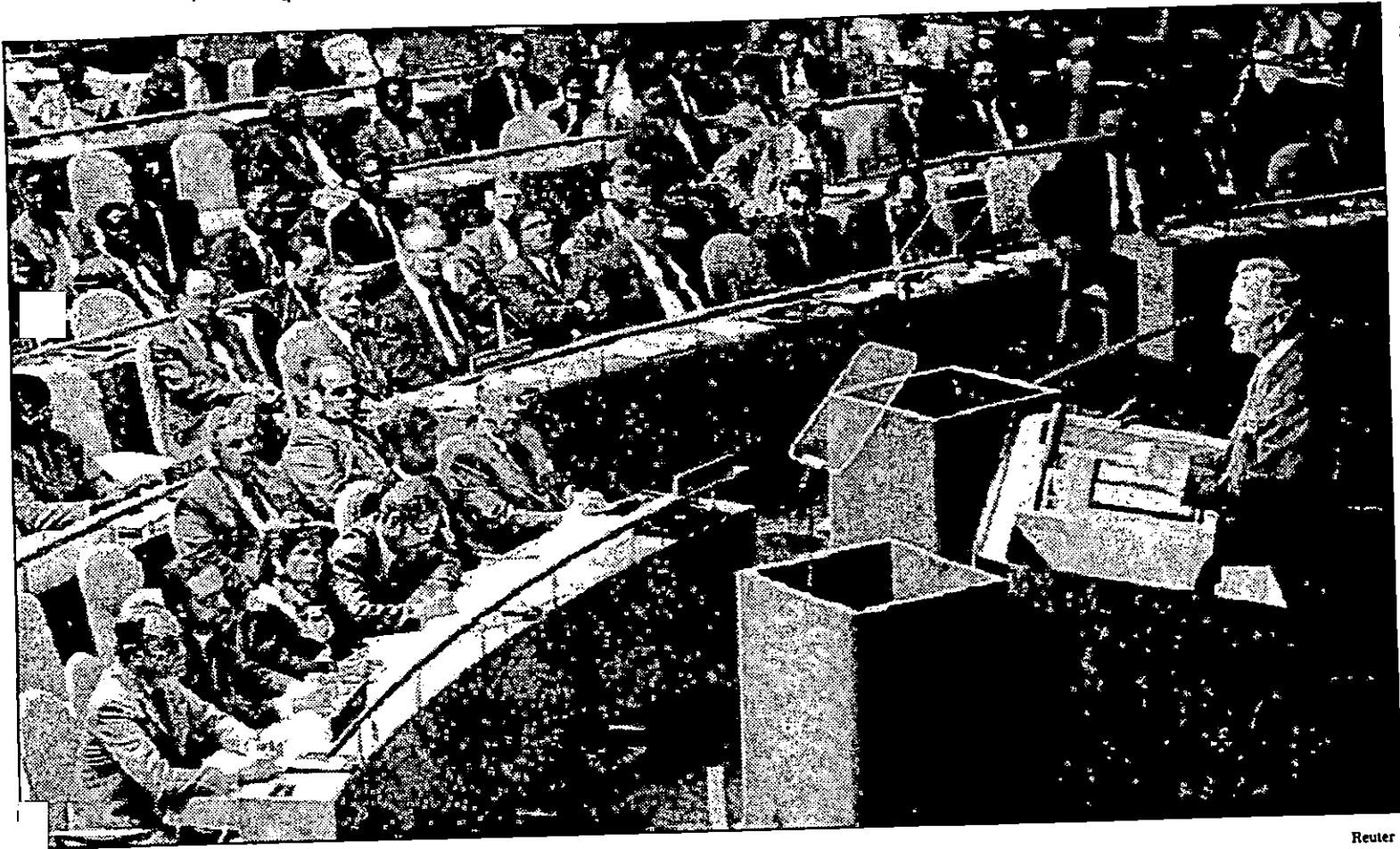
The Arsenio Hall Show (CC). With Neil Diamond and Jasmine Guy (Channel 9, 11:30).

The Tonight Show With Jay Leno (CC). With Tom Selleck, Roger Kabler and Garth Brooks (Channel 4, 11:35).

Late Night With David Letterman. With Garry Shandling and 1993 Miss America Leanza Cornett (Channel 4, 12:35 a.m.).

9/22

Los Angeles Times



Reuter

President Bush, addressing the United Nations General Assembly on Monday, calls for strengthening the U.N.'s peacekeeping operations.

Improve Forces, Bush Urges U.N.

■ **Peacekeeping:** President promises a larger U.S. role in international operations to prevent war. He offers a training base for units that could be deployed quickly.

By NORMAN KEMPSTER, TIMES STAFF WRITER

UNITED NATIONS—President Bush urged the United Nations on Monday to create a well-trained and highly mobile military force to prevent wars around the world and promised that the United States will play a far greater role in international peacekeeping operations than it did during the Cold War, when U.S.-Soviet rivalries tended to keep both superpowers on the sidelines.

In a speech to the opening of the General Assembly, Bush said he will direct the Pentagon to increase the emphasis on peacekeeping so U.S. units can be ready to join U.N. forces on a moment's notice to try to stop wars like the ones in Bosnia and Somalia before they start. He urged other member nations to do the same.

The President offered to turn over to the United Nations an American military base, probably Ft. Dix, N.J., to give the international force a place to train.

If fully implemented, the President's proposals would profoundly change Washington's relationship with U.N. peacekeeping forces.

In the past, U.S. personnel have held administrative positions with U.N. forces, and American naval and Air Force units have transported and supported U.N. peacekeepers. But Washington has shied away from supplying ground troops except in situations like the 1950-53 Korean War and the Persian Gulf War where the entire operation was under American command.

Bush said he directed the Pentagon "to place new emphasis on peacekeeping. Because of peacekeeping's growing importance as a mission for the United States military, we will emphasize training of combat, engineering and logistics units for the full range of peacekeeping and humanitarian activities." He said all U.S. military schools will add peacekeeping to their curriculum.

A senior Administration official cited the 82nd Airborne as a division well-suited for a peacekeeping role because it is highly trained and

Please see U.N., A3

U.N.: Larger U.S. Peacekeeping Role

Continued from A1

very mobile. Elements of that division have participated for a decade in a U.S.-led force deployed in the Sinai desert as part of the 1979 Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

The Sinai force was created outside of the U.N. framework because of a threatened Soviet veto in the Security Council.

However, Pentagon officials appeared to have been taken by surprise by the President's speech. They said the Defense Department does not have any troops earmarked for peacekeeping missions and, until the Bush speech, had no

PRIMER ON PEACEKEEPERS

The cost and composition of U.N. peacekeeping actions. World Report, Page 6

plans to train any. The Joint Chiefs of Staff does not have a single planner responsible for peacekeeping operations, the officials said.

But U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Ghali has urged member nations to devote far more resources to peacekeeping operations. Although Bush did not endorse Boutros-Ghali's specific proposals, he clearly endorsed the concept.

"Nations should develop and train military units for possible peacekeeping operations and humanitarian relief," Bush said. "And these forces must be available on short notice at the request of the Security Council."

Bush's speech to the General Assembly, where he once sat as the U.S. representative, was received in stony silence by the assembled presidents, foreign ministers and diplomats. Not once was the 29-minute speech interrupted by applause.

Like almost everything Bush does in the weeks preceding the Nov. 3 election, there was a clear political component to the peacekeeping proposal. Ft. Dix, a basic training base since World War II, is scheduled to be closed under a congressionally ordered cost reduction program. By turning the base over to the United Nations, Bush could save thousands of jobs in New Jersey, a key political battleground state.

"If multinational units are to work together, they must train together," Bush said. "The United States is prepared to make available our bases and facilities for multinational training and field exercises. One such base . . . is Ft. Dix. America used these bases to win the Cold War. And today, with that war over, they can help build a lasting peace."

Bush did not specify how the United Nations would pay for enhanced peacekeeping operations, although he said there must be "adequate, equitable funding." Some delegates grumbled later that Washington is behind in its assessments and thus is in no position to call for



Agence France-Presse

Yugoslav delegation listens to speeches at 47th annual session of U.N. General Assembly.

Increased U.N. spending.

The senior Administration official said the United States is about \$282 million behind in its payments but has already adopted a program to pay off the debt in five years. In addition, Washington, which puts up about 25% of the total U.N. budget, owes about \$340 million for this year, an amount the official said will be paid on time.

In his speech, Bush also announced plans to restructure the Agency for International Development to encourage the private sector in developing countries and to support U.S. business interests there. Although AID has had such an objective since the Reagan Administration, Bush said he planned a thorough reorganization of all foreign aid programs.

"Foreign aid, as we've known it, needs to be transformed," Bush said. "The notion of the handout to less-developed countries needs to give way to cooperation in mutually productive economic relationships."

"Using existing foreign affairs resources, I will propose creating a \$1-billion growth fund," he said.

If all that money comes out of the existing foreign aid budget, many programs would be gutted. In the budget he sent to Congress last January, Bush asked for just \$6.3 billion in economic aid to individual countries.

Bush also called on the United Nations to redouble its efforts to stop the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction.

The senior Administration official said Bush's peacekeeping plans stop short of creating a U.N. standing army. The official said that countries should be free to participate or not in any individual deployment. For that reason, he said, there should be a large pool of trained troops available so that there would always be enough force to meet any crisis even if some nations chose to remain on the sidelines.

He said Bush used the peacekeeping designation loosely to cover troops that could be sent to a trouble spot to prevent war from breaking out as well as forces dispatched to enforce a cease-fire.

"We want to ensure that forces are developed by different countries that can be drawn on at a moment's notice," the official said. "We want to ensure that there is the ability to move them, command them, that they can work together, that they've trained together. But we also say every state reserves the right to determine how and where their forces will be used."

Times staff writer Melissa Healy, in Washington, contributed to this story.

9/22

Los Angeles Times

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ATLANTA, GA 30304





President George Bush and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico see eye-to-eye on the issue of North American Free Trade

Skepticism Greet's Bush's 'Basket' Plan

By ANITA RAGHAVAN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK — President Bush has an idea to make the treacherous foreign exchange market a kinder, gentler place by linking national currencies to commodity prices.

But so far, most economists are skeptical about Mr. Bush's proposal.

At a White House reception Sunday night for finance ministers and central-bank governors, Mr. Bush advocated using a basket of commodities, including gold, to measure the relative values of national currencies. Such a system, he said, might help improve the international coordination of economic policies by serving as an "independent reference point."

Helmut Schlesinger, president of Germany's Bundesbank, reacted coolly to the proposal, saying he wouldn't push for such a system during the remainder of his term.

And few economists on Wall Street believed that last week's currency mayhem — which saw the devaluation of the British pound and the Italian lira — could have been averted if such a system had been in place.

Aspirin for Appendicitis

"It's as if someone was running in for an appendectomy and you say: 'I've got an answer to your problem — here's an aspirin,'" said Robert Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International and a former State Department official.

Under Mr. Bush's proposal, nations would use the price of a basket of commodities as an indicator for valuing their currencies in light of inflation. Rising commodity prices are one measure of inflation.

For example, if the mark is strong relative to the dollar and the German currency is rising faster than the price of the basket of commodities, it would imply that the Germans need to lower interest rates and thereby cut the value of the mark. "Aside from domestic prices and domestic money growth, [the commodity basket] is another indicator of future inflationary trends," said Michael Darby, who worked in the Reagan administration for then-Treasury Secretary James Baker, the original champion of the commodity indicator.

The timing of Mr. Bush's initiative Sunday was strikingly similar to Mr. Baker's in 1987. Like Mr. Baker, Mr. Bush made the surprise proposal about the commodity indicator just before the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which start this week.

Problem in Germany

However, economists who were in Washington yesterday attending informal IMF and World Bank meetings said there was little attention paid to Mr. Bush's proposal. "I don't think most people thought of it as totally serious when it was proposed in 1987, and they think of it as less serious now," said Goldman's Mr. Hormats.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington and a former senior Treasury official added: "I don't see any merit" in the proposal because "commodity prices aren't a particularly valuable indicator of real economic trends."

Mr. Hormats said that using a commodity-price indicator to measure the relative

value of currencies wouldn't have saved the currency markets from disruption last week. There was little doubt among most European nations that Germany's interest rates were too high, he said. The problem was that Germany, because of its own domestic financial situation, was reluctant to cut interest rates. "Even if you had this indicator, would you have gotten the Germans to reduce rates dramatically" last week? Mr. Hormats asked rhetorically.

But supply-side economist Lawrence Kudlow, a former Reagan administration budget official who is now chief economist at Bear, Stearns & Co., said that if such a mechanism had been in place last week, it might have prevented the volatile currency swings that almost crippled Europe's Exchange Rate Mechanism, which links many of its currencies.

The present system, which pegs currencies to an "artificially derived level, essentially the German mark, feeds right into the speculative frenzy," said Mr. Kudlow. One advantage of the commodity indicator, he said, is that it would give countries a basis for adjusting the value of their currencies.

Other analysts, however, pointed out that regardless of whether commodity prices or some other standard is used to value currencies, it won't matter unless nations play by the rules of such a system.

HAPEWATCH

● Housing starts in August, scheduled for release at 8:30 a.m. EDT, are expected to show an increase of 2.7% to 1.15 million units at an annual rate, up from July's 1.12 million.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Increasing Burden of Household Debt May Be a Decisive Factor in Campaign

By DAVID ROGERS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON—Amid high unemployment and lagging wages, the most politically potent new card in the U.S. economy this election year may be the immense household debt that hangs over worried workers.

There hasn't been a presidential campaign in at least 40 years during which household debt has been bigger, relative to after-tax personal income. When voters were asked to "Like Ike" or follow John Kennedy into a "New Frontier," mortgage and consumer debts equaled less than 60% of disposable income. By comparison, George Bush is trying to sell himself to an electorate whose household debt topped 86% of income last year. And that may be one reason voters seem even more pessimistic today than they did in 1982, when the economy was in the throes of a much worse recession.

"I think personal debt is greatly underestimated as a source of political concern," says Robert Erickson, a University of Houston political scientist. "For individuals and families, it intensifies concerns about the economic consequences of an election."

For Democrats, the debt growth of the 1980s — which fell heavily on households earning just \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year — is providing an added economic strain that could prove decisive in their efforts to win back working- and middle-class voters. For Republicans, the debt explosion has made interest rates an even more important political tool than usual. The Federal Reserve's efforts to cut rates have dovetailed with a White House strategy targeted at 30- to 45-year-old voters, many of them heavily indebted.

American history is laced with battles between farmers and the banking and railroad interests that held their loans. But the huge debt levels in this election suggest a new and broader phenomenon whose impact is not yet fully understood. The very size of the debt burden makes it not only an economic problem, but a lens that can magnify voters' concerns about other issues.

Federal Reserve data going back to 1952 provide some historical perspective. From 1960 to the mid-1980s, household debt — including mortgages, equity loans and consumer credit — remained consistent at about 55% to 65% of disposable income. The figure edged up ominously under Jimmy Carter in the late 1970s, but it was still below 66% in 1984, when Ronald Reagan won his second landslide.

The huge borrowing that followed pushed the number up toward 80% by 1988, but it attracted less attention in that year's election because personal income was growing as well. What sets this election apart is not only that debt is higher than four years ago, but that growth in real per capita disposable income since 1988 has been flat or declining.

In normal times, low inflation is considered a political plus for those in power, and President Bush has been pointing out the low inflation rate at every opportunity. But in today's debt-heavy economy, the normal calculus can be turned on its head. Low inflation actually tightens the squeeze on heavily indebted families, as home prices fall and there is less chance of even the nominal wage increases that helped offset debt in the late 1970s. "There's a changed attitude toward debt," says Susan Sterne, an economist with the Vermont consulting firm Economic Analysis Associates. "It's always been high. Now it's obviously too high for people's comfort level."

The burden of debt has also been amplified by the rising unemployment. "Debt will bother you a hell of a lot more if you have the fear of losing your job," says Kevin Phillips, the conservative writer.

And rising debt has eaten away at the modest gains in income that families have enjoyed over the past decade. Debt service absorbed 18.2% of all family income in the first quarter of last year, compared with only 14.7% in 1982. That stole away better than a third of the increase in real per capita income during the same period. And even with the recent reductions in interest rates, average debt service payments for the past 3½ years consumed a greater share of disposable income than in any presidency in at least 40 years.

The Federal Reserve has cut rates repeatedly over the last two years, bringing the debt service burden back down toward 16.7% this summer. Younger households that signed on with the Republicans in the 1980s are among those who most benefit from what amounts to a boost in their disposable income. Party strategists say 35- to 45-year-old voters are a critical swing bloc in the election, and that these families are more often borrowers and have a higher median debt than other age groups.

The common image of all-consuming yuppies on credit tells only part of the story. A Federal Reserve study this year found that all income groups devoted a greater share of their income to debt payments between 1983 to 1989, including those born before the end of World War II.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Bush Courts U.S. Votes in U.N. Speech With Foreign-Aid, Military Proposals

By ROBERT S. GREENBERGER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK — In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, President Bush pledged to alter U.S. foreign aid and bolster U.N. peacekeeping for the post-Cold War world, and he threw in some proposals that could help boost himself politically.

In the speech, Mr. Bush outlined ideas for meeting the challenges of peacekeeping, controlling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and finding ways to promote economic prosperity. He said the U.S. and other nations "must change our national institutions if we are to change our international relations."

Specifically, he proposed pruning foreign-aid programs he considers outdated or inefficient; the savings, he suggested, could be used to set up a \$1 billion "growth fund" to support U.S. business efforts to offer products and expertise to nations trying to build market economies. He also recommended providing U.S. facilities and military know-how to help train and support U.N. peacekeepers, and retooling the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to focus more on the problems of proliferation.

Tepid Response

Mr. Bush's ideas didn't receive a rousing response; the delegates applauded only once, when the president completed his address. But some of his remarks clearly were aimed at his domestic audience. With foreign aid unpopular in this election year, for instance, Mr. Bush emphasized that "our assistance efforts should not be charity. On the contrary, they should promote mutual prosperity." A "fact sheet" given to reporters covering the speech claimed that Mr. Bush's proposed \$1 billion growth fund would create 40,000 new U.S. jobs.

Mr. Bush mentioned in his speech that one military base that the U.S. would make available for multinational peacekeeping training would be Fort Dix, in New Jersey, one of a half-dozen states that Bush campaign officials have marked for special attention in the campaign.

President Bush's proposals for strengthening the U.N. fell short of a blueprint for the future prepared by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. That plan calls for a \$50 million start-up fund for peacekeeping operations and a permanent \$1 billion peace endowment to support these operations. Mr. Bush said he would call for a U.N. Security Council meeting to review Mr. Boutros-Ghali's proposals. But U.S. officials say privately

that the administration isn't enthusiastic about the additional spending. Mr. Bush also opposes Mr. Boutros-Ghali's idea of putting troops, including some from the U.S., under a U.N. command.

Mr. Bush acknowledged that "peacekeepers are stretched to the limit while demands for their services increase by the day." He said he had directed the Pentagon to place a new emphasis on peacekeeping. "We will emphasize training of combat, engineering and logistical units for the full range of peacekeeping and humanitarian activities," he said. Mr. Bush added that the U.S. would offer the U.N. support in transportation, communications, logistics and intelligence.

U.S. Still Owes Dues

The president also said the U.S. would review "how we fund peacekeeping and explore new ways to ensure" adequate U.S. support for U.N. activities. The U.S. owes the U.N. about \$620 million, of which about \$280 million is overdue, a U.S. official said. The official said the administration wasn't changing its current five-year plan for paying the debt.

The administration plans to work with Congress, Mr. Bush said, to overhaul the foreign-aid system, including replacing some government-to-government programs with grants and credits to U.S. companies to encourage them to do business overseas. In recent years there have been numerous, unsuccessful, proposals to change U.S. foreign aid policies. Yesterday, a senior official added that the administration doesn't plan to touch any sacred cows, such as aid to Israel, in the foreign aid budget.

In his speech, Mr. Bush tried to strike a balance between voters' predominant concerns with domestic issues and his belief in the need to remain engaged internationally in the post-Cold War period. "Our peace is so interconnected, our security so intertwined, our prosperity so interdependent that to turn inward and retreat from the world is to invite disaster and defeat," he said.

On Energy Policy, Bush Offers Market Approach While Clinton Favors a More Activist Government

By GERALD F. SEIB
And BARBARA ROSEWICZ

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON — If this year's election is truly about change, the issue of energy policy offers an illuminating case study.

In picking between George Bush and Bill Clinton, voters get a distinct choice on how much, how fast and in what direction to change U.S. energy policy.

What's more, the differences between the two candidates on energy help illustrate deeper philosophical differences. Even where their goals are the same, both want to escalate the use of natural gas, for instance, their methods would differ. Mr. Clinton, who believes in activist government, is more inclined to use government's powers to shift the nation's energy course away from its reliance on oil. Mr. Bush, who argues that government usually botches such jobs, prefers to lean more on markets to create change.

"The basic difference between the two is that George Bush is extremely reluctant to use government interference in the free market to achieve energy objectives," says James Schlesinger, a former energy secretary.

In a nutshell, Mr. Bush advocates a mostly traditional mix of energy sources, including healthy roles for oil, coal and nuclear power, despite environmentalists' distaste for those fuels and worries about growing addiction to imported oil. Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton claims he would aggressively tilt the nation toward cleaner-burning natural gas and cut demand for oil and electricity, despite doubts that the nation can make such a shift cheaply and skepticism that he has offered sufficiently detailed plans to make the shift.

Nationwide, the energy issue isn't generating the emotional wattage of other economic issues, for this is a year in which oil is flowing free and easy.

But in politically crucial states like Louisiana and Texas, the adopted home of former oil man George Bush, the issue is hot because slumping prices and surging imports have left the domestic oil and gas industry flat on its back. U.S. dependence on imported oil is rising and has hit higher levels than those seen before the 1970s oil shocks. Net imports last year accounted for almost 40% of the oil used in the U.S., up sharply from 28% in 1982, Energy Department figures indicate.

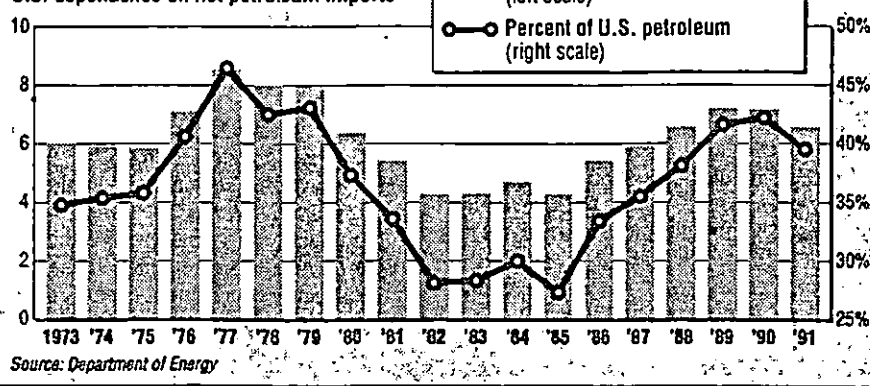
Domestic Job Losses

While cheap oil is good for the economy overall, it isn't winning Mr. Bush many friends in his old oil-patch stomping grounds. Charles DiBona, the president of the American Petroleum Institute, complains that the American petroleum industry has lost an unprecedented 450,000 jobs in the past decade, and 63,000 in the past year alone.

Yet neither the remedies offered by Mr. Bush nor the policies of Mr. Clinton are seen as much of a cure for the oil industry's woes. Mr. Bush would open up more areas for oil drilling, including the environmentally sensitive Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and he pushes for tax incentives

Energy Dependent

U.S. dependence on net petroleum imports



for domestic producers. But his free-market approach means he wouldn't do much more to give domestic producers an advantage over foreigners.

Mr. Clinton, meanwhile, vows to cut foreign imports. But he would give domestic producers fewer places to drill; he would ban production in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and wants to convert the refuge into a wilderness area where exploration would be permanently forbidden. And while Mr. Bush has banned new drilling in some particularly sensitive offshore tracts, Mr. Clinton goes further and says he would oppose drilling in new offshore areas generally.

As those positions suggest, there is another reason the candidates have felt compelled to spell out detailed energy positions this year: Energy consumption increasingly is seen as an environmental issue, creating pressure to move away from polluting fossil fuels. "Energy is the key environmental issue," says Colorado Sen. Tim Wirth, a national co-chairman of the Clinton campaign and an energy adviser.

Against that backdrop, both candidates claim they would diversify energy sources, but would look in different places.

President Bush's broad national energy strategy, which he proposed to Congress early last year, would remove barriers to licensing nuclear power plants and fund research on a new generation of advanced reactors. Mr. Clinton, by contrast, says he opposes increased reliance on nuclear power. He doesn't advocate shutting down existing nuclear power plants, as some anti-nuclear activists urge. But he argues that because of the problems of nuclear waste and the escalating cost of nuclear plants, the U.S. should pursue other options.

Mr. Bush claims his national energy strategy would cut projected dependence on foreign oil by a third by diversifying sources and escalating domestic output. But he clearly doesn't favor fiddling with the price of oil simply to drive down consumption. Mr. Clinton, by contrast, professes to be more worried about the dependence on oil and more intent on changing it through programs to create incentives for fuel switching.

These approaches each carry political risks. For Mr. Bush, the danger is that critics say he actually is offering a recipe for addiction to oil. Indeed, Sen. Wirth and environmental activists assert that his strategy actually would leave the U.S. more dependent on oil in two decades.

For Mr. Clinton, the risk is that some say he is calling on consumers to pay for more expensive alternative fuels as he tries to speed the transition away from oil. Adam Sieminski, a financial analyst with County NatWest Washington Analysis, says energy prices probably would rise under Clinton policies. While low energy prices are key to Bush' strategy for fueling economic growth, "Bill Clinton is saying maybe low energy prices are influencing too much consumption and pollution," says Mr. Sieminski.

One clear illustration of the candidates' divergent philosophies comes on the question of forcing manufacturers to make cars that burn less fuel. At the moment, the government requires auto makers to produce car fleets that have an overall average fuel economy of 27.5 miles to the gallon. Some in Congress are pushing to raise that requirement to 40 miles a gallon.

Mr. Bush staunchly opposes requiring the higher level, arguing that it would cost auto-manufacturing jobs and give an advantage to smaller imported cars. Mr. Clinton endorses the 40-mile-a-gallon standard, and has embraced an eventual 45-mile-a-gallon goal, though he pledges to look for flexible ways to enforce it to ease the burden on car makers.

In addition, Mr. Clinton pledges to cap emissions of gases caused by oil and other fossil fuels that are blamed for global warming, and says he would give "serious consideration" to even deeper cutbacks. And he notes that one way to curb such pollution would be through a carbon tax, though he doesn't explicitly endorse one. Mr. Bush, by contrast, has agreed only to try to hold greenhouse gases to 1990 levels through measures that make economic sense for other reasons.

Different Approaches

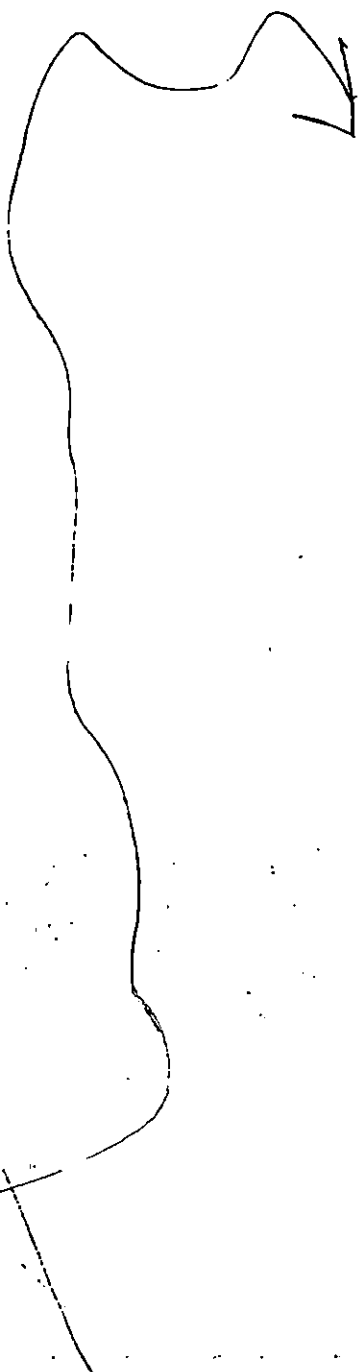
No matter who is elected, there will be a push to use more natural gas. Mr. Bush has tried to spur it mostly by eliminating the final price controls on natural gas and streamlining pipeline licensing. And he has proposed government and private fleets of cars that get their fuel from a central source using more alternative fuels such as natural gas.

Mr. Clinton proposes using government more aggressively to create markets for natural gas. He says he will implement incentives to encourage gas use in homes, businesses, industries, electric power plants and transportation. And he pledges to convert the entire fleet of federal vehicles to natural gas power.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992



Predictably, both candidates promise significant efforts to conserve energy and develop alternative fuels, though Mr. Clinton seems willing to spend more on the effort. Mr. Bush says his latest budget proposes spending more than \$330 million for energy conservation research, double the amount when he took office. And he has started a government-industry consortium to study a new generation of batteries for electric cars.

Mr. Clinton pledges to radically redirect Energy Department research away

from fossil fuels and nuclear power and toward renewable energy projects, to create a new civilian research agency and to reorient hundreds of national laboratories toward energy and other civilian projects. At the same time, Mr. Clinton would try to

force the private sector to increase energy efficiency. He promises to promote new building codes that would require conservation measures such as thicker walls, new kinds of light bulbs and more efficient insulation.

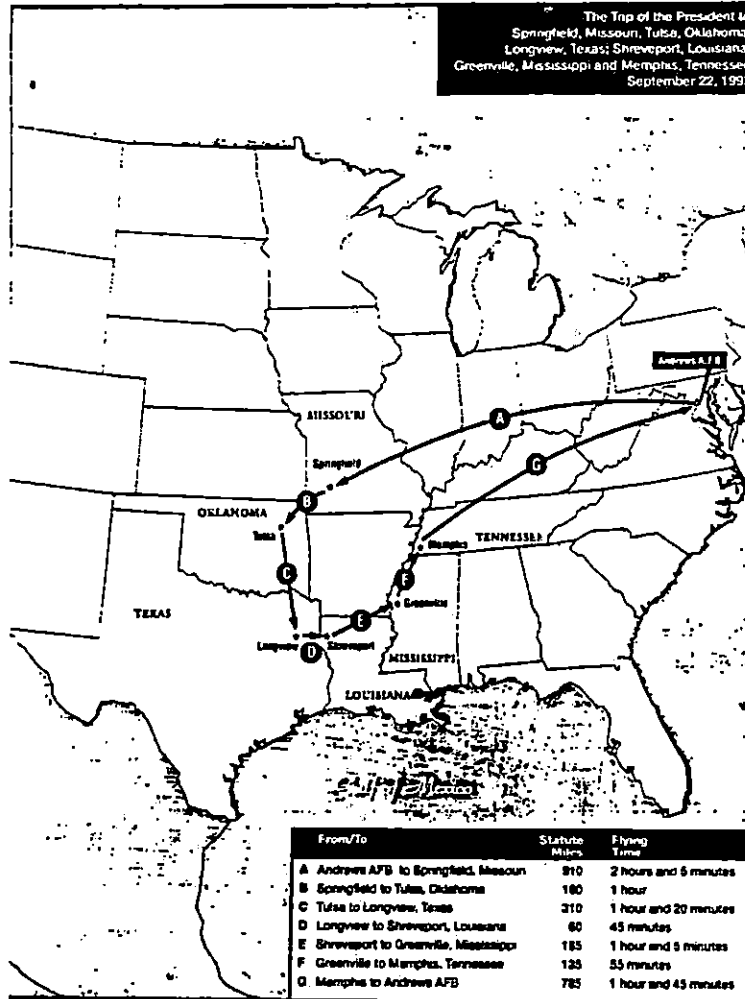


**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI;
TULSA, OKLAHOMA;
LONGVIEW, TEXAS;
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA;
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI;
AND MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

September 22, 1992

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

The Trip of the President to
Springfield, Missouri; Tulsa, Oklahoma;
Longview, Texas; Shreveport, Louisiana;
Greenville, Mississippi and Memphis, Tennessee
September 22, 1992



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

SCHEDULES

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI;
TULSA, OKLAHOMA;
LONGVIEW, TEXAS;
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA;
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI;
AND MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

EVENTS:

Address Springfield Service Organizations
Tulsa Airport Welcome
Longview Airport Welcome
Shreveport Airport Welcome
Greenville Airport Welcome
Memphis Welcome

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7365
Trip Coordinators - 202/456-7365
Springfield, Missouri - Anne Mincy
Tulsa, Oklahoma - Lori Rosso
Longview, Texas - Paige Scheer
Shreveport, Louisiana - Peggy Hazelrigg
Greenville, Mississippi - Peggy Hazelrigg
Memphis, Tennessee - Shirley Huang
All Trips - Signal - 202/757-5000

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Schedule	Schedule of the President for Springfield, Missouri; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Longview, Texas; Shreveport, Louisiana; Greenville, Mississippi; and Memphis, Tennessee; redaction. (2 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed: 12/30/2024	OA/ID Number: 90721-001
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

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P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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NOVEMBER:

Springfield, Missouri:

David Balliett - LEAD
 Dan McCardell - PRESS
 [REDACTED] - PRESS
 John W. [REDACTED] - MIL. AIDE
 John [REDACTED] - WHCA
 Gene [REDACTED] - AFI

Tulsa, Oklahoma:

Ed [REDACTED] - LEAD
 [REDACTED] - PRESS
 [REDACTED] - WHCA
 [REDACTED] - MIL. AIDE
 [REDACTED] - AFI

Longview, Texas:

David Jones - LEAD
 [REDACTED] - PRESS
 [REDACTED] - WHCA
 [REDACTED] - MIL. AIDE
 [REDACTED] - AFI

Shreveport, Louisiana:

Brad [REDACTED] - LEAD
 [REDACTED] - PRESS
 [REDACTED] - WHCA
 [REDACTED] - MIL. AIDE
 [REDACTED] - AFI

Oceanville, Mississippi:

Bob [REDACTED] - LEAD
 [REDACTED] - PRESS
 [REDACTED] - WHCA
 [REDACTED] - MIL. AIDE
 [REDACTED] - AFI

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Memphis, Tennessee:
 23 Cooling
 Press Model
 Wayne Justice
 Gordon Koch
 Colleen Ryan
 - LEAD
 - PRESS
 - U.S.S.
 - MIL. AIR
 - MCH
 - AFI
 David Tucker
 David Pasquini
 - SITE

Springfield, Missouri: Mostly Sunny/High 60's
 Tulsa, Oklahoma: Partly Cloudy/Low 80's
 Longview, Texas: Mostly Cloudy/High 70's
 Shreveport, Louisiana: Mostly Cloudy/High 70's
 Greenville, Mississippi: Sunny/High 70's
 Memphis, Tennessee: Mostly Sunny/High 70's

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(George Bush Library)

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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

QUIET AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

5:35 am Vans depart West Basement
en route Andrews Air Force
Base.

6:15 am Those with own transportation
should arrive Andrews Air Force
Base Distinguished Visitor's
Lounge at this time.

6:40 am THE PRESIDENT boards Marine One and departs White
House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

MARINE ONE MANIFEST:

DATA UNAVAILABLE

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

6:50 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base and
boards Air Force One.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

7:00 am
(E.D.T.)

THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Springfield, Missouri.

(Flying Time: 2 Hours 5 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)
(Food Service: Breakfast)

8:05 am
(C.D.T.)

THE PRESIDENT arrives Springfield Regional Airport, Springfield, Missouri and boards Motorcade.

NOTE: Open Arrival

Met by:

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Ashcroft (Mabel)
Bush-Quayle Supporters and parents of Governor
Ashcroft

Mrs. Mel Hancock (Shug)
Wife of U.S. Representative

Mr. John Morris
Chairman, Bush-Quayle Outdoors Coalition

Mr. Bill Foster
Bush-Quayle Fundraiser and Volunteer

Mr. Don Gann
Missouri State Representative, District 133

Mr. William Mauck
Chairman, Greene County Republicans

Mr. Paul Nahon
Fundraising Chairman, Greene County Republicans

Mrs. Susan Mender
Bush-Quayle Volunteer

Mr. Roy Jones
Coordinator, Ozark County Bush-Quayle

Mrs. Judy Everett
Bush-Quayle Supporter

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Preston Jenkins (Maryellen)
Crewman, U.S.S. Pinback

Page Two

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

THE PRESIDENT departs Springfield Regional Airport en route University Plaza Convention Center.

[illegible]

OK! 100% 100%

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10, 1901.

(b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)



(b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(F)

PHILADELPHIA

WHEELER

Page Three

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at University Plaza
Convention Center, Guests and Staff
will be escorted to Staff Viewing Area.

Please board Motorcade no later than
than 9:25 am for transport to Springfield
Regional Airport.

8:25 am THE PRESIDENT arrives University Plaza Convention
Center and proceeds to Off-Stage Area.

Met by:

Mr. John G. Hammons
Chief Executive Officer, Hammons Enterprises

Ms. Candice Millor
Catering Coordinator, Holiday Inn
University Plaza Convention Center

Ms. Jennifer Schafer
Assistant Catering Manager, Holiday Inn
University Plaza Convention Center

8:28 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Area and holds
briefly.

EVENT: ADDRESS SPRINGFIELD SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

OPEN PRESS

ON-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

REMARKS

TELEPROMPTER

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

8:30 am THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage by The Honorable John Ashcroft, Governor of Missouri, proceeds to Seat and is Seated.

8:31 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Governor Ashcroft.

8:36 am THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks.

9:00 am THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Holding Room.

9:05 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room for Private Time.
(PRIVATE TIME: 30 MINUTES)

9:35 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and boards Motorcade.

9:40 am THE PRESIDENT departs University Plaza Convention Center en route Springfield Regional Airport.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:
Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

9:55 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Springfield Regional Airport and boards Air Force One.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

10:00 am
(C.D.T.)

THE PRESIDENT departs Springfield, Missouri en
route Tulsa, Oklahoma.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Snacks)

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Tulsa International Airport, Guests and Staff will be escorted to Staff Viewing Area.

Please board Air Force One no later than 11:25 am.

11:00 am THE PRESIDENT arrives McDonnell-Douglas Ramp.
(C.D.T.) Tulsa International Airport, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

EVENT: TULSA AIRPORT WELCOME

OPEN PRESS

ON-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRIEF REMARKS

TOAST LECTERN

11:05 am THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage from Air Force One by Mr. Johnnie Cherblanc, Master of Ceremonies, proceeds to Stage and remains Standing.

11:10 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by TBD.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

11:15 am THE PRESIDENT makes Brief Remarks.

11:25 am THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Air Force One.

Met by:

The Honorable Charles Ford
Minority Leader, Oklahoma Senate

The Honorable Larry Ferguson
Minority Leader, Oklahoma House of Representatives

The Honorable and Mrs. James Hewgley (Eilene)
Former Mayor, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Mr. Jerry Hill
Candidate, U.S. House of Representatives,
2nd District

Ms. Joan Hastings
National Chairman, Republican County Clerks

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawson (Jay)
Co-Chairman, Oklahoma Victory '92

Mr. Clinton Key
Chairman, Oklahoma Republican Party

Mrs. Diana Rhinehart
Coordinator, Bush-Quayle, Tulsa

Mr. Pat Clancy
Former Perot Coordinator, Oklahoma

Mr. John Cappeluppo
Executive Vice President, McDonnell-Douglas

Mr. Al Briggs
Vice President, McDonnell-Douglas

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

11:35 am THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One for Private Time.

(PRIVATE TIME: 15 MINUTES)

11:50 am THE PRESIDENT departs Tulsa, Oklahoma en route
(C.D.T.) Longview, Texas.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Fruit and Snacks)

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

LONGVIEW, TEXAS

SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Gregg County Airport, Guests and Staff will be escorted to Staff Viewing Area.

Please board Air Force One no later than 1:25 pm.

1:10 pm
(C.D.T.)

THE PRESIDENT arrives Omega Air Hangar, Gregg County Airport, Longview, Texas.

EVENT: LONGVIEW AIRPORT WELCOME

OPEN PRESS

ON-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRIEF REMARKS

TOAST LECTERN

1:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage from Air Force One by Reverend John Offutt, Pastor, Prairie Creek Baptist Church, Lindale, Texas, proceeds to Stage and Remains Standing.

1:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by TED.

1:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT makes Brief Remarks.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

1:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Air Force One.

Met by:

Ms. Barbara Patton
State Co-Chairman, Bush/Quayle '92

Mr. Jim Oberwetter
State Chairman, Bush/Quayle '92

Mr. Robert Mosbacher
State Chairman, Texas Victory '92

The Honorable William Ratliff
State Senator, Texas, 1st District

Mr. Alvin Austin
President, LeTourneau University

Mr. Richard LeTourneau
Founder, Marathon/LeTourneau Corporation

Mr. John Clinton Robbins
Gregg County Victory '92 Supporter

Mr. Tommy Merritt
Gregg County Victory '92 Supporter

Mr. Wade Ridley
Smith County Victory '92 Supporter

Mr. Bruce Brookshire
Smith County Victory '92 Supporter

Mr. Mike Jones
Chairman, Smith County Bush/Quayle '92

Mr. Kerry Cammack
Chairman, Gregg County Bush/Quayle '92

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foshee (Bernice)
Aviation Machinist Mate

Mr. and Mrs. Don Force (Bennie)
President, Force Incorporated

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

1:45 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One for Private
Time.

(PRIVATE TIME: 15 MINUTES)

2:00 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Longview, Texas en route
(C.D.T.) Shreveport, Louisiana.

(Flying Time: 45 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Snacks)

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Shreveport Regional Airport, Guests and Staff will be escorted to Staff Viewing Area.

Please board Air Force One no later than 3:55 pm.

2:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Tac Terminal Ramp, Shreveport Regional Airport, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Met by:

The Honorable Jim McCrery
U. S. Representative, 4th District

NOTE: Congressman McCrery boards Air Force One at this time.

Dais participants are already on Stage at this time.

EVENT: SHREVEPORT AIRPORT WELCOME

OPEN PRESS

ON-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRIEF REMARKS

TOAST LECTERN

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

2:50 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Congressman McCrery, is announced from Air Force One by The Honorable Hazel Beard, Mayor of Shreveport, proceeds to Stage and remains Standing.

2:55 pm THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by Mr. Larry Deans, Sheriff, Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

3:00 pm THE PRESIDENT makes Brief Remarks.

3:10 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Air Force One.

Met by:

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Woods (Sugar)
Member, Louisiana Victory '92 Finance Committee

Mrs. Maggie Sower
Regional Coordinator, Louisiana Bush/Quayle

Mr. Loy Weaver
Regional Coordinator, Louisiana Bush/Quayle

The Honorable Roy Brun
State Representative

The Honorable Ron Bean
State Representative

Mr. Dale Sibley
Shreveport Economic Development Commission

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bird (Lyria)
Fighter Pilot, Air Group 51

3:20 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One for Private Time.

(PRIVATE TIME: 45 MINUTES)

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BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

4:05 pm
(C.D.T.)
THE PRESIDENT departs Shreveport, Louisiana on
route Greenville, Mississippi.
(Flying Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Snacks)

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Greenville Municipal Airport, Guests and Staff will be escorted to Staff Viewing Area.

Please board Air Force One no later than 5:30 pm.

5:10 pm
(C.D.T.)

THE PRESIDENT arrives American General Hangar, Greenville Municipal Airport, Greenville, Mississippi.

Met by:

The Honorable Kirk Fordice
Governor of Mississippi

NOTE: Governor Fordice boards Air Force One at this time.

EVENT: GREENVILLE AIRPORT WELCOME

OPEN PRESS

ON-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRIEF REMARKS

TOAST LECTERN

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

5:15 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Governor Fordice, is announced from Air Force One by Mr. Clarke Reed, Chairman, Mississippi Bush/Quayle '92, and, accompanied by Governor Fordice, proceeds to Stage and remains Standing.

5:20 pm THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by Governor Fordice.

5:23 pm THE PRESIDENT makes Brief Remarks.

5:33 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Air Force One.

Met by:

Mrs. Pat Fordice
Wife of Governor Fordice

Mrs. Evelyn McPhail
Chairman, Mississippi State GOP

Mr. Nielsen Cochran
Public Service Commission

Mr. Mike Retzer
Chairman, Mississippi Victory '88

Mrs. Suzanne Rogers
GOP National Committeewoman

Mr. John Palmer
Finance Chairman, Mississippi Victory '92

Mr. Charles Evers
Claiborne County Chancery Clerk

Mr. Howard Brant
Washington County Victory '92

Mr. Mike Retzer, Jr.
Washington County Victory '92

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

Mr. David Stokes
Washington County Victory '92

Mr. Paul Watson, Jr.
Washington County Victory '92

Mr. Stava Golding
Washington County Victory '92

Mr. Dick Flowers
Washington County Victory '92

Mr. Johnny Choo
Washington County Victory '92

Mr. Crews Reed
Washington County Bush/Quayle Coordinator

5:40 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One for Private
Time.

(PRIVATE TIME: 20 MINUTES)

6:00 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Greenville, Mississippi en
(C.D.T.) route Memphis, Tennessee.

(Flying Time: 55 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Dinner)

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

SEPTEMBER 22, 1957

6:55 pm
(C.D.T.)

THE PRESIDENT arrives Naval Air Station
Memphis, Millington, Tennessee and boards
Motorcade.

Met by:

The Honorable and Mrs. Don Sundquist (Martha)
U.S. Representative, 7th District

Rear Admiral Raymond Jones
Prospective Chief of Naval Technical Training

Captain E.M. Shaut
Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Memphis

The Honorable Ed Haley
Tennessee State Representative, 55th District

Dr. Philip Langston
GOP Chairman, Shelby County

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Schroeder (Shirley)
Bush/Quayle '92 Chairman, West Tennessee

Mrs. Jeanette Watkins
Bush/Quayle '92 Volunteer

Mr. John Ryder
Bush/Quayle '92 Chairman, 9th Congressional
District

Mrs. Maude Pearson
Vice Chairman, Tennessee Victory '92 and Co-
Chair, Shelby County Victory '92

Mr. Lewis R. Donaldson
Co-Chair, Shelby County Victory '92

Mr. Alvin Baker
Crosman, U.S.S. Finback

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
12. Schedule	Schedule of the President for Memphis, Tennessee; redactions. (1 pp.)	09/22/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Tuesday, September 22, 1993 [3]

Date Closed:	12/30/2024	OA/ID Number:	90721-001
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.

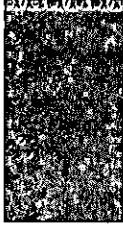
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(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

Mr. Bruce Coffey
Bush/Quayle '92, Supporter

7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Naval Air Station Memphis,
Millington, Tennessee en route Craigmont High
School, Memphis, Tennessee.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:	
 b6(1) b7(C) b7(D)	 b6(1) b7(C) b7(D)
 b6(1) b7(C) b7(D)	 b6(1) b7(C) b7(D) b7(E) b7(F) b7(G)
	 b6(1) b7(C) b7(D)
	 b6(1) b7(C) b7(D) b7(E) b7(F)
	 b6(1) b7(C) b7(D)

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Craigmont High School,
Guests and Staff will be escorted to
Holding Room/Staff Viewing Area.

Please board Motorcade no later than
7:45 pm for transport to Naval Air
Station Memphis.

7:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Craigmont High School,
Memphis, Tennessee and proceeds to Holding Room.

Met by:

Dr. Gerry House
Superintendent, Memphis City Schools

Dr. Jane Walters
Principal, Craigmont High School

Ms. Ludmila Pukhlova
Exchange Teacher from The Republic of Russia
Craigmont High School

Ms. Jakene Ashford
Student Body President, Craigmont High School

7:16 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds
briefly.

7:18 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to
Off-Stage Area.

7:19 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Area and holds
briefly.

NOTE: Dais participants have already been
announced onto stage.

Page Three

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

MEMPHIS WELCOME

OPEN PRESS

ON-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

REMARKS

TELEPHONE

7:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT is announced onto stage by the
Honorable Don Sundquist, U.S. Representative,
Tennessee Seventh District, proceeds to seat and
is seated.

7:21 pm

Congressman Don Sundquist introduces
The Honorable Lamar Alexander,
Secretary, U.S. Department of Education.

7:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by
Secretary Lamar Alexander.

7:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks.

7:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs stage and
boards Motorcade.

7:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Craigmont High School,
Memphis, Tennessee en route Naval Air Station
Memphis, Millington, Tennessee.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

Page Four

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

• 8:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Naval Air Station Memphis,
 Millington, Tennessee and boards Air Force One.

8:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Millington, Tennessee en
 (C.D.T.) route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 45 Minutes)
 (Interchange: No)
 (Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)
 (Food Service: Hot Snacks)

11:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base and
 (E.D.T.) boards Marine One.

11:10 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base en
 route White House.

11:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

EVENT: Address Springfield Service Organizations
DATE: Tuesday, September 22, 1992.
TIME: 8:25 am - 9:40 am
LOCATION: University Plaza Convention Center
ATTENDEES: 1000
PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives University Plaza Convention Center and is met by: Mr. John O. Hammons, Chief Executive Officer, Hammons Enterprises; Ms. Candice Miller, Catering Coordinator, Holiday Inn University Plaza Convention Center, and Ms. Jennifer Schaefer, Assistant Catering Manager, Holiday Inn University Plaza Convention Center. Following Greetings, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Off-Stage Area. THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Area and holds briefly. THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage by The Honorable John Ashcroft, Governor of Missouri, proceeds to Seat and is Seated. THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Governor Ashcroft. THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks. (NOTE: A teleprompter will be used.) THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Holding Room. THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room for Private Time. THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and boards Motorcade. THE PRESIDENT departs University Plaza Convention Center en route Springfield Regional Airport.

The backdrop is an American flag, Missouri flag, Presidential flag, and a banner reading, "Agenda for American Renewal, Bush-Quayle '92, Springfield, Missouri."

The press platform is located straight-on at 75 feet.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TC

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

EVENT: Tulsa Airport Welcome
DATE: Tuesday, September 22, 1992
TIME: 11:00 am - 11:25 am
LOCATION: Tulsa International Airport
ATTENDEES: 6-8,000
PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives McDonnell-Douglas Ramp, Tulsa International Airport, Tulsa, Oklahoma. THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage from Air Force One by Mr. Johnnie Charblang, Master of Ceremonies, proceeds to Stage and remains Standing (Enter Stage Right). THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by TAD. THE PRESIDENT makes Brief Remarks. THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, departs Stage (Exit Stage Right), proceeds to board Air Force One and is Met by: The Honorable Charles Ford, Minority Leader, Oklahoma Senate; The Honorable Larry Ferguson, Minority Leader, Oklahoma House of Representatives; The Honorable and Mrs. James Hawsley (Eilens), Former Mayor, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mr. Jerry Hill, Candidate, U.S. House of Representatives, 2nd District; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawson (Jawl), Co-Chairman Oklahoma Victory '92; Mr. Clinton Key, Chairman, Oklahoma Republican Party; Mrs. Diana Rhinehart, Coordinator, Bush-Quayle, Tulsa; Mr. Pat Clancy, Former Perot Coordinator, Oklahoma; Mr. John Cappeluppo, Executive Vice President, McDonnell-Douglas; and Mr. Al Briggs, Vice President, McDonnell-Douglas. Following the Greetings, THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One, and departs Tulsa, Oklahoma en route Longview, Texas.

The backdrop will be Air Force One. The Press platform is located straight-on at 75 feet.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
LONGVIEW, TEXAS
SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

EVENT: Longview Airport Welcome
DATE: Tuesday, September 22, 1992
TIME: 1:15 pm - 1:30 pm
LOCATION: Omega Air Hangar, Gregg County Airport
ATTENDEES: 3,500
PRESS: Open
SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Omega Air Hangar, Gregg County Airport, Longview, Texas. THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage from Air Force One by Mr. John Offutt, Pastor, Prairie Creek Baptist Church, Lindale, Texas, proceeds to Stage and Remains Standing (Enter stage right). THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by TAD. THE PRESIDENT makes Brief Remarks. THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, departs Stage (Exit stage right) and is met by: Ms. Barbara Patton, State Co-Chairman, Bush/Quayle '92; Mr. Jim Oberwatter, State Chairman, Bush/Quayle '92; Mr. Robert Moshbacher, Jr., State Chairman, Texas Victory '92; The Honorable William Ratliff, State Senator, Texas, 1st District; Mr. Alvin Austin, President, LeTourneau University; Mr. Richard LeTourneau, Founder, Marathon/LeTourneau Corporation; Mr. John Clinton Robbins, Gregg County Victory '92; Mr. Tommy Mearns, Gregg County Victory '92; Mr. Wade Ridley, Smith County Victory '92; Mr. Bruce Brookshire, Smith County Victory '92; Mr. Mike Jones, Chairman, Smith County Bush/Quayle; Mr. Kerry Cammack, Chairman, Gregg County Bush/Quayle; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foshage (Bennick), Aviation Machinist Mate; and Mr. and Mrs. Don Force (Bennick), President, Force Incorporated. Following the greetings, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Air Force One. THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One for Private Time. (PRIVATE TIME: 20 MINUTES) THE PRESIDENT departs Longview, Texas en route Shreveport, Louisiana.

The backdrop is Air Force One. The banner reads "Agenda for American Renewal" located stage right. The press platform is located straight on at 70 feet and a cut-away stage left at 15 feet.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

EVENT: Shreveport Airport Welcomes
DATE: Tuesday, September 22, 1992
TIME: 2:50 pm - 3:10 pm
LOCATION: Tac Terminal Ramp, Shreveport Regional Airport
ATTENDEES: 3,000
PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Tac Terminal Ramp, Shreveport Regional Airport, Shreveport, Louisiana and is met by: The Honorable J. D. McCrery, U.S. Representative, 4th District. (NOTE: Congressman McCrery boards Air Force One at this time. Dais participants are already on Stage at this time.) THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Congressman McCrery, is announced from Air Force One by The Honorable Hazel Beard, Mayor of Shreveport, proceeds to Stage and remains Standing (Enter Center Stage). THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by Mr. Larry Deane, Sheriff, Bossier Parish, Louisiana. THE PRESIDENT makes Brief Remarks. THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, departs Stage (Exit Stage Right) and is met by: Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Woods (Sugar), Member, Louisiana Victory '92 Finance Committee; Mrs. Maggie Sawyer, Regional Coordinator, Louisiana Bush/Quayle; Mr. Loy Weaver, Regional Coordinator, Louisiana Bush/Quayle; The Honorable Roy Brun, State Representative; The Honorable Ron Bean, State Representative; Mr. Dale Sibley, Shreveport Economic Development Commission; and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bird (Lyria), Fighter Pilot, Air Group 51. Following Greetings, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Air Force One. THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One for Private Time. (PRIVATE TIME: 20 MINUTES) THE PRESIDENT departs Shreveport, Louisiana en route Greenville, Mississippi.

The backdrop for THE PRESIDENT's Brief Remarks is Air Force One.

The press platform is located straight on at 75 feet with a cutaway platform located stage right at 40 feet.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO

GREENWILLE, MISSISSIPPI

SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

EVENT: Greenville Airport Welcome
DATE: Tuesday, September 22, 1992
TIME: 5:15 pm - 5:30 pm
LOCATION: American General Hangar, Greenville Municipal
Airport
ATTENDEES: 5,000
PRESS: Open
SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives American General Hangar,
Greenville Municipal Airport, Greenville,
Mississippi and is met by THE HONORABLE KIRK FORDICE, Governor
of Mississippi. (NOTE: Governor Fordice boards Air Force One at
this time.) THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Governor Fordice, is
announced from Air Force One by K. C. Clarke, Head, Chairman,
Mississippi Bush/Quayle '92 and, accompanied by Governor Fordice,
proceeds to stage and remains standing. THE PRESIDENT is
introduced for brief remarks by Governor Fordice. THE PRESIDENT
makes brief remarks. THE PRESIDENT concludes brief remarks,
departs stage and is met by: KRM, Pat Fordice, wife of Governor
Fordice; KRM, Evelyn McPhail, Chairman, Mississippi State GOP;
KRM, Nelson Cochran, Public Service Commission; KRM, Mike Retzer,
Chairman, Mississippi Victory '92; KRM, Suzanne Rogers, GOP
National Committeewoman; KRM, John Palmer, Finance Chairman,
Mississippi Victory '92; KRM, Charles Everts, Claiborne County
Chancery Clerk; KRM, Howard Bryant, Washington County Victory '92;
KRM, Mike Retzer, KRM, Washington County Victory '92; KRM, Paul Watson, Jr.,
Stokes, Washington County Victory '92; KRM, Steve Gidding, Washington
County Victory '92; KRM, Dick Frowder, Washington County Victory

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

• '92; Mr. Johnny Choo, Washington County Victory '92; and Mr. Crews Read, Washington County Bush/Quayle Coordinator. Following Greetings, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Air Force One. THE PRESIDENT boards Air Force One for Private Time. (PRIVATE TIME: 20 MINUTES) THE PRESIDENT departs Greenville, Mississippi en route Memphis, Tennessee.

The backdrop for THE PRESIDENT's Brief Remarks will be high school students and cheerleaders seated on bales of cotton; and Air Force One.

The press platform is located straight-on at 70 feet.

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

EVENT: Memphis Welcome
DATE: Tuesday, September 22, 1992
TIME: 7:20 pm - 7:55 pm
LOCATION: Gymnasium, Craigmont High School
ATTENDEES: 3,500
PRESS: Open

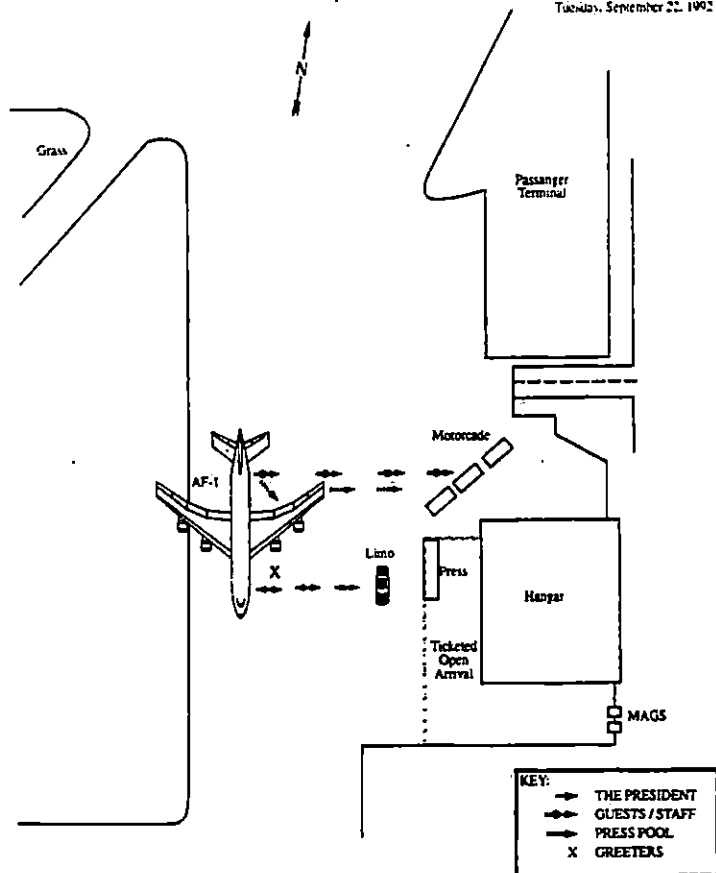
SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Craigmont High School, and is met by: DR. GERRY HOWAN, Superintendent, Memphis City Schools; DR. JANE WALTERS, Principal, Craigmont High School; Ms. Ludmila Puthlova, Exchange Teacher from The Republic of Russia, Craigmont High School; and Ms. Jakena Ashford, Student Body President, Craigmont High School. Following the Greetings, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Holding Room. THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly. THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Off-Stage Area. THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Area and holds briefly. (NOTE: Dais participants have already been announced onto Stage.) THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage by The Honorable Don Sundquist, U.S. Representative, Tennessee Seventh District, proceeds to Seat and is Seated (Enter Stage Right). Congressman Don Sundquist introduces The Honorable Lamar Alexander, Secretary, U.S. Department of Education. THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Secretary Lamar Alexander. THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks. (NOTE: A Teleprompter will be used.) THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Stage and boards Motorcade (Exit Stage Right). THE PRESIDENT departs Craigmont High School en route Naval Air Station Memphis, Millington, Tennessee.

The Backdrop is a banner with a blue background and white lettering, reading "Agenda for American Renewal" with "Craigmont High School - Memphis Tennessee" at the top.

The Press Platform is located straight on at 65 feet.

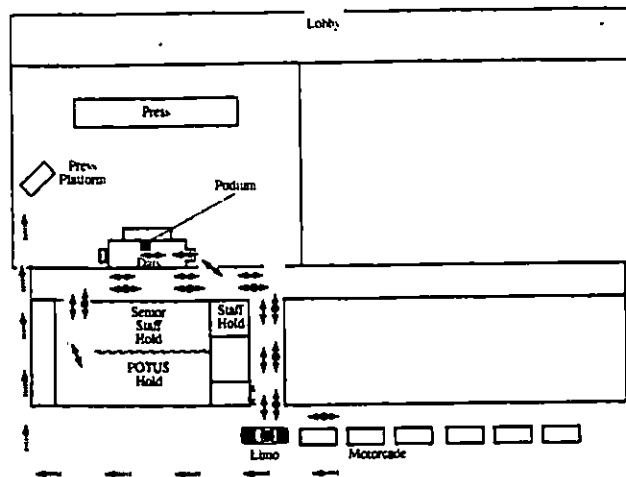
BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

TAB A
 SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
 Springfield Regional Airport
 Arrival/Departure Diagram
 Tuesday, September 22, 1992



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

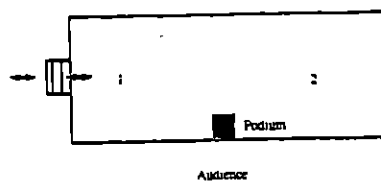
TAB B
 SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
 University Plaza Convention Center
 Address: Springfield Service Organization
 Arrival/Departure Diagram
 Tuesday, September 22, 1992



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

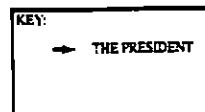
KEY:
 → THE PRESIDENT
 → GUESTS / STAFF
 → PRESS POOL
 X GREETERS

TAB C
 SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
 University Plaza Convention Center
 Address Springfield Service Organization
 Das Diagram
 Tuesday, September 22, 1992

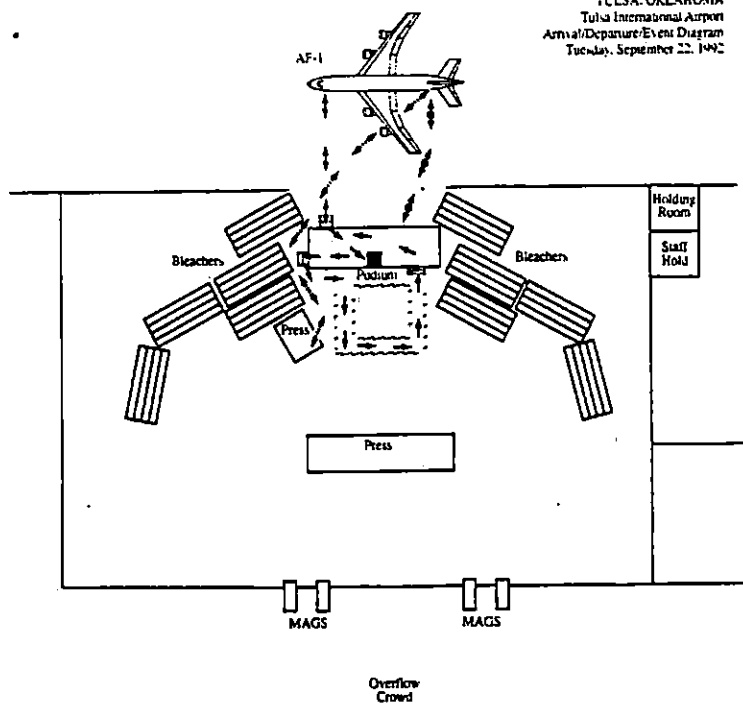


1. The Honorable John Ashcroft, Governor of Missouri
2. THE PRESIDENT

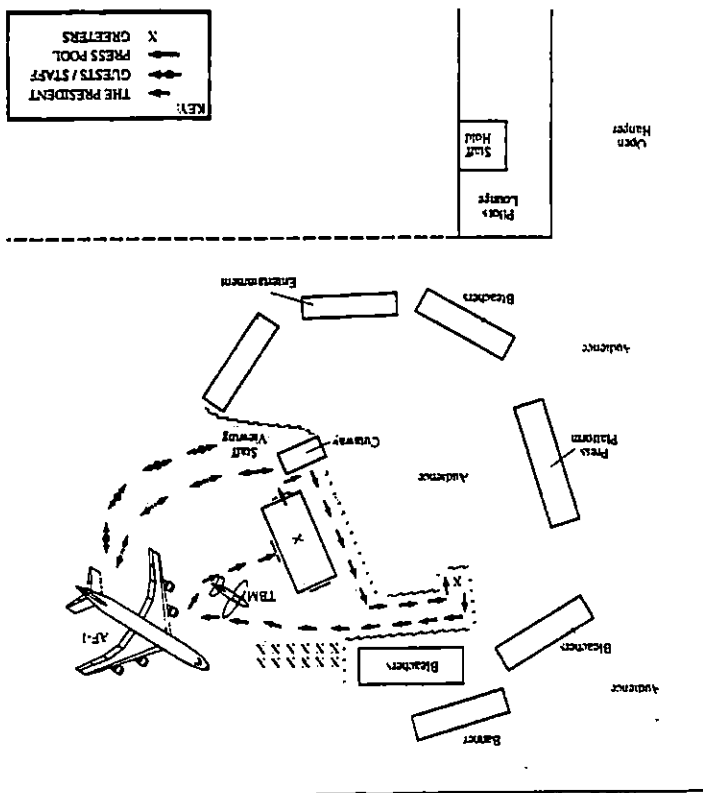
BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION



TAB A
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
Tulsa International Airport
Arrival/Departure Event Diagram
Tuesday, September 22, 1992



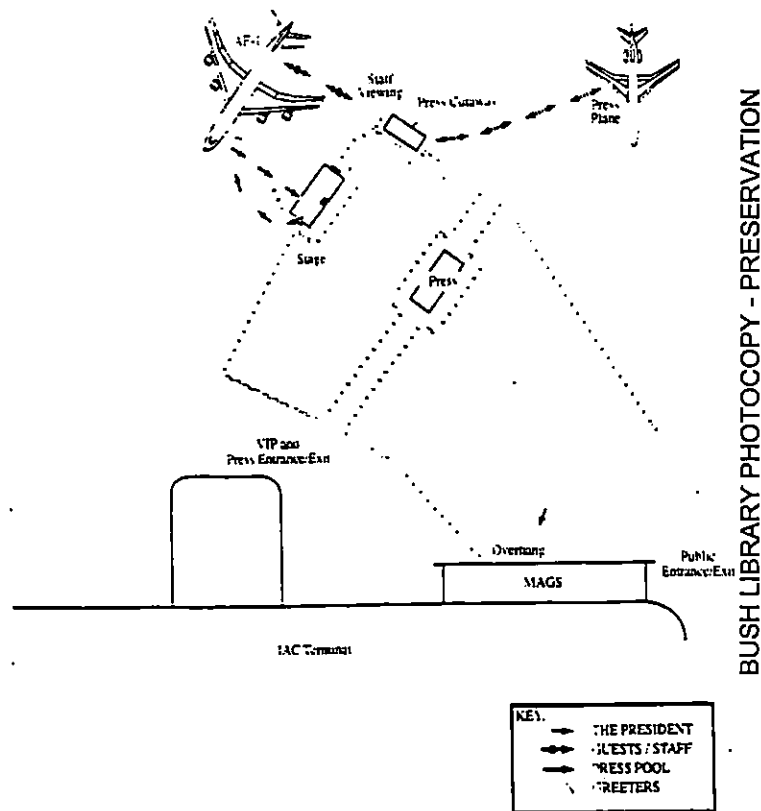
BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION



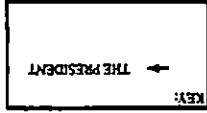
BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

TAB A
 LONGVIEW, TEXAS
 George Bush's arrival
 Longview Airport, December
 1992

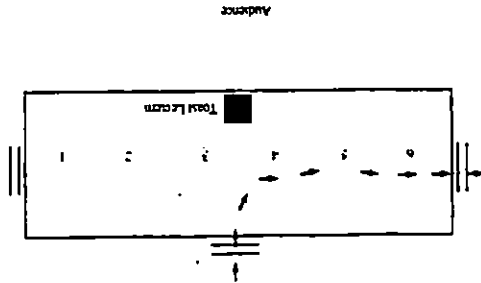
TAB A
 HREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
 HREVEPORT ROTANA Airport
 HREVEPORT Airport Mainline
 January, September 22, 1972



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION



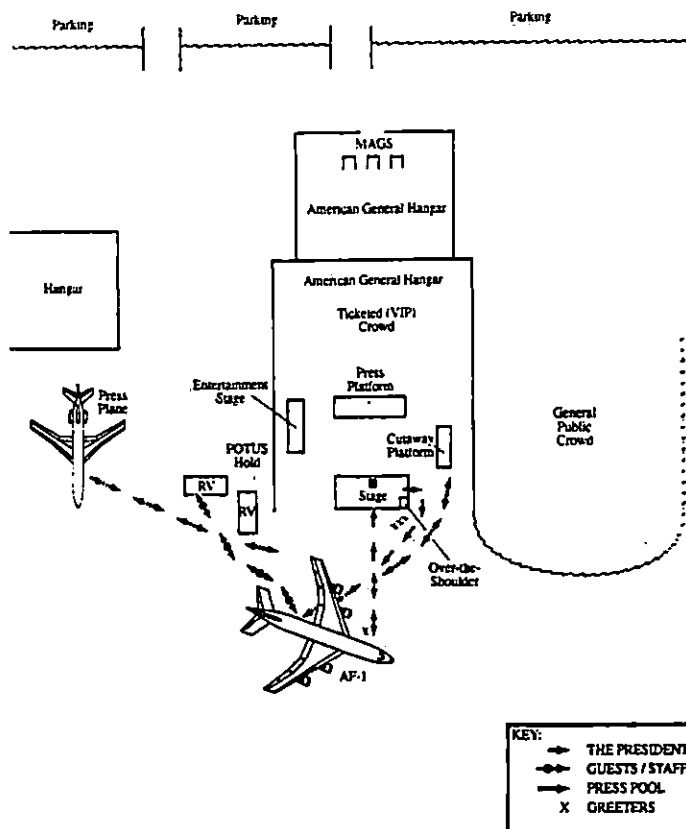
1. Mayor George DeCade - Bogalusa, Louisiana
2. Dave Treen - Former Governor, Louisiana
3. Secretary of State For McKeithen - Louisiana
4. Congressman Jim McCarty - San Diego
5. THE PRESIDENT
6. Mayor Hazel Beard - Shreveport, Louisiana



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

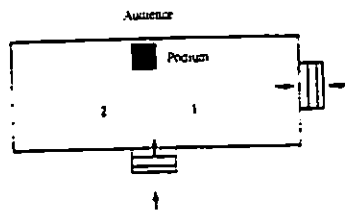
TAB B
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
Shreveport Regional Airport
Bus Diagram
Tuesday, September 22, 1962

TAB A
 GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
 Greenville Municipal Airport
 Greenville Airport Welcome
 Tuesday, September 22, 1992



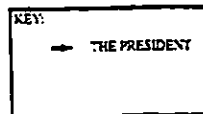
BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

TAB 5
 GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
 Greenville Municipal Airport
 Dan Dierker
 Tuesday, September 22, 1963

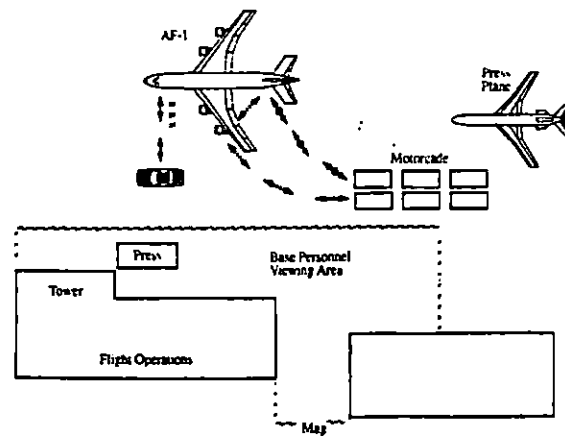


- 1. THE PRESIDENT
- 2. Governor Forrester

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION



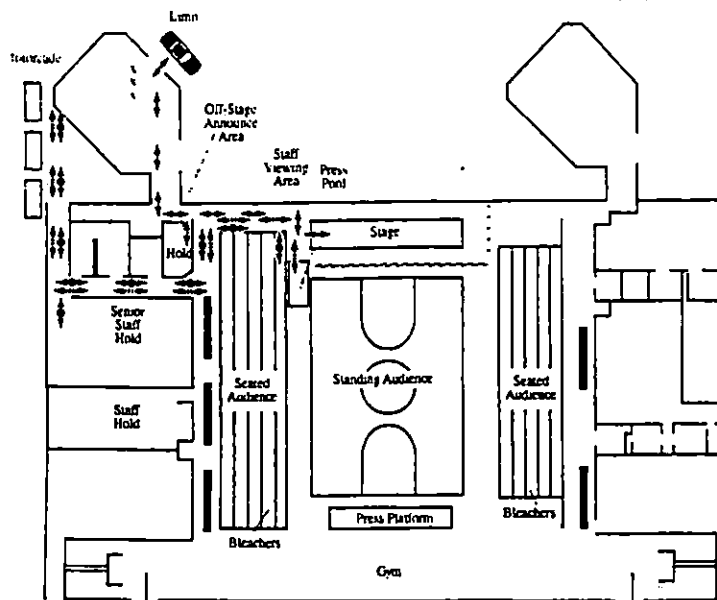
TAB A
 MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
 Naval Air Station Memphis
 Arrival/Departure Diagram
 Tuesday, September 22, 1962



KEY:
 → THE PRESIDENT
 → GUESTS / STAFF
 → PRESS POOL
 X GREETERS

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

TAB B
 MEMPHIS: TENNESSEE
 Craigmont High School
 Memphis Welcome
 Arrival/Departure Diagram
 Tuesday, September 22, 1992



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

KEY:
 — THE PRESIDENT
 - - - GUESTS / STAFF
 . . . PRESS POOL
 X GREETERS

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
 Craigmont High School
 Memphis, Tennessee
 Day Diagram
 Tuesday, September 22, 1992



1. Mrs. Maria Sandquist

2. Dr. Larry House - Superintendent, Memphis City Schools

3. THE PRESIDENT

4. The Honorable Dan Sundquist

5. Dr. June Waters - Principal, Craigmont High School

6. Secretary Lamar Alexander

7. Mr. James Ashford - Student Body President

8. Dr. Phillip Langston - Shelby County GOP Chairman and Shelby County Bush/Quayle '92 Chairman



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 GU P036049 -10A -

Long view Texas



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 OV P036059 -014



Louisiana

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 DU P036026 -027

1



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 ON P036058 -012



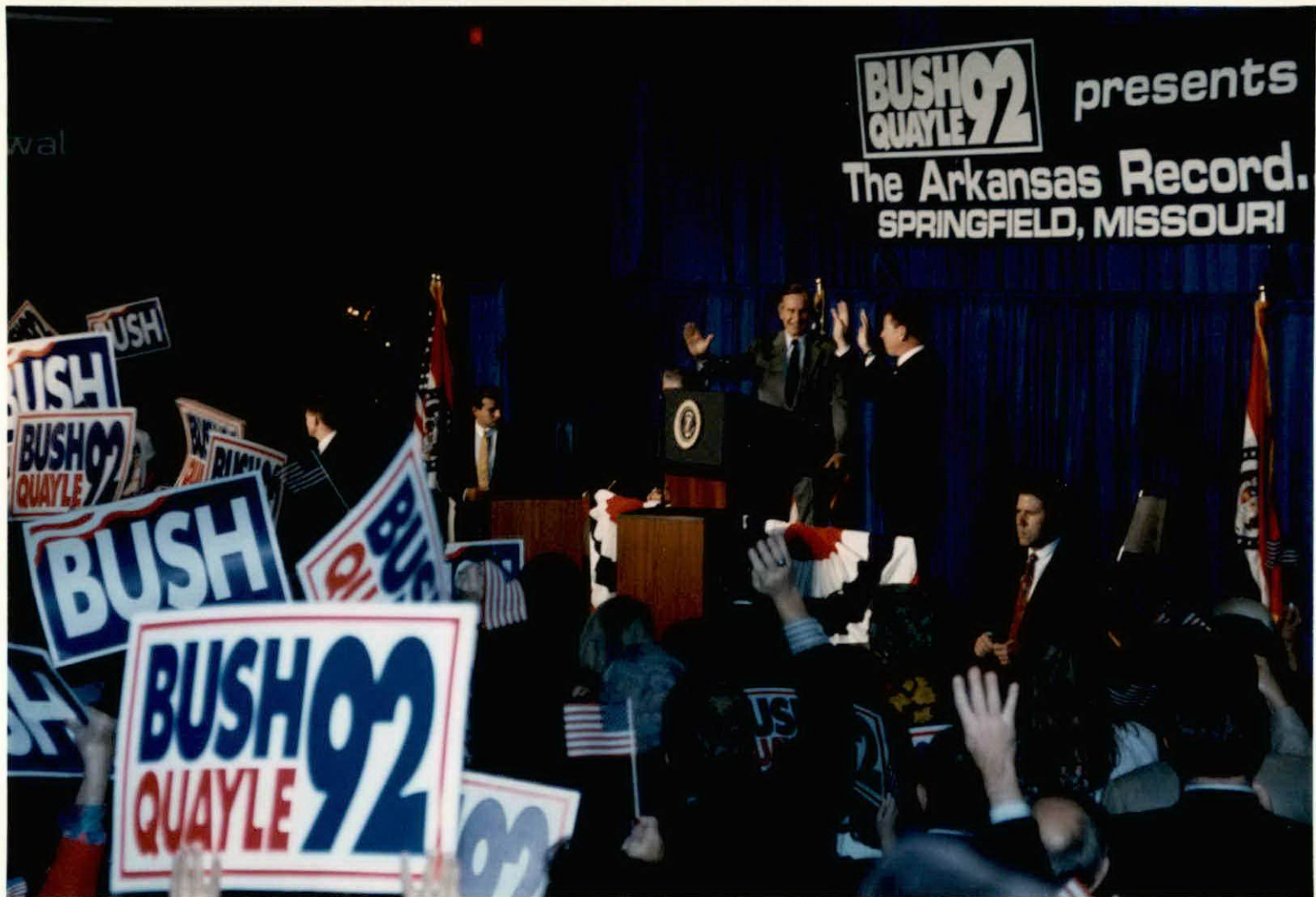
OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 QV P036058 -012



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 DU P036056 -13A



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 OV P036077 -017



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 OV P036024 -011



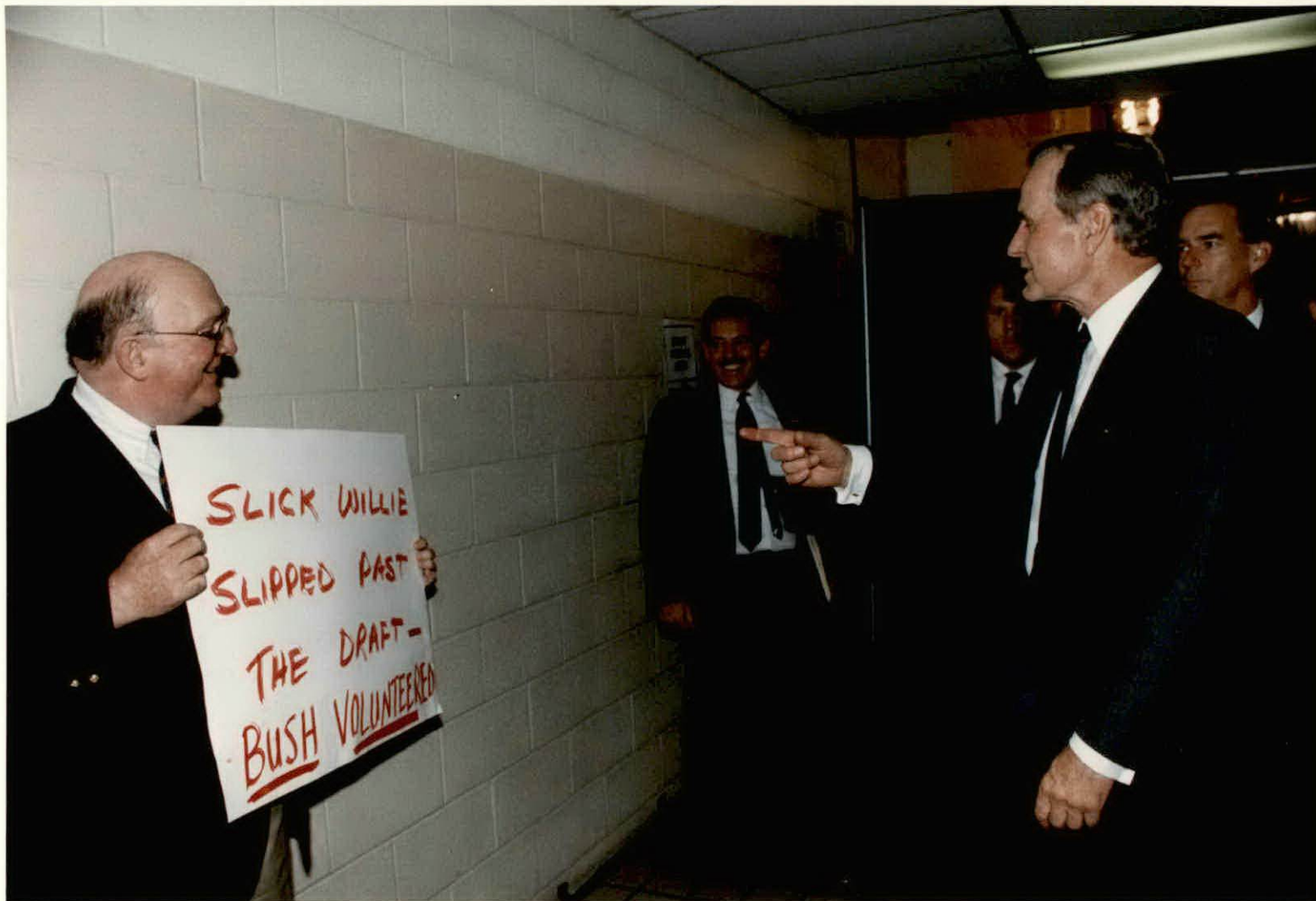
Greenville, Mississippi

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 OU P036074 -07A



Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 OU P036088 -023



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO 22SEP92 ON 9036089 -10A