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Collection/Office of Origin:	Office of the President
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Subseries:	

OA/ID Number:	90724
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Folder Title:	
Friday, October 2, 1992 [4]	

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President; redaction. (1 pp.)	10/02/92	(b)(3)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

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Processed by: Matt Lee

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OCTOBER 2, 1992 / 8:00 AM

GOOD MORNING, EVERYONE. THANK YOU ALL FOR COMING.

2 OCT 2

A7:26

I'D FIRST LIKE TO WELCOME ALL THE EMPLOYEES OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER LABORATORY -- THOSE HERE AND THOSE WATCHING BACK IN TEXAS. AND MY GREETINGS TO THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO ARE HERE AND WHO'VE WORKED SO HARD FOR THIS MOMENT.

- 2 -

WE ARE HERE TODAY TO TAKE ANOTHER STEP INTO THE FUTURE -- AN AMERICAN FUTURE THAT OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES UNPRECEDENTED IN OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY. THE TASK BEFORE US IS TO GRASP THOSE OPPORTUNITIES, AND TO MAKE THEM AVAILABLE FOR EVERY AMERICAN.

THE GREAT QUESTION TODAY IS NOT WHETHER AMERICA WILL COMPETE IN THE NEW CENTURY. YOU KNOW AND I KNOW -- WE WILL.

THE QUESTION IS HOW WE COMPETE, HOW WE REMAIN THE WORLD'S LEADER -- NOT ONLY MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY, BUT ECONOMICALLY AS WELL.

IN LARGE MEASURE, THE ANSWER LIES IN PUSHING BACK THE FRONTIERS OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE, SO THAT THE DARING IDEAS AND DREAMS OF THIS DECADE BECOME THE EVERYDAY LIFE OF THE NEXT.

- 4 -

WE HAVE PART OF THAT ANSWER BEFORE US THIS MORNING -- A CORNERSTONE OF OUR AGENDA TO KEEP AMERICA AT THE FOREFRONT OF SCIENCE.

THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL I AM ABOUT TO SIGN PROVIDES SUPPORT FOR ALL FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. AND IT ENSURES THAT ONE OF THE GREATEST ADVENTURES IN HUMAN KNOWLEDGE WILL CONTINUE.

THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER IS TO BASIC RESEARCH WHAT THE ALL-STAR GAME IS TO BASEBALL. ALREADY IT HAS BROUGHT TOGETHER THE FINEST SCIENTIFIC MINDS IN THE WORLD -- ACADEMIC SCIENTISTS, INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGISTS, AND LABORATORY RESEARCHERS -- A COLLECTION OF TALENT AND BRAINPOWER NOT SEEN SINCE THE GREAT RESEARCH PROJECTS OF WORLD WAR TWO.

- 6 -

IN THE SHORT TERM, THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER WILL MEAN JOBS -- AT LEAST 7000 FIRST-TIER JOBS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. ALREADY 23,000 CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO BUSINESSES AND UNIVERSITIES. I AM ESPECIALLY PLEASED BY THE PARTICIPATION OF THOSE SMALL BUSINESSES FROM 40 STATES WHO WILL HELP BUILD THE SSC.

IN THE LONGER TERM, THE TANGIBLE BENEFITS OF THE SSC WILL BE FELT BY EVERY AMERICAN.

TIME AND AGAIN, HISTORY HAS SHOWN THAT ADVANCES IN ABSTRACT KNOWLEDGE HAVE THE MOST PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES. THE WORK DONE WITH THE SSC WILL BEAR FRUIT IN NEW INDUSTRIES / NEW JOBS / NEW BREAKTHROUGHS IN MEDICINE, CHEMICALS, TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRONICS ... THE LIST STRETCHES INTO FIELDS OF KNOWLEDGE WE CAN ONLY IMAGINE TODAY.

TEN DAYS FROM NOW WE WILL MARK THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF A DRAMATIC LANDFALL -- THE MOMENT WHEN CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SET FOOT IN THE NEW WORLD. HIS SPIRIT OF FEARLESS EXPLORATION SURVIVES. TODAY AMERICANS SET SAIL NOT FOR NEW CONTINENTS BUT FOR NEW IDEAS -- NOT FOR NEW PASSAGEWAYS BUT FOR NEW WAYS OF KNOWING. OUR FRONTIER IS THE HUMAN IMAGINATION. OUR VESSEL IS THE SUPER COLLIDER.

I BELIEVE THAT THE BILL I AM ABOUT TO SIGN SHOWS US THAT WE HAVE REACHED A CONSENSUS -- ABOUT THE SUPER COLLIDER, AND ABOUT THE FUTURE. I THANK ALL OF YOU HERE TODAY WHO SHARE OUR COMMITMENT -- WHO WORKED SO HARD TO WARD OFF THE SHORT-SIGHTED ATTEMPTS TO KILL OFF THE SUPER COLLIDER. WITH YOUR HELP AND FAITH, WE WILL ENSURE THAT AMERICA REMAINS, FOR ALL ITS PEOPLE, "THE COUNTRY OF TOMORROW."

- 10 -

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS YOU. I WILL NOW SIGN THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

#

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



Friday, October 2, 1992

Volume 28, Number 154

Today in Congress

House Floor: If the House votes to override a veto of an abortion counseling bill (S 323), it would mark the first time that one of President Bush's vetoes was overturned.

But supporters of the measure, which would reverse an administration ban on abortion counseling at federally funded clinics, have an uphill fight.

In August, the House fell 13 votes short of overriding Bush's veto of an appropriations bill that would have lifted the ban.

Defense Budget. Lawmakers will consider a House-Senate agreement on a \$274 billion fiscal 1993 authorization bill (HR 5006) for the Pentagon.

The bill includes \$4 billion more for defense programs than approved by the House in June and is \$7 billion less than President Bush requested.

It would authorize \$2.69 billion to purchase the remaining four planes for the 20-plane B-2 bomber fleet and \$4 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Intelligence Budget. House members will take up the conference agreement on a bill (HR 5095) that would reauthorize intelligence programs for fiscal 1993.

The intelligence budget is classified but is widely believed to be about \$30 billion. Of that amount, about \$20 billion is for the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency. The other \$10 billion is for military intelligence.

Conferees said the measure includes organizational changes proposed by Congress. It would create a Central Imagery Agency to oversee satellite and surveillance activities.

Rescission Authority. Members may take up a draft bill that would revise the current process for determining whether programs Congress has approved are funded.

The bill, which is designed to take some of the steam out of the drive for a presidential line-item veto, would allow

the president to reject individual programs. The House and the Senate would then vote on the specific programs, with a simple majority vote in each chamber determining whether the funding is provided.

Senate Floor: Members may vote to end debate on three major bills:

Crime Bill. The Senate is expected to again attempt to break a Republican filibuster on the conference report on Democratic-backed crime legislation (HR 3371).

The Senate has twice — once last November and again in March — failed to shut off debate on the matter.

Republicans say that the bill is weak in restricting habeas corpus appeals by death row inmates and does not go far enough to deter violent crimes.

HR 3371 would increase federal aid to state and local police forces, expand application of the death penalty and institute a five-day waiting period for the purchase of a handgun.

NIH Reauthorization. A cloture vote is also possible on legislation (S 2899) that would reauthorize the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The bill would permit federally financed research using tissue from aborted fetuses if tissue were not available from ectopic pregnancies and miscarriages.

Education Goals. Senators may also vote on whether to limit debate and take up the conference report on an \$800 million bill (S 2) that would authorize grants to states and local education agencies to improve schools.

Eighty percent of the funds would go to local agencies, with the bulk of that money going to individual schools. States would receive the remaining funds.

Republicans have blocked the bill, complaining that it lacks an administration-endorsed school choice proposal to allow public funds to subsidize private school education.

Hill News

SENATE FLOOR: Mixed results on president's vetoes.

In one of its busiest days of the session, the Senate yesterday voted to override President Bush's veto of family planning legislation that includes abortion language he opposes but sustained his veto on a China trade bill.

The 73-26 vote to reject the veto of the family planning bill (S 323) was well above the two-thirds needed. It was only the second time the Senate overrode a veto by Bush. The matter now goes to the House, where the vote is expected to be close. Congress has yet to override one of Bush's 35 vetoes.

The bill, which would reauthorize family planning programs, includes language that would overturn an administration ban on abortion counseling by most workers at federally funded family planning clinics.

China Trade Status. Senators sustained the president's veto of legislation (HR 5318) aimed at pressuring the Chinese government to adopt human rights and trade reforms. The measure would have increased tariffs next July on products made by state-run enterprises in China unless the reforms were instituted.

The vote was 59-40, well under the two-thirds required to override.

Arms Treaty. The Senate voted 93-6 to ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), which was negotiated last year by the United States and a Soviet Union that no longer exists.

Under the treaty (Treaty Doc. 102-20), both sides will cut deployed warheads from about 10,000 each to about 8,500 for the United States and about 6,500 for Russia. The pact also limits land-based and submarine-based strategic ballistic missiles, heavy bombers and warheads and includes unprecedented provisions for verification to prevent cheating.

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NEWS from p. 1

No action is required by the House. Only a small group of conservative senators voted no.

Foreign Operations. The Senate passed, 87-12, a \$26.5 billion foreign aid appropriations bill (HR 5368) for fiscal 1993. The measure includes \$12.3 billion in new financing for the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The bill is \$12.3 billion higher than the measure passed by the House, which did not include IMF financing.

The bill would guarantee up to \$10 billion in loans for Israel as part of a five-year program to help that country absorb an influx of immigrants.

Legislative Branch. Members passed, 75-23, a fiscal 1993 spending measure (HR 5427) that would provide \$2.3 billion for the legislative branch.

One of the smaller of the 13 annual spending bills, the measure would fund the operations of the House, the Senate and a number of support agencies, such as the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office.

The Senate agreed, 85-13, to an amendment by John Seymour, R-Calif., requiring the legislative branch to cut overall spending by 5 percent each year for three years.

OPIC Reauthorization. The Senate passed, by voice vote, legislation (S 3294) to reauthorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) through fiscal 1995.

OPIC is a self-financed organization that provides insurance, loans and loan guarantees to U.S. businesses investing abroad. Expenses for the organization are paid for through fees and insurance premiums. The measure would authorize \$55 million in fiscal 1992 and \$96 million in fiscal 1993 for other export activities. OPIC's authorization expired on Sept. 30.

A conference is scheduled for today, and conferees are expected to approve a straight reauthorization, leaving for next year larger issues about overhauling the agency.

Construction Safety. The Senate passed, by voice vote, a bill (S 673) that would require the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration to increase federal monitoring of construction sights for safety violations. It would also require construction site managers to keep detailed safety reports.

Educational Videos. Senators passed, by voice vote, legislation (S 3134) aimed at helping preschool and elementary-school children through video programs. The bill directs the secretary of Education to award grants to develop and distribute video programs that focus on educational training. It also would establish a "Ready to Learn" satellite

channel to distribute the programming.

The measure would authorize \$50 million in fiscal 1993.

Reservists Housing. By voice vote, the Senate passed a bill (HR 939) that would extend to certain members of the reserve forces eligibility to receive home, farm and business loans through a veterans' home loan guarantee program.

Reservists who have served at least six years would be eligible for the program, which is currently open only to active-duty veterans.

Before passing the bill, the Senate inserted language from a companion bill (S 3108).

Veterans' Employment Rights. The Senate passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 1578) that would explicitly prohibit discrimination against any member of the armed services. Specifically, the bill clarifies that a veteran's military involvement could not be a "motivating factor" in a hiring decision.

HOUSE FLOOR: Progress continues on spending bills.

The House dispatched three more fiscal 1993 spending bills, but the most heated debate of the day was over whether patients at veterans hospitals should be allowed to smoke.

The House approved, 302-117, the conference agreement on a \$23.2 billion measure (HR 5678) for the departments of Commerce, Justice and State and the federal judiciary.

Justice would receive the bulk of the funding, \$10 billion, a slight increase over fiscal 1992.

The conference report on a \$22.6 billion measure (HR 5488) for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service and executive branch agencies was approved 291-126.

It includes just over \$10 billion for the Treasury Department. The bill also contains a Senate-passed provision that would prohibit the head of the Office of National Drug Control Policy from engaging in political activities.

Members gave voice-vote approval to a measure (HR 5518) that would appropriate funds for transportation programs in fiscal 1993.

The bill would provide \$36.1 billion, which includes spending from highway and aviation trust funds.

Veterans Bills. In a victory for veterans groups, the House agreed yesterday to overturn a Veterans Affairs Department ban on smoking within VA hospitals. The provision was included in a measure (HR 5192), passed by voice vote, that would update several veterans programs.

The veterans groups have been up in arms since last October, when then-VA Secretary Edward J. Derwinski banned tobacco sales and smoking in the hospitals.

Members approved, 338-71, an

amendment that would allow smoking within the hospitals; it would not overturn the ban on tobacco sales.

Late Wednesday, the House took action on two other veterans bills. By voice vote, the House cleared S 2322, which would increase the compensation to veterans with service-connected disabilities and to survivors of veterans who died of service-related causes.

Members also gave voice vote approval to a measure (S 775) that would provide disabled veterans with the same annual cost-of-living adjustment that Social Security recipients get.

Black Lung. Coal miners suffering from black lung disease would find it easier to collect benefits under a bill (HR 1637) passed yesterday by voice vote by the House.

The measure would limit the medical evidence a mine owner could produce to refute a miner's claim.

ENERGY CONFEREES agree on bill; House floor next step.

House and Senate conferees reached a deal early Thursday morning on an energy policy bill (HR 776) that aims to decrease U.S. dependence on imported oil by promoting domestic energy production and conservation.

The massive bill affects everything from efficiency standards for lights and shower heads to requirements for building nuclear power plants and electricity transmission.

With time running out, lawmakers compromised on a number of issues that had been blocking a deal. The conference report goes first to the House, probably over the weekend.

Senate Energy Committee Chairman J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., praised the compromise bill: "I think it's going to have tremendous impact. There's no question it will eventually reduce the need for oil imports."

Lawmakers dropped provisions to ban temporarily oil and gas drilling off much of the nation's coastline and to require the government to cancel and buy back some existing leases. The Bush administration opposes the ban and officials said that the buyback provision violated budget rules and would cause across-the-board spending cuts.

Another sticking point had been House-passed provisions requiring the federal government, states and certain businesses to use fleets of vehicles that run on alternative fuels. Senate conferees did not want to apply the mandate to the private sector. The two sides agreed to require businesses to convert to alternatively fueled vehicles in 1998, at the earliest.

Senate conferees agreed to House provisions designed to spur competition among public utilities. The conference report would require utilities to transmit

a competitor's power on their transmission lines as long as it was not burdensome and they were compensated.

Conferees also agreed to drop tax provisions designed to promote energy efficiency and the use of alternative fuels. The provisions are the subject of continued House-Senate negotiations and could be voted on separately from the energy bill.

DEFENSE CONFEREES shake hands on \$274.3 billion defense bill.

House and Senate negotiators on the fiscal 1993 defense authorization bill (HR 5006) approved a final measure that would authorize \$274.3 billion for defense expenditures in fiscal 1993, \$7.2 billion below the president's request.

The authorization level is \$200 million below the Senate-passed version of the bill and \$3.2 billion above the House-passed version.

Negotiators went along with Bush's \$2.7 billion request for four last B-2 stealth bombers, raising the size of the fleet to 20. But lawmakers agreed on less than Bush wanted for research on the Strategic Defense Initiative. The agreement calls for \$4 billion for SDI; Bush requested \$5.3 billion.

Conferees agreed to more than \$600 million for 24 F-16 planes built by General Dynamics. They dropped a provision authorizing \$68 million for parts for another 24 fighter planes in future years.

Conferees approved all \$2.2 billion Bush requested for development of the Air Force's F-22 stealth fighter plane but cut back some funding for other next-generation fighters.

LABOR-HHS SPENDING bill signed off on by conferees.

House-Senate conferees completed work late Wednesday on a fiscal 1993 spending bill for the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, which funds numerous popular social programs.

Removed from the bill (HR 5677) was virtually every controversial policy provision included in either version of the bill, most notably Senate language that would have permitted federal funding of abortion in cases of promptly reported rape or incest. Identical language prompted Bush to veto the fiscal 1990 Labor-HHS spending bill, and it was dropped after the House failed to override.

Conferees also gave in to Bush administration demands to keep the bill's domestic discretionary spending total under the \$61.97 billion requested.

Most of the funding in the approximately \$246 billion measure is for mandatory programs, including Medicaid and portions of Medicare, whose spending is controlled by other committees.

Conferees decided to delay some

funding for the low-income home energy assistance program, known as LIHEAP. The program would receive \$669.2 million in regular funding, and an additional \$687.7 million in delayed funding on Sept. 30, 1993.

Funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) was the focus of one contentious conference fight. Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, objected to the staff proposal to fund the CPB at \$291 million in fiscal 1995, up from the \$275 million for fiscal 1994 provided in last year's bill. CPB is traditionally funded two years in advance so public radio and television stations know how much they can budget to purchase programming.

Without at least \$300 million, Stevens complained, rural and other small stations would have to actually cut back on their programming.

Stevens ultimately accepted \$295 million.

SENATE TAX BILL conferees give Bentsen the reins.

To speed action on a tax bill (HR 11), Senate conferees agreed yesterday to let Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, be the sole Senate arbiter in a conference on the legislation.

The House and Senate versions of the bill contain a variety of tax breaks that would be paid for essentially by making permanent several temporary tax hikes enacted in 1990.

Unlike the House bill, the Senate version includes a tax increase for wealthy individuals.

The Senate bill would also expand the tax benefits of Individual Retirement Accounts. This provision may be dropped in conference because of the cost.

A conference report on the bill is not expected until the weekend. The administration objects to portions of both bills, especially the financing provisions.

GLOBAL WARMING treaty advances in Senate.

By voice vote, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday recommended ratification of a U.N. treaty that would require signatory nations to limit emissions of heat-trapping "greenhouse gases," which many scientists say cause global warming.

The treaty (Treaty Doc. 102-38) now goes to the full Senate, which is expected to vote on it before adjournment.

The pact, which was signed on June 12 by President Bush at the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, does not set specific targets for reducing emissions.

An attempt by European and other countries to establish timetables for nations to reduce their output of these gases was rebuffed by strong U.S. opposition.

Instead, the treaty calls on the 143 signatory nations to adopt policies to curb emissions of the gases.

The document, entitled the "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change," has been criticized by environmentalists for its vagueness.

RADIO FREE China would broadcast alternative viewpoints.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday gave voice vote approval to legislation (S 2985) that would establish a U.S. government-sponsored radio service to provide the Chinese with news and information.

Patterned on similar stations in Europe such as Radio Free Europe, Radio Free China would attempt to offer a different viewpoint in a country where all radio and television stations are controlled by the state and the ruling party.

The Voice of America currently broadcasts 20 hours a day in China, concentrating on U.S. and international news. Radio Free China would complement this service by focusing on Chinese news.

According to a Senate Democratic staffer, the measure has virtually no chance of enactment this year but will be reintroduced next year.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE standards required under Interior bill.

A House Interior subcommittee gave voice vote approval to legislation that would require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish uniform standards for the cleanup of sites contaminated by radioactive waste.

The Energy and the Environment Subcommittee approved a bill (HR 5758) that would require EPA to set standards for any facility licensed under the Atomic Energy Act or owned by the federal government that is contaminated by radiation. This would include nuclear power plants, government research reactors and nuclear weapons facilities.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is currently working on standards for the nation's 110 nuclear power plants, but those regulations would not apply to nuclear weapons facilities operated by the Energy and Defense departments.

Currently, the federal agencies must abide by various state laws and federal environmental statutes when cleaning up radioactive and hazardous materials at government sites.

The bill would authorize \$3 million annually for fiscal 1993 and 1994.

Recreation Areas. The subcommittee also approved, also by voice vote, a bill (HR 5064) that would authorize more money to states to help them buy park lands and recreation areas. The bill would also establish a new federal assistance program for open space pres-

ervation, including open spaces in cities. Subcommittee Chairman Peter H. Kostmayer, D-Pa., said the bill is a response to the need for "green spaces" particularly in large cities.

VETERANS' HIRING preference would extend to all gulf vets.

Legislation that would expand the preference in federal hiring enjoyed by many veterans was approved, 5-0, yesterday by the House Post Office Subcommittee on Civil Service.

Under current law, Persian Gulf War veterans who served in the combat zone qualify for preferential status when applying for civil service jobs.

The measure would extend this benefit to all gulf war veterans, such as those who served on supply lines.

FEDERAL GARNISHMENT bill aimed at government workers.

The House Post Office Subcommittee on Civil Service approved, by voice vote, a bill (HR 643) that would allow collection agencies to collect, or garnishee, funds from the paychecks of federal workers who have run up private debts.

Currently, federal workers are not subject to court-ordered garnishment of their paychecks except to collect child support and alimony.

Bill supporters say the private sector loses about \$1.3 billion per year because of federal employees who do not honor their debts. That in turn costs the government about \$300 million in lost tax revenues.

As approved, the measure would require that wages be garnished for alimony or child support before payment of a commercial debt.

A similar bill (S 316) by Sen. Larry E. Craig, R-Idaho, may be offered as an amendment to "must-pass" legislation in the Senate.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM bill gets OK from House Judiciary.

Although the House Judiciary Committee gave voice vote approval yesterday to a bill that would provide stronger protection for the free exercise of religion. The panel debated the measure (HR 2797) on Wednesday.

The bill is in answer to a 1990 Supreme Court decision, *Employment Division v. Smith*, which found that states can impose laws that infringe on religious practices as long as the laws are reasonable and are not aimed at a particular religious practice.

As approved by the panel, HR 2797 would require the courts to allow religious activities that conflict with state or federal law unless the federal government can show a "compelling governmental interest" in blocking the activity. ■

Committee Meetings Today

Senate Committees

★ POSTAL RATE COMMISSIONER NOMINATION

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee

The full committee (Chairman Glenn, D-Ohio) will hold a confirmation hearing on the nomination of Wayne Schley to be commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg. October 2

House Committees

★ FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS

House Armed Services

The full committee (Chairman Aspin, D-Wis.) will meet to consider resolutions honoring committee members who will be leaving the House after the 102nd Congress.

10am 2118 Rayburn Bldg. October 2

Agenda:

Reps. Bennett, D-Fla.; Dickinson, R-Ala.; Ireland, R-Fla.; Byron, D-Md.; Hopkins, R-Ky.; Davis, R-Mich.; Hertel, D-Mich.; Martin, R-N.Y.; Boxer, D-Calif.

OCTOBER SURPRISE BUSINESS

House Foreign Affairs Committee

October Surprise Task Force (Chairman Hamilton, D-Ind.) will meet to consider pending business.

10am 2200 Rayburn Bldg. open/may close October 2

■ REQUIRING A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

House Government Operations Committee

Legislation and National Security Subcommittee (Chairman Conyers, D-Mich.) will hold a hearing on legislation (HR 5676) to achieve a balanced federal budget for fiscal year 1998 and each year thereafter; achieve significant deficit reduction in fiscal year 1993 and each year through 1998; require the president's budget and the congressional budget process to meet specified deficit reduction and balance requirements; and enforce those requirements through a multiyear congressional budget process and, if necessary, sequestration.

10am 2154 Rayburn Bldg. October 2

Witnesses scheduled: Reps. Panetta, D-Calif., Gradison, R-Ohio

■ POVERTY POLICY

House Select Hunger Committee

The full committee (Chairman Hall, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing on poverty policy in the United States.

10am 2226 Rayburn Bldg. October 2

Witnesses scheduled: Rep. Grandy, R-Iowa; Jack Litzberg - program officer, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation; Mickey Kaus - author, *The End of Equality*; David Stoesz - author, *Reconstructing the American Welfare State*; Kathryn Keeley - director, State Human Investment Project

★ New listing

★ PENDING INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

House Select Intelligence Committee

The full committee (Chairman McCurdy, D-Okla.) will hold a hearing on pending intelligence matters.

2:30pm H-405 Capitol Bldg. October 2

■ ROCKY FLATS

House Science Committee

Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee (Chairman Wolpe, D-Mich.) will vote on three motions regarding the panel's hearings on environmental problems at the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Facility.

11am 2318 Rayburn Bldg. October 2

Witness scheduled: C. Boyden Gray (invited) - White House counsel

Joint Committees

SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT

Joint Economic Committee

The full committee (Chairman Sarbanes, D-Md.) will meet to receive the employment and unemployment statistics for the month of September.

9:30am SD-628 Dirksen Bldg. October 2

Witness scheduled: William Barron - acting commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Conference Committees

NOTE: Conferences may be convened on VERY short notice on any bill pending in conference. At press time nothing had been scheduled on the Tax Bill (HR 11), Foreign Operations Appropriations (HR 5368) Legislative Appropriations (HR 5427) or any other conference, but it is likely that at least some of them will meet today. Check with the relevant committee for latest information.

News 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

■ Revised listing

News Events continued...

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.

SEN. BRADLEY SPEECH

Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) addresses Business Week magazine's Symposium of Chief Executives. Bradley's speech is titled, "Race and the American City." Only certain keynote addresses at the three-day symposium are open to media coverage.

8:15am Willard Hotel, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Ballroom October 2

Contact: Martin Keohan, 212-512-4671, or at the Willard Hotel, 202-637-7450

CLEAN AIR ACT CONFERENCE

The Chrysler Corporation, General Motors Corporation, Phillips Petroleum Company, and others sponsor the 1992 National Conference on Clean Air Act Implementation and Reformulated Gasolines. Second and final day.

8:30am Washington Hilton, 1919 Connecticut Ave. NW October 2

Contact: Elizabeth Finn, 202-554-0614, or the hotel, 202-483-3000

Highlight

12:45pm: Remarks by Energy Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy J. Michael Davis

UNEMPLOYMENT NEWS CONFERENCE

Americans for Democratic Action Vice President Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) holds a news conference to release a report on "hidden unemployment" during the Bush administration. According to ADA, the official unemployment rate released by the Labor Department does not include the number of discouraged workers and the underemployed.

10:30am SD G-11 Dirksen Bldg. October 2

Contact: Amy Isaacs, 202-785-5980

SEN. MITCHELL DISCUSSION

The Regional Reporters Association holds a newsmaker discussion with Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine).

11am The Capitol, Room S-207 October 2

Contact: Tamara Lytle, 202-737-5654, or Diane Dewhirst, 202-224-2939

AID PROGRAM NEWS CONFERENCE

Rep. George Brown, D-Calif., holds a news conference to release a report on the U.S. Agency for International Development's controversial program that helps U.S. firms relocate operations to Central America. Brown will be joined by representatives of the National Labor Committee in Support of Worker and Human Rights in Central America.

11am 2325 Rayburn Bldg. October 2

Contact: Bill Goold, 202-225-6161

IMMUNIZATION NEWS CONFERENCE

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., holds a news conference to introduce the School-Based Immunization Act, which would provide grants to immunize children against vaccine-preventable

★ New listing

diseases through elementary school-based programs. Schroeder will be joined by National Association of School Nurses President Elaine Tabosky-Wade, Beverly Jackson of the National Center for Clinical Infant Programs, and National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality Executive Director Rae Grad.

11:30am 2222 Rayburn Bldg. October 2

Contact: Karabelle Pizzigati, 202-226-7660

ENDANGERED SPECIES NEWS CONFERENCE

Reps. Billy Tauzin, D-La., and Jack Fields, R-Texas, hold a news conference to introduce a bill to reform the Endangered Species Act. The congressmen will be joined by representatives from the AFL-CIO and the American Farm Bureau.

2pm 2218 Rayburn Bldg. October 2

Contact: 202-225-4031

Candidates

DEMOCRATS

Bill Clinton

Contact: David Seldin, 501-399-3840

Oct. 2

BILL CLINTON

In Ohio and Michigan

8:55am: Departs Radisson Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, en route Bud and Luke's Restaurant.

9am: Participates in a roundtable discussion with Toledo-area workers. Bud and Luke's Restaurant, 1919 Madison Ave., Toledo.

10am: Gives a speech. Parking lot of Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, 1810 Madison Ave., Toledo. Note: The speech will be available by satellite Telstar 301, transponder 12 Vertical, frequency 3940, audio 6.2/6.8.

10:45am: Departs Bureau of Employment Services en route Lucas County Democratic headquarters.

10:55am: Arrives Lucas County Democratic headquarters. 1817 Madison Ave., Toledo.

11:05am: Interviewed via satellite.

1:35am: Departs Lucas County Democratic headquarters en route Toledo Express Airport.

12:20pm: Departs Toledo, Ohio, en route Dayton, Ohio.

12:55pm: Arrives Dayton International Airport.

1:25pm: Departs airport en route Wright State University.

1:40pm: Arrives Wright State University.

1:55pm: Tours job retraining facilities. Physical Education Building, Wright State University.

2:25pm: Addresses job retraining program participants. Physical Education Building, Wright State University.

3:45pm: Departs Wright State University en route Dayton International Airport.

4:30pm: Departs Dayton, Ohio, en route Flint, Mich.

5:10pm: Arrives Bishop International Airport, Flint, Mich.

5:25pm: Departs airport en route plant.

5:30pm: Addresses people of Flint. A.C. Rochester-West Plant, Stevenson and Bluff streets, Flint.

7pm: Departs plant en route airport.

8:25pm: Departs Flint, Mich., en route St. Louis, Mo.

8:50pm: Arrives Lambert-St. Louis International Airport.

RON ST. LOUIS, MO.

AL GORE

In Kansas City, Mo., and Denver, Colo.

8:30am: Tours Armco Steel. 6801 Winner Road, Kansas City, Mo.

9:30am: Addresses Armco employees. Outside of the Joist Building, Winner Road and Manchester Street, Kansas City, Mo.

1pm: Tours Martin Marietta Corp. 12257 State Highway 121, Denver, Colo.

TBA: Addresses Martin Marietta employees. 12257 State Highway 121, Denver, Colo.

RON ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

REPUBLICANS

Bush-Quayle

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

Oct. 2

PRESIDENT BUSH

7:30am: Live interview on ABC's Good Morning America program.

8am: Participates in a signing ceremony for the Energy and Water Appropriations bill, which contains funding for the Superconducting Super Collider.

In Boston, Mass.

VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE

In Missouri

In Springfield, the vice president visits Cox Medical Center South, attends a Victory '92 fund-raising reception, and addresses the Missouri Bar Association.

In Cape Girardeau, he attends a campaign event.

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

Managing Editor: Brian Nutting

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News Events continued...**INDEPENDENTS****Ross Perot**

Contact: 214-716-6500

ROSS PEROT

Oct. 2

10pm: Taped interview on ABC's 20/20 program
airs.**Senate & House Committees Future Listings****Senate
Indian Affairs****224-2251****FREEDOM OF RELIGION****Field Hearing**

Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chairman Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold field hearings on proposed amendments to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-341).

Los Angeles, Calif. **November 12**Albuquerque, New Mexico **November 13****Senate
Judiciary****224-5225****■ FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS**

Senate Judiciary Committee (Chairman Biden, D-Del.) will meet to discuss pending business.

Time TBA SD-226 Dirksen Bldg date TBA

Nominees: Francis Keating to be judge, Tenth Circuit; Timothy Lewis to be judge, Third Circuit; Ursula Ungaro to be judge, Southern District of Fla.; John Sedgewick to be judge, District of Alaska; John Unpingo to be judge, District of Guam; Kathryn Vratil to be judge, District of Kan.; Steven McAuliffe to be judge, District of N.H.; Paul Barbadoro to be judge, District of N.H.

Commemoratives:

SJ Res 226 - Designating the week of January 4, 1992, through January 10, 1992, as "Braille Literacy Week"

SJ Res 283 - Designating January 16, 1993, as "Religious Freedom Day"

HJ Res 457 - Designating January 16, 1993, as "Religious Freedom Day"

SJ Res 315 - Designate September 16, 1992, as "National Occupational Therapy Day"

SJ Res 316 - Designate the week of November 30 through December 6, 1992, as "National Education First Week"

SJ Res 327 - Designate October 8, 1992, as "National Firefighters Day"

SJ Res 327 - Designate October 8, 1992, as "National Firefighters Day"

SJ Res 328 - Acknowledge the sacrifices that military families have made on behalf of the nation and to designate November 23, 1992, as "National Military Families Recognition Day"

SJ Res 329 - Designate February 4, 1993, and February 3, 1994, as "National Women and Girls

★ *New listing*

in Sports Day"

SJ Res 330 - Designate March 1993 as "Irish-American Heritage Month"

SJ Res 332 - Establish the month of October 1992 as "Country Music Month"

HJ Res 520 - Designate the month of October 1992 as "Country Music Month"

SJ Res 336 - Designating the week beginning November 8, 1992, as "Hire a Veteran Week"

Legislation:

S 287 - For the relief of Clayton Timothy Boyle and Clayton Louis Boyle

S 2013 - Enable satellite distributors to sue satellite carriers for unlawful discrimination

S 2969 - Protect the free exercise of religion

S 2499 - For the relief of Elham Ghandour Cicippio

HR 240 - For the relief of Rodgito Keller

HR 3590 - For the relief of Lloyd Gamble

HR 1759 - For the relief of James Stanley

Note: This meeting was originally scheduled for Oct. 1 and may be rescheduled on short notice.

**House
Aging****★ COMMUNITY SERVICES****Field Hearing**

House Select Aging Committee (Chairman Roybal, D-Calif.) will hold a field hearing on the Arizona perspective of home and community services for the elderly.

9am City Council Chamber, 225 West Alameda, Tuscon, Ariz. **October 17****House
Public Works
& Transportation****225-4472****SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP**

Surface Transportation Subcommittee (Chairman Mineta, D-Calif.) of House Public Works Committee will mark up pending legislation.

Time & Room TBA date TBA

Agenda:

HR 5711 - Amend title 49, U.S. Code, relating to procedures for resolving claims involving unfilled, negotiated transportation rates

HR 3598 - Amend title 49, U.S. Code, to provide for verification of weights

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for September 29.

Campaign Events

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

Oct. 2

Seen "News Events Today" for schedule

Oct. 3

BILL CLINTON

AM St. Louis, Mo.

PM Washington, D.C.

RON Washington, D.C.

Oct. 4

BILL CLINTON

AM Charlotte, N.C.

PM TBA

RON Daytona, Fla.

Oct. 5

BILL CLINTON AND AL GORE (and their wives) Florida bus trip, starts in Daytona and includes stops in Orlando and Ocala.9pm to 10:30pm: Bill Clinton and Al Gore are guests on CNN's Larry King Live program.
RON Gainesville

Oct. 6

BILL CLINTON AND AL GORE (and their wives) Florida bus trip concludes with a morning rally in Gainesville.**REPUBLICANS****Bush-Quayle**

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

Oct. 2

Seen "News Events Today" for schedule

Oct. 3

PRESIDENT BUSH

In Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Orlando and St. Petersburg, Fla.

Oct. 4

PRESIDENT BUSH

9pm to 10pm: Taped appearance on CNN's Larry King Live program airs.

■ *Revised listing*

Conference Committees Future Listings

■ TAX BILL

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 11) making tax code changes.

Time and room TBA addl dates TBA

Senate conferees: Bentsen, Moynihan, Baucus, Boren, Mitchell, Pryor, Packwood, Dole, Roth, Danforth, Chafee

From the Banking Committee, the Judiciary Committee and the Labor Committee for consideration of Title 8 of the Senate amendment only: Kennedy, Riegle, Biden, Hatch, Gramm

House conferees:

From the Committee on Ways & Means, for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, D-Ill.; Gibbons, D-Fla.; Pickle, D-Texas; Rangel, D-N.Y.; Stark, D-Calif.; Archer, R-Texas; Vander Jagt, R-Mich.; and Crane, R-Ill.: Provided, That solely for consideration of sections 6211-6214 and 7101-7162 of the House bill, and sections 6211-6214, 7101-7177, and 7180-7181 of the Senate amendment, Downey, D-N.Y., is appointed in lieu of Stark, and Shaw, R-Fla., is appointed in lieu of Crane; that solely for consideration of sections 6201 and 7001-7014 of the House bill and section 6201, 7001-7006, 7178-7179 of the Senate amendment, Jacobs, D-Ind., is appointed in lieu of Stark, and Bunning, R-Ky., is appointed in lieu of Crane; that solely for consideration of sections 2171-2185, 6220-6251, and titles XIV-XVI of the Senate amendment, Gradison, R-Ohio, is appointed in lieu of Crane; and that solely for consideration of title V of the House bill, and title V of the Senate amendment, Schulze, R-Pa., is appointed in lieu of Crane.

AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 4250) to authorize appropriations for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak)

Time and room TBA date TBA

House conferees: Dingell, Swift, Slattery, Lent, Ritter

Senate conferees: Hollings, Exon, Danforth

■ DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION

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

Time & room TBA addl dates as needed

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

★ New listing

substance was stored, released, or disposed of.

Time and room TBA date TBA

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

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

From the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of the House bill, and Senate amendments, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Nowak, Hammerschmidt

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of Senate amendments numbered 1 through 4, and modifications committed to conference: Aspin, Ray

HOUSING REAUTHORIZATION

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

Time TBA 2128 Rayburn Bldg. Addl dates if needed

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

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: Gonzalez, Oaker, Vento, Schumer, Frank of Mass., Wylie, Roukema, Bereuter

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of sections 165 and 912 of the House bill, and sections 946, 1011 (a) and (e), 1012 (h)-(j), 1021, and 1023 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Ford of Mich., Gaydos, Henry

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 1011(g), 1015, 1022, 1031, 1032, and 1056 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Swift, Waxman, Eckart, Sikorski, Lent, Dannemeyer, Ritter

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 1021 and 1023 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Swift, Lent

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: Oaker, 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 addl dates if needed

Senate conferees: Johnston, Ford, Bingaman, 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

■ ENERGY BILL

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

Time and room TBA Date TBA

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, Markley, 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, Unsoeld, 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,

■ Revised listing

Conference continued...

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

On September 29 the Speaker made the following appointments to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Walter B. Jones, D-N.C.

As an additional conferee from the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee for consideration of titles II through VI, IX, XXX and XXXIV of the House amendment to the Senate amendment, and titles II through VI, IX, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVI and XXXVIII of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Lipinski, D-III; as an additional conferee from the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee for consideration of titles I, VII, XI and XVIII through XX of the House amendment to the Senate amendment, and titles I, VII, XII, XIV, XV, XIX XX of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Hughes, D-N.J.

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

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 347) to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to revitalize the defense industrial base of the United States

Time and room TBA date TBA

House conferees:

From the House Banking Committee: Carper, LaFalce, Oaker, Vento, Kanjorski, Ridge, Paxon, Hancock

From the House Armed Services Committee: Aspin, Mavroules, Siskis, Dickinson, Bateman

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

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

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

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

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

FAMILY & CHILD SERVICES

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 2720) to extend for one year the authorizations of appropriations for the programs under the

★ New listing

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: Fancell, 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: Oaker, 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, Sensenberrner, Gekas,

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

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

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5504) making appropriations for the Department of Defense.

Time and room TBA Date TBA

Senate conferees: Inouye, Hollings, Johnston, Byrd, Leahy, Sasser, DeConcini, Bumpers, Lautenberg, Harkin, Stevens, Garn, Kasten, D'Amato, Rudman, Cochran, Specter, Domenici, Hatfield

House conferees: Murtha, Dicks, Wilson, Hefner, AuCoin, Sabo, Dixon, Dwyer, Whitten, McDade, Young, Miller, Livingston, Lewis

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 Addl dates TBA if needed

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.

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

NEW TRADE POLICY

Economic Strategy Institute will sponsor a lecture on "A New U.S. Trade Policy" by Alan Wolff, managing partner of Dewey, Ballantine and a former deputy U.S. trade representative.

Noon to 1pm, 1100 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 1300, October 5

Contact: 202-728-0993

CREATING JOBS THROUGH ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENT

Environmental and Energy Study Institute will sponsor a briefing on a new study for creating jobs and economic growth through investment in energy-efficient technologies.

2pm SR-253 Russell Bldg. October 5

Contact: Karen Schmidt at 202-628-1400

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

■ Revised listing

Other continued...**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 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

HEALTH INSURANCE CRISIS

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association of America President and CEO Barney Tresnowski discuss "Health Care and Health Insurance: The Case of the 'Blues'"

Noon to 1:30pm, Montpelier dining room, Library of Congress Madison Bldg., 101 Independence Ave. S.E. October 6

Contact: 703-532-9048

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

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

PRE-ELECTION BRIEFING: KEY CONGRESSIONAL RACES

American League of Lobbyists will sponsor a staff briefing on key political races.

9am to 11am, Reserve Officers Association, One Constitution Ave. N.E., fifth floor October 8

Contact: Patti Jo Baber at 703-960-3011

Participants: Tom Cole - National Republican Congressional Committee; Leslie Francis - Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee; Jeb Hensarling - National Republican Senatorial Committee; Steve Ricchetti - Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$15 for members and \$25 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to ALL, to: American League of Lobbyists
P.O. Box 30005
Alexandria, Va. 22310

★ New listing

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

★ MENTAL ILLNESS AWARENESS

American Psychiatric Association will sponsor a symposium for members of Congress and staff on mental illness issues, focusing on an Office of Technology Assessment Report on "The Biology of Mental Illness."

12:30pm to 2:30pm 2168 Rayburn Bldg. October 8

Contact: Mildred Owens at 202-682-6194

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)

NAMES PROJECT

The NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt will be displayed on the west grounds of the Washington Monument. Throughout the weekend members of Congress and others will read the names of the 20,000 individuals commemorated by panels in the quilt.

Washington Monument grounds October 9, 10, 11

Contact: Gregg Stull at 202-296-2637

Congressional participants: Sen. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio; Reps. Schroeder, D-Colo. and Porter, R-Ill.

ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear Milton Socolar discuss "Economic Espionage: The Growing Threat to American Competitiveness."

Noon to 1:30pm, Montpelier dining room, Library of Congress Madison Bldg., 101 Independence Ave. S.E. October 13

Contact: 703-532-9048

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

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Economic Strategy Institute will sponsor a lecture on "Industrial Policy: What the States Can Teach Washington."

3pm to 5pm, 1100 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 1300, October 15

Contact: 202-728-0993

Participants: John Ahlen - president, Arkansas Science and Technology Authority; Robert Atkinson - senior industry analyst, Office of Technology Assessment; Walter Plosila - president, Montgomery County High Technology Council

LOBBYING SKILLS

Communications Skills Committee and Government Relations Institute of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a workshop on "Appearing at Your Public Best."

2pm to 4pm, Bellcore, 2101 L St. N.W. Suite 600 October 15

Contact: Stephanie Mensh at 202-737-6662 or Ann Warner at 202-659-4620

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$25 for members and \$40 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WRG, to:

Janet Allen

Women in Government Relations

1325 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

Washington, D.C. 2005-4171

Deadline is October 9

CANDIDATES & ASIA

Japan Information Access Project will sponsor a luncheon program on the position of the presidential candidates on issues affecting Asia.

Noon to 2pm, Women's National Democratic Club, 1526 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. October 19

Contact: 202-833-4545

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$35 for members \$45 for non-members.

COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES

Telecommunications Task Force of Women in Government Relations and Communications Forum of Women's Bar Association will sponsor a joint meeting to hear Federal Communications Commission Common Carrier Bureau Chief Cheryl Tritt discuss current telecommunications issues.

4:30pm to 6:30pm Mayflower Hotel October 20

Contact: Kay Hearn at 202-785-1542

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$20 for members and \$35 for non-members. For reservations call the number listed above.

TRADE WITH UKRAINE

Association of Women in International Trade will sponsor a luncheon meeting on "Political and Economic Climate: Prospects for Business Opportunities in the Ukraine."

Noon, National Press Club, October 21

Contact: Julianne O'Dwyer at 202-467-8547 or Janet Lee at 202-223-7322

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$23.50 for members and \$32 for non-members. For reservations and information call the number listed above.

■ Revised listing

Other continued...

IMPACT OF ELECTION ON HOME BUILDING

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear David Seiders, senior vice president and chief economist of the National Association of Homebuilders discuss "Election Choices and Home Building."

Noon to 1:30pm, GW University Club, 3rd Floor, Marvin Center, 800 21st St. N.W. **October 22**

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.

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)

ELECTION AND THE BUDGET

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear Joseph Minarik, executive director for policy and chief economist of the House Budget Committee discuss "An Election Update on the Federal Budget."

Noon to 1:30pm, Montpelier dining room, Library of Congress Madison Bldg., 101 Independence Ave. S.E. **October 27**

Contact: 703-532-9048

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

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 Speil 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

ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK REGULATION

Morton International will sponsor a seminar on aboveground storage tanks and secondary containment, focusing on the problem of leaks and spills from aboveground storage tanks and the need for legislation to regulate aboveground storage tanks.

8:45am to Noon, Hyatt Regency Hotel Capitol Hill **October 28**

Contact: Jane Ostrander at 312-807-3329 or Mary Blazeovich at 202-638-3730

Note: There is no charge for this event, but reservations are required. To reserve a space call 1-800-257-9596.

TRANSIT POLICY

Women's Transportation Seminar will sponsor panel discussion on the implementation of the 1991 surface transportation act, focusing on the changes it will bring to the public transportation community and what effect it will have on federal transportation transit policy.

11:30am, Bellevue Hotel, 15 E St. N.W. **October 28**

Contact: Catherine Connor at 202-637-8150

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:

Catherine Connor
Parsons Brinckerhoff
555 13th St. N.W.
Suite 460 W
Washington, D.C. 20004

JAPAN'S WORLD ROLE

Economic Strategy Institute will sponsor a lecture on "Japan's Emerging World Role" by Edward Lincoln, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Noon to 1pm, 1100 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 1300 **October 28**

Contact: 202-728-0993

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

BANKING & ECONOMIC ISSUES

National Economists Club will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear W. Lee Hoskins, president and CEO of Huntington National Bank, discuss "Issues in Banking and Economics."

Noon to 1:30pm, Montpelier dining room, Library of Congress Madison Bldg., 101 Independence Ave. S.E. **November 5**

Contact: 703-532-9048

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

BUDGET ISSUES

American Association for Budget and Program Analysis will sponsor a symposium on budget issues.

Four Seasons Hotel **November 20**

Contact: 703-941-4300

Agenda:

8:55am: Opening speaker - John White, former director of issues for Perot presidential campaign and former deputy director of Office of Management and Budget.

9:25am: Budget Performance Measures: Good, Bad or Ugly? - Joe Wholey, director of Washington Public Affairs Cents of the University of Southern California

10:35am: WORKSHOPS

- a) Performance Measures: Can They Be Done?
- b) The Defense Experience with Downsizing
- c) How to Restructure the Federal Budget

11:25: WORKSHOPS

- d) The Future Links Between the Federal Budget and Government Accounting
- e) Wall Street and the Federal Budget
- f) Program Analysis in a World of Declining Resources

1:20pm: Proposed Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution - Robert Bork

2:25pm: WORKSHOPS

- g) Balanced Budget Requirements: The Experience in the States
- h) The Media and the Budget, and Other Fables
- i) The Role of Program Analysis in the Upcoming Tax Debate

3:35pm: KEYNOTE

James Jones - chairman, American Stock Exchange and former chairman, House Budget Committee

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$150 for members, \$190 for non-members and \$65 for full-time students. There are discounts for early registration, call the number listed above for more information.

Status of Appropriations

FULL COMMITTEE

House: 225-2771; Senate: 224-3471

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
 Conference completed: September 25
 H Rpt 102-918
 Conference report adopted by House: October 1
 Conference report adopted by Senate: October 1

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
 Passed Senate: September 23
 Senate named conferees: September 23
 House named conferees: September 23
 Conference completed: October 1

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 completed: September 23
 H Rpt 102-899
 Conference report adopted by House: September 24
 Conference report adopted by Senate: September 24
 Vetted by the president: September 30
 Bill No: HR 6056
 Passed House: September 30
 Passed Senate: September 30

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
 Conference report reconsidered by House: September 24
 Conference report adopted by Senate: September 24

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 completed: September 23
 S Rpt 102-419
 Passed Senate: October 1

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 completed: September 23
 H Rpt 102-901

Conference report adopted by House: September 30
 Conference report adopted by Senate: September 30
 Cleared Congress: September 30

LABOR/HHS/EDUC

House: 225-3508; Senate: 224-7283

Bill No: HR 5677
 House subcmte hearings completed: May 19

Appropriations continued...

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
 House conferees named: September 22
 Conference completed: September 30

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
 Passed House: June 24
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: February 7
 Senate full cmte markup completed: September 23
 S Rpt 102-418
 Passed Senate: October 1

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 completed: September 22
 H Rpt 102-888
 Conference report adopted by House: September 24
 Conference report adopted by Senate: September 25

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 completed: September 24
 H Rpt 102-924
 Conference report adopted by House: October 1

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
 Conference completed: September 25
 H Rpt 102-919
 Conference report adopted by House: October 1

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 completed: September 22
 H Rpt 102-902
 Conference report adopted by House: September 25
 Conference report adopted by Senate: September 25

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
 Signed by the president: September 23
 PL 102-368

1st CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Bill No: HJ Res 553
 Passed House: September 30
 Passed Senate: September 30
 Cleared Congress: September 30

House Floor Action

Week of September 28

Monday, September 28:

No legislative business scheduled

Tuesday, September 29:

Under suspension of the rules:

SConRes 112 Authorize printing of "Thomas Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice," as prepared by the Office of the Secretary of the Senate passed by voice

S Con Res 112 is now cleared

HR 4096 Amend title 11, District of Columbia Code, to increase the maximum amount in controversy permitted for cases under the jurisdiction of the Small Claims and Conciliation Branch of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and to authorize the Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia to conduct criminal prosecutions of certain juvenile defendants passed by voice

S 1880 Amend the District of Columbia Spouse Equity Act of 1988 passed by voice

S 1880 is now cleared for the president

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

HR 5983 Establish in the Government Printing Office a means of enhancing electronic public access in the wide range of federal electronic information passed by voice

HR 3203 Strengthen the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to protect consumers in connection with sales made with a telephone passed by voice

HR 3258 Improve the accuracy of radon testing products and services, to increase testing for radon in schools, to create a commission to provide increased public awareness of radon passed by voice

HR 4481 amend title 10, U.S. Code, to revise and standardize the provisions of law relating to appointment, promotion and separation of commissioned officers of the reserve components of the armed forces, to consolidate in a new subtitle the provisions of law relating to the reserve components passed by voice

S 3007 authorize financial assistance for the construction and maintenance of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts passed by voice

S 3007 is now cleared for the president

HR 3475 assist business in providing women with opportunities in apprenticeship and nontraditional occupations passed by voice

HR 3476 establish the Commission on the Advancement of Women in the Science and Engineering Work Forces passed by voice

HR 2588 Provide for the conservation and management of weakfish passed by voice

HR 5486 clarify the law enforcement authority of law enforcement officers of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service passed by voice

HR 5809 authorize the secretary of the Interior to construct and operate an interpretive center for the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge in

HR 5874 Clark County, Wash passed by voice
Establish a wetlands center at the Port of Brownsville, Texas passed by voice

HR 5555 Provide for increased preinspection at foreign airports, to make permanent the visa waiver pilot program passed by voice

HR 5954 Amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to clarify the status of the Rural Telephone Bank and its accounting policies passed by voice

HR 6000 redesignate Springer Mountain National Recreation Area as Ed Jenkins National Recreation Area, passed by voice

HR 6014 Regarding Mark Twain National Forest passed by voice

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

HR 6018 International Narcotics Control Systems passed by voice

SConRes 127 Women's Soccer as a Medal Sport passed by voice

S Con Res 127 is now cleared

H Res 566 Calling for U.S. to Host 1998 Telecommunications Union Conference passed by voice

H Res 557 Resolution concerning the plight of refugees and displaced persons in the former Yugoslav republic passed by voice

HR 5831 Designate the federal building located at 312 South Main Street in Victoria, Tex., as the "Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Building" passed by voice

HR 5822 designate the U.S. Court of Appeals Building located at 125 South Grand Avenue in Pasadena, Calif., as the "Richard H. Chambers United States Court of Appeals Building" passed by voice

HR 4281 Designate the U.S. federal building and U.S. courthouse to be located at Fifth and Ross Streets in Santa Ana, Calif., as the "Ronald Reagan Building" passed by voice

HR 5990 amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for assessments of contaminated sediments at areas of concern in the Great Lakes passed by voice

HR 6004 amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to extend the deadline by which permits for discharges for municipal and industrial stormwater discharges are required until October 1, 1994 passed by voice

HR 5122 Relating to the settlement of the water rights claims of the Jicarilla Apache Tribe passed by voice

S 3095 Restore and clarify the federal relationship with the Jena Band of Choctaws of Louisiana passed by voice

S 3095 is now cleared for the president

S 1530 Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1991 passed by voice

S 1503 is now cleared for the president

HR 6048 Money Laundering enforcement act passed by voice

S 2572 authorize an exchange of lands in the states of Arkansas and Idaho passed by voice

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

HR 4489 Provide for a land exchange with the city of

House continued...

- HR 5118 Tacoma, Wash passed by voice
Exchange lands within the State of Utah, between the United States and the state of Utah passed by voice
- HR 4590 Establish the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area in Nevada passed by voice
- HR 5423 Establish the Quinebaugh and Shetucket River Valley National Heritage Corridor passed by voice
- S 1439 Authorize and direct the secretary of Interior to convey certain lands in Livingston Parish, La. passed by voice
- 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 passed by voice
- 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 passed by voice
- 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. passed by voice
- HR 6046 Technical corrections to parks laws passed by voice
- S 1183 Reduce the restrictions on the lands conveyed by deed to the city of Kaysville, Utah passed by voice
- HR 4087 Authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest passed by voice
- 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 passed by voice
- S 3195 Require the secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the U.S. involvement in World War II passed by voice
S 3195 is now cleared for the president
- HR 6022 Child support enforcement passed by voice
- HR 3508 CONFERENCE REPORT: Amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend certain programs relating to the education of individuals as health professionals agreed to by voice
Conference report is now cleared for the president
- HR 2431 Amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Lower Merced River in Calif. as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System agreed to the Senate amendment with an amendment
HR 2431 returns to the Senate for further consideration
- HR 3281 Establish the National Air and Space Museum Expansion Site Advisory Panel for the purpose of developing a national competition for the evaluation of possible expansion sites for the National Air and Space Museum began consideration (vote on final passage scheduled for Wednesday)
- S 2681 Relating to native Hawaiian health care passed by voice (vote on final passage scheduled for Wednesday)

HR 2548

Authorize the secretary of the Interior to establish an Abraham Lincoln Research and Interpretive Center began consideration (vote on final passage scheduled for Wednesday)

S 1528

Establish the Mimbres Culture National Monument and to establish an archeological protection system for Mimbres sites in the state of New Mexico began consideration (vote on final passage scheduled for Wednesday)

Wednesday, September 30:

S 2

Strengthening Education for American Families Act

GOODLING, R-Pa., motion to recommit the conference report to the committee of conference with instructions that the managers on the part of the House insist that the conferees report it back forthwith containing the following amendments: in section 8104 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as added by section 201 (a)(2), in subsection (a)(1) strike "and the voluntary national school delivery standards," in subsection (a)(2) strike "voluntary national school delivery standards," and in subsection (a)(3) strike "and the voluntary national school delivery standards"; strike section 811 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as added by section 201(a)(2), and insert in lieu thereof: "Section 811. Development of Voluntary National School Delivery Standards. The secretary shall make grants to the governor of a state or consortia of states to develop school delivery standards to meet the needs of the state or consortia with respect to providing each student with an opportunity to learn"; strike section 8114(a)(1)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as added by section 201(a)(2), and renumber accordingly; in section 8309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as added by section 201(a)(2), in subsection (c)(6) strike "and" and in subsection (c)(7) strike the period and insert: "; and (8) New American Schools"; in part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as added by section 201(a)(2), the House should recede to the Senate on the number of local educational agencies eligible for participation in the demonstration program and the Senate should recede to the House with respect to the specific program activities allowable for inclusion in the demonstration project, rejected by yea-nay vote: 166-254.

Earlier, a KILDEE, D-Mich., point of order against a similar GOODLING, R-Pa., motion to recommit with instructions was sustained, on the grounds that the motion to recommit violated rule XXVIII, clause 3. pg H9929

Conference report agreed to in House by voice vote. pg H9930

Conference Report on measure now cleared for Senate action.

S 5

Family and Medical Leave Act of 1991

Override of the President's veto, rejected in House by yea-nay vote: 258-169 (2/3's vote required)

S 775

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

MONTGOMERY, D-Miss., substitute amendment, agreed to by voice vote

House continued...

S 775 as amended, passed in House by voice vote. (title amended)
S 1528 Mimbres Culture National Monument Establishment Act of 1991

House failed to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, by yeay-nay vote: 179-243 (two-thirds vote required)

S 2322 Veteran's Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1992

MONTGOMERY, D-Va., unanimous consent that the House agree to the Senate amendment to the House amendments, agreed to by unanimous consent

S 2322 is now cleared for the president.

S 2681 Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act

House failed to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, by yeay-nay vote: 228-194 (two-thirds vote required)

S 3006 President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 passed by voice vote

S 3006 is now cleared for the president.

S 3279 Extend the authorization of use of official mail in the location and recovery of missing children passed by voice vote

S 3279 is now cleared for the president

SJRes 218 Designating the calendar year 1993 as the Year of American Craft: A Celebration of the Creative Work of the Hand passed by voice vote

S J Res 218 is now cleared for the president

SJRes 252 Designating the week of April 19-25, 1992, as National Credit Education Week passed by voice vote

S J Res 252 is now cleared for the president
SJRes 287 Designate the week of October 4, 1992, through October 10, 1992, as Mental Illness Awareness Week passed by voice vote

S J Res 287 is now cleared for the president.

SJRes 305 Designate October 1992 as Polish American Heritage Month pass by voice vote

S J Res 305 is now cleared for the president.

SJRes 319 Designate the second Sunday in October of 1992 as National Children's Day passed by voice vote

S J Res 319 is now cleared for the president.

HR 11 Revenue Act of 1992

ROSTENKOWSKI, D-Ill., unanimous consent that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to a conference, agreed to by unanimous consent

ARCHER, R-Texas, motion to instruct House conferees to disagree to sections 3102 and 3103 of the Senate amendment that provide for extension of phase out of personal exemptions for high-income taxpayers and for the extension of overall limitation on itemized deductions for high-income taxpayers, respectively, agreed to by voice vote

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

HR 2548 as amended, passed in House by yeay-nay vote: 298-121, under suspension of the rules (two-thirds vote required). (Note: This measure was debated on Tuesday, September 29, 1992)

HR 3281

Establish the National Air and Space Museum Expansion Site Advisory Panel for the purpose of developing a national competition for the evaluation of possible expansion sites for the National Air and Space Museum, and to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to select, plan, and design such site

HR 3281. House failed to suspend the rules, and pass the bill, as amended, by yeay-nay vote: 106-317 (two-thirds vote required)

HR 5318

United States-China Act of 1992

Override of the President's veto, agreed to in House by yeay-nay vote: 345-74 (2/3's vote required)

Measure now returns to the Senate for further action.

HR 5503

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993

Rule, H Res 581, agreed to by voice vote
 Conference Report on measure now cleared for Senate action

HR 6056

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

HR 6056 passed in House by voice vote

HJRes 400

Designating October 1992 as Italian-American Heritage and Culture Month passed by voice vote

HJRes 484

Designating the week beginning February 14, 1993, as National Visting Nurse Associations Week passed in House by voice vote

HJRes 500

Designating March 1993 as Irish-American Heritage Month passed in House by voice vote
Acknowledging the sacrifices that military families have made on behalf of the nation and designating November 23, 1992, as National Military Families Recognition Day passed in House by voice vote

HJRes 503

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

[Continued from September 22]

H J Res 512 House failed to suspend the rules and pass by yeay-nay vote: 88-283 (two-thirds vote required) (Measure was debate on September 22, 1992)

HJRes 523

Designating October 8, 1992, as National Firefighters Day. passed in House by voice vote

HJRes 542

Designating the week beginning November 8, 1992, as Hire a Veteran Week passed in House by voice vote

HJRes 546

Designating February 4, 1993, and February 3, 1994, as National Women and Girls in Sports Day passed in House by voice vote

HJRes 551

Designating October 4, 1992 through October 10, 1992, as National Bone Marrow Donor Awareness Week passed in House by voice vote

HJRes 553

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1993

Rule, H Res 580, agreed to by yeay-nay vote: 213-204. (Earlier, the House agreed to order the previous question on the rule, by yeay-nay vote: 231-186)

H J Res 553 passed in House by yeay-nay vote: 300-104

Thursday, October 1:

HR 5678

CONFERENCE REPORT: Commerce, State,

House continued...

HR 5518 Justice Appropriations approved 302-117
CONFERENCE REPORT: Transportation appropriations approved by voice
 HR 5488 **CONFERENCE REPORT: Treasury, Postal Service appropriations approved 291-126**
 HR 5192 **Veterans Health-Care amendments of 1992 passed by voice**
 HR 1637 **Black Lung Benefits Restoration Act passed by voice**

Friday, October 2:

HR 5095 **CONFERENCE REPORT: Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. government and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System begin consideration**
 HR 5006 **CONFERENCE REPORT: Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal**

S 323

year 1993 begin consideration
Require the secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that pregnant women receiving assistance under title X of the Public Health Service Act are provided with information and counseling regarding their pregnancies begin consideration of veto of the president

Note: It is likely that it will be made in order to consider bills under suspension of the rules

Saturday, October 3 &**Remainder of the Session:**

HR 5504 **CONFERENCE REPORT: Defense appropriations begin consideration**
 HR 5638 **CONFERENCE REPORT: Foreign Operations appropriations begin consideration**
 HR 5677 **CONFERENCE REPORT: Labor, HHS appropriations begin consideration**
 HR 5427 **CONFERENCE REPORT: Legislative branch appropriations begin consideration**
 HR 4542 **Anti-Car Theft Act begin consideration**
 HR 918 **Mining Exploration and Development begin consideration**
 HR 3161 **Federal Property and Administrative Services Authorization begin consideration**

Senate Floor Action

Week of September 28**Monday, September 28:**

Treaty **Treaty on Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START) continued consideration**

Tuesday, September 29:

Treaty **Treaty on Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START) continued consideration**

HR 11 **Revenue Act of 1992**
 [Continued from September 26]
 BENTSEN, D-Texas, amendment no. 3318, to amend various Medicare and Medicaid provisions of the Social Security Act, as amended, agreed to by voice vote
 DOLE, R-Kan. (for DANFORTH, R-Mo. and BOND, R-Mo.), amendment no. 3319, to the above BENTSEN, D-Texas, amendment no. 3318, to provide that certain graduate medical education resident amounts will not be paid until fiscal year 1994 and to provide for a demonstration project to study the effect of providing outreach, assessment and referral services through Medicaid to mentally ill homeless individuals, agreed to by voice vote

HR 2042

HR 11, as amended, passed in Senate by yeay-nay vote: 70-29

Pursuant to the order of Monday, September 28, the Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference with the House

Subsequently, the Senate agreed to a SIMON, D-Ill., unanimous consent request that the permanent Record be changed with respect to action on two amendments to HR 11 to reflect that the SANFORD, D-N.C., amendment No. 3191 be a modification of the COCHRAN, R-Miss., amendment No. 3190 and not a complete substitute

Authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974

COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE substitute amendment, as amended, agreed to by voice vote

SIMON, D-Ill. (for BRYAN, D-Nev.), substitute amendment no. 3320, to the above COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE substitute amendment, as amended, agreed to by voice vote

LUGAR, R-Ind. (for JEFFORDS, R-Vt.), amendment no. 3321, to the above SIMON, D-Ill. (for BRYAN, D-Nev.), amendment no. 3320, to require a study of the prevalence and issues related to contamination of workers' homes with hazardous chemicals and substances transported from their workplace and to issue or report on regulations to prevent or mitigate the future contamination of workers' homes, agreed to by voice vote

SIMON, D-Ill., unanimous consent that the

Senate continued...

Senate Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation be discharged from further consideration of HR 2042 (House companion bill), that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration, and that the Senate strike all after the enacting clause of HR 2042 and insert in lieu thereof the text of S 1690, as amended by the Senate, agreed to by unanimous consent

HR 2042, as amended, passed in Senate by unanimous consent

Subsequently, S 1690 was indefinitely postponed.

S 1491 Partnerships for Wildlife Act

SIMON, D-Me. (for MITCHELL, D-Maine, and CHAFEE, R-R.I.), clarifying amendment no. 3322, agreed to by voice vote

S 1491, as amended, passed in Senate by voice vote

HR 5058 Authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997

HR 5058 passed in Senate by unanimous consent.

HR 5058 is now cleared for the president.

HR 4250 Amtrak Capital Acquisition and Technology Development Act.

SIMON, D-Me., motion, that the Senate insist on its amendment and agree to a conference with the House, agreed to by voice vote

HR 5399 United States Commission on Civil Rights Authorization Act of 1992

HR 5399 passed in Senate by unanimous consent

HR 5399 is now cleared for the president.

S 1697 Fair Housing Rights Amendments Act of 1991

passed in Senate by unanimous consent

Wednesday, September 30:

HR 6056 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

HR 6056 passed in Senate by unanimous consent.

HR 6056 is now cleared for the president.

HR 5368 Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1993

Earlier, the Senate agreed to a MITCHELL, D-Maine, unanimous consent request that the Senate proceed to consideration of HR 5368; that the amendments reported from the APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE be considered and agreed to as original text for the purpose of further amendments; that no points of order be deemed waived by the entering of the agreement; that the amendments listed on pg S15735 be the only first-degree amendments in order to the bill; and that they be subject to relevant second-degree amendments

LEAHY, D-Vt., amendment no. 3323, to prohibit the use of funds for any financial incentive to a U.S. business for inducing such business to relocate outside the United States, agreed to by voice vote

Earlier, the Senate agreed to this amendment and then vitiated the action

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for HATFIELD, R-Ore.),

amendment no. 3324, to prohibit assistance to countries that support international terrorism and violate internationally recognized human rights, agreed to by voice vote

KASTEN, R-Wis., and D'AMATO, R-N.Y., technical amendment no. 3325, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt., amendment no. 3326, to establish a national program of cancer registries, agreed to by voice vote

KASTEN, R-Wis. (for DOLE, R-Kan.), amendment no. 3327, to provide refugee assistance to Armenia, agreed to by voice vote

KASTEN, R-Wis. (for DOLE, R-Kan., and PELL, D-R.I.), amendment no. 3329, to provide for the distribution of funds for assistance to the peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosova, agreed to by voice vote

KASTEN, R-Wis. (for GRAMM, R-Texas), amendment no. 3330, to promote economic and monetary stability in IMF member countries through the instrumentality of currency boards, agreed to by voice vote

BYRD, D-W.Va., amendment no. 3331, to require the president to notify appropriate congressional committees prior to any fiscal year in which he proposes to issue loan guarantees for Israel, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for WIRTH, D-Colo.), amendment no. 3332, relating to the international protection for Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, withdrawn by unanimous consent

HELMS, R-N.C., amendment no. 3333, to restrict U.S. assistance for Russia unless Russia ceases the export of military and military-related goods and services to Iran, agreed to by voice vote

KASSEBAUM, R-Kan., amendment no. 3334, to condition the use of funds made available to Morocco until Morocco is fully cooperating with the United Nations in implementation of the Settlement Plan for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, agreed to by voice vote

KASTEN, R-Wis., modified substitute amendment no. 3335, to the above KASSEBAUM, R-Kan., amendment no. 3334, rejected by yeay-nay vote: 40-56

BIDEN, D-Del., amendment no. 3336, to authorize the transfer of certain defense articles to the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina for use in self-defense, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for SIMON, D-Me., and KASSEBAUM, R-Kan.), amendment no. 3337, to authorize limited assistance to support the democratic transition in Zaire, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for HARKIN, D-Iowa), amendment no. 3338, to oppose financing by international financial institutions of developing countries whose military expenditures are greater than their expenditures on health and education, agreed to by voice vote

HELMS, R-N.C., amendment no. 3339, to provide for a reduction in the deficit by reducing the total budget authority in the bill by 10 percent, rejected by yeay-nay vote: 38-58

SYMMS, R-Idaho, substitute amendment no. 3340, to the above HELMS, R-N.C., amendment no. 3339, considered

BROWN, R-Colo., amendment no. 3341, to express the sense of the Congress relating to International Monetary Fund loans to Russia, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for GRAHAM, D-Fla.),

Senate continued...

amendment no. 3342, to reduce the amount available for obligation for salaries and administrative expenses of the Agency for International Development to fiscal year 1992 levels, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for GRAHAM, D-Fla.), amendment no. 3343, to require that information relating to salaries and administrative expenses of the Agency for International Development be submitted to Congress, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for INOUE, D-Hawaii), amendment no. 3344, to provide for a permissive transfer of development assistance or support funds to the Philippines Multilateral Assistance Initiative program, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for CRANSTON, D-Calif.), amendment no. 3345, to require the Department of State to include in its yearly human rights report the status and condition of indigenous peoples around the world, agreed to by voice vote

DOLE, R-Kan., amendment no. 3346, to provide funds for preventive screening to include breast and prostate cancer screening, agreed to by voice vote

DOLE, R-Kan. (for MCCONNELL, R-Ky.), amendment no. 3347, to prohibit the use of funds to support the transfer of aircraft from the Department of Defense to the Drug Enforcement Administration to carry out counter-narcotics activities in Guatemala, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt., modified amendment no. 3348, to express the sense of the Senate that action should be taken by the United Nations Security Council to halt the policy of ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for DOMENICI, R-N.M.), amendment no. 3349, to increase Executive Branch flexibility with regard to assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic states, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for LIEBERMAN, D-Conn.), amendment no. 3350, to allocate funds for humanitarian assistance for the people of Kurdistan, agreed to by voice vote

SIMON, D-Ill., amendment no. 3351, to provide for the transfer of funds for the Equity Program for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt., unanimous-consent agreement was reached on a vote on final passage of the bill to occur on Thursday, October 1, 1992.

[Continued October 1]

HJRes 553

Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1993

H J Res 553 passed in Senate by unanimous consent.

Earlier, the Senate agreed to a BYRD, D-W.Va., unanimous consent request that when the Senate receives from the House H J Res 553, the resolution be considered and passed; that the motion to reconsider the vote be laid upon the table; and that the above actions take place without intervening action or debate
H J Res 553 is now cleared for the president.

S 1675

Undercharge Equity Act of 1992

COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE substitute amendment, as amended, agreed to by voice vote

LEAHY, D-Vt. (for EXON, D-Neb., and KASTEN, R-Wis.), substitute amendment no. 3328, to the above COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE substitute amendment, agreed to by voice vote

S 1675, as amended, passed in Senate by voice vote

S 2

Strengthening Education for American Families Act

MITCHELL, D-Maine, motion to close debate (cloture motion) on consideration of the conference report on S 2 (3/5's vote required) (vote to occur October 2, 1992)

[Continued October 2]

S 2679

Hawaii Tropical Forest Recovery Act

CRANSTON, D-Calif. (for AKAKA, D-Hawaii and INOUE, D-Hawaii), substitute amendment, agreed to by voice vote

S 2679 as amended, passed in Senate by voice vote.

S 2837

DES Education and Research Amendments of 1992

LABOR & HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE substitute amendment, agreed to by voice vote

S 2899

National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1992

MITCHELL, D-Maine, motion to close debate (cloture motion) on the motion to proceed to the consideration of S 2899, (3/5's vote required) (vote to occur Friday, October 2, 1992). (Subsequently, the motion to proceed was withdrawn)

[Continued October 2]

SRes 354

Direct the Senate Legal Counsel to provide representation and to authorize testimony in the case of State of Connecticut versus Juanita Martin

S Res 354 agreed to in Senate by voice vote. pg S15867

HR 3371

Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991

MITCHELL, D-Maine, motion to close debate (cloture motion) on consideration of the conference report on HR 3371 (3/5's vote required) (vote to occur Friday, October 2, 1992)

[Continued October 2]

HR 4178

DES Education and Research Amendments Act of 1992

HR 4178 passed in Senate by unanimous consent.

HR 5013

Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992

CRANSTON, D-Calif. (for BAUCUS, D-Mont.), to clarify the responsibilities of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, agreed to by unanimous consent

CRANSTON, D-Calif. (for CHAFEE, R-R.I.), amendment no. 3354, to make certain clarifying and technical changes to the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, agreed to by unanimous consent

CRANSTON, D-Calif. (for STEVENS, R-Alaska), amendment no. 3355, relating to the production and availability of wetlands data and maps, agreed to by unanimous consent

HR 5013 as amended, passed Senate by voice vote

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 ful-

Senate continued...

filled
 CRANSTON, D-Calif. (for
 LAUTENBERG, D-N.J.), substitute amend-
 ment no. 3356, agreed to by voice vote
 HR 5258 as amended, passed Senate by
 voice vote
 HR 5503 **CONFERENCE REPORT: Department of the
 Interior and Related Agencies Appropria-
 tions Act, 1993**
 Conference report agreed to in Senate by
 unanimous consent.
HR 5503 is now cleared for the president.
 HR 5673 **Health Care Policy and Research Amend-
 ments of 1992**
 HR 5673 passed in Senate by unanimous
 consent. pg S15873
HR 5673 is now cleared for the president.

Thursday, October 1:

Treaty **Treaty on Reduction and Limitation of Stra-
 tegic Offensive Arms (START) agreed to reso-
 lution of ratification 93-6**
 HR 5368 **Foreign operations appropriations passed 87-
 12**
 S 323 **Require the secretary of Health and Human
 Services to ensure that pregnant women re-
 ceiving assistance under title X of the Public
 Health Service Act are provided with in-
 formation and counseling regarding their
 pregnancies override veto of the president 73-
 26**
 HR 5318 **Regarding the extension of most-favored-na-
 tion treatment to the products of People's**

Republic of China sustained veto of the presi-
 dent 59-40

HR 5427 **Legislative branch appropriations passed 75-
 23**
 S 673 **Construction Safety, Health, and Education
 Improvement Act passed by voice**
 S 3134 **Expand the production and distribution of
 educational and instructional video program-
 ming and supporting educational materials
 for preschool and elementary school children
 as a tool to improve school readiness; to
 develop and distribute educational and in-
 structional video programming and support
 materials for parents, child-care providers,
 and educators of young children; to expand
 services provided by Head Start passed by
 voice**
 HR 939 **Provide eligibility to members of the selected
 reserve for the Veterans Home Loan Pro-
 gram passed by voice**
 HR 1578 **Amend title 38, US Code, with respect to
 employment and reemployment rights of vet-
 erans and other members of the uniformed
 services passed by voice**

Friday, October 2:

HR 3371 **To control and prevent crime**
 Begin consideration of motion to invoke
 cloture
 S 2899 **National Institutes of Health Revitalization
 Amendments of 1992**
 Begin consideration of motion to invoke
 cloture
 S 2 **Strengthening Education for American Fam-
 ilies Act**
 Begin consideration of motion to invoke
 cloture

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THE WHITE HOUSE
MRS. BUSH'S PRESS OFFICE

DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS

October 1, 1992

Mrs. Bush	(in folder)
Susan Porter Rose	
Julie Cooke	
Anna Perez	
Joan DeCain	
Laurie Firestone	
Ann Brock	
Sondra Haley	
Jean Becker	
Sally Runion	
Jane Moore	
Peggy Swift	
Anne Griffith	Room 98 OEOB
Diana Kellogg	Room 157 OEOB
Secretary Baker	West Wing
Marlin Fitzwater	West Wing
Constance Horner	West Wing
Dennis Ross	West Wing
Margaret Tutweiler	West Wing
Steve Provost	Room 118 OEOB
Patty Presock	Residence
Gregg Petersmeyer	Room 100 OEOB
Shirley Green	Room 94 OEOB
Karen Connell	Room 58 OEOB
Carol Powers	West Wing
Marguerite Sullivan	Room 268 OEOB
Carolyn Washington	Room 268 OEOB
Benita Somerfield	hold one copy
First Lady Detail	Staircase
Chronological Files	
Event Files	(originals)

Daily American Republic

Poplar Bluff, Mo. Serving the Poplar Bluff Region Since 1869

Thursday, September 17, 1981

Cape Gives Barb Warm Greeting

By JIM GREBING
Southeast Missouri News Service

First Lady Barbara Bush touched briefly on a variety of topics during a 50-minute visit to the SEMO District Fair Wednesday, but it was her personality, sincerity and humor that won over the crowd that greeted her.

Bush fielded questions and comments from nine people in a crowd of mostly senior citizens at the fair's Rest and Relaxation Tent, talked briefly with about two dozen media representatives from around the area and then went to the livestock area to present championship ribbons to FFA and 4-H members for cattle.

The First Lady was a hit from the moment she arrived and was warmly greeted after Fair Board President Pete Poe asked the crowd "to welcome the fairest lady in the

land to the SEMO District Fair."

Bush said she was glad to be in Missouri, but quickly added, "I'm surprised I know where I am. I have been in seven states and 11 cities in the last week."

Describing her husband, Bush observed: "He is the most able, capable, finest, most decent man ... he's someone you can trust, and that's very important."

She was accompanied by Missouri First Lady Janet Ashcroft and escorted around the fairgrounds by Poe and Republican state senatorial candidate Peter Kinder.

Bush landed at the Cape Girardeau Municipal Airport on an Air Force twin-engine jet. About 50 people turned out to watch her arrival.

At the livestock area, after presenting ribbons to the winning
See BARB
On Page 2



Fair Visit — First lady Barbara Bush presents Brad Mueller of Perryville with a blue ribbon for his grand champion in the Future Farmers of America livestock judging Wednesday at the Southeast Missouri District Fair. (Southeast Missouri News Service)

From Page 1A

youths who were standing next to their cattle, Bush made some brief remarks and shook hands before heading for the airport and a flight to St. Louis.

Bush made it clear that she didn't know anything about cattle.

"It is clearly obvious to everybody that I know zero about cows, heifers, and everybody else," quipped the First Lady.

But Bush added that she knows a lot about children and that programs like FFA are good for building character and citizenship in young people.

Later, as she was leaving the livestock tent, Bush asked for the microphone to apologize for not mentioning the 4-H organization. "I didn't know they weren't the same thing," said Bush. "I feel the same way about the 4-H club as I do the Future Farmers of America. Please forgive me."

Several times, Bush referred to the reduced inflation, increased export markets developed the last four years and low interest rates as reasons George Bush should be re-elected.

Asked what the president had done for senior citizens, the First Lady noted that "under Reagan-Bush the Social Security system has been stabilized and strengthened and it is sacred; it is not going to be touched, Medicare is not going to be touched. But I think the biggest thing George Bush has done for senior citizens, besides bringing a freer, safer world, is inflation is down. For people on a fixed income that is very important."

Bush stressed that literacy is a key to strong families and family values. "We are now trying to make literacy a value in every household," she remarked.

She praised the national literacy program and cited Missouri's Parents as Teachers program as an "outstanding program."

At a recent meeting with large city mayors, she noted that the president was told that the breakdown of the American family is the reason for the major problems they face.

"One way to make the American family stronger is for mothers, fathers, grandparents and caregivers to sit with children from birth and read to them. It's a great way to bond and a great way to teach children ... all statistics show that children who are read to and who are talked to do much better in school.

"If you want to strengthen families, strengthen your literacy. I re-

ally believe that very, very strongly."

Asked about the spirit of volunteerism in the country, Bush noted, "Americans want to help ... people are helping all over the country and it is very, very exciting. I think one of the great things George has done has made all of us feel that, yes, we can help other people, and that it is our job to help other people."

She added that "family values is putting your arms around each other, not just people in your family. We are doing more of that in this country and thank God we are."

Asked to characterize the campaign, Bush replied: "We are going up; just where we want to be - going right on up."

She pointed out that exports are up 39 percent during the Bush administration, something that helps farmers and will create jobs in Southeast Missouri. "I think the farmers ought to look long and hard at George Bush and vote for him," she declared.

One questioner asked whether she believed a husband should stay at home and cook for his wife. She replied that "if both people have jobs or if the wife has a job and the husband doesn't, or if they have decided that's the way they want to live their life, that's fine. That's what is great about this country."

"But are you asking me if George Bush cooks for me? Not much. But does he help clean up? You're darn right he does."

In response to one question about how she would deal with a certain issue, the First Lady joked that the ground rules need to be clarified. "I am not the elected public official. I am the wife of the president of the United States. I do not fool around in his business and he does not fool around in mine - well, maybe a little bit."

While Barbara Bush was warmly received and Bush-Quayle posters and buttons were everywhere, there were small reminders of other candidates.

A small group of Ross Perot supporters followed the First Lady with "Perot for President" signs and hand-made posters that said "Another Day, Another Billion in Debt" and "Anything to beat President?"

The only evidence of Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton was a man riding a mule and ringing a cowbell across from the livestock tent. He had a Clinton poster attached to the mule and several stickers touting Democratic candidates running in Illinois.

Standard Democrat

SERVING SCOTT • NEW MADRID • MISSISSIPPI •

STODDARD COUNTIES, MISSOURI

Thursday, September 17, 1992 •



Tim Jaynes/staff

First Lady Barbara Bush made a short stop at the SEMO District Fair Wednesday to campaign for her husband, President Bush.

While at the fair, the First Lady visited with senior citizens at the Rest and Relaxation Tent and presented ribbons to FFA and 4-H members in the agriculture tent.

Mrs. Bush makes campaign stop at SEMO District Fair

ST. LOUIS (AP) — First Lady Barbara Bush visited fairgoers and held question-and-answer sessions with children and senior citizens during a campaign stop in Missouri.

About 120 girls were on hand Wednesday when Mrs. Bush stopped in St. Louis and discovered firsthand how her involvement with Girls Inc., a club for girls, is helping innercity youth. Mrs. Bush is the honorary chairman of the national organization and participated in a computer programming class with some of the girls, ages 6 to 18.

One child wanted to know, "Are we going to have a new president?"

"No!" boomed Mrs. Bush.

"Will you still visit schools if Mr. Bush is not elected?" asked another child.

"He will be elected, and yes, I will visit schools," Mrs. Bush said. "Always."

Mrs. Bush also tried to explain to reporters why Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton is leading Bush in the polls.

"We're in good shape," Mrs. Bush said. "George Bush is the best qualified, the most decent, the most honest and the wisest man. He will go down in history as a great president. George Bush has made the world safer and freer than any man in the world."

Mrs. Bush blamed the economy for her husband's drop in popularity but said, "We're getting back on track."

In Cape Girardeau, Mrs. Bush got high marks at the Southeast Missouri District Fair, where she visited with senior citizens and helped pass out ribbons to winners in a junior livestock show.

"This was an honor for the kids," said Lisa Weiss of Jackson, Mo. "She was very gracious, especially for someone who didn't know anything about livestock."

Mrs. Bush first took part in a question-and-answer session with about 350 senior citizens, touching on the economy, her campaign against illiteracy, and her husband's re-election bid.

"Programs for senior citizens have been stabilized and strengthened" under the Bush administration, she said. "Medi-

care is sacred to George Bush. It will remain untouched."

Mrs. Bush was accompanied by Janet Ashcroft, the wife of Republican Gov. John Ashcroft. She also spoke to members of 4-H and the Future Farmers of America and their parents during an awards ceremony at the Livestock Show Tent.

Steve Swanson of Bay, Mo., said the VIP visit interrupted the fair.

"But it gave my little boy the opportunity of a lifetime," he said after Mrs. Bush handed his 9-year-old son, Kyle, a purple ribbon.

Later Wednesday, Mrs. Bush appeared at a private, \$5,000-a-couple fundraiser in suburban Ladue. Among the hosts of the reception were the president's brother, William H.T. "Bucky" Bush, and August Busch III, head of Anheuser-Busch Cos. Inc. Organizers expected to raise close to \$150,000 for the presidential trust.

The Daily Statesman

Page 186 September 17, 1992 (USPS 156-200) Dexter, MO 63841

First Lady visits:

By Jim Grebling
S.E. Mo. News Service

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Bush fielded questions and comments from nine people in a crowd of mostly senior citizens at the fair's Rest and Relaxation Tent, talked briefly with about two dozen media representatives from around the area and then went to the livestock area to present championship ribbons to FHA and 4-H members for cattle.

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Bush said she was glad to be in Missouri, but quickly added, "I'm surprised I know where I am. I have been in seven states and 11 cities in the last week."

Describing her husband, Bush observed: "He is the most able, capable, finest, most decent man ...

he's someone you can trust, and that's very important."

She was accompanied by Missouri First Lady Janet Ashcroft and escorted around the fairgrounds by Poe and Republican state senatorial candidate Peter Kinder.

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"It is clearly obvious to everybody that I know zero about cows, heifers, and everybody else," quipped the First Lady.



BUSH VISITS - First Lady Barbara Bush speaks to members of the press Wednesday afternoon during a 50-minute stop at Cape Girardeau's SEMO District Fair. Bush fielded questions from a crowd of mostly senior

citizens in the fair's Rest and Relaxation Tent before moving on to the Show Tent, where she awarded championship livestock ribbons to Future Farmers of America and 4-H members. (Photo by Joel Vinson)

1 of 4

Mrs. Bush makes new friends during fair stop

By Peggy Scott
S.E. Mo. News Service

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See BUSH, page 5

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Adams' mother, Nancy, who was cheering in the stands, said: "This

is very exciting to have a son participate in something like this, the only time in Cape. We're real proud of all those students."

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Her shouts captured Bush's attention and she made her way through the Secret Service agents to shake Hasty's hand.

"I think a lot of her family values, and I just wanted her to know that we love her," Hasty said, breathless with excitement. "My voice is loud, I guess. This is very exciting. She's much prettier than what she is on TV."

Standing next to Hasty near Bush's exit route were students from The College School of Webster Groves. The youngsters were in Cape Girardeau doing a research project on the Fair and discovered the added treat of Bush's visit. Thanks to Hasty's remarks, the youngsters all had a chance to shake Bush's hand.

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Hart said: "The only reason we came today was to see Barbara Bush. I love her, I really do. She just seems like the lady next door. I've never seen her before, but I always vote that ticket."

The ladies were actually seated on the second row of chairs. Graham explained, "We had front-row seats, but they told us those seats were reserved and we had to move."

Ruby Stearns of Millersville also was seated in row two. "I wanted to see her because I'm a Republican. I'm going to be 79 years old. I may never get another chance."

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Reva Sample, who said she is "just about" 89, arrived at the fairgrounds at 12:30 p.m. to see Bush. "She's a wonderful lady. I love her. And George Bush is my pick."

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their adviser, Wells, was emceeing a portion of Bush's visit. But Chris Jones said, "Not to mention, we're the best FFA chapter."

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"We are with Missouri Right to Life," she said. "I was going to give her these flowers to tell her thanks for all she has done."

Fifth- and sixth-grade students from St. Joseph Catholic School in Scott City had a field trip to the Fair to see Bush.

"We hardly ever get to see her," said fifth-grader Donnie Wiley.

Not everyone at the Fair Wednesday was a Bush supporter. A mule wearing a sign for the Clinton-Gore ticket was paraded through the fairgrounds as the first lady left. Several Perot signs were displayed and one man held a sign that read, "Another day, another billion dollars in debt."

But most people seemed pleased at the chance to see Bush. Aleene Sander of Jackson and her 4-year-old grandson, Sam Sander, stood outside the R&R Tent decked out with stickers and signs. Aleene Sander even made a headband of a bumper sticker.

"I decided to bring Sam. He's known who the president is since he was 2 years old," she said, as Sam nodded shyly. "We made signs and got in the spirit of this thing a lot of fun."



WAVING TO CROWD - First Lady Barbara Bush waves to GOP supporters at a Young Republicans booth at the SEMO District Fair yesterday. Bush, Republican state senatorial candidate Peter Kinder (seated), and Fair Board

President Pete Poe, far right, along with members of Future Farmers of America, were being shuttled by tram to the fair's Show Tent where Bush awarded FFA and 4-H livestock championship ribbons. (Photo by Joel Vinson)

3-11

Barbara Bush warmly received at SEMO Fair

But Bush added that she knows a lot about children and that programs like FFA are good for building character and citizenship in young people. Later, as she was leaving the livestock tent, Bush asked for the microphone to apologize for not mentioning the 4-H organization. "I didn't know they weren't the same thing," said Bush. "I feel the same way about the 4-H club as I do the Future Farmers of America. Please forgive me."

Several times, Bush referred to the reduced inflation, increased export markets developed the last four years and low interest rates as reasons George Bush should be re-elected.

Asked what the president had done for senior citizens, the First Lady noted that "under Reagan-Bush the Social Security system has been stabilized and strengthened and it is sacred; it is not going to be touched, Medicare is not going to be touched. But I think the biggest thing George Bush has done for senior citizens, besides bringing a freer, safer world, is inflation is down. For people on a fixed income that is very important."

Bush stressed that literacy is a key to strong families and family values. "We are now trying to make literacy a value in every household," she remarked.

She praised the national literacy program and cited Missouri's Parents as Teachers program as an "outstanding program."

At a recent meeting with large city mayors, she noted that the president was told that the breakdown of the American family is the reason for the major problems they face.

"One way to make the American family stronger is for mothers, fathers, grandparents and caregivers to sit with children from birth and read to them. It's a great way to bond and a great way to teach children ... all statistics show that children who are read to and who are talked to do much better in school."

"If you want to strengthen families, strengthen your literacy. I really believe that very, very strongly."

Asked about the spirit of volunteerism in the country, Bush noted, "Americans want to help ... people are helping all over the country and it is very, very exciting. I think one of the great things George has done has made all of us feel that, yes, we can help other people, and that it is our job to help other people."

She added that "family values is putting your arms around each other, not just people in your family. We are doing more of that in this country and thank God we are."

Asked to characterize the campaign, Bush replied: "We are going up; just where we want to be - going right on up."

She pointed out that exports are up 39 percent during the Bush administration, something that helps farmers and will create jobs in Southeast Missouri. "I think the farmers ought to look long and hard at George Bush and vote for him," she declared.

One questioner asked whether she believed a husband should stay at home and cook for his wife. She replied that "if both people have jobs or if the wife has a job and the husband doesn't, or if they have decided that's the way they want to be their life, that's fine. That's what is great about this country."

"Are you asking me if George Bush cooks for me? Not much. But does he help clean up? You're darn right he does."

In response to one question about how she would deal with a certain issue, the First Lady joked that the ground rules need to be clarified. "I am not the elected public official. I am the wife of the president of the United States. I do not fool around in his business and he does not fool around in mine - well, maybe a little bit."

While Barbara Bush was warmly received and Bush-Quayle posters and buttons were everywhere, there were small reminders of other candidates.

A small group of Ross Perot supporters followed the First Lady with "Perot for President" signs and hand-made posters that said "Another Day, Another Billion in Debt" and "Anything to be President?"

The only evidence of Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton was a man riding a mule and ringing a cowbell across from the livestock tent. He had a Clinton poster attached to the mule and several stickers touting Democratic candidates running in Illinois.

Barbara: 'Fairest lady' visits fair

Mrs. Bush wins over fair crowd

By Jim Grebing
Political Editor

First Lady Barbara Bush touched briefly on a variety of topics during a 50-minute visit to the SEMO District Fair Wednesday, but it was her personality, sincerity and humor that won over the crowd that greeted her.

Bush fielded questions and comments from nine people in a crowd of mostly senior citizens at the fair's Rest and Relaxation Tent, talked briefly with about two dozen media representatives from around the area and then went to the livestock area to present championship ribbons to FFA and 4-H members for cattle.

The First Lady was a hit from the moment she arrived and was warmly greeted after Fair Board President Pete Poe asked the crowd "to welcome the fairest lady in the land to the SEMO District Fair."

Bush said she was glad to be in Missouri, but quickly added, "I'm surprised I know where I am. I have been in seven states and 11 cities in the last week."

Describing her husband, Bush observed: "He is the most able, capable, finest, most decent man ... he's someone you can trust, and that's very important."

She was accompanied by Missouri First Lady Janet Ashcroft and escorted around the fairgrounds by Poe and Republican state senatorial candidate Peter Kinder.

Bush landed at the Cape Girardeau Municipal Airport on an Air Force twin-engine jet. About 50 people turned out to watch her arrival.

Among those serving as official greeters for the First Lady were Cape Girardeau Mayor Gene Rhodes, Jackson Mayor Carlton Meyer, Cape County Republican Chairman Ralph Ford, Republican Womens Club President Carol Sparkman, Treasurer Bill



Barbara Bush charms the crowd at District Fair

First Lady Barbara Bush, above, talks with senior citizens in the Rest and Relaxation Tent at the SEMO District Fair Wednesday afternoon. Bush also presented ribbons to FFA and 4-H members in the agriculture tent. At left, Bill Syler distributes fans to help the crowd stay cool in the near 90 degree heat.

MARK STERKEL/
SOUTHEAST MISSOURIAN

Reynolds, Sheriff Norman Copeland, Auditor H. Weldon Macke, and Associate Commissioners E.C. Younghouse and Leonard Sander.

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First Lady makes new friends here

By Peggy Scott
Staff Writer

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"We hardly ever get to see her," said fifth-grader Donnie Wiley.

Sixth-grader Sarah Amrhein had made a sign saying, "Welcome Mrs. Bush from St. Joseph 6th grade."

"We wanted her to notice us and why we're here," said Amrhein. "This is probably our only chance to meet her."

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3 of 4



FRED LYNCH

First Lady Barbara Bush presents Brad Mueller of Perryville with the grand champion overall ribbon for his polled Hereford in the Future Farmers of America livestock judging Wednesday at the Southeast Missouri District Fair.



By Jim Hagens, The Nashville Network via AP

JOKE TIME: Jimmy Dean and show host Ralph Emery laugh at President Bush's Dean impersonation.

ON THE NASHVILLE NETWORK

"This is fine, just fine! Now you all try it, now eat it; it's very good."

— President Bush, imitating a Jimmy Dean TV commercial on TNN's *Nashville Now* Tuesday night

"If I see something I want to watch, I can push a button and flick the other one off or flick it off or put them on mute or tape all five at once — all sitting at my desk. And Barbara gets absolutely livid. . . . I think she's very narrow-minded about it, frankly."

— Bush on the five TVs in his office

"I'm going to spend half the time in Texas and the other half in Maine, I think, and live happily ever after and never sit at the head table again."

— Bush on his plans for retirement, which he said would come in 1996

Women trouble

Ross Perot's comment that women reporters are tough on him because "they're trying to prove their manhood" drew the expected blast yesterday.

The Texan reportedly made the comment to an NBC producer after a grilling by co-host Katie Couric and reporter Lisa Meyers on the "Today" show.

Nan Du Bois of the New York chapter of the National Organization for Women told the New York Post: "Why would he possibly think that being a man is so ideal? ... It seems to me he has a problem with women who are competent."

Mr. Perot sparked a minor flap in April when he said: "Women, in my experience, are more talented than men. So my biggest problem in my computer company is they keep getting married and leaving."

Campaign chatter

President Bush on Bill Clinton's environmental record: "The fish in Arkansas light up at night."

Mr. Perot was asked about his 800 number, which registers only "yes" on his prospective candidacy. How does a guy call to say please stop this lunatic charade?

"Well, they can send me a letter. I'm a businessman," he said. "I'm not going to pay for the phone call for some fella who says don't do it."

Mr. Clinton, on the question of nominating Mr. Perot for a Cabinet position, observed, "I certainly would not rule it out."

Plucky Dan

With debates at last in prospect, Vice President Dan Quayle wasted no time in expectation-lowering.

Mr. Quayle said he would be "at a big disadvantage" in the debate because he attended public schools rather than tony private schools like his rival, Sen. Al Gore.

"He grew up in Washington, D.C., and he's the son of a wealthy

INSIDE THE BELTWAY

U.S. senator," said Mr. Quayle, who is not known to have missed a meal as the grandson of the founder of the Pulliam newspaper chain.

"He went to the most expensive private schools in Washington, D.C., and I'm the product of the public schools," added Mr. Quayle, who attended public schools in Indiana and Arizona and a private college, DePauw University.

Mr. Gore went to Harvard University and St. Albans, a District prep school, which Mr. Quayle's son, Benjamin, 15, once attended.

"I'm at a big disadvantage, but we'll do all right," Mr. Quayle said.

now that Ed Derwinski has left the Department of Veterans Affairs, VFW officials say.

"There's this idea going around that we linked our endorsement for President Bush to his getting rid of Ed Derwinski," said VFW Executive Director Larry Rivers. "Well, it's just not so."

Although the 2.2-million-member veterans group had asked for Mr. Derwinski's ouster, Bob Currie, director of its political action committee, said his PAC has no plans to rethink nonendorsement.

Gay rights dispute

The Christian Action Network, an old foe of the National Endowment for the Arts, has launched a \$500,000 ad campaign that links Mr. Clinton's campaign to support for special civil rights and job quotas for homosexuals.

Martin Mawyer, president and founder of CAN, an offshoot of the Rev. Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority, said a 30-second TV spot is airing in nine markets, including the District (on Channel 50), and CAN hopes to show it in 50 markets in all.

Acknowledging that many stations have turned it down, Mr. Mawyer said the ads do not mean CAN backs Mr. Bush. "We're an independent group," he said, adding that the Christian community is far less keen on Mr. Bush this year and he doesn't see "any hope" of his reelection.

Meantime, People for the American Way called the ad the "ugliest side" of American politics and urged repudiation by the president.

Point spread

The number of calories in a chocolate-chip cookie baked according to Hillary Clinton's recipe is 68, says the Harper's Index. The calories in a chocolate-chip cookie baked according to Barbara Bush's recipe: 75.

—Alan McConagha

Time out

Defense Week reports that Les Aspin, chairman of the House

Armed Services Committee, "has a soft spot for scribes. In fact some of his best friends and significant others have worked for the Fourth Estate, including the New York Times and CBS' 'Face the Nation.'"

A current flame is Jane Callen, managing editor of the newsletter Inside Defense Electronics. "It's not newsworthy. We've been going out for a year," she told Defense Week. "He doesn't go out with a reporter. He goes out with Jane Callen. I'm not a reporter when I am spending time with him."

Kinsolving doubles

The peripatetic Lester Kinsolving, now a Baltimore radio talk-show host whose sallies unsettle many, settled in 24 hours two libel suits he initiated, which may make him a candidate for Guinness honors.

He says he can't say anything about these deals, but he expects his action against Baltimore City Council member Carl Stokes to lead to a public apology at Monday's council meeting, which he expects to attend.

Papers in a case against Regardie's magazine were signed Monday. Regardie's reported that Mr. Kinsolving sold unregistered stocks. Mr. Stokes had called Mr. Kinsolving "Lester the kid molester" on another radio show.

As for further details on the outcome, Mr. Kinsolving would only say, "I am pleased."

Unmoved VFW

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is not planning to reconsider endorsing either presidential candidate

Magazine

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Personal Briefing

By Marc Schögel

Beam me up, Scotty

■ All you Trekkies who have dreamed of beaming aboard the Starship Enterprise will just about be able to make your wishes come true by going to your local shopping mall. Paramount Pictures has licensed Edison Brothers Entertainment Inc. to develop virtual-reality entertainment centers with a *Star Trek: The Next Generation* theme in shopping malls. The first are scheduled to open in 1993.

The best man

■ Last week, we told you that University of Pennsylvania researcher Frank Luntz was conducting an offbeat presidential poll of college students. The results are in. *Spy* magazine reports. Collegians think it would be more fun to have Bill Clinton for a father, Barbara Bush for a mother and George Bush to baby-sit the kids. Also, those surveyed said they thought Clinton would be the better lover, that Clinton looks better than Bush in jogger's shorts and that Clinton would be slightly more likely to win as a contestant on *Jeopardy!*

Crystal ball-gazing

■ Speaking of polls, in a *Time* magazine-CNN survey, most Americans said they expect to see a black president and cures for AIDS and cancer in the 21st century. Fifty-three percent of the 800 Americans questioned said they believe the second coming of Jesus Christ will occur within the next 1,000 years.

Free at last

■ And finally, in a poll taken before former Eagle tight end Keith Jackson decided to leave us for Miami, 53 percent of Americans said they favor unrestricted free agency in the National Football League. Blacks queried for the Louis Harris poll most heavily favored free agency — 76 percent.

A currency affair

■ From the life-imitating-art department: A month ago, readers may have thought the idea behind Alan Trustman's new novel *Father's Day* (Birch Lane Press) a bit far-fetched. Not now. In the book, a currency trader gains almost complete control of the world's money markets — which, in recent weeks, have been clobbered by speculators. The author of such screenplays as *Bullitt* and *The Thomas Crown Affair*, Trustman has been playing the currency markets for the last 30 years, and in the book describes his method for making big money from money — and from roulette.

'Year of the Woman' takes its knocks in the sexist world of politics

EVERY so often, along comes something to remind us that the world of politics is still dominated — as a colleague likes to put it — by pale males.

Latest case in point: Ross Perot's crack that women reporters like NBC's Katie Couric and Lisa Myers are tough on him because they're "trying to prove their manhood."

This from the guy who — when Marilyn Quayle charged he was trying to buy the election — accused President Bush and Vice Presi-

dent Quayle of "hiding behind their women."

What's sexist about Perot's latest crack, reported in The Washington Post, isn't just the fact that plenty of male reporters have been as tough on him as Couric and Myers.

It's also that Perot confided his complaint to a male NBC correspondent — apparently assuming he'd get macho-man sympathy, locker-room style.

In the corridors of power, Perot's attitude is hardly unique. In 1988, after his on-air encounter with Dan Rath-

DEBORAH ORIN

INSIDE WASHINGTON



er, President Bush boasted — off air, but over a live microphone — that Rather "makes [CBS newswoman] Leslie Stahl look like a pussy."

And back in 1984, there was Bush's famous boast that he "kicked a little ass" when he debated Geraldine Ferraro.

The Bush White House can offer impressive statistics on

women appointees — better than Jimmy Carter's, in fact — but, in reality, Barbara Bush has been the only woman among Bush's old-boy network of top advisers.

By contrast, Bush's campaign does have two high-profile, smart, tough women: deputy campaign manager Mary Matalin and press sec-

retary Torie Clarke.

But the recent flap over Matalin's hardball fax attack blasting Clinton for spending taxpayer dollars to fight "bimbo eruptions" offers yet another instance of how women in politics face a double standard.

That memo — whose most controversial phrase was borrowed from a Clinton aide — exemplified precisely the kind of killer tactics for which Matalin's mentor, the late Lee Atwater, was famed.

"There's a great admiring mythology about Lee

Atwater and what a real go-for-the-throat guy he was — but what was OK for Lee wasn't OK for Mary," says Annie Groer of the Orlando Sentinel.

"When you have two people who are quick and quotable — like Mary, and Torie Clarke — but they're women, suddenly they get painted as Thelma and Louise."

To put it another way, Matalin's memo would never have prompted such a brouhaha had it been written by someone named, say, Mark instead of Mary.

"Washington is like the rest of society, but it's magnified by being under such a klieg light — women have to walk a fine line between being tough and caring," says Democratic consultant Wendy Sherman.

"If a woman is seen as tough, people say she's not a real woman. If she's seen as caring, people say she can't play in this town. It's a constant tightrope — a Catch-22."

Already, there's a backlash at the whole idea of the Year of the Woman — even though

we're hardly talking about a female takeover. Even the most optimistic forecasts predict maybe seven female senators next January. That's a measly 7 percent of the Senate.

The backlash against the idea that a woman's place is in the Senate recently prompted Arizona Democratic hopeful Claire Sargent to quip:

"I think it's about time we voted for senators with breasts. After all, we've been voting for boobs long enough."

Another instance of the double standard is the way that women candidates, unlike men, are often defined — and judged — by the behavior of their husbands, their parents, their children.

Case in point: Geraldine Ferraro lost the New York Senate primary because of questions about her husband's business dealings. (Yes, she was an officer of his real-estate firm — but he's the principal.)

By contrast, when Marion Javits' business activities raised conflict-of-interest

questions involving her husband, the late Sen. Jacob Javits, he was mostly painted as the victim of an ambitious wife.

And all the controversial business deals by Bush relatives who have benefited from the president's position — sons Neil, Jeb and George W., not to mention brother Prescott — haven't hurt Bush much, according to Democratic, as well as GOP, strategists.

The double standard also showed up in coverage of the

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ORIN from Page 5

New York Senate primary.

It was Elizabeth Holtzman who launched the attacks on Ferraro, but state Attorney General Bob Abrams joined in with a vengeance — even making the nonsensical and, in fact, outrageous claim that Ferraro's pro-choice credentials were somehow suspect.

But the press focused on the Holtzman-Ferraro "cat fight," asking repeatedly whether Holtzman, as a woman, had a "right" to attack Ferraro. Abrams got painted as above the fray — and won.

Presidential scholar Stephen Hess of the Brookings Institution suggests the double-edged attitude toward women and power is generational, noting that both Bush and Perot are sixty-something.

"But I'm amazed at how few women are in prominent roles in the Clinton campaign," Hess adds.

"I'm not sure why — he had a woman as his chief-of-staff as governor. Maybe they're just bending

over backward because of his reputation as a womanizer."

Incidentally, journalism can't be too self-righteous about women and power. Despite the rise of women reporters, just CBS and a handful of newspapers (including The Post) have women as their Washington bureau chiefs.

Or consider the white male talking heads who dominate the Sunday talk shows — one woman or one black per show seems to be the usual quota.

And The Washington Post and Boston Globe — two bastions of right-thinking liberalism — were among the last newspapers to give women a prominent role on the prestige beat of presidential politics.

As Wendy Sherman puts it: "Politics has been a man's world for a long time. And people don't give up power willingly."

To put it another way: Anyone who thinks we've come a long way, baby, has another think coming.

Metro

Thursday, October 1, 1992

By MELISSA DRIBBEN

A symbolic vote on family leave

Yesterday, we were given one more reason to be cynical.

For all the campaign blabber about family values, the House of Representatives couldn't manage to override the President's third veto of the family leave bill.

A trifling 12 weeks of unpaid leave. That's all the bill was asking.

I've been away for six months. Home with my children. Being true, as Marilyn Quayle put it, to my essential nature as a woman.

I am one of the fortunate. This newspaper has a liberal leave policy. While I was caring for (and falling in love with) my infant daughter, my employer continued my health insurance coverage and guaranteed that when I was ready to return, my job would still be here.

Only 1 in 7 offers leave

Most women are not so lucky. When parental leave is the prerogative of management, only one in seven companies offers it.

What, do you think, is the message to employees in a company allowing little or no parental leave?

It is so clear that even my father-in-law, (who, when asked to loose-associate with the name Gloria Steinem, is apt to say, "Such a nice girl. And what lovely blond hair.") had the answer.

"It's like telling them, 'Go home and stay home,'" he said. "It makes no sense."

The argument against family leave is that it will be too expensive. There is no way to put this gently.

It's a lie.

The U.S. General Accounting Office estimates that even if every single worker who was eligible for unpaid leave took the full 12 weeks, the cost to industry would be about \$330 million a year.

Spread out over the company's work force, that amounts to about \$5.25 per employee, said Sigurd Nilsen, who conducted the study.

Another study, this one by the non-partisan, nonprofit Families and Work Institute, showed that it costs less than one-third of a worker's annual salary to provide six weeks of disability pay and several months of unpaid leave. It costs 75 to 150 percent of the annual salary to replace him or her.

To deny men and women such a minimal amount of time at home with their newborns is to deny them the right to be both good parents and productive workers.

Poker face Marilyn

I didn't catch Marilyn Quayle's entire speech at the convention. She wouldn't hold it against me. As the mother of three, she must know there is no such thing as undivided attention.

But I heard enough to know why it made so many women furious. Because it sure sounded as if she was saying that women should stop bucking Mother Nature and stay home with their kids.

What she really meant, she said later, was that women who juggle family and career deserve as much respect as stay-at-home mothers. And that women should no longer have to make an all-or-nothing decision.

If that's the truth, she has obviously failed to persuade her husband and her husband's boss. That's not surprising. Because it is not so much Marilyn Quayle's private opinions as her public image that counts.

As the vice president's wife, she serves as a symbol of what this administration believes in.

Wives who won't spoil the poker game.

They might still believe that ideally, women should stay in the nursery and let their husbands run the world. But even if that were desirable, it is no longer practical.

Answer a vote with a vote

Look. Most women don't have a choice. They can't afford not to work.

I doubt the privileged Bush and Quayle women ever knew what it felt like to walk out the door, leaving their babies in someone else's care. A friend of mine once described it. She said it was like the scene in *Alien* when the creature comes tearing through the guy's rib cage.

It's hard enough when economic necessity forces a woman back to work when her baby has barely begun to recognize her mother's face. Her employer should not be permitted to make that choice even harder by putting her job on the line.

Family leave may not be the most important campaign issue. But it's symbolic of who really cares about families. Who really respects women's struggle to balance families and jobs.

I don't know how the members of the House who voted no yesterday can explain themselves to women in their districts. But I know what I'd tell them Nov. 3.

Hillary shops for votes at B'klyn mall

By PAUL SCHWARTZMAN

The campaign trail yesterday led Hillary Clinton to Brooklyn, where she tried to win votes for her husband in a jam-packed shopping mall.

Dozens of New Yorkers greeted the First Lady-wannabe as she inched through the Fulton Mall packed with politicians, cops, Secret Service agents, reporters and photographers.

"Yo, howya doin', Mrs. Clinton?" asked one man standing on a bench, his eyelids half open, a cigarette dangling from his lips.

Mrs. Clinton, wearing a cheery green suit, grabbed his hand and beamed, "Just fine."

A moment later, a photographer fell over a park bench trying to snap Mrs. Clinton's picture, but she didn't notice, having turned her back to grab a bunch of other hands.

"Yes, we can do it! We can do it!" she said.

The onlookers cheered. "I hope you do something for people," one woman shouted. A man yelled: "Do something for the Vietnam vets."

Mrs. Clinton's walk was part of a two-day tour of the city — a tour that included a speech yesterday afternoon before a women's business association.

With five weeks left in the campaign, she seemed intent on not stirring any

controversy. Asked if she thought she could beat President Bush in a debate, she said she thought her husband would do just fine.

She also said she didn't know enough to comment on Ross Perot's reported scoff that two female "Today" show correspondents were, in his words, "trying to prove their manhood" by asking him tough questions.

Before her Fulton Street tour was finished, Mrs. Clinton was joined by Mayor

Dinkins, which only added to the sidewalk crush.

The beaming mayor wore wearing a Hillary button on his lapel as he joined the political glad-handing.

Mrs. Clinton acknowledged that she and her husband hadn't always had an easy time campaigning in New York. But, she said, she loved Brooklyn and "felt very welcomed in the city."

"We have had the best times you can imagine here," she said.

Hillary Clinton

Hillary Clinton Fights Back

With Punch Lines

By MELINDA HENNEBERGER

Of all the unflattering things said about Hillary Clinton during the campaign season, she said yesterday, the cruelest blow was not criticism of her ambition or her headbands — or even assertions that she is an enemy of the traditional family, insensitive to stay-at-home moms.

"The only one that really hurt, and one of the few that was really true, is that I'm middle-aged; I couldn't believe when I saw that in print," the 44-year-old wife of Gov. Bill Clinton said, drawing howls of laughter from the mostly female audience of 750 who paid \$60 each to attend the Financial Women's Association of New York luncheon. "It was even meant to be a nice article" she said, "but gosh, I've got a few years left."

Mrs. Clinton, who has never been particularly well-known for her use of humor, on or off the stump, is still no Ann Richards. But at several junctures in an otherwise serious speech on children's issues, domestic violence and health care, she seemed to show a new jocularity.

An Early Celebration

Asked how she would use her position as First Lady if her husband won the Presidency, she hoisted a bottle of mineral water and said, "Well, I'm going to have a drink here" before answering. Still laughing at her own joke, she went on to give her standard answer about working to be a voice for children in the White House.

Then, once again serious, she defended a decades-old paper on children's legal rights that Republican campaigners have interpreted as evidence that she would support the right of children to "divorce" their parents on a whim.

"Children are being exploited right now in the existing court system, whether they have any rights or not," she said, noting that welfare agencies were always able to sue parents on behalf of a child. And the whole issue of whether or not children can sue their parents would be moot, she said, if their problems were not ignored until court intervention became necessary.

On "family values," an early campaign issue that seems to have backfired on Republicans and even

created a backlash against attacking Mrs. Clinton, she said, "We have all this rhetoric at the national level about valuing children, yet we don't do very much to support children."

'A False Debate'

"Family values begin with valuing families — all kinds of families in all kinds of circumstances," she said, adding that finger-pointing about which families espouse true family values had been wholly counterproductive. "It's a false debate. There isn't anyone I know who doesn't believe families need strong values."

It was Mrs. Clinton's remarks about crime that drew the most enthusiastic response from the audience. In response to a question from a mother who said she worried about raising children in New

York, Mrs. Clinton said many more police officers were needed on the street, and spoke of her own worry for her daughter Chelsea's safety, even during a short bicycle ride from the Governor's mansion to a Little Rock library.

She said Mr. Clinton's emphasis on increasing police protection was "one of the reasons why he's a different kind of Democrat."

After her speech Mrs. Clinton, who campaigned in Brooklyn earlier in the day, worked her way slowly through the crowd in the Grand Hyatt New York ballroom at Park Avenue and 42d Street, shaking hands with supporters. They included an older executive who said Mrs. Clinton had made her proud to be a woman, another who described herself as a "Wall Street economist" who would be forwarding her résumé to the Clin-

ton administration, and a young woman who whispered that she just wanted to touch Mrs. Clinton's green silk suit.

Reasons for Enthusiasm

The enthusiasm was variously inspired. A fellow graduate of Wellesley College referred to the sisterhood, and a Republican who asked that her name not be used said she had been impressed by Mrs. Clinton's intelligence. Mary Robinson, of the Bank of New York, mentioned her impression that the speaker really cared about minority women.

Elsie Chan, the principal of Murry Bergtraum High School in Lower Manhattan, said Mrs. Clinton had won her over on many points. Among them: "I'm middle-aged, too."

Thursday, October 1, 1992

Hillary knows our needs

THERE was none of that nonsense about Murphy Brown or baking cookies or any of the other foolishness that has marked this campaign.

Hillary Clinton, in a private interview yesterday, went right to the heart of what's wrong with America:

"During the '80s I was in and out of schools and colleges all the time, in Arkansas and around the country, and I'd say to the children, 'What do you think we could do to make your school better or to make your town better?'"

"And they'd talk about violence and drugs and guns, and their parents losing jobs, and people homeless."

"And then we started this campaign and we went to New Hampshire. There was a state that had been really riding high during the '80s, and all of a sudden the bottom fell out from under it. People who had considered themselves immune to America's bad times were standing in lines to get food stamps and welfare."

"And what struck me when you'd go into the high schools there was that the children would talk about how they felt so bad because their parents were so depressed because they had lost a job, or they were going to lose their house."

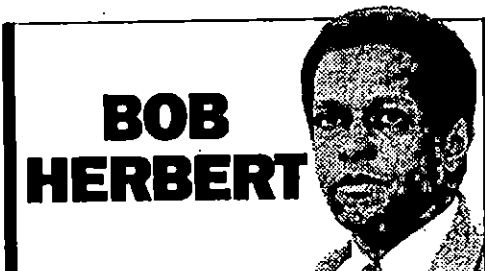
Welcome to America as we approach the post-Reagan-Bush era. Sometimes the truth is easier to recognize if you look through the eyes of the young.

During the summer, panicky Republicans attempted to portray Hillary Clinton as a freak, an uppity woman with wild ideas who was a threat to

the republic.

It backfired, primarily for two reasons. First, Hillary Clinton is not a freak. Second, she is so much smarter than the idiots who went after her.

During the interview, over coffee at the Grand Hyatt hotel, she explained how America is supposed to work. "You've got a big, dynamic, pluralistic society like this that is held together



by ideals," she said. "It's not held together by a common racial or ethnic heritage. It's a land of hope and possibility, and people put aside their differences — we hope — in order to work together so that all of us can move forward."

Because of the economic policies of Ronald Reagan and George Bush, that forward movement creaked to a halt. Hope, for a lot of people, evaporated. Clinton said it has been replaced by "a growing sense of sadness, frustration and anger."

"I see it so starkly in the lives of children and young people," she said. "It's acted out in a lot of cultural and political alienation, and the rising level of violence among children and youth."

"Children who aren't happy, who feel abandoned, angry, are children

who are going to lash out at themselves or other people."

Everybody pays the price for this. Clinton said that a few months ago her daughter Chelsea, who is 12, and a friend wanted to ride their bikes from the governor's mansion in Little Rock to the library, about eight blocks away.

Said Clinton: "Little Rock's a relatively safe community, but it's like any other city. It's got all kinds of things going on. And what flashed through my mind was this image of myself as a girl getting on my bike in the morning with my friends and my mother saying, 'Just be home for dinner.'"

"And that was true in most neighborhoods. It didn't matter if you were rich or poor, or African-American or Hispanic or white. Children had a chance to have a childhood. Sure, bad things happened, but they were the exception, not the rule."

"I stood there and I said to my daughter, 'No, I'll drive.' I couldn't even imagine letting her get on her bike and go to the library."

"That was just a small thing that reinforced for me what we've done to ourselves, and particularly what we've done to our children."

Clinton looked a little weary from campaigning. She smiled and often gestured with her hands as she talked. She said she missed Chelsea, who was home in Little Rock with relatives.

"That's been the hardest part of this whole thing for me, being away from home. Even though I've worked really hard, and Bill works really hard, we were always home a lot and neither of us was apart from our daughter very much. It gets really lonely."

The strident anti-Hillary rhetoric of the summer came to mind, and it sounded more absurd than ever. Hillary Clinton didn't look much like an ogre.

She did look like a threat, though, a threat to the status quo, to the Republicans who have been in charge for nearly a dozen years.

She pointed out that under Reagan-Bush there has been an explosion of poverty, "and we have this growing category of people in America called the working poor, Americans who work full-time but don't make enough money to get out of poverty."

According to Clinton, two-thirds of Americans make less in real dollars than they did 10 years ago.

Repeatedly she returned to the subject of children.

"It is hard year after year to know that what we are doing to our children is undermining our whole social structure," she said.

More and more children are sliding into poverty, more and more are living without adequate health care, and there is a rapidly growing list of other problems being faced by America's young.

Clinton insisted that the election of her husband will help stem this tide.

"We feel really blessed, and this country has been real good to us," she said. "And we've been lucky to have parents and other people in our lives who have really helped us."

But that kind of atmosphere for children in America will disappear, she said, "if we don't change what's happening."

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Commentary

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1992

PERSPECTIVE ON WOMEN

From Statehouse to White House



The baby-boomers have been building political and economic power for 20 years; they must now energize those resources.

By PATRICIA ABURDENE

Let cynics greet the "Year of the Woman" with skepticism; 1992 will still go down in history as a turning point. Not only are women running for office in record numbers; the millions of campaign dollars contributed by women have also put their agenda in the forefront. But it is not happening only in politics.

By year's end, women-owned businesses will employ more Americans than all of the Fortune 500 companies. In the Winter Olympics, women won nine of the U.S. team's 11 medals, including the five golds. In the fashion industry, heretofore dominated by men, Liz Claiborne sold almost four times more than the top three male designers put together.

These changes symbolize the critical mass of support that now exists among women and fair-minded men for the freedom and opportunity the women's movement has always sought. Acceptance of social change builds slowly until a threshold of critical mass is achieved. Then it is only a matter of time before the majority embraces it. At that point, a trend becomes a megatrend, an idea whose time has come. Although many obstacles remain before women's liberation is achieved, the movement toward it is unstoppable.

Simple demographics plays a part, too. From Margaret Thatcher to Gloria Steinem, exceptional women have made their mark on the world. But behind these women stands the great wave of baby-boom women, the first generation with full-time, lifelong careers. For a decade or two, as CEOs, activists, attorneys, politicians, designers, theologians and athletes, they have quietly introduced feminine values into their corner of a male-dominated world. Now they are ready for a bigger stage—leadership in business, politics, society.

The United States counts only two elected women senators and three women governors, but these depressing numbers obscure how many women hold the statewide offices that are the steppingstones to the governorship: There are 14 state treasurers, 10 secretaries of state and seven lieutenant governors. Women's fury over the treatment of Anita Hill and 1992's anti-incumbent mood guarantee new female faces from statehouse to Congress. Early in the 21st Century, women will hold at least one-third of Senate seats and governorships. I predict that the first woman President will be elected in 2004 or 2008.

That benchmark, however striking, will not signal that women's liberation has arrived. Sexual harassment, sexist institutions and horrifying violence against women tell us that the quest for women's rights will continue a long time. Male-dominated institutions, from religious fundamentalism to the Senate

Judiciary Committee to the Supreme Court, will be dragged kicking and screaming into the 21st Century.

But women are taking economic and political power, building new institutions, infusing them with humanistic values. Two contradictory realities exist side by side. Some feminists look at the old and say: "Nothing is changing. Women are worse off than ever." If they looked instead at what women are achieving, they would see something far more positive.

There is a vacuum in U.S. leadership today at the highest levels. A bankrupt patriarchy is falling apart at the seams—and then arguing about the pieces.

We need a new vision, a new social order. For a decade or more, Americans have been yearning to get beyond the tired old labels of Left vs. Right, to synthesize the caring of the liberal with the fiscal responsibility of the conservative, to create social programs that help people become independent of government aid. The women who learned how to succeed in a "man's world," while integrating their own female values into the process, constitute America's best hope for creating a social agenda that is caring, concrete and cost-effective.

Opportunities in leadership will abound in the 1990s, but baby-boom women who would accept them—and the responsibilities that are part of the package—must begin now to prepare for jobs they never dreamed they would hold. That might mean running for the statehouse or learning how to raise large sums of money.

In 1992, the women's movement entered a new stage. For 20 years, women have built political and economic power. The challenge now is to access and energize those resources. A metaphor for the next phase may be the symbolic shift from consciousness-raising to fund-raising. From "Look how horrible this is!" to "Here is exactly what we propose to do about it. Will you support us?"

Women's liberation is not the end, not by any means; it is the beginning of a lot of work. The world needs to be totally transformed so that women and men can create, desire, build and play. If women are willing to answer the call of leadership, then we have already begun.

Patricia Aburdene is the author, with John Naisbitt, of "Megatrends for Women" (Villard Books, 1992).

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1992 *

Bush targets 'deadbeat' dads and moms

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

FOND DU LAC, Wis. — President Bush yesterday proposed going beyond federal jail sentences for "deadbeat dads" and mothers who fail to pay child support, by withholding salaries, tax refunds and government services.

"We will say to deadbeat parents, if you owe child support and you haven't paid, then you're going to pay a price. You'll get no passport, no professional licenses, no housing or student loans, or any other help from the federal government until you do right by your children," Mr. Bush said.

His pledge to toughen laws and regulations enforcing child-support orders if re-elected was the principal theme of a day in which he warned against trusting Mr. Clinton's "campaign against the middle class."

"We cannot take a risk of a candidate with no experience, no track record, whose ideas and agenda are wrong for America. That is the basic thing — Governor Clinton is wrong for America," Mr. Bush told a lunch-hour crowd estimated by campaign officials at 19,000.

As he arrived in Wisconsin, Mr. Bush signed a declaration making 10 counties eligible for federal aid for losses from 11 days of flooding that ended last Thursday.

Noting that Mr. Clinton was due here today, the president said, "I can't resist saying I don't think this is the last time that I'll be ahead of the Democratic ticket. We are going to win this election in November."

In a stunning reversal of standard expectations, Mr. Bush last night won an overwhelming endorsement from the 6,500-member Local 472 of the Heavy Construction Laborers Union, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO in Newark, N.J. He gave a stemwinding speech in the packed and noisy basement union hall before Business Manager Richard Tessier called for a voice vote to endorse.

The president also picked up several police endorsements in a photo

op at Oshkosh Airport and another at Newark Airport later in the day.

As Congress worked to reconcile a bill levying federal jail time for deadbeats who fail to pay an estimated \$5 billion a year in child support, Mr. Bush called for even tougher laws and administrative steps to enforce court orders.

"These working parents, mostly

mothers, are trying to keep their families going, trying to work, keep the kids on track, pay the bills, and they need that check every month and they deserve it," he said.

Mr. Bush's introduction was drowned out by cheers from the enthusiastic crowd.

In addition to his own proposals, a written statement indicated support

for six-month jail sentences for first offenders and up to two years for repeat offenders who refuse to pay interstate support orders. Although officials did not say so in listing that among Mr. Bush's proposals yesterday, a bill to accomplish it — filed by Democratic Sen. Richard Shelby of Alabama — already has passed the House and Senate.

Mr. Bush proposed withholding all court-ordered child support from paychecks unless the recipient waives that, electronic transfer of payments to the custodial parent instead of funneling them through court clerks or probation officers, having the Internal Revenue Service collect arrears, requiring all states to recognize other states' child-support orders, and requiring absent parents to include children under their employers' health plan if the cost is "reasonable."

Custodial parents would get more help in tracking a deadbeat, and delinquent parents would be reported to credit bureaus.

Mr. Bush said deadbeat parents "go off and lead a happy life without fulfilling their obligations."

Finding runaway parents also is an objective of the initiative, he said, promising that even the military will take steps to improve its assistance in locating parents.

Legal Services groups would be required to spend 10 percent of their funds helping track down absent parents under Mr. Bush's plan.

"Since I took office, we've made a very good start. We are now able to identify 50 percent more fathers of the kids of single moms, and we increased by more than 40 percent the cases of child-support collections," he said.

The Department of Health and Human Services said yesterday it tapped more than \$619 million this year from the income tax refunds of parents delinquent in child support payments — a record.

In all, the federal government says some \$7.8 billion in support payments have been collected this year through its child-support enforcement program.

CHILD SUPPORT PROPOSAL

Steps included in President Bush's proposal to toughen a 1975 law by having the federal government take over basic responsibility for violators of child-support orders.

- Nonpayment of an interstate support order would become a federal crime carrying a penalty of six months in jail for the first offense and up to two years for repeat offenders.
- Universal withholding of child support from pay, with electronic transfer to custodial parent.
- Overdue payments would become tax liabilities, collectible by the IRS and state authorities.
- States would be required to recognize other states' child-support orders.
- Absent parents would be required to include children under employer's health plan.
- Delinquent parents would not be permitted to receive a passport, state or federal professional licenses, or participate in federal loan programs.
- Custodial parents would get more help in tracking absent parents and delinquent parents would be reported to credit bureaus.

The Washington Times

The sad joys of affluent single motherhood

THE man in the blue collar looked down from a ladder against the second floor of a skyscraper in Manhattan. "Didn't I see you on 'Oprah' yesterday?" he yelled at me as I walked around the ladder rather than under it.

"Donahue," I shouted back. "Yeah. That's right. Well, I was with you all the way. I think a kid should have a mom and a pop."

Uncle Phil cast me as the loner, the only defender of the intact family as the standard, arrayed against four unwed mothers who wanted only sperm from the fathers of their children.

Two days later a single woman stopped me on a downtown corner in Washington. "I saw you on 'Donahue,' and you just don't get it. This is a New Age. Women are having babies by themselves because they can afford it and



**SUZANNE
FIELDS**

there aren't that many men around who are responsible. Why bother with a man, you

COMMENTARY

can't depend on?"

"But why aren't responsible men around?"

"I don't know. But there's precedent in the animal kingdom for females to have babies without males. The cheetah female gets the male to impregnate her, and then she waits for him to fall asleep so she can give him the slip forever."

"Are we now supposed to find our 'role models' among the cheetahs?"

"Well, where are the good men?" she asked.

This is the question that fuels the passion and anger of women of a certain age who listen not only to their biologi-

cal tick-tocks, but also feel a deep biological/emotional urge to have a child and have no prospects of finding a good man.

A TV anchorwoman from Rochester, who appeared on "Donahue" with me, spoke about an abusive boyfriend who sired her son 11 years ago. "My son deserved better." Another woman described how she wanted a child and her husband didn't, so she decided to raise her son without him. A third spoke about her decision to have artificial insemination at age 38 after she was told by an adoption agency that she was too old to adopt a child. (She later took

her daughter to the deep freeze at the sperm bank to show her where "daddy" came from.)

These are not the unwed mothers Vice President Quayle has been talking about. These women are affluent, confident and competent career women, who have the money they need to raise children alone. But they share an anger at the men who passed through their lives, who either abandoned them or gave them powerful reasons to leave.

The sexual revolution is partly responsible. When a man gets a woman pregnant today there's no sexual or social pressure for him to marry her. It was once a commonplace that women civilized men through the rituals of

marriage and family life. Now, as women have become "liberated," that influence has been greatly reduced.

"Now," says one angry single woman, "we have to be happy if men bathe for us."

Why did we enter this stage of civilization in this way? Some blame feminism, others blame men who choose not to be tamed.

Psychologists speculate that children who have children are afraid to be alone and a baby ensures them of having someone to love. Is it possible that older women without men also share a similar yearning for love through a child?

If that is true, we must also ask what unwed motherhood means for the children. Do the cheetahs have anything to tell us about soothing the pain and longing of a child for his lost father?

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1992

The Washington Times

COMMENTARY

SUZANNE FIELDS

Single mommy track?

The man in the blue collar looked down from a ladder against the second floor of a skyscraper in Manhattan.

"Didn't I see you on 'Oprah' yesterday?" he yelled at me as I walked around the ladder rather than under it.

"Donahue," I shouted back.

"Yeah. That's right. Well, I was with you all the way. I think a kid should have a mom and a pop."

Uncle Phil cast me as the loner, the only defender of the intact family as the standard, arrayed against four unwed mothers who wanted only sperm from the fathers of their children.

Two days later a single woman stopped me on a downtown corner in Washington.

"I saw you on 'Donahue,' and you just don't get it. This is a New Age. Women are having babies by themselves because they can afford it, and there aren't that many men around who are responsible. Why bother with a man you can't depend on?"

"But why aren't responsible men around?"

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These are not the unwed mothers Vice President Dan Quayle has been talking about; these women are affluent, confident and competent career women, who have the money they need to raise children alone. But they share an anger at the men who passed through their lives, who either abandoned them or gave them powerful reasons to leave.

It's easy to feel sympathy for women who have come of age at a time when increasing numbers of men refuse to accept paternal responsibilities. These women become bitter when they look around at Hugh Hefner, Warren Beatty, Jack Nicholson and all sorts of lesser-known men with paunches and receding hairlines who become fathers in their 50s. They can't afford

Why did we enter this stage of civilization in this way? Some blame feminism, others blame men who choose not to be tamed.

to wait for Mr. Perfect if they want children. Life is unfair.

The sexual revolution is partly responsible. When a man gets a woman pregnant today, there's no sexual or social pressure for him to marry her. It was once a commonplace that women civilized men through the rituals of marriage and family life. Now, as women have become "liberated" that influence has been greatly reduced.

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Suzanne Fields, a columnist for The Washington Times, is nationally syndicated.

WASHINGTON EDITION / LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON EDITION

VIEW

Building Better Characters

Alarmed by rampant cheating and widespread violence on campus, a growing number of educators are beginning to teach the basics of ethics. The emphasis is on honesty, responsibility and civic duty.

By GARRY ABRAMS
TIMES STAFF WRITER

When a student came to class wearing a T-shirt emblazoned with pigs in a sexual embrace, Albuquerque, N.M., teacher Donald Whatley decided to take a stand.

Whatley told the sixth-grader the T-shirt was offensive and unsuitable for school, maybe the entire universe. The boy disagreed. Besides, he said, his mother had bought it for him.

Appalled, Whatley sent the youngster to the principal's office where his ruling was upheld. The student wore the T-shirt inside out for the rest of the day.

"For some reason, I find that little incident to be a great moral victory," says Whatley, president of the Albuquerque Teachers Federation. "I wouldn't want my daughter to have to sit in a classroom and look at a T-shirt with pigs fornicating on it."

Whatley cites the episode to illustrate why he is part of a growing, broadly based "character education" movement whose goal is to teach elementary and secondary school students—and their parents if need be—the difference between right and wrong.

The movement's key assertion is that specific, universal standards of conduct exist and that these standards ought to apply to everyone—regardless of ethnic or racial background or religion. The movement seeks to instill "secular" standards such as honesty, courage and civic duty in students primarily through schools and youth organizations.

"I think what we need is a real radical and rapid shift to moral principles that can be taught—as opposed to this notion that values are largely in the eye of the beholder—because society can't tolerate ambiguity," says Whatley.

Larger and larger numbers of people think we're going down the tubes as a society.

Thomas Lickona
author and educator

Politicians, preachers, civic leaders, parents and a host of others have long lamented the decline of ethical standards among America's youth, citing everything from rampant cheating on exams to violence in schools to escalating homicide rates. But these calls for higher moral standards often have been blunted by partisan disagreements, as well as fears that noble-sounding sentiments were smoke screens for hidden political and religious agendas.

Now, however, the atmosphere seems to be changing. Galvanized by what they see as a worsening moral crisis among young people, more educators and leaders of youth organizations are jumping on the character-education bandwagon.

Just this year three indicators point to character education as a snowballing national movement, growth that has occurred largely out of the limelight and independent of this election year's storms over "family values."

• In March, a group representing nine major educational associations met informally in Wisconsin to thrash out how to get "big education groups to recommit to character-education programs," according to Diane Berreth, deputy executive director of the 150,000-member Assn. of Supervision and Curriculum

Development. Two weeks ago, the group formally organized itself as the Character Education Partnership and began developing tentative plans that include a national media campaign next year, a national awards program, an annual forum and a publication. The group's members include the National School Boards Assn. and may soon include the two biggest teachers' unions, the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Assn. "We're doing this all as volunteers," she says. "We have no budget and no staff."

At a July meeting in Aspen, representatives of 30 youth and education organizations—including the Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs and the American Youth Soccer Organization—signed what was hailed as a trail-blazing agreement on character education. Organized by the Josephson Institute Ethics in Marina del Rey, the conference reportedly sizzled with spirited debate. But, in the end, the groups agreed to promote "six pillars of character": Respect, trustworthiness, caring, justice and fairness, civic virtue and citizenship.

The agreement on core values was an important step in defining common goals and methods to restore "the moral ozone of the nation," organizers said. The signatory groups also asserted that these core values "transcend cultural, religious and socioeconomic differences" and rejected the so-called "values clarification" method of teaching ethics.

• This month Boston College education professor William K. Kilpatrick will issue a manifesto calling for widespread teaching of character education, mainly by using great works of literature from various cultures as vehicles for moral instruction. In "Why Johnny Can't Tell Right from Wrong: Moral Illiteracy and the Case for Character Education," the Boston College education professor sketches the background of what he sees as a moral crisis among America's young people. The book's title recalls another education bestseller, "Why Johnny Can't Read," that sparked a furor in the 1950s.

Citing a variety of sources, Kilpatrick notes that each year, nearly 3 million crimes are committed on or near school property, about 135,000 students carry guns to school and that 21% of all secondary school students avoid using school restrooms because they fear harm or intimidation. Publisher Simon & Schuster is giving the book a publicity boost and Kilpatrick already has begun appearing on East Coast radio and TV talk shows.

B. David Brooks, president of the Pasadena-based Jefferson Center for Character Education, a non-profit group that develops and implements character-education programs, says these events indicate that a national network promoting character education is "beginning to emerge." For his center, founded in 1963, it has been a long time coming.

Like others in the movement, Brooks says that after years of negligible progress, the time suddenly seems ripe for a major character-education push. "People are calling us who wouldn't even talk to us three years ago," he says, referring to both education associations and schools.

Thomas Lickona, an education professor at the State University of New York-Cortland and author of last year's "Educating for Character," notes that within the last three to four years "virtually every state education department" has issued recommendations that schools teach character education.

"There's a growing consensus that there are core values," Lickona says, explaining that the consensus is fueled by the fact that "larger and larger numbers of people think we're going down the tubes as a society."

The Jefferson Center, for instance, promotes as core values those espoused in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, especially the Bill of Rights. Most character-education lists include honesty and personal responsibility as priority virtues.

Dick Wilson, executive director of the Hawthorne-based American Youth Soccer Organization says simply that "sportsmanship and ethics go pretty close together." A list of core values like those adopted at the Aspen conference "shouldn't offend anybody," he says.

While society's ills play a part in the burgeoning of their movement, character-education veterans also attribute growth in the movement to changes in their own vocabulary.

Advocates say they chose the term *character education* because the wording is less likely to be controversial than phrases using the words *values* and *morals*.

The Jefferson Center's Patrick McCarthy notes that when the "V word" is uttered "some people hear Nazi values, some people hear Dan Quayle values." By substituting character education, "you don't have to spend the first 45 minutes of every conversation explaining what you're not."

Moreover, the switch in terminology reflects the belief that the "values clarification" system now used in many schools has failed to promote any sense of moral purpose in students. Instead, character-education advocates say, this system, with its freewheeling and open-ended discussions, leaves students with the impression that there are no rigid moral ground-rules in life.

For example, in one typical values clarification exercise, Kilpatrick says, students are asked to discuss who among the passengers of a leaky lifeboat should be thrown overboard to save the rest. There are no right or wrong answers in the discussion, he writes. Besides being morally obtuse, Kilpatrick argues that such examples are so remote from nearly all real-life situations as to be worthless.

Advocates say a number of studies show that character education can be dramatically effective. The Jefferson Center's Brooks reports that an education project it implemented in 25 Los Angeles city elementary and middle schools resulted in a 25% drop in major disciplinary problems such as fighting, drugs or weapons. The number of tardy students sent to principals' offices dropped 40%.

Ronni Ephraim, principal of one of the schools involved, says the Jefferson program, now in its third

year, has resulted in a 75% reduction in the number of students sent to her for discipline.

In the past, students awaiting discipline frequently formed long lines outside her office at the Limerick Elementary School in Canoga Park. Now she sees two or three per day at most for offenses such as truancy or fighting, Ephraim says. Following the Jefferson Center's guidelines, the principal says she counsels offenders to stop and think about their offense and consider proper behavior, a process that involves students in their own discipline.

Like other character-education programs, the Jefferson program emphasizes a few key virtues, which are taught in the classroom and through parent involvement. The center's "Steps to Success" emphasizes responsibility, confidence, attendance, punctuality, politeness and health, among other things.

Character-education programs work best when a "schoolwide climate" is created for promoting values so that they are not confined to classroom lessons, says the Jefferson Center's McCarthy.

Typically, teachers introduce a character-education course with a few short classroom lessons, McCarthy adds. But the key to a successful program is constant reinforcement of values by tacking up ethics message posters throughout the school and in school buses, talking about good conduct in school assemblies and getting parents to promote character development at home.

Ideally, "the kids realize there's a conspiracy to teach [them] that respect and responsibility are important," McCarthy explains. The program has been used successfully in poor and affluent schools and with a wide ethnic range of students, he says.

But McCarthy says that the center's programs don't always work. Turnover among principals and teachers can derail the program. Sometimes, too, the program may become a "political football," with teachers wanting more money for the extra work, including training, the program requires.

Clearly, the potential for debate within the character-education movement is great.

Author Kilpatrick, for one, places a high value on great literature—specifically stories about life with a moral point of view—as indispensable for teaching morality to young people. His reading list, which he says is "far from comprehensive," includes books about African-Americans, Indians and other groups as well as such long-time staples as Charles Dickens' "Hard Times" and "Great Expectations."

But Lickona is skeptical that reading great books alone can build great character.

"I just consulted with a school this week where the kids are reading all the great literature and they're robbing each other blind," he says.

Stay tuned.

2 of 2

Wanted: Healers to help redeem our troubled young

WASHINGTON—The Washington area, understandably enough, is still focused on the carjack murder of Pamela Basu. It was, in truth, a particularly awful crime. The killer, who, according to police, wanted the woman's BMW because his own car had run out of gas on the interstate, dragged her for a mile and a half after she became entangled in a seatbelt. Her 2-year-old daughter was tossed out the window.

"Brutal" understates the case.

But it wasn't the only automobile hijacking in recent months. According to one count, there have been more than 300. And carjacking isn't the only evidence of a growing disregard for law, property or human life.

Despite the demands for stiffer penalties for the crimes that make us feel most vulnerable, what is

William Raspberry

facing this city—and others—is beyond the ability of the criminal justice system to solve.

So where do we turn? To parenting education for the mothers of young children? To improved education and job training? To better recreational facilities for the idle young?

It's clear to me that millions of youngsters across the country—are beginning their lives with tremendous social and academic handicaps because their young mothers haven't a clue as to how to be good parents. The jails and prisons are full of skill-less young men who cannot read beyond the 3d grade. Organized sports have rescued many a youngster from a life of delinquency.

But it is also clear to me that what we are witnessing in the senseless, vicious and remorseless behavior of too many of our young people is beyond the reach of the usual remedies.

"We have," says Robert L. Woodson Sr., "been looking for cures in all the wrong places. We don't have a crisis in recreation, or social services, or consumer capacity. Certainly our children need these things, and need jobs too. But these things have no redemptive quality, and what our young people need above all is to be redeemed."

Woodson, though a spiritual man, is not a preacher calling sinners to repentance. He is a pragmatic champion of the poor—founder and president of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise. But he reaches for a biblical analogy to make his point.

"The Prodigal Son had services. He had recreation. He had money. But he was using these resources to satisfy his own boorishness and self-indulgence and, quite predictably, he squandered all of it. He lost everything and no one would give him anything.

"And then he 'came to himself.' And only at that point could he really benefit from the services, the help, the generosity of those who cared about him. His crisis, like the crisis facing our children, was internal, and that's where the change had to take place."

But in practical terms...

"I am being practical," Woodson insists. "The people whose work I know at firsthand—people like Sister Fatah, who has turned gang members around in Philadelphia; Charles Ballard, who has led hundreds of single fathers in Cleveland to accept responsibility for their children and, in many cases, to marry the mothers of those children; Freddie Garcia, who was a drug addict and thief for 15 years before he 'came to himself' and started a highly successful drug rehabilitation program in San Antonio—all these people have two things in common. First, they share ZIP codes with the people they serve, and second, they call these young people unto themselves, connect at a spiritual level, tell them they have got to change their ways."

No doubt there are people with the charisma, the credibility and the concern to make a difference to a few individuals. But are there enough of them to make a difference for entire chaotic neighborhoods?

"They're out there, all right," he says. "And at one level, everybody knows it. But at another level, people have trouble taking it seriously. I'll put it this way: If some scientist at NIH finds a drug that cures cancer in 10 monkeys, we call it a breakthrough and fund it for all it's worth. But if these neighborhood healers find something that saves 10 kids, or restores 10 families, we call it 'anecdotal' and dismiss it."

Woodson believes that if we would acknowledge the success we see and look for ways to amplify it, we'd be well on the way to reclaiming our communities. "It really isn't that hard to find these healers, once you decide to look for them," he said. "The problem is, a lot of them work full-time at the post office or somewhere and do their healing work after hours."

"Why can't we say to them: 'Quit your job, choose some neighborhood people to work with you and we'll give you a budget, a van to transport the children and professional help when and where you request it? We could help them form networks and federations, let them tell us what additional barriers need to be removed for them to start healing their communities from within.'"

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Do 'The Jetsons' aid learning?

TV stations accused of tuning out kids' program law

WASHINGTON (AP)—Broadcasters are mocking the new federal law on children's TV programming by claiming that cartoon shows such as "The Jetsons" educate youngsters about the 21st Century, consumer activists said Tuesday.

The Children's Television Act, enacted one year ago this week, requires local stations to serve "the educational and informational needs" of children.

But rather than creating shows to fit the requirement, stations too often simply redefine existing programs as educational, said Kathryn Montgomery of the Center for Media Education, a public advocacy group that studied how local stations are complying with the law.

On the other hand, Jeff Bowmann of the National Association of Broadcasters said, "We are confident the broadcasters are in full compliance. . . . Broadcasters take their children's programming responsibilities very seriously."

The purpose of the law is to get broadcasters to boost efforts to improve children's reading and math skills, and assist their understanding of important events.

Montgomery's group reviewed the programs that 58 TV stations of various market sizes submitted to the Federal Communications Commission to prove they were complying with the law.

"It was so depressing," said Peggy Charren, founder of Action for Children's Television, which was instrumental in getting the law passed.

Charren said TV program lists typically include shows such as "The Jetsons," described as showing children "the future of the world in the year 2000."

One broadcaster said the GI Joe cartoon show is educational because its heroes "fight against an evil that has the capabilities of mass destruction of society," thus showing "social consciousness and responsibility."

One station listed a "Donahue" segment about teenage strippers and their relationships with their mothers. Charren said she isn't questioning the content of the "Donahue" show, but noted that the station aired the show at 9 a.m.

"Are the stations suggesting chil-

dren should stay home from school to watch it?" she asked.

Montgomery said TV stations often air their educational programming during school hours or when children typically would be asleep, such as 5 a.m.

She said broadcasters mock the law by labeling certain shows as "FCC friendly" or their "FCC shows."

Pat Henry, president of the National PTA, said her group is organizing the 27,000 parent-teacher associations across the country to monitor local television stations to learn whether they are fulfilling their educational responsibilities.

The National Association of Broadcasters said it is assisting television and radio stations in serving children's audiences. It is holding a symposium on the topic Wednesday and Thursday in Washington for its members.

The stations must provide their program lists to the FCC as part of the application for license renewal. People in local communities who are dissatisfied with a station's performance can petition the FCC to withhold the renewal.

Effort seen to foil bid to better children's TV

By Diane Duston
ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Broadcasters are making a joke of the new federal law on children's programming by contending that cartoon shows like "The Jetsons" educate youngsters about the 21st century, TV activists said yesterday.

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Reading survey puts US children near top

ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALBANY, N.Y. — Schoolchildren in the United States were near the top of the class in a 31-nation study of basic reading skills.

The study by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement found reading levels in a country are closely related to economic development, health and adult literacy.

"It's not necessarily whether you're richer. It's whether the kids' families have more books or not," said Alan Purves, a member of the research team and an education professor at the State University of New York at Albany.

Finnish students finished first in both age groups tested: 9 and 14.

The United States was second among 9-year-olds and ninth among 14-year-olds, behind France, Sweden and New Zealand. The United States trailed by very small margins among 14-year-olds, Purves said.

The study found that American schools do a good job of teaching basic reading skills, although students were weaker on reading such things as maps and charts, Purves said.

"What it also says is that parents

clearly can help, particularly by providing books in the home," he said. "And it looks as if they can by encouraging kids to read and reading to kids."

The test did not address critical reading skills, such as grasp of poetry and philosophical argument.

"It is probably true that although American kids can reach this basic level quite well, they're not as good at reading and interpreting more complex things," Purves said. "They're not as good at poetry reading; for instance."

Francie Alexander, US deputy assistant secretary of education, said the study confirmed testing within the United States that showed students have a mastery of basic reading skills. But comparisons of more sophisticated skills are needed, she said.

Girls scored consistently higher in all countries and for both ages.

The report supported assertions that extensive television viewing is not conducive to higher reading scores.

Viewing up to two hours of television daily did not show much of an effect, Purves said. "There's a downward slope when you get beyond about 2½ hours," he said.

daily 10/2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

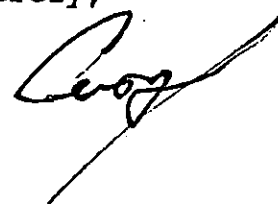
Dear Al:

Just a short note of thanks for your letter of September 23 concerning the recommendation of the Metropolitan Tampa Bay Task Force.

I fully understand how important MacDill Air Force Base is to the local community, and I appreciate your outlining the Task Force's alternative to the Base Closure Commission's recommendation. I have asked the Departments of Defense and Commerce to examine your proposal and get back to you with a detailed response. You should receive an answer shortly.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Alfred S. Austin
Austin Companies
Post Office Box 22197
Tampa, Florida 33622

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 9/25/92

TO: Phil Brady

FROM: ROSE ZAMARIA 
Deputy Assistant to the President

The President asked Al Austin to send him this proposal in telephone conversation they had. He would like someone to look into it and prepare a response for him. He has not acknowledged receipt of this letter.



AUSTIN COMPANIES

600 NORTH WESTSHORE BOULEVARD
POST OFFICE BOX 22197
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33622
(813) 289-3886

September 23, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As I mentioned to you in our conversation on Monday, I serve as Chairman of our Metropolitan Tampa Bay Task Force to assure that MacDill Air Force Base remains a federally operated and populated air field. In that capacity, our group has come up with an alternative option to the Base Closure Commission's recommendation, which was subsequently approved by you and Congress, realigning the 56th Fighter Wing and closing the airstrip in March of 1994.

The problem is without an active runway, the two Unified Commands that remain at MacDill - United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) will have difficulty operating as intended because of their need for an airstrip.

Our plan is the Department of Commerce, specifically the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), previously had evidenced interest in moving their operation from Miami International Airport to MacDill. This interest has been accelerated by the tragedy of Hurricane Andrew. After studying several different options/locations which would cost the Department of Commerce a minimum of \$20 million, they have seen fit to seriously consider taking over all excess property at MacDill and have initiated discussions at the Secretarial level with the Department of Defense. In strict Commerce terms, a move to MacDill will allow them to more cost effectively centralize their flying operations and consolidate other appropriate department functions.

The Honorable George Bush
September 23, 1992
Page 2

We believe that potential savings to the Department of Defense would be in the range of \$91 million (\$33 million minimum cost to move the Joint Communication Support Element (JCSE) and an estimated first year charge of \$22 million to build USCENCOM/USSOCCOM deployment facilities at Tampa International Airport plus an annual recurring cost for these facilities of \$9 million for the years 1994 - 1997). These savings appear to be directly in line with your efforts, and the Congressional mandate, to reduce defense spending. It also represents a very significant cost avoidance to the Department of Commerce through use of already existing facilities.

Mr. President, we request your favorable consideration and support of a direct, no-cost, interagency transfer of the excess property at MacDill from the Department of Defense to the Department of Commerce. In addition, with this transfer, it would appear to no longer make economic sense to move the Department of Defense's Joint Communication Support Element (JCSE) at a cost of approximately \$30 million to Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, if we continue to have an active, secure federally controlled runway at MacDill. We recommend the Department of Defense look at this issue with an eye toward altering their recommendation to move JCSE, thereby realizing a major cost saving to the federal government. As you can see this not only makes economic sense, it's the right thing to do.

Senator Connie Mack has been working on this effort for some time and I know he has discussed some of this with you previously. If you need further information so that you may understand this situation in more detail, I am sure the Senator and his staff or I would be very pleased to provide this to you.

All of us who have been representing the Tampa Bay community regarding the future of MacDill, feel this plan is very close to becoming a reality and with help from you, could be completed within a very short time frame.

I can assure you that anything you can do to help move the process along will be most gratefully appreciated.

Thank you again, Mr. President, for all you do and with my very best wishes for your continuing success both now and in the future, I am

Respectfully yours,



Alfred S. Austin

ch

10:00 A.M. WIRES

Former Presidential Adviser Not Keen On Bush
An AP News Analysis
By BARRY SCHWEID
AP Diplomatic Writer

Bruh
Nice
Not!
N

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edward L. Rowny, outspoken arms negotiator under five presidents, finds the world around him still a potentially dangerous place. And he's not convinced George Bush or Bill Clinton is up to the task of dealing with it.

Rowny made his mark as an arms control negotiator, always insisting on tough U.S. terms and Soviet concessions, but also refusing to work for Ronald Reagan until Reagan assured him he genuinely was interested in a deal with Moscow to curb nuclear weapons.

In an interview marking the publication of his book, "It Takes One To Tango," Rowny listed Reagan first among the presidents he had served. "I was never in doubt where Ronald Reagan stood on any issue," Rowny wrote.

He lists Bush fourth, with only Jimmy Carter ranked lower. Bush "seemed devoid of the powerful sense of purpose that so characterized Ronald Reagan. When it came to specifics, Bush was hard to pin down. He was vague to the point of being vacuous, lofty to the point of being unreachable."

Rowny at 75 can look back on nearly 50 years of government service. He has degrees from Johns Hopkins, West Point, Yale and The American University, helped plan the Inchon invasion in the Korean war, and spent more than 1,000 hours negotiating the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with the Soviets. The Senate approved the treaty on Thursday.

Now speaking his mind, his positive outlook is in sharp contrast with his deep concerns — about the presidency and about the post-Cold War world.

"The Cold War is over," he told a reporter who has known him for 20 years. "But the problems aren't over. The end of the Cold War has spawned two things — a lot of little wars, ethnic and religious, and economic war."

Pausing for a moment, Rowny took aim at Bush, zeroing in on his visit to Japan last January.

The President took along a raft of American business executives, and the trip to Tokyo became a discordant trade mission instead of a presidential diplomatic swing.

"Bush couldn't have screwed up that more," Rowny said. "Fight your family battles out at home and present a united front abroad. We've got to learn how to negotiate."

Rowny quit the Carter administration's negotiating team in 1979, disapproving of the way the SALT II treaty was being put together, and returned under Reagan in 1981 as his special arms control adviser.

Subsequent agreements with Moscow have cut deeply into nuclear arsenals. But Rowny says enormous problems remain: How to get rid of fissionable material, how to keep Third World powers from acquiring nuclear weapons and how not to mess up the environment with nuclear waste.

"It ain't over," he said, "The world hasn't solved its problems."

Rowny had some nice things to say in the book and in the interview about Bush; his thoughtfulness especially. Within hours of the death of Rowny's wife a note of sympathy arrived by messenger from the president.

But Bush's two favorite words, Rowny said, are "cautious and prudent," and he resorts to fence-sitting when in doubt.

"Through my decade-long relationship with George Bush, the impressions that I formed early on about his character, style, and personality were constantly reinforced," Rowny wrote. "He seemed the archetypical well-heeled, blue-blooded, WASP New Englander whose service to God, country and Wall Street was a function of birthright."

As for Clinton, "so far my feelings are negative," Rowny said.

"His off-the-cuff statements that he's going to gut the defense budget, I don't like that. His drive against the Strategic Defense Initiative I don't like."

Besides, Rowny was disappointed that Clinton had little to say about foreign policy in his acceptance speech at the Democratic convention.

But Rowny will be watching the debates. "He's going to have a lot more words; I hope they are the right ones."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Barry Schweid has covered diplomacy for The Associated Press since 1973.

AP-DS-10-02-92 0922EDT



AUSTIN COMPANIES

600 NORTH WESTSHORE BOULEVARD
POST OFFICE BOX 22197
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33622
(813) 289-3886

September 23, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Let me thank you personally for taking the time Sunday to call me and to find out the problem that existed with General Schwarzkopf. Your follow up call to him the next morning was very appropriate and helpful in satisfying his concerns. He has been, in the past and will continue to be in the future, a very good friend to you, and it is my hope that before the campaign is over to have him give you his public support.

As I mentioned to you in our telephone conversation on Monday, I serve as Chairman of the Metropolitan Tampa Bay Task Force for MacDill Air Force Base and we have, through the Commerce Department and the good efforts of Senator Connie Mack, a virtually almost complete deal to save the runways at MacDill. As you know, Mr. President, going through normal channels can take considerable time to conclude; however, it is our opinion that if you expressed an interest in seeing this expedited, we could have this matter resolved in just a few days.

Your son Jeb had indicated to me that you are tentatively going to make a trip through Florida early in October and it would be my hope that you could announce the government transfer to the Department of Commerce had been completed and will ensure a continuing operation of the air field at MacDill. Since 150,000 military retirees live in this area and are concerned about the future closing of MacDill (because of the base, commissary, and hospital), you put their minds at ease. I have discussed this with Jeb and I think he agrees that this could do a great deal to help your campaign and perhaps ensure that you will carry Florida on November 3rd.

Please let me thank you in advance for taking the time and showing the interest in helping us.

With my best personal regards and looking forward to seeing you soon, I am

Sincerely,

Alfred S. Austin

ch

*Louis Rend
this letter*

ALFRED S. AUSTIN
POST OFFICE BOX 23472
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33622

September 23, 1992

Ms. Rose Zamaria
c/o President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Zamaria:

The President asked me to direct these letters through
your office and see that he personally receives them.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Alfred S. Austin", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alfred S. Austin

ch

Enclosures



QUESTIONS? CALL 800-238-5355 TOLL FREE.

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Even if you give us different payment instructions, you will always be primarily responsible for all delivery costs, as well as any cost we may incur in either returning your package to you or warehousing it pending disposition.

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In the event of untimely delivery, Federal Express will at your request and with some limitations, refund or credit all transportation charges. See current Service Guide for further information.



THE PRESIDENT

October 2, 1992

To: Janet Mullins

This is dynamite for Texas and Louisiana and parts
of Miss. and Fla.

This must be sent around to the various oil industry
magazines-all news media in those areas.

GB

cc: Marlin Fitzwater

September 18, 1992

OFFSHORE DRILLING: GORE DOES THE CLINTON WAFFLE

Al Gore, taking a page out of Clinton's dance book, is now trying to hide from his own radical environmental agenda. After stating categorically that he wanted to ban all offshore drilling, and after hearing the angry protests from Texas and Louisiana, he now says that he didn't really mean the Gulf of Mexico. Try as he might, however, Gore cannot hide his true colors. The oil workers of Louisiana and Texas should clearly beware.

- o Flip: In an interview just two weeks ago, Gore volunteered, "I think that a ban on offshore drilling ought to be extended ... to all of the coastal waters of the United States." (KEYT TV, Ch.3, Santa Barbara, 8/30/92) *
- o Flop: Now Gore finds his position to be a political embarrassment, and wants to hide his true colors. On September 15, Gore said, "I'm in favor only of a moratorium on new rigs in environmentally sensitive areas that have been designated... This would have absolutely zero effect on rigs in the Gulf of Mexico..." (AP, 9/15/92) Clearly, that is not what Gore had advocated only two weeks earlier. Flop *
- o Flip: But back in 1987, Gore also said that he thought that there should be a complete moratorium on oil drilling on the coast. "I feel strongly that our coasts must be protected." (AP, 8/19/87) *
- o A Clintonesque Backpedal: Just like Clinton is backpedalling on so many issues, trying to have it both ways and avoid making decisions until election day, Gore, too, now wants to hide his true colors until it's too late.
- o Gore Can Run But He Can't Hide: The facts are clear -- Gore truly believes that offshore drilling should be banned in all U.S. coastal waters. He not only volunteered this statement, unsolicited, during his August 30 television interview, but this has been his position going back to 1987.
- o In now trying to slip away from his own words, we can only conclude that perhaps Al Gore has been spending a bit too much time with Slick Willie.

#

John Johnson

CLIENT MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
PGM KEY News
STN KEYT TV, Ch 3, Santa Barbara (ABC)
TIME 8:00 PM
DATE 8/30/92

ATTN Dana Winham

WD 8/31/92

8/31/92

EDIE LAMBERT: The Democratic Presidential campaign came close to home today. Vice Presidential Candidate Senator Al Gore is in Monterey, talking about, among other things, the Marine Sanctuary off the coast of San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties. We had a chance to talk to the Senator earlier this afternoon, about his plans for the environment and his predictions on the campaign. Well, good afternoon Senator Gore, and thank you for joining us. I know this is a busy afternoon but at least it looks like you're getting some sunshine up there.

AL GORE: It's a beautiful place, Edie. Thank you.

LAMBERT: Monterey. If you can first of all, talk about the environment. Down here, as you probably know, the environmentalists and the developers have been at odds for a number of years. And, I understand your environmental plan combines these two forces. How so?

GORE: Well, first of all, all of us are quite well aware that Santa Barbara is really the birthplace of the modern environmental movement, and one of the reasons I came here to Monterey Bay today is to celebrate victory in a long 12-year battle against the Reagan-Bush-Queyle forces to get this area protected. I believe that the entire coastline of California, not just the one corridor protected in this sanctuary, ought to be ruled off limits to offshore drilling.

The Secretary of Interior, Manuel Lujan, under Bush and Queyle, just said two weeks ago, at the Republican Convention, that if they have their way, they're going to eliminate all of the moratoria against offshore drilling. Now, they said that just as plainly as the English language expresses it, or any language expresses it. Now, what we stand for is creating millions of new jobs in the process of leading the environmental revolution, because this false choice between jobs and the environment has to be rejected.

Japan and Germany are now openly saying the biggest new market in the history of world business is the market for the new products and processes that foster progress without environmental destruction. We need to be leading the way.

LAMBERT: So, you're saying you'd like to see the Marine Sanctuary extended beyond, you know, south of San Luis Obispo?

* GORE: I think that a ban on offshore drilling ought to be extended on the -- to all of the coastal waters of the United States.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1987.

August 19, 1987, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: General News

DISTRIBUTION: California

LENGTH: 456 words

HEADLINE: Gore advocates fair hearing for Bork

BYLINE: By SUSAN KROHN

DATELINE: SAN FRANCISCO

KEYWORD: Gore

BODY:

Sen. Albert Gore Jr. said Wednesday that he disagreed with some of Robert Bork's views but was keeping an open mind on his nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Gore said of the eight expected Democratic presidential contenders: "I'm the only one who has said, Let's look at the hearings first and then decide,"

He told a news conference during a campaign swing through California that he disagreed "with a number of Bork's views, but I do think it's important that he be given a fair hearing."

He added Bork would never have been on his list of nominees.

When Bork is considered for the court, Gore said, "we ought to be looking for a justice with a clear mind and the understanding that the Constitution is a living and breathing document."

The first-term Tennessee senator said he is different from the other candidates in the race because of his "experience during the last 11 years in the House and Senate" which has focused on arms control and the environment.

He pointed to the fact that he is the only Vietnam veteran of the candidates and the only Southerner. At 39 Gore is also the youngest of the candidates.

In wide-ranging comments, Gore said he is opposed to aiding the Contras, opposed to off-shore oil drilling and in favor of the homeporting of the USS Missouri in San Francisco Bay.

"I'm strongly opposed to aiding the Contras. I think that's a serious mistake. I support regional negotiations," Gore said.

In reference to offshore drilling, Gore said he has supported a number of pieces of legislation to protect the coast line and thinks there should be a complete moratorium on oil drilling on the coast.

"I feel strongly that our coast lines must be protected."

The homeporting of the Missouri should be allowed because it has been supported by a large part of the San Francisco Bay area community, Gore said.

"The overall approach to homeporting is likely to be for the best. In many communities people have come forward and said they support the idea."

In order for the Democratic party to win in 1988, Gore said "we have to have a nominee who won't write off any part of the country."

"My campaign provides the best opportunity to unite the Democrats. If we carry the South, we will win the election."

Political analysts say Gore is likely to do well on "Super Tuesday," the day three weeks after the New Hampshire opening primary when 14 Southern states hold their primaries.

When asked to name the current front runner in the Democratic race, Gore said, "I don't think it has shaped up enough to say there's a front runner."

Gore was elected to four terms in the House before his election to the Senate. He is the son of Albert Gore Sr who spent 32 years in Congress.

He said he has fought for 12 years to keep telephone rates down and to fight polluters. He said he believes the nation wants a president willing to invest in the education of children and one willing to remove unfair trade barriers that hurt the working people.

"We've got to belly up and make the hard decisions," Gore said. "What we need is change, not just tinkering around the edges ... fundamental change."

Gore said his three goals are economic growth, social justice and a "strong and intelligent role for the nation overseas." Saying he stands for a strong defense, Gore said few cities have contributed as much to the nation's defense as Pensacola, the cradle of naval aviation.

GRAPHIC: PICTURE



THE PRESIDENT

October 2, 1992

(PHIL)

Need answer

Did Al Gore's book call for stopping of all
offshore drilling?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

Pursuant to your request, please find attached a Bush/Quayle Backgrounder on Senator Gore's statements relating to offshore drilling as well as copies of the relevant interviews where he has made sweeping statements on banning all offshore drilling.

Recently, Senator Gore has sought to qualify those statements with respect to drilling in productive areas in the Gulf, etc. but the original statements appear to have been quite categorical.

As to the Senator's book, the Campaign and Mike Deland have advised they do not believe it contains any substantive discussion of offshore drilling.

A copy of the attached materials has been provided to Speechwriting.



Phillip D. Brady

cc: Mike Deland
Steve Provost

10/2

JAB:

Just to close the loop, Teeter's office said that BOB BENNETT (Ohio GOP Chairman) has spoken with BILL STANTON about his interest in helping out.

Per Bennett, Stanton plans to fly out to Ohio on weekends & they are lining up surrogate speaking events & television interviews for him. Stanton will also be doing editorial board mtgs.

Teeter's office said they think Stanton is pleased with what's being done. Bennett has told Stanton that he is personally responsible for 4 counties in northeast Ohio!

csj

R2
note
CJB
10-2

daily
10/10/92



THE PRESIDENT

September 19, 1992

To: JAB III

I received the attached FAX from Bill Stanton.

He states that he still has strong support in one area of Ohio and wants ~~to~~ take leave from the World Bank to help.

Please have someone call him with a Yea or Nay.

GB

A handwritten signature, likely of George Bush, consisting of a stylized 'G' and 'B'.



J. WILLIAM STANTON

Tuesday

9.15.92

M.V. President

Peggy and I were watching CNN in the American Embassy in Oslo with Loret Ruppe when it showed you and Barbara in my hometown of Painesville Ohio at an Octoberfest. (I hear it was great)

Now I wish I had known you were coming! That area of Ohio (outskirts of Cleveland - Akron - Youngstown) cost Jerry Ford the election in 1976. He lost my district by 16,000 votes. He lost Ohio by 14,500. I carried my district by 40,000 votes. I was asked by all the county chairman to run this year. I love it here at The World Bank and said no. I have not been involved in 10 years with partisan politics.

I will gladly take a leave in October to do all I can for you in the greater Cleveland Area. I will tape spots and do what ever is asked. Jim Baker and Bob Teeter know what happened in 1976.

Please have someone call me at (202) 473 1766 or at home (202 342 1768). Best to Barbara

you can definitely do it. We need you -

Bill Stanton, m.c.

P/S. Remember when you came to Ashtabula and one reporter showed up? (In 1968)

2:00 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

TERRY ANDERSON/CLINTON (Mystic, Conn./AP) -- Former hostage Terry Anderson announced he was resigning from AP and endorsing Bill Clinton for president. Running for office himself is "an option," he said. "I think he has great ideas," he said of Clinton, "and I think it's time for some of these fresh ideas." He did not say whether he would campaign for Clinton.

TAX AD (Toledo, Ohio/AP) -- Bill Clinton often brushes aside Republican attacks with a light put-down. But not a new ad from the Bush-Quayle campaign that accuses Clinton of proposing tax increases on the middle class. Clinton campaign aides said a response ad was in the works. "It's a pathetic, desperate move," Clinton said on his arrival in Ohio. "He's (Bush) the one that raised all the taxes on the middle class, not me."

YUGOSLAVIA/NO-FLY ZONE (Reuter) -- The Bush Administration was to announce U.S. support for a ban on Serbian combat flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina, but it was expected to leave vague how the ban would be enforced, Administration officials said. "I don't think there'll be any details forthcoming. It's more we support the concept (of establishing a no-fly zone)," said an official. Administration sources said the White House planned to issue the policy statement later in the day. Asked if U.S. forces would be involved, the official said: "Not at this point, no."

GAG RULE/HOUSE VOTE (Reuter) -- The House failed to override President Bush's veto of a family planning bill that would have allowed federally funded clinics to counsel women on abortion. The vote was 266-148, short of the two-thirds majority needed to enact the bill over Bush's objections. It came one day after the Senate voted 73-26 to override the veto.

ABORTION/GAG RULE (AP) -- The Bush Administration expects to lose the first round in a court challenge to its rule forbidding most workers in federally funded family planning clinics from giving advice about abortion. The Administration was not optimistic about getting a favorable ruling from U.S. District Judge Charles Richey. "It seemed on the basis of his comments that he is likely to rule against us," an Administration source said.

CRIME BILL (AP) -- Republicans again blocked the Senate from passing a broad anti-crime bill that included a waiting period for purchasing handguns. "This is it," Sen. Biden said, pronouncing the bill dead as sponsors failed on a 55-43 vote to get the 60 votes needed to break a 10-month filibuster by GOP leaders and opponents of gun control.

EDUCATION BILL/SENATE (AP) -- The Senate killed legislation that had been stripped of President Bush's plan to provide public aid for private schools in favor of a school-choice approach similar to one offered by Bill Clinton. On a 59-40 vote, the Senate failed to break a filibuster on legislation that calls for federal funding for schools that want to implement various new programs to boost student academic performance.

POOL REPORT # 1

~~September~~^{OCT.} 2, 1992

Bush on Boston

President Bush came here in a visit that evoked memories of his 1988 come-from-behind campaign against Governor Dukakis.

Bush arrived at Logan Airport, choppered to the Dorchester section of Boston and spoke at Florian Hall, a firefighter's union hall.

Just as he did in 1988, Bush came here to receive the endorsement of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association. Bush never mentioned Perot in his speech focusing instead on Clinton's crime record.

"I'm back," Bush said, "I came from behind back then, and with your help, I'm absolutely convinced I'm going to do it again."

Bush said that the average Arkansas prisoner serves one-fifth of his sentence, a comment that reminded some of Bush's famous revolving door commercial of 1988.

"Apparently in Arkansas, you do crime but not the time," Bush said. He said federal prisoners that went to jail during his Administration served 85% of their second period. "I was running against a liberal Democrat Governor whose hometown police endorsed me because he was soft on crime."

This year Bush said he is running against a liberal Governor with a "rotten record" on crime, and "I'm endorsed by the Fraternal Order of Police, in, you guessed it, Little Rock, Arkansas. Bush said, "In a tough year, in an ugly nasty year out there, how grateful I am for this fantastic endorsement."

Bush picked up an estimated \$500,000 that he raised at a fundraiser at the Park Plaza Hotel. As Bush entered the hotel, he waved to several hundred people who were waiting across the street, half of them cheering and half of them booing.

Acting Boston City Council President Albert "Dapper" O'Neil, a Democrat endorsed Bush saying, "If I had to be in a foxhole, I'd want to be with him."

Mike Kranish - Boston Globe



THE PRESIDENT

October 2, 1992

Dear Andrew,

Hastily off to Massachusetts and Florida, but I wanted to thank you for your nice letter of September 28 and for the copy of the letter you sent Roger Ailes. I appreciate your thoughts, ideas, and support.

Mrs. Bush joins me in sending our best wishes.

Sincerely,

FROM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Andrew Charles Untener, III
P.O. Box 52989
Atlanta, Georgia 30355

CC: Rose Zamaria
(lcc)

Andrew Charles Untener, III

September 28, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

As I see you speaking all across America, via C-Span, etc. on my part, I just wanted to say that I remember years ago, when many Reagan loyalists cried-out to "let Reagan be Reagan", I can't help but think of that on occasion, from speech to speech.

You exude such confidence, competence and strength in your natural, pleasant delivery. This is as Presidential in tone as anyone could ever hope to be. So often, before the campaign, I saw this comfortable communication demonstrated in daytime press conferences at the White House. One of the nice things, was that it seemed comfortable for everyone concerned.

I hope that you haven't been encouraged too much, to show your passion, by seeming angry. spurts of anger interspersed at just the right time can be very effective.

I really believe though, from everything that I hear out here, that most people are apprehensive when they think that anyone or anything can really get to our President, enough to make him as mad as the average guy, mostly because we all want to feel our President is in the end, in control of virtually whatever comes his way.

Just some thoughts that I thought I'd share with you. They may only be worth what they cost, but I thought I share them just in case. I've also sent with this, a copy of a letter I sent today, to Roger Ailes, which might be of interest.

All the very best to you and Mrs. Bush,

Andrew

RZ
Thank him!
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Andrew Charles Untener, III

September 28, 1992

Mr. Roger Ailes
Ailes Communications
440 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016

VIA FACSIMILE # 212/447-5093

Dear Mr. Ailes:

After the Republican National Convention, I read on several occasions, that you are now helping the Bush/Quayle '92 Campaign. With this in mind, I would like to propose that you consider focusing on some of the following points and areas:

- 1) A great many of Bill Clinton's proposals for the future, are rooted in taking advantage of what has come to be known as, "the peace dividend". Of course, whatever peace dividend we do have, is mostly attributable to the strong, sophisticated, and steadfast international leadership on the part of Republican President's Eisenhower, Nixon, Ford, Reagan and Bush. They persisted in their policies of peace, freedom and democracy through strength, without the help of most leading Democrats over the years, so many of whom scoffed at the Republican's determination to free the world of communism.

American's must be made aware that if many who are now on the Clinton team, had been in the White House when the Tiananmen Square Crisis took place, in the late spring of 1989, their zealousness and inexperience would have left us today, with a Cold War with China, and no peace dividend to celebrate. The reactions that most of Clinton's Democratic Party cronies tried to impose, with their reckless rhetoric in the House and in the Senate, exposed the great dangers of handing over to the Democrats, the power to totally control foreign affairs.

The last time we did this, we had Carter in the

White House, and the Democrats in control of the Congress, both unwilling to make the difficult and complex choices that are inevitable on the world scene. Unwilling to deal with The Shah of Iran, whom Carter insisted upon judging by standards of black and white, we wound-up with someone eminently worse, who was far more brutal to his own people, and hostile beyond words, to America.

So, with Carter and the Democrats, America was held hostage politically and economically for well more than a year. We were left in the kind of shape, that makes today's problems pale in comparison. We could have had this all over again, if we had been burdened with a "President Clinton", instead of being blessed by having President Bush leading us back in 1989.

Can we trust America and the World, to "President Clinton" and his fellow Democrats? Are we willing to let them face the inevitable crisis abroad with their inexperience and naivete? Because we do not yet have all we want today, are we willing to risk everything we do have, for a quick change, that we might quickly find-out is more like quicksand?

- 2) The Clinton's recent appearance in Beverly Hills, California, surrounded by some of Hollywood's most liberal political activists, should be capitalized upon.

Twenty years ago, Barbra Streisand stood on stage at the Forum in Los Angeles, and sang songs and slurred the Japanese, while talking about her favorite way of smoking pot (you can hear part of this on her "Concert At The Forum" album). All of this took place as part of her appearance in a concert to raise money for another socially liberal candidate for President; that time, it was George McGovern, and they raised \$ 350,000.

Just days ago, having found another liberal to her liking, she joined other Hollywood liberals again; this time, it was to raise \$ 1,000,000. in cash for Bill Clinton.

At this event, Bill Clinton stood up and quoted, of all people, Warren Beatty. He talked of how "Warren" had warned him that the election would be close. I think that he also referred to "Warren" again, also in an

embarrassingly familiar and chummy tone, for a man who is running to be the President of The United States.

Clips of that event could be used in an ad that says something like, "Some President's quote Lincoln and Jefferson, while some candidates quote Warren Beatty. I guess it's just a matter of values, and whose ideas you think most reflect American values, some of which are timeless, and some of which are not."

The point must be made, that these extreme liberals are the people who sing Bill Clinton's song, and these are the one's who will have his ear, if he ever gets elected. These are the same people who champion Mapplethorpe in our museums, and books for our children, that present homosexuality and lesbianism, to quote Dan Quayle, "as just another lifestyle choice."

I believe that this would be especially potent in the South.

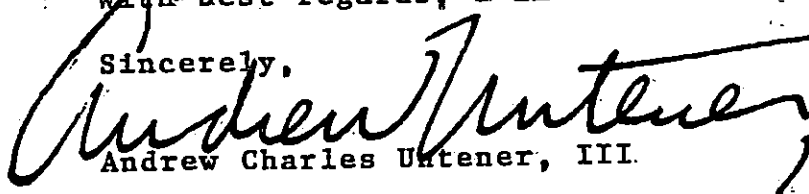
- 3) This past weekend, I saw something on CNN about a "Mr. Chicken" that followed President Bush from rally to rally, in an attempt to make some kind of statement about the debates.

If this happens again, Mr. Bush should be provided with the ammunition about the chicken feces scandal that Mr. Clinton is responsible for in Arkansas. The "Clinton Mascot" should be admonished by the President, that while Governor Clinton seems willing to let the rivers of Arkansas be poisoned with millions of tons of debris from his relatives in Arkansas, "he is not welcome here!" I think that the crowd would respond very positively to this.

Mr. Ailes, the thoughts of Bill Clinton and Al Gore running the show for four years or four hours is totally abhorrent to me. I pray that you will be able to help our President get a fair hearing with the American people.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,


Andrew Charles Untener, III

P. O. Box 52989
Atlanta, GA 30355
404/266-0797

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK, 1992

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

When the National School Lunch Act was adopted in 1946, the United States affirmed its commitment "as a measure of National security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other food." Over the years the National School Lunch Program has brought nutritious meals to millions of school-age children, thereby fostering their physical and intellectual development. By helping to ensure that every student enters the classroom ready to learn, today's School Lunch Program contributes to a key aim of AMERICA 2000, our national strategy to achieve excellence in education.

The National School Lunch Program currently provides wholesome, well-balanced meals to more than 24 million children daily. These lunches promote learning and achievement by giving children the energy and stamina that they need to pay attention and to participate in the classroom. School lunches also provide children with an opportunity to develop healthy eating habits for a lifetime.

Many improvements have been made in the School Lunch Program over the years, and Federal food assistance in our schools now includes a School Breakfast Program as well. Parents, principals, and teachers have joined with school food service personnel and Federal, State, and local officials in improving the quality, appearance, and nutritional value of school meals. Students have also become more aware of the importance of good nutrition and have become involved in nutrition advisory committees. This week, we recognize all of the professionals and volunteers who help to ensure the success of the School Lunch Program in more than 92,000 schools and residential child care institutions across the country.

In recognition of the contributions of the School Lunch Program to the health and well-being of children, the Congress, by joint resolution approved October 9, 1962 (Public Law 87-780), designated the week beginning on the second Sunday of October of each year as "National School Lunch Week" and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 11, 1992, as National School Lunch Week. I encourage all Americans to recognize the dedicated and hardworking individuals who contribute to the success of the School Lunch Program.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

GEORGE BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

October 2, 1992

Presidential Determination
No. 93-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Determination of FY 1993 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorization of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), Respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act

In accordance with section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("the Act") (8 U.S.C. 1157), and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I hereby make the following determinations and authorize the following actions:

- a. The admission of up to 132,000 refugees to the United States during FY 1993 is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest; provided, however, that this number shall be understood as including persons admitted to the United States during FY 1993 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided in paragraph (b) below.

Ten thousand of these admissions numbers shall be set aside for private sector admissions initiatives, and may be used for any region. The admission of refugees using these numbers shall be contingent upon the availability of private sector funding sufficient to cover the reasonable costs of such admissions.

- b. The 122,000 funded admissions shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States as described in the documentation presented to the Congress during the consultations that preceded this determination and in accordance with the following regional allocations; provided, however, that the number allocated to the East Asia region shall include persons admitted to the United States during FY 1993 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988, as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100-202 (Amerasian immigrants and their family members); provided further that the number allocated to the former Soviet Union shall include persons admitted who were nationals of the former Soviet Union, or in the case of persons having no nationality, who were habitual residents of the former Soviet Union, prior to September 2, 1991:

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(OVER)

Africa.....	7,000
East Asia.....	52,000
Former Soviet Union.....	50,000
Eastern Europe.....	1,500
Near East/South Asia.....	7,000
Latin America/Caribbean.....	3,500
Unallocated (funded).....	1,000

Utilization of the 122,000 federally funded admissions numbers shall be limited by such public and private funds as shall be available for refugee and Amerasian immigrant admissions in FY 1993. You are hereby authorized and directed to so advise the judiciary committees of the Congress.

The 1,000 unallocated federally funded numbers shall be allocated as needed. Unused admissions numbers allocated to a particular region within the 122,000 federally funded ceiling may be transferred to one or more other regions if there is an overriding need for greater numbers for the region or regions to which the numbers are being transferred. You are hereby authorized and directed to consult with the judiciary committees of the Congress prior to any such reallocation.

The 10,000 privately funded admissions not designated for any country or region may be used for refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States in any region of the world at any time during the fiscal year. You are hereby authorized and directed to notify the judiciary committees of the Congress in advance of the intended use of these numbers.

- c. An additional 10,000 refugee admissions numbers shall be made available during FY 1993 for the adjustment to permanent resident status under section 209(b) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1159(b)) of aliens who have been granted asylum in the United States under section 208 of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), as this is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

In accordance with section 101(a)(42) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)) and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I also specify that, for FY 1993, the following persons may, if otherwise qualified, be considered refugees for the purpose of admission to the United States within their countries of nationality or habitual residence:

- a. Persons in Vietnam.
- b. Persons in Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Haiti.
- c. Persons in the former Soviet Union.

You are authorized and directed to report this Determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH

cc: The Secretary of State
The Attorney General
The Secretary of Health and Human Services

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

MENTAL ILLNESS AWARENESS WEEK, 1992

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Advances in biomedical research and the behavioral sciences have dramatically improved our ability to prevent, diagnose, and treat mental illness -- a public health problem that continues to call for greater public awareness and understanding.

Once clouded by mystery and shame, mental illness actually refers to a range of diseases, such as schizophrenia and depression, that may affect individuals of any age, race, or walk of life. In fact, it is estimated that as many as one-fourth of all Americans will suffer from a mental disorder at some point in their lives. The price to our Nation in terms of lost productivity, health care expenses, and other costs may total as much as \$300 billion a year, according to the Department of Health and Human Services.

The suffering experienced by persons with mental illness is tremendous, as their conditions may deprive them of the ability to lead full, independent, and productive lives. Far too many of these individuals suffer from stigmatization by others as well, leading to a sense of rejection and alienation.

In order to dispel myths and misconceptions about mental illness and to help individuals and families who are affected by it, researchers in both the public and private sectors are working hard to unlock the secrets of the human mind. In recognition of their efforts and as a sign of our Nation's commitment to further progress in neuroscience, I proclaimed the 1990s the "Decade of the Brain." This is a time of unprecedented opportunity and hope as we work to promote the mental health and the overall well-being of all Americans.

The National Institute of Mental Health, the Federal Government agency that funds most of the mental health research in the United States, is making a major effort to inform Americans about mental disorders and their treatment. In addition, under the ADAMHA Reorganization Act that I signed in July, the Federal Government will concentrate its services for persons who suffer from, or are vulnerable to, mental illness and addictive disorders. By integrating into the National Institutes of Health the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, we will bring research on mental illness and addictive disorders into the mainstream of biomedical and behavioral research.

The Federal Government is, of course, joined in its efforts by many private researchers and voluntary organizations, including organizations that have been established by persons who have overcome mental illness. These individuals are helping to promote new scientific and medical breakthroughs while also

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(OVER)

educating the public about the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental illness. This week, we salute all of these volunteers and professionals and reaffirm our support of their noble work.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 287, has designated the week of October 4 through October 10, 1992, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 4 through October 10, 1992, as Mental Illness Awareness Week. I invite all Americans to join with members of the health care community in observing this week with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

GEORGE BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I have signed into law H.R. 5373, the "Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1993." The Act provides funding for the Department of Energy. The Act also provides funds for the water resources development activities of the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, as well as funds for various related independent agencies such as the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

I am pleased that the Congress has provided funding for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). This action will help us to maintain U.S. leadership in the field of high-energy physics. SSC-related research has spawned, and will continue to spawn, advances in many fields of technology, including accelerators, cryogenics, superconductivity, and computing. The program serves as a national resource for inspiring students to pursue careers in math and science. SSC-related work will support 7,000 first tier jobs in the United States. In addition, 23,000 contracts have been awarded to businesses and universities around the country.

I must, however, note a number of objectionable provisions in the Act. Specifically, Section 507 of H.R. 5373, which concerns nuclear testing, is highly objectionable. It may prevent the United States from conducting underground nuclear tests that are necessary to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear deterrent. This provision unwisely restricts the number and purpose of U.S. nuclear tests and will make future U.S. nuclear testing dependent on actions by another country, rather than on our own national security requirements. Despite the dramatic reductions in nuclear arsenals, the United States continues to rely on nuclear deterrence as an essential element of our national security. We must ensure that our forces are as safe and reliable as possible. To do so, we must continue to conduct a minimal number of underground nuclear tests, regardless of the actions of other countries. Therefore, I will work for new legislation to permit the conduct of a modest number of necessary underground nuclear tests.

In July 1992, I adopted a new nuclear testing policy to reflect the changes in the international security environment and in the size and nature of our nuclear deterrent. That policy imposed strict new limits on the purpose, number, and yield of U.S. nuclear tests, consistent with our national security and safety requirements and with our international obligations. It remains the soundest approach to U.S. nuclear testing.

Sections 304 and 505 of the Act also raise constitutional concerns. Section 304 would establish certain racial, ethnic, and gender criteria for businesses and other organizations seeking Federal funding for the development, construction,

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(OVER)

and operation of the Superconducting Super Collider. A congressional grant of Federal money or benefits based solely on the recipient's race, ethnicity, or gender is presumptively unconstitutional under the equal protection standards of the Constitution.

Accordingly, I will construe this provision consistently with the demands of the Constitution and, in particular, monies appropriated by this Act cannot be awarded solely on the basis of race, ethnicity, or gender.

Section 505 of the Act provides that none of the funds appropriated by this or any other legislation may be used to conduct studies concerning "the possibility of changing from the currently required 'at cost' to a 'market rate' or any other noncost-based method for the pricing of hydroelectric power" by Federal power authorities.

Article II, section 3, of the Constitution grants the President authority to recommend to the Congress any legislative measures considered "necessary and expedient." Accordingly, in keeping with the well-settled obligation to construe statutory provisions to avoid constitutional questions, I will interpret section 505 so as not to infringe on the Executive's authority to conduct studies that might assist in the evaluation and preparation of such measures.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 2, 1992.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 2 , 1992

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of Iowa and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms and flooding during September 14-15, 1992.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected local governments in an eight county area. The counties include Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Ringgold, Union, and Wayne.

Federal funding is available to eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the severe storms and flooding.

Wallace E. Stickney, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), named Warren M. Pugh, Jr. of FEMA's regional office in Kansas City, Missouri, to coordinate Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Henry W. Saad, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. He would succeed Horace W. Gilmore.

Since 1974, Mr. Saad has served with the law firm of Dickinson, Wright, Moon, Van Dusen & Freeman: as an associate, 1974-1981; and as a partner, 1981-present. In addition, he served as an Adjunct Professor of Law at Wayne State University and the University of Detroit Law School on a part-time basis, 1976-1980.

Mr. Saad was graduated from Wayne State University (B.S.B.A., 1971) and Wayne State University Law School (J.D., 1974). He was born July 15, 1948 in Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Saad is married, has two children and resides in Birmingham, Michigan.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

The President today signed the following legislation:

H.R. 2850, which makes largely technical and conforming changes to the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA), the Ethics in Government Act, and provisions of title 5 of the United States Code affecting Federal employees.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 2, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate William P. Dimitrouleas, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. He would succeed James C. Paine.

Since 1989, Judge Dimitrouleas has served as a Circuit Judge for the 17th Judicial Circuit of Florida. Prior to this, he served as an Assistant State Attorney for the 17th Judicial Circuit, 1977-1989; as an Assistant Public Defender for the 17th Judicial Circuit, 1976-1977; and as an Intern for the 8th Judicial Circuit, 1975.

Judge Dimitrouleas was graduated from Furman University (B.A., 1973) and the University of Florida Law School ((J.D., 1975). He was born March 28, 1951 in Lynn, Massachusetts. Judge Dimitrouleas is married, has two children and resides in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 1, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Friends Program of Orlando, Florida, as the 909th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The volunteers provide exceptional care, offering a sense of well-being for at-risk children and residents of homeless shelters.

The Friends Program, implemented three years ago by the Orlando Day Nursery, provides day care for 128 children ages one to five. The Friends Program focuses on fostering relationships between the children and the volunteers who range in age from 16 to 50, with a special emphasis on male role models. Approximately 92 percent of the children come from low-income families, with 80 percent from single-parent families in which the male role model is frequently absent.

Sixty volunteers, including high school and college students, professionals, and retirees, are trained by the nursery staff in child development and communication. They serve as teacher's aides one to two days each week, playing with and reading to the children. Volunteers work one-to-one with the children as often as possible, providing needed friendship, guidance, and nurturing and serving as positive role models. According to acting Director Diane Scanland, the behavior of children who were disruptive before the program was implemented has noticeably improved.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until October 4, 1992

October 2, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Ronald McDonald House of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the 912th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The volunteers provide quality health care and a sense of well-being to pediatric patients and their families.

Established in 1974, the original Ronald McDonald House serves as a model for more than 150 other Houses worldwide. The House is a place where critically ill children and their parents from around the United States can stay while receiving treatment at nearby hospitals. Many families travel great distances to Philadelphia to ensure that their children receive expert cardiology, oncology, and leukemia treatment. More than 600 families find shelter at the House every year, staying an average of six days each visit, three or four times a year.

Seventy-five regular volunteers, including college students, retirees, and families who have stayed at the House, along with four full-time staff at the House help the children and their families by cooking meals, giving haircuts, counseling patients, playing with the children, and offering emotional support to the families. Volunteers work an average of three hours a week, and often form lasting, supportive relationships with the families. Volunteers have invited families to their homes, and have kept in touch with them long after the end of their stay.

During the summer, the House sponsors a camp for children ages 8 to 18 who have been treated for cancer, providing them the opportunity to interact with others their age who are also facing serious life challenges. The campers attend for one week in the summer. Over 60 volunteers manage the camp and work with the children on a one-to-one basis.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Ronald McDonald House for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until October 3, 1992

October 2, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Interval House Crisis Shelters of Orange County and Long Beach, California, as the 911th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Interval House offers battered women and their children a safe place to live and hope for the future.

A transitional home founded in 1979, Interval House opens its doors to women who flee their abusive situations for a better life for themselves and their children. Volunteers enable these women to become self-sufficient and eventually move to their own homes. The residents may extend their 45-day stay at the center until completing job training, securing employment, or finding affordable and safe housing.

Two times a day, Interval House volunteer counselors and Interval House "graduates", or formerly battered women, lead individual and group meetings, focusing on self-esteem, financial planning, parenting, and job skills. Some of the 200 volunteers work with the children in art and music therapy while others prepare their mothers for job interviews or court hearings. Many "graduates" work with the current residents as an extension of their own healing process.

Interval House serves women and children from various backgrounds and cultures. Many volunteer counselors are bilingual and reach out particularly to Vietnamese and Spanish-speaking women in the community. After the women leave the shelter, they attend outpatient support meetings or become support volunteers themselves. The volunteers serve 550 women and children each year.

The President salutes the volunteers of Interval House Crisis Shelters for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until October 2, 1992

October 1, 1992

The President today recognized Lloyd Porter of Great Falls, Montana, as the 910th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. A footpatrol officer with the Great Falls Public Housing Authority, Officer Porter provides recreational outlets for children and youth, helping them develop good character and values.

Recognizing a recreational, educational, and cultural void within this low-income neighborhood, Officer Porter devoted his after hours to organizing a youth club at the Parkdale Housing Project. The goal of the Parkdale Youth Activity Club is to cultivate self-esteem, respect for authority, an improved self-image, motivation, and team work among the 25 resident children and teenagers. When off duty, Officer Porter arranges field trips, accompanying the youth on picnics, to the movies, swimming, horseback riding, hiking, roller skating, and fishing. He coordinates all the recreational activities. Each month, the youngsters benefit from the knowledge and experience of speakers, instructional videos, and discussions on such topics as vandalism, rape, substance abuse prevention, peer pressure, and emotional and social development. Attendance at these sessions is a requirement for participation in the weekly recreational outings.

Before Officer Porter came to the Public Housing Authority, the residents of Parkdale avoided contact with the police. Today, children enjoy spending time with Officer Porter as a trusted friend, mentor, and confidante. Recognizing the lack of self-esteem and pride among the young people of the community, Officer Porter fosters personal relationships with the youth through the activities club. He takes a personal interest in the lives of all the club members, arranging for tutoring and other educational support.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sean Charles O'Keefe, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy. He would succeed H. Lawrence Garrett, III.

Currently, Mr. O'Keefe serves as the Acting Secretary of the Navy. Prior to this, he served as Comptroller and Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Defense, 1989-1992. He has also served as Minority Counsel for the Senate Appropriations Committee, Defense Subcommittee, 1987-1989; Minority Staff Director for the Senate Appropriations Committee, Defense Subcommittee, 1986-1987; Majority Professional Staff Member, Senate Appropriations Committee, Defense Subcommittee, 1981-1985; and Budget analyst with Naval Sea Systems at the Department of Defense, 1980-1981.

Mr. O'Keefe was graduated from Loyola University (B.A., 1977) and Syracuse University (M.P.A., 1978). He was born January 27, 1956. Mr. O'Keefe is married, has three children and resides in Arlington, Virginia.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

All Americans, and people of compassion everywhere, remain deeply troubled by the cruel war in Bosnia and the broader turmoil in what was Yugoslavia. We took several important initiatives in August, and today I am announcing further steps to help ease this conflict.

The United States has been working intensively with other concerned nations to contain the conflict, alleviate the human misery it is causing, and exact a heavy price for aggression. This international effort has produced some results. The recent London Conference set up an international mechanism for addressing all aspects of the Yugoslav problem and put in motion an active negotiation. The tenuous truce in Croatia is holding. International observers are on their way to neighboring countries and other parts of the former Yugoslavia to prevent the violence from spreading. The UN trade embargo has idled roughly half the industry of Serbia, whose leader bears heavy responsibility for the aggression in Bosnia. Our demand that the Red Cross be given access to detention camps has begun to yield results, and the release of detainees has now begun. The UN resolution we obtained to authorize "all necessary measures" to get relief supplies into Bosnia has led to the creation of a new UN force to be deployed for that purpose.

We will continue to honor our pledge to get humanitarian relief to the people of Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia. To this end, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to resume American participation in the Sarajevo airlift tomorrow morning. I wish I could say that there is no risk of attack against these flights, but I cannot -- although we are taking precautions. We can be proud of the Americans who, along with courageous personnel from other countries, will go in harm's way to save innocent lives.

Still, the savage violence persists in Bosnia. Despite agreements reached at the London Conference, Bosnian cities remain under siege, the movement of humanitarian relief convoys is still hazardous, and innocent civilians continue to be slaughtered. At London, the parties agreed to a ban on all military flights over Bosnia. Yet the bombing of defenseless population centers has actually increased. This flagrant disregard for human life and for a clear agreement requires a response from the international community, and we will take steps to see that the ban is respected.

Now, a new enemy is about to enter the battlefield: winter. Some weeks ago, I asked for an assessment of the effects that the combination of war and winter could inflict on the suffering people of Bosnia. The answer was profoundly disturbing:

thousands of innocent people -- some uprooted, others trapped -- could perish from cold, hunger, and disease. Anticipating this danger, the United States has been working with other nations and with the UN to mount a major expansion of the international relief effort and to support the tireless negotiations of UN and EC envoys, Cyrus Vance and David Owen, to get the fighting stopped.

I want the American people to know what the United States intends to do to help prevent this dreadful forecast from becoming a tragic reality. I have decided to take a number of further steps:

- First, having authorized a resumption of U.S. relief flights into Sarajevo, I am prepared to increase the U.S. share of the airlift.
- Second, we will make available air and sea lift to speed the deployment of the new UN force needed immediately in Bosnia to protect relief convoys. The United States will also provide a hospital and other critical support for this force.
- Third, the United States will furnish \$12 million in urgently needed cash to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for the purpose of accelerating preparations for the winter. This is in addition to the \$85 million in financial and material support we have already committed.
- Fourth, we will offer to the UN and the Red Cross help in transporting and caring for those who are being freed from detention camps. We have already provided \$6 million for this purpose.
- Fifth, in cooperation with our friends and allies, we will seek a new UN Security Council Resolution, with a provision for enforcement, banning all flights in Bosnian airspace except those authorized by the UN. If asked by the UN, the US will participate in enforcement measures.
- Sixth, we are taking steps in concert with other nations to increase the impact of sanctions on Serbia. I call on the Serbian authorities to cooperate fully with the UN and to comply with its resolutions.
- Seventh, we have been working with the UN, EC, and our other allies to introduce an international presence into Kosovo. The US and the international community will continue to monitor the situation closely.

There is no easy solution to the Bosnian conflict, let alone the larger Balkan crisis. So we will persist in our strategy of containing and reducing the violence, making the aggressors pay, and relieving the suffering of victims -- all the while lending our full support to the quest for a settlement. History shows

that what this troubled region needs is not more violence but peaceful change, and I am confident that the steps I am announcing today will help the innocent victims, strengthen the hand of the negotiators and reinforce the pressures for peace.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1992

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

All Americans, and people of compassion everywhere, remain deeply troubled by the cruel war in Bosnia and the broader turmoil in what was Yugoslavia. We took several important initiatives in August, and today I am announcing further steps to help ease this conflict.

The United States has been working intensively with other concerned nations to contain the conflict, alleviate the human misery it is causing, and exact a heavy price for aggression. This international effort has produced some results. The recent London Conference set up an international mechanism for addressing all aspects of the Yugoslav problem and put in motion an active negotiation. The tenuous truce in Croatia is holding. International observers are on their way to neighboring countries and other parts of the former Yugoslavia to prevent the violence from spreading. The UN trade embargo has idled roughly half the industry of Serbia, whose leader bears heavy responsibility for the aggression in Bosnia. Our demand that the Red Cross be given access to detention camps has begun to yield results, and the release of detainees has now begun. The UN resolution we obtained to authorize "all necessary measures" to get relief supplies into Bosnia has led to the creation of a new UN force to be deployed for that purpose.

We will continue to honor our pledge to get humanitarian relief to the people of Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia. To this end, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to resume American participation in the Sarajevo airlift tomorrow morning. I wish I could say that there is no risk of attack against these flights, but I cannot -- although we are taking precautions. We can be proud of the Americans who, along with courageous personnel from other countries, will go in harm's way to save innocent lives.

Still, the savage violence persists in Bosnia. Despite agreements reached at the London Conference, Bosnian cities remain under siege, the movement of humanitarian relief convoys is still hazardous, and innocent civilians continue to be slaughtered. At London, the parties agreed to a ban on all military flights over Bosnia. Yet the bombing of defenseless population centers has actually increased. This flagrant disregard for human life and for a clear agreement requires a response from the international community, and we will take steps to see that the ban is respected.

Now, a new enemy is about to enter the battlefield: winter. Some weeks ago, I asked for an assessment of the effects that the combination of war and winter could inflict on the suffering people of Bosnia. The answer was profoundly disturbing:

thousands of innocent people -- some uprooted, others trapped -- could perish from cold, hunger, and disease. Anticipating this danger, the United States has been working with other nations and with the UN to mount a major expansion of the international relief effort and to support the tireless negotiations of UN and EC envoys, Cyrus Vance and David Owen, to get the fighting stopped.

I want the American people to know what the United States intends to do to help prevent this dreadful forecast from becoming a tragic reality. I have decided to take a number of further steps:

- First, having authorized a resumption of U.S. relief flights into Sarajevo, I am prepared to increase the U.S. share of the airlift.
- Second, we will make available air and sea lift to speed the deployment of the new UN force needed immediately in Bosnia to protect relief convoys. The United States will also provide a hospital and other critical support for this force.
- Third, the United States will furnish \$12 million in urgently needed cash to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for the purpose of accelerating preparations for the winter. This is in addition to the \$85 million in financial and material support we have already committed.
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- Sixth, we are taking steps in concert with other nations to increase the impact of sanctions on Serbia. I call on the Serbian authorities to cooperate fully with the UN and to comply with its resolutions.
- Seventh, we have been working with the UN, EC, and our other allies to introduce an international presence into Kosovo. The US and the international community will continue to monitor the situation closely.

There is no easy solution to the Bosnian conflict, let alone the larger Balkan crisis. So we will persist in our strategy of containing and reducing the violence, making the aggressors pay, and relieving the suffering of victims -- all the while lending our full support to the quest for a settlement. History shows

that what this troubled region needs is not more violence but peaceful change, and I am confident that the steps I am announcing today will help the innocent victims, strengthen the hand of the negotiators and reinforce the pressures for peace.

#

Per Sec Brady, it is not
necessary for the President
to thank the eight
industrialists. No further
action necessary for the
President.

daily 10/2
10

10/2'92



The Secretary of the Treasury

Need to thank from 72
10-2
Wich
Good
GB
Mr President:
of the 8 industrialist
I have called about being
on your High-Tech
Committee all 8 said yes
without reservation - a
different story than what you
read in the press

WELCH - G.E

AKERS - IBM

AUGUSTINE - MARCIA MARIETTA

GALVIN - MOTOROLA

HOUGHTON - CORNING

BEALL - ROCKWELL

GELS - BRISTOL MYERS

→ ALLEN - AT&T

KFB

5:30 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

BOSNIA/NO-FLY ZONE (AP) -- President Bush said he would back a U.N. resolution banning Serbian combat flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina and said the U.S. would lend military force to help enforce the ban. Bush also announced he had directed Secretary Cheney to resume American participation in the airlifting of relief supplies to Sarajevo, effective Saturday. Bush said the U.S. also would make air and sea transport available to speed the deployment of new U.N. forces needed in Bosnia to protect relief convoys. And Bush said the U.S. was giving an additional \$12 million to U.N. refugee programs to help prepare for winter operations in the war-torn area.

TURKEY/APOLOGY (UPI) -- The U.S. government apologized to Turkey for a naval accident in which a missile fired from the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga slammed into the bridge of a Turkish destroyer, killing the captain and four crew members and wounding 14 others. Lawrence Eagleburger also expressed apologies to Turkey and families of the victims. The State Department said the government will discuss the "question of compensation and assistance" with the Turkish government. A U.S. Navy board of inquiry was convened to investigate the incident.

POLICE ENDORSEMENTS (Boston/AP) -- President Bush was on hand to pick up the endorsements of the Boston Police Patrolman's Association and two other police organizations for his re-election fight. He received formal endorsements from the 1,400-member Boston Police Union as well as the National Troopers Coalition and the Italian American Police Association. Bush also got a boost from the Democratic president of the Boston City Council, Albert "Dapper" O'Neil who said, "I feel safe with him. If I had to be in a foxhole, I'd be in it with him."

DRAFT AD (Reuter) -- A new Bush campaign television ad has found a new use for the face-concealing blue dot that made its debut in last year's televised William Kennedy Smith rape trial. The ad, which accuses Bill Clinton of flip-flopping in his explanation of how he avoided the draft, used the blue dot to conceal the identity of two men seen on the screen. Black said the issue addressed by the ad was not whether Clinton served in the military but whether varying details in his accounts of how he avoided service showed him to be fit to be president.

CLINTON/JOBS (AP) -- Bill Clinton said that President Bush has "sucker punched" American workers with economic policies that have produced high unemployment with no end in sight. "Today we got the final report card before the election on the Bush Administration's economic policy," Clinton told a rally in the parking lot of a Toledo unemployment office. "We learned that unemployment remains high, with no end in sight. Trickle-down economics has brought a tidal wave of unemployment and reduced incomes." Clinton charged that the Administration spent tax dollars to help American employers shut domestic plants and move abroad.

PEROT/ADS (Dallas/AP) -- Ross Perot appears set to spend \$1 million or more next week to air 30-minute television ads nationwide as he reasserts his independent presidential campaign, the networks confirmed. Network spokesmen said Perot has bought a half-hour Tuesday on CBS before the National League baseball playoffs for \$380,000 and was negotiating for 30 minutes Friday on ABC for perhaps \$620,000. NBC said Perot has been offered 30 minutes on October 9 for perhaps \$150,000 but thus far has not replied.

RUSSIA/SUBS (Reuter) -- Russia has confirmed to the U.S. that it plans to go ahead with the sale of diesel submarines to Iran, the State Department said. "The Russians have told us that they intend to proceed with the sale," Richard Boucher told reporters. The Senate voted Wednesday to bar all but humanitarian assistance to Moscow if it sold arms to Iran. Asked about the action, which still must be approved by the House, Boucher said: "That's something we're working on on the Hill. I don't have any statements on it from here."

U.S. WAGES (Reuter) -- The earnings of American workers have fallen since 1988 while wages in 20 other industrialized nations have risen, a congressional analysis showed. The data showed Americans lost 3.5% in hourly compensation between 1988 and 1991, while other countries made gains ranging from 0.1% in Australia up to 8.6% in Japan.

NAVY SECRETARY (Reuter) -- President Bush will nominate Acting Navy Secretary Sean O'Keefe to become navy secretary replacing Lawrence Garrett, who quit this year over the Tailhook scandal, the White House said. Bush will send O'Keefe's nomination to the Senate for approval.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

OCTOBER 2nd, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	10:03 AM		SENATOR JESSE A. HELMS WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-224-6191	TLKD-OK 12:14 P.M.
~~INC~~	XRM	12:22		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	10:18 AM	10:22	MR. HENRY W. SAAD BEL AIR, MI. 616-533-8621	TLKD-OK 10:21 A.M.
~~INC~~	~~PM~~			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	10:18 AM	10:26	JUDGE WILLIAM P. DIMITROULEAS OFC: FORT LAUDERDALE, FL. 305-357-7269	TLKD-OK 10:25 A.M.
~~INC~~	XRM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	XAM		MRS. ROSE M. ZAMARIA OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 620	MESSAGE PASSED TO MRS. ROSE M. ZAMARIA 2:32 P.M.
~~INC~~	2:31 PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

October 2, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT XXX	AM 12:30 PM	 12:39	Conference Call: Prime Minister Demirel Suleyman Office, Ankara, Turkey 418-9056	Tlkd-ok 12:35 PM
OUT INC	AM PM		Major Jane E. Holl White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2262	
OUT INC	AM PM		Mr Neil G. Bleicken White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2264	
OUT XXX	AM 12:55 PM	 1:04	Conference Call: President Turgut Ozal Residence, Ankara, Turkey 230-2749	Tlkd-ok 1:00 PM
OUT INC	AM		Major Jane E. Holl White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2262	
OUT INC	AM PM		Mr. Neil G. Bleicken White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2264	
OUT XXX	AM 3:04 PM	 3:27	Conference Call: Prime Minister John Major Office, London, England 930-4433	Tlkd-ok 3:14 PM Disconnect 3:21 PM Reconnect 3:24 PM via Secure Satellite
OUT INC	AM PM		Mr. Neil G. Bleicken White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2262	
OUT INC	AM PM		Mr. Barry F. Lowenkron White House Situation Room White House Signal 7-2264	
OUT XXX	AM 3:45 PM	 3:53	Radio Station WZEA Hampton, New Hampshire 603-929-1000	Tlkd-ok 3:46 PM PA System used via Secure Satellite

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

DATE: 2 October 1992

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0653	South Grounds
0658	Oval Office
0804	Roosevelt Room
0812	Oval Office
0823	South Grounds
0826	Diplomatic Reception Room
0828	Map Room
0851	South Grounds
0853	Oval Office
0957	South Grounds
1001	Oval Office
1042	South Grounds
1044	Diplomatic Reception Room
1045	Map Room
1109	South Grounds
1114	Oval Office
1128	South Grounds
1132	Diplomatic Reception Room
1203	South Grounds
1209	Oval Office
1330	Residence
1332	Diplomatic Reception Room
1340	Map Room

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Washington, D.C.
 Boston, Massachusetts
 LOCATION: Clearwater, Florida DATE: 2 October 1992

TIME	MOVEMENTS
1419	South Grounds
1420	Oval Office
1447	South Grounds
1451	Depart South Grounds via Marine One
1458	Arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland
1517	Depart Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One
1613	Arrive Boston-Logan International Airport
	Boston, Massachusetts
1626	Depart Boston-Logan International Airport via Marine One
1631	Arrive Florian Hall
1718	Depart Florian Hall via Motorcade
1728	Arrive Boston Park Plaza Hotel
1953	Depart Boston Park Plaza Hotel via Motorcade
2006	Arrive Boston-Logan International Airport
2018	Depart Boston-Logan International Airport
	via Air Force One
2241	Arrive St. Petersburg/Clearwater International Airport
	Clearwater, Florida
2254	Depart St. Petersburg/Clearwater International Airport
	via Motorcade
2259	Arrive St. Petersburg/Clearwater International Airport
	Holiday Inn

daily
10/2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Carla and Paul:

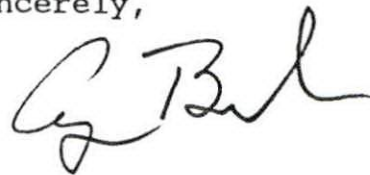
Barbara and I were terribly saddened to learn of Sean's tragic death. We will always remember meeting with him in Marysville. While words can hardly express our sorrow, we want you to know that you are in our thoughts and prayers. As parents, we understand the anguish that you are experiencing. You have our deepest sympathy on your great loss.

We hope that you will find consolation in your faith and in the love of your family and friends.

May God bless you and keep you during this trying time.

Sincerely,

*We send our
family's love !*



Mr. and Mrs. Paul Breece
690 Milford Avenue
Marysville, Ohio 43043

*10/26 - RAM called Mrs. Breece and told her we had all photo's
searched and there wasn't one of Sean. She understood and said that's
so sad. (1510)*



To: Carla and Paul Breece

I send you this picture so that Sean's Beautiful Smile
will be with you who loved him so much. He surely is
in God's tender loving arms. God Bless Him — *Ag Breece*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE ZAMARIA

FROM: RON KAUFMAN *RB*
DEPUTY DIRECTOR TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS

This matter was brought to my attention this morning. I thought the President might want to know of this most unfortunate incident which occurred in Columbus on Tuesday.

Perhaps the President might wish to send a condolence note.

Here are the names and address of the parents of Sean Breece:

Paul and Carla Breece
690 Milford Avenue
Marysville, OH 43040
513-644-0178

Mr. President:

Thought you may want
to send a note or
call.

Rose

Bush meeting fulfilled 8-year-old's dream

Marysville boy dies of playground injury

By David Jacobs
Dispatch Staff Reporter

MARYSVILLE, Ohio — Eight-year-old Sean Micheal Breece died Tuesday, only days after making good on the "once in a lifetime opportunity" of meeting President Bush.

"When he heard the president was coming to town Saturday, Sean said he wanted to meet him," Sean's father, Paul Breece, said last night.

"He said it would be a lifetime chance. He shook President Bush's hand and spoke with him. That's all Sean talked about all day Saturday."

Sean died Tuesday afternoon of injuries he sustained from falling on the Edgewood Elementary School playground earlier in the day.

No one saw the accident, but children think Sean was jumping through a swing when he fell, Edgewood Principal Greg Casto said.

"It all happened so quickly that no one is sure what part of his body he hit," Casto said.

Sean got up and went to the school office, where he complained of pain in his chest.

He rested on a cot, Casto said. He was crying and said he was hurt when he fell.

Sean's mother, Carla, and the

school gym teacher applied cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Sean died at Children's Hospital in Columbus.

Union County Coroner Malcolm Mac Ivor said he believes the boy suffered a brain hemorrhage. Autopsy results are expected Friday.

Mr. Breece said Sean had a rare blood disorder that made Sean bruise or bleed easily. Breece suspects the fall may have caused fatal internal bleeding.

Sean was among more than 5,000 people who greeted Bush's train at the campaign stop Saturday.

"Sean managed to get up front," his father said. "Sean asked a Secret Service man if he could ask the president a question."

Casto said Sean asked Bush whether the 21-car train train

had a dining car so the president "wouldn't go hungry."

Later, Sean shared his experience.

"He said the president was nice and the first lady real pretty," Casto said. "He was real excited."

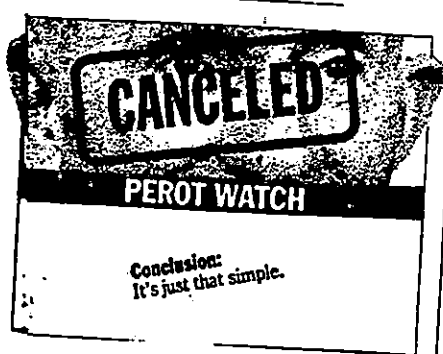
"Sean was having a real good year in school," Casto said. "What has happened is a real tragedy."

Funeral services are planned for 10:30 a.m. Friday in Robinson Funeral Home, 32½ W. Winter St., Delaware, Ohio.



Sean Breece

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992



Perot Enters Campaign for President



Declaring independent candidacy in Dallas, Perot is joined by his daughter, Nancy Mulford, center, and his wife, Margot.

Democrats Decry Bush Ad on Taxes

GOP Acknowledges TV Spot Relies on Disputed Assumptions

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Bush yesterday began airing a vivid attack ad suggesting that Bill Clinton will raise taxes on middle-class workers, but campaign officials acknowledged that the claims rest on a series of disputed assumptions.

Pressed about the ad's contention that a Clinton administration would increase taxes on some middle-class individuals by more than \$2,000 a year, Charles Black, sen-

ior Bush campaign adviser, told reporters that the ad used the word "could."

Clinton has proposed raising taxes on individuals earning \$150,000 or more and various business taxes, as well as spending cuts, to pay for his domestic proposals.

"Based on what he presents in his plan," Black said, the ad "is entirely logical." But the 30-second commercial, which flashes specific tax increases under pictures of a steamfitter (\$1,088), scientist (\$2,072) and other workers, conveys the im-

pression that the figures are part of Clinton's proposal.

The ad, which Black said is airing in "most of the country," appears to be part of an October assault aimed at cutting into Clinton's lead through negative advertising. A second spot assailing Clinton's credibility on the draft and other issues is expected to be released today.

Bush's vulnerability on the tax issue was underscored by two new commercials that the Democratic nominee began broadcasting yesterday. One assails Bush for breaking his read-my-lips tax pledge, and

See ADS, A12, Col. 3

icism, in fact, that surrounds Bush's refusal to spell out his spending cuts or to say how he would pay for his proposed tax cut. But the ad assumes that if Clinton faces a shortfall he will make it up through income taxes, rather than further spending cuts or other options.

The ad charges that people like John Canes, a steamfitter whose salary is never mentioned, would pay \$1,088 more in taxes under Clinton. Canes's salary is \$40,000, according to a campaign statement.

Bush aides said their calculations assume:

- That Clinton's plan to raise \$150 billion in new revenue over four years will fall short, forcing him to raise taxes on individuals with taxable incomes above \$36,600.

- That Clinton will not enact the \$60 billion in tax relief he has promised for families earning less than \$90,000.

- That Clinton will raise just \$1 billion, not \$45 billion, by improving tax collection from foreign companies operating in this country. Some

Republicans say such enforcement could bring in even more money than Clinton estimates.

- That Clinton's health care plan will cost \$117 billion more than he says.

- That Clinton has proposed \$58 billion in "phony" spending cuts.

The Bush ad cites support from 100 economists, several of whom are former Reagan and Bush administration officials.

Clinton's ad assails Bush for raising taxes "on the middle class," citing increases in beer and gasoline levies. Bush campaign spokeswoman Torie Clarke said Clinton had "amnesia" because "he's forgotten it was his Democratic cronies in Congress that loisted those tax increases on the American people."

The Clinton spot says Bush would raise middle-class taxes by \$129,000 a year, a figure that Clarke said was from "fantasy land." Gene Sperling, a Clinton aide, said it was a conservative estimate of the impact of Bush's proposed capital-gains tax cut, based on federal data about the nation's 40,835 millionaires.

ADS, From A1

the other defends Clinton's record by saying, "Arkansas has the second lowest tax burden in the country."

Democrats were quick to denounce the Bush ad. Clinton called it a "disgrace" and a "shameless" attempt to win votes. His running mate, Sen. Albert Gore Jr., said it was "the most misleading and deceptive national political advertising I've ever seen." Media adviser Frank Greer called it "a bald-faced lie" and campaign strategist James Carville said Bush's numbers "came from outer space."

Bush aides said that they expect the ad to trigger what one called a "nerd war" between budget experts from the two campaigns but that, when the dust settles, voters will be left with the impression that Clinton is likely to raise taxes on the middle class to finance spending promises.

Administration officials did point out gaps and ambiguities in Clinton's budget plan—the same crit-

Page A12

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Bush Bends to Farmers On Ethanol Exemption

Plan Could Cost Oil Firms \$25 Million Yearly

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Bush in a bid to improve his political fortunes in critical midwestern states, yesterday announced a plan that he said would boost the use of corn-based ethanol in auto fuels without running afoul of federal pollution standards.

The centerpiece of the program, announced by Bush in a Rose Garden ceremony, is an exemption from the Clean Air Act that helps the ethanol (grain alcohol) industry and corn farmers at the expense of oil and natural gas producers and ethanol's competitor, methanol, which is derived from wood, natural gas and coal.

Administration officials estimated that the move would cost refiners an additional \$25 million annually

and increase the pump price of gasoline by three-tenths of a cent per gallon in the affected markets.

Among the provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act was a requirement that nine cities with the worst smog problems use gasoline that reduces smog-forming emissions by 15 percent in the summer months starting in 1995.

The Environmental Protection Agency determined that, although ethanol is a cleaner-burning fuel, its volatility meant it would worsen rather than help pollution during the summer months by evaporating faster than conventional gasoline—effectively excluding it from a potentially lucrative market.

The issue has become a litmus test for farmers in the midwestern states that are central to the president's reelection chances. Administration officials have been struggling for weeks to find a way to help the corn growers without violating the Clean Air Act, one of Bush's major legislative achievements.

The program announced yesterday grants an exemption from the law's volatility standards by requiring a lower volatility level in gasoline in the affected areas. It applies to up to 30 percent of the summer gasoline market in the five northern cities targeted in the smog reduction program—Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, Hartford and Philadelphia—and could apply more broadly as other cities opt to join the program.

"I am pleased that this creative solution allows us to proceed in a way that is good for farmers, good for rural America, good for the environment in our cities, and good for American consumers and motorists," Bush said.

He sweetened the package with a promise to support legislation to extend tax credits worth up to \$350 million over five years for ETBE, an octane-enhancing fuel additive derived from ethanol.

Speaking to reporters after the announcement, Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar (R) said the move "will help the president throughout the Midwest and particularly in Illinois." Tim Trotter, chairman of the Na-



Bush, in Rose Garden, announces change in Clean Air Act standards.

tional Corn Growers Association, said the announcement was "not a compromise. It's a win for corn farmers."

But Charles J. DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, blasted the announcement as a "politically motivated decision" that "further rewards the highly subsidized ethanol industry" and is "of doubtful legality" under the Clean Air Act.

Natural Resources Defense Council lawyer David Doniger said it was "welcome" news that the administration had attempted to see that its boost for ethanol was not "at the expense of public health."

But he said the ethanol industry was being rewarded for "blatantly" contravening the terms of a negotiated agreement signed last year by 35 groups from industry parties, including ethanol producers, on implementing the Clean Air Act.

"Today's decision assures that a few agribusiness giants like Archer-Daniels-Midland will reap tens of millions of dollars in windfall profits," Doniger said.

Illinois-based Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., which dominates the ethanol market, and its chairman Dwayne Andreas, have given more than \$1 million to the GOP in the past year.

In other news of interest to farmers yesterday, Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan announced \$3.6 billion in credit guarantees to help 18 countries buy U.S. grain and other farm products.

ON TV

PRESIDENT BUSH

■ ABC (Ch. 7), 7:30 a.m.

"Good Morning America"

Live interview about health care.

GOV. BILL CLINTON

■ NBC (Ch. 4), 7:30 p.m.

"Today Show"

Third part of a taped interview.

ROSS PEROT

■ ABC (Ch. 7), 10 p.m.

"20/20"

Interview with Bayle Waters

to be taped today.

SEN. ALBERT GORE

■ C-SPAN, 5 p.m.

"Road to the White House"

Tape of campaign appearances

in Pennsylvania and Delaware.



THE WASHINGTON POST

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE WASHINGTON AREA

With the busiest days for local election offices still ahead as deadlines near, the number of voters registered in most local jurisdictions already exceeds the tally from the last presidential election. The Manassas figure is as of Aug. 31; other figures are from this week.

AREA	REGISTERED VOTERS	CHANGE FROM 1988	PCT. CHANGE	WHERE TO CALL FOR INFORMATION	REGISTRATION DEADLINE
District	323,912	+24,155	+8.1%	202-727-2525	Midnight Monday
Fairfax Co.	436,613	+3,902	+0.9%	703-591-8523	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Arlington	94,369	-3,593	-3.7%	703-358-3456	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Prince William	79,749	+4,592	+6.1%	703-792-6470	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Alexandria	63,750	+1,618	+2.6%	703-838-4050	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Loudoun	44,921	+6,162	+15.9%	703-777-0380	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Manassas	12,354	+1,749	+16.5%	703-257-8230	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Fairfax City	10,609	-1,237	-10.4%	703-385-7890	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Falls Church	5,648	-155	-2.7%	703-241-5085	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Manassas Park	1,896	+45	+2.4%	703-335-8806	5 p.m. Tomorrow
Montgomery	415,588	+14,956	+3.7%	301-217-6450	9 p.m. Monday
Prince George's	295,078	+899	+0.3%	301-952-3270	9 p.m. Monday
Howard	105,832	+9,993	+10.4%	410-313-2727	9 p.m. Monday
Anne Arundel	199,049	+7,377	+3.8%	410-222-6600	9 p.m. Monday
TOTAL	2,089,358	+70,463	+3.5%		

SOURCE: Local election offices

THE WASHINGTON POST

Tentative Deal Set On Debates

By Dan Balz and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writers

Advisers to President Bush and Democrat Bill Clinton agreed in principle yesterday to a series of three presidential debates and one vice presidential debate, beginning Oct. 11 and ending Oct. 19, sources familiar with the negotiations said late last night.

The two sides agreed to one debate with a single moderator, the format favored by the Arkansas governor, and another with a panel of reporters, as preferred by Bush. The final debate, sources said, could be some combination of the two.

Sources also said they expected that independent presidential candidate Ross Perot would be invited to participate in the debates, as would his running mate, James B. Stockdale. Perot said yesterday, "Whenever they debate, we'll debate."

The agreement sets the stage for an unprecedented nine-day debate marathon in mid-month that could prove crucial to the outcome of the campaign.

After a long and sometimes difficult day of negotiations, Bush campaign chairman Robert M. Teeter and Clinton campaign chairman Mickey Kantor announced about 11 p.m. that the two sides had reached

See DEBATES, A18, Col. 1

DEBATES, From A1

tentative agreement on the number, timing and format of the debates, but they refused to provide details.

Teeter said the two sides had made "substantial progress," while Kantor said he was "encouraged" by the results of the day's negotiations. Teeter said the two sides would continue negotiations today over a variety of other details and would make a formal announcement of the full debate package on Saturday.

The two campaigns have not settled on the locations or sponsorship of the debates, although it is likely that the four cities that had agreed to host debates under the auspices of the bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates will be given first consideration. Those cities are East Lansing, Mich.; Louisville; San Diego; and Richmond.

The commission is a likely sponsor, but the two campaigns are considering other possibilities as well.

The first debate will be held Oct. 11, followed by the vice presidential debate on Oct. 13. The second presidential debate is scheduled for Oct. 15, with the concluding encounter on Oct. 19. All four dates coincide with scheduled sporting events, the first three with major league baseball playoffs and the fourth with Monday Night Football.

The major sticking point in yesterday's negotiations, sources said, involved the tim-

ing of the last debates. Bush's negotiators pressed for two late debates, one on Oct. 25 and the other on Nov. 1, two days before the election. This paralleled a proposal Tuesday by Bush that called for debates on the final four Sundays of the campaign.

But Clinton's team vigorously opposed holding any debates during the final two weeks of the campaign and Bush's team eventually gave in on this point.

Clinton's team preferred to have the final two weeks before the election free for campaigning and to allow Clinton to deliver his own message without having to contend with some unexpected charge or gaffe from a final debate. With Clinton holding a lead in the polls, his advisers believed it was essen-

in such a short time, the focus will shift from Bush's record to the differences between him and Clinton, a comparison Republicans hope will work to the president's benefit.

The relatively swift agreement on the outlines of a debates package came after more than a month of posturing and false starts by the two campaigns. Bush refused to participate in two debates scheduled by the bipartisan commission on debates, one on Sept. 22 and the other last Tuesday. The cancellations of those debates gave Clinton an issue that he rode hard politically, to some benefit.

But on Tuesday Bush turned tables on Clinton, dramatically calling for four debates. The Clinton camp, which had resisted face-to-face negotiations with the Bush campaign, quickly caved in to a demand for quick negotiations and the two sides began meeting Wednesday night.

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Clinton Indicts Bush's World Leadership

Democratic Nominee Issues Sweeping Call for 'Pro-Democracy Foreign Policy'

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writer

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1—In a sweeping call for a "pro-democracy foreign policy," Bill Clinton today delivered a broad indictment of President Bush's world leadership and portrayed the president as an indifferent bystander toward the spread of democratic principles around the globe.

Speaking in a measured tone that belied the harshness of his words, the Democratic presidential nominee accused Bush of an "eagerness to befriend potentates and dictators" and warned that "in the long run [Bush's] neglect of our democratic ideals abroad could do as much harm as his neglect of our economic needs at home."

"He simply does not seem at home in the mainstream, pro-democracy tradition of American foreign policy," Clinton said of his opponent before an ethnically diverse and friendly audience in the ornate Pabst's Theater here. "He shows little regard for the idea that we must have a principled and coherent American purpose in international affairs—something he calls 'the vision thing.'"

"Instead," he continued, "President Bush seems too often to prefer a foreign policy that embraces

stability at the expense of freedom—a foreign policy built more around personal relationships with foreign leaders than consideration of how those leaders acquired and maintained their power. It is almost as if this administration were nostalgic for a world of times past when foreign policy was the exclusive preserve of a few aristocrats."

The speech, which skipped across world trouble spots from the Balkans to the Middle East, Central America and Asia, was Clinton's second major foreign policy address of the general election campaign and it included themes that he first voiced in August in Los Angeles. But it was sharply focused on what Clinton called "Mr. Bush's ambivalence about supporting democracy" around the world and on the Arkansas governor's promise to conduct foreign policy "in a manner worthy of our heritage, our ideals and our name."

Bush campaign spokeswoman Alixe Glen said Clinton's charge runs counter to what has occurred. "Since 1989, some 43 countries have moved toward democratic government, a movement that is unparalleled in history," Glen said. "President Bush's policies have taken the rhetorical support for democratic government and put it into practice, encouraging these dem-

ocratic movements around the world."

After days in which the presidential campaign has seemed frozen amid partisan maneuvering over debates, the speech also was clearly an attempt by Clinton to broaden his appeal and begin striking more sweeping themes as the now three-way contest turns into the crucial days of October.

He arrived here in a combative mood. Flying here from New Jersey Wednesday night, Clinton told reporters on his campaign plane, "I'm happy we're in the body contact part of the campaign. I like that."

While the Arkansas governor said he did not "in any way belittle President Bush's accomplishments abroad"—including his role in putting together the international coalition that fought the Persian Gulf War and in getting Middle East peace talks started—"no American foreign policy can succeed if it neglects our domestic needs, and no American foreign policy can succeed if it slights our commitment to democracy."

Clinton described what he called "an unmistakable pattern in the Bush administration's foreign policy."

Bush, he said, was "reluctant" to help Russian President Boris Yeltsin and tardy in recognizing the in-

dependence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia as the Soviet empire began to break up. In South Africa, Clinton said, Bush and his predecessor, Ronald Reagan, had to be prodded by Congress to abandon a failed policy and impose sanctions against the apartheid regime. In Central and South America, he said, "our efforts to strengthen the fragile democracies in this hemisphere are still directed too much toward central governments and to help the wealthy."

Clinton said he supported the Persian Gulf War, but added, "I am angered by the Bush administration's appeasement of Saddam Hussein before the war, and disappointed by its callous disregard for democratic principles after the war."

"But there is no more striking example of President Bush's indifference to democracy than his policy toward China," Clinton continued. "Instead of allying himself with the democratic movement in China, George Bush sent secret emissaries to raise a toast with those who crushed it."

"I do not want to isolate China," Clinton added. "There is much to admire in the phenomenal progress that has been made there. But I believe our nation has a higher purpose than to coddle dictators and stand aside from the global move-

ment toward democracy." Clinton pledged to support the Middle East peace talks started under Bush, although he charged that the administration "has sometimes treated the conflict between Israel and Arab as just another quarrel between religions and nations, rather than one in which the survival of a democratic ally, Israel, is at stake."

Clinton, who has consistently tried to position himself as a stronger supporter of Israel than Bush, also said "we cannot support every group's hopes for self-determination," a statement that is likely to be interpreted in Israel as a rejection of Palestinian hopes for self-determination.

Bush campaign officials sharply disputed the thrust of the Clinton speech, pointing out, for example, that while Clinton criticizes Bush for failing to embrace Yeltsin early, the Democrat was even later in doing so. And while Clinton now speaks of backing Bush in the Persian Gulf War, he equivocated until after the war was won, saying at one point that he would have voted with the majority in the Senate to support the war, but agreed with the arguments of the minority.

Clinton assured his audience that he would not embark on a "reckless crusade" to promote democracy around the world. "We know there may be times when other security needs or economic interests will diverge from our commitment to democracy."

Staff writer Ann Devroy in Washington contributed to this report.

30-SECOND POLITICS



Candidate: President Bush

Producer: The November Co.

Time: 30 seconds

Audience: Bill Clinton says he'll only tax the rich to pay for his campaign promises. But here's what Clinton economics could mean to you. (On screen: John Canes, steamfitter, \$1,088 more in taxes. Lori Huntoon, scientist, \$2,072 more in taxes.) 100 leading economists say this plan means higher taxes and bigger deficits. (Julie and Gary Schwartz, sales reps, \$1,191 more in taxes. Wyman Winston, Housing Lender, \$2,072 more in taxes.) You can't trust Clinton economics. It's wrong for you. It's wrong for America.



Background: This ad is misleading because it rests on a series of assumptions about Clinton's economic plan, all of which are in dispute. Viewers are not told the incomes of the people featured in the ad or the budget assumptions the Bush camp uses; the specific tax-hike figures are simply presented as fact. The commercial assumes that 1) Clinton's tax plan will have a revenue shortfall; 2) Clinton's spending cuts won't save as much as he says, and 3) Clinton's middle-class tax cut won't be enacted. Even if all those assumptions are correct, Clinton would still have the option of scaling back his spending plans, raising other taxes or increasing the deficit. The key verb in the ad: what Clinton's plan could mean to you.

George Bush wants to give a \$108,000 tax break to millionaires.

Based on Department of Treasury data



Candidate: Bill Clinton

Producer: Clinton-Gore Creative Team

Time: 30 seconds

Audience: 1988. (Bush: Read my lips.) Then George Bush signed the second biggest tax increase in American history. (Bush: Read my lips.) George Bush increased taxes on the middle class. Bush doubled the beer tax and increased the gas tax by 56 percent. Now Bush wants to give a \$108,000 tax break to millionaires. \$108,000. Guess who's going to pay? We can't afford four more years.

Background: This is a response to an earlier Bush ad detailing Clinton's tax increases in Arkansas. It even uses Bush's tag line, "Guess who's going to pay?" The ad is accurate in saying that Bush signed the second largest U.S. tax hike in 1990, but fails to mention that the Democratic Congress agreed to the increases. The tax increase on "the middle class" refers to the hike in beer and gas taxes. The "tax break to millionaires" largely refers to Bush's proposed capital-gains tax cut, which would affect anyone with profits on property or securities. The \$108,000 savings is subject to dispute since it is based on projections of a typical millionaire's capital gains.

—Howard Kurtz

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Clinton's Health Plan Saves More, Study Finds *Specialists Compare Candidates' Proposals*

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Staff Writer

Bill Clinton's health-care proposals would save the nation \$746 billion in outlays over the next eight years if enacted, compared to \$157 billion for President Bush's proposed changes, according to a study released yesterday by a five-member bipartisan panel of present and past federal health officials.

The study also concluded that the Clinton plan would cut the number of Americans without health insurance from 35 million today to zero by the year 2000, whereas the Bush plan would leave 27 million uninsured. The study was performed by Lewin/ICF, a well-known consulting firm on health economics, and monitored by the panel.

Panel member Stuart Altman, a political independent who served in the Nixon and Ford administrations as deputy assistant secretary for evaluation and planning in the Health, Education and Welfare Department, said, "I'm prepared to

stake whatever limited reputation I have that this is an objective, honest attempt" to compare the presidential candidates' plans. Altman, now dean of the Brandeis University Heller graduate school, heads a commission that advises Congress on hospital issues.

Bruce Fried, a Clinton-Gore health aide, said the study "demonstrates what Governor Clinton has always been saying: His plan has real mechanisms to control the growth of health-care spending, while George Bush's has virtually none."

However, Gail R. Wilensky, deputy assistant to the president for policy, challenged the findings. "We categorically reject their conclusions about savings under the Bush plan as well as increased insurance coverage," she said. The president's Feb. 6 health message estimated that his plan by 1997 would save more than twice the amount estimated by Lewin/ICF.

Ron Pollack, executive director of Families USA, a liberal policy

group that organized the panel and financed the Lewin/ICF study, cautioned that neither candidate had specified all aspects of his plan, and that subsequent details could change the numbers.

Bush's proposal relies on market forces and a substantial expansion of managed-care plans, such as health maintenance organizations (HMOs), as well as malpractice reform, to contain health costs. It would cover the uninsured by giving them government vouchers and tax credits to help purchase insurance.

The Arkansas governor's plan also stresses managed care and malpractice reform, but adds a national "global" cap on total health spending. Clinton would cover the uninsured by requiring all employers to insure their workers or to purchase a publicly sponsored plan of some type.

Wilensky said that the Clinton plan's "presumption is that only global budgets reinforced by price controls can moderate spending. Everywhere else in the economy, reliance on market forces and incentives, not price controls, produces the 'right' spending levels. If we restructure market forces in health care, we can moderate spending here too."

Altman said Bush's proposals to foster managed care are simply not strong enough to capture large savings, but that Clinton's global cap could. He also said that, under the Bush plan, it would be unlikely that all low-income people would buy health policies because they would have to supplement the vouchers and credits with their own money. By contrast, the Clinton plan directly mandates coverage.

In another study released yesterday, the Congressional Budget Office projected that under current trends health outlays will climb to 18 percent of the nation's gross domestic product by the year 2000, compared with 13.6 percent now, already the highest percentage of any developed nation. Rep. Fortney Pete Stark (D-Calif.) said, "Like poison gas, spiraling health care costs are seeping into every aspect of the economy, smothering economic growth and choking off economic choices."

Hastings Nominated For House

Associated Press

MIAMI, Oct. 1—Former federal judge Alcee Hastings, whose impeachment conviction by the Senate was reversed last month, today won a Democratic nomination to Congress.

"It's a tremendous historic event," Hastings said, adding he will "work like hell" to beat his little-known Republican opponent to ensure a return to the halls of Congress, where he was impeached.

"I will go back to Washington the way I left it—with my head held high and my dignity intact," Hastings said.

Hastings, 56, who is black, won a bitter, race-dominated battle with state Rep. Lois Frankel, 44, who is white. He had stressed the "historical significance" of the contest; she challenged his integrity and charged Hastings waged a campaign of reverse discrimination against her.

In another runoff, black state Rep. Corrine Brown won the Democratic nomination with 64 percent of the vote over former legislator Andy Johnson, who is white.

Hastings and Brown will face white Republicans Nov. 3 in congressional districts drawn to increase black voting clout in a state that had not sent a black to Congress since Reconstruction.

State Sen. Carrie Meek, who is black, won her Democratic primary and election to Congress on Sept. 8 because she was unopposed.

Hastings got 58 percent of the vote to 42 percent for Frankel.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Hill Conference Approves 'Historic' Energy Bill, but a Filibuster Looms

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Staff Writer

The most ambitious federal energy legislation in more than a decade finally emerged from a House-Senate conference early yesterday, different in important respects from the original version in either chamber but still loaded with novel provisions that would change the way the nation produces and consumes all forms of energy.

While the bill would do little to increase domestic oil and gas output and would have little immediate effect on gasoline consumption, its supporters said its potential impact on the nation over the next 10 years is immense. It would restructure the electric

utility industry; allow U.S. utilities to own facilities in foreign countries; require more use of vehicles that run on fuels other than gasoline; set or increase efficiency standards for lights, showers and electric motors; make it easier to build nuclear power plants; subsidize mortgage rates for energy-efficient houses; and get the federal government out of the uranium enrichment business.

The measure would grant production incentives to developers of renewable energy sources such as wind, remove all restrictions on imports of Canadian natural gas and expand the nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

"This is a bill of historic proportions," especially in its impact on the electricity industry, said Rep. Philip R. Sharp (D-Ind.), chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Energy and power subcommittee and chief House sponsor of the bill. "This is not your normal congressional incremental activity."

Final passage is likely, congressional leaders and Bush administration officials said yesterday, but is not assured because senators from Nevada and Florida may be unhappy enough to launch a filibuster in the last few days before adjournment.

"We are really pleased" with the conferees' work, said Deputy Energy Secretary Linda G. Stuntz. But "we have to anticipate there will be at least one filibuster or maybe more. We're not out of the woods yet," she said.

Nevada's senators announced last night that they will filibuster against the bill. They are upset about a provision inserted by the conferees directing the National Academy of Sciences to study requirements that would be put in place at a proposed nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain. Now, about 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas and requiring the Environmental Protection Agency to adopt those standards.

Nevada's senators are strongly opposed to the Yucca Mountain project, and thought they had a promise from Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairman J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), chief Senate sponsor of the bill and chairman of the conference, not to insert any language aimed at expediting it.

Key Group Opposes Bush On Cable Bill

Religious Broadcasters Back Reregulation

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writer

The National Religious Broadcasters group, ally of President Bush on family-values and abortion issues, has told him that it will work against him on legislation to overhaul the cable industry.

This adds to burdens that Bush must overcome on what aides said could be Congress's first successful veto override in his administration.

In a letter to the White House yesterday, the broadcasters contended that cable operators arbitrarily exclude Christian stations from cable systems, seriously undercutting their audiences.

The broadcasters have mounted what they call an "all-out campaign" against an intensive White House effort in the last week to persuade nine Republican senators to switch votes and side with Bush in an override fight.

With little public notice and no fanfare, Bush, White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III and others in the administration have taken aim primarily at the nine Republicans. A senior administration official said their argument is "pure loyalty. If the president loses his first override in four years three weeks before Election Day, it will add another nail to his political coffin."

The cable bill, which Bush must sign or veto by midnight Saturday, reregulates basic cable rates and equipment, provides certain minimum customer-service standards and promotes competition in the cable industry. After House passage by a wide margin, the Senate passed the legislation Sept. 23, 74 to 25, a veto-proof margin unless nine votes switch.

Consumer representatives said the wide margins in both chambers were indicative of public discontent with cable industry pricing and service records. Since 1986, when prices were deregulated, household cable rates have increased an average of 56 percent.

Bush opposed the legislation as imposing "a wide array of costly, burdensome and unnecessary requirements" on the industry and government regulators. Consumer rates will increase, Bush said, because of such burdens.

The president pledged in a formal letter to veto the legislation, and many of his aides are saying he is in what one called "a real box." This is the case, aides said, because while Bush cannot switch to the pro-consumer side of the dispute without being accused of flip-flopping, he is asking senators to change their votes in deference to his reelection problems.

According to administration officials, Bush met last Friday with five Republican senators, and he and Baker have called each at least once and in some cases more often to make the loyalty plea.

Sen. James Jeffords (R-Vt.), one of those being lobbied, said he told the White House that "out of deference to the president," he would reconsider his vote but that "it is hard to turn around on this one."

Jeffords said Bush and Baker had made the "obvious political case" that "to lose a veto for the first time in four years right before the election would be unfortunate."

In their letter to Bush, the religious broadcasters said, "We prefer not to oppose you in a veto override" but "we will support an override if it is necessary."

Pat Robertson, a member of Bush's religious-broadcasting coalition, is on the other side of the issue, according to administration officials, and has asked Bush to stick to his veto. Robertson and his son are principal owners of cable's Family Channel and are seeking to buy into another cable operation.

If Bush fails to gain nine vote changes, it will mark the first time in his presidency that he could not muster the one-third of votes needed to stop a congressional action.

The veto has been a major Bush tool. On 34 separate battles about highly charged issues ranging from family leave to abortion to China policy, the president has always been able to make a persuasive case to his own party members and avoid an override.

White House officials said major lobbying campaigns for and against cable legislation have raged all year and have been escalated in recent days as the views of both sides appeared in television advertising.

Cable-system owners and the motion-picture industry are the major opponents of the legislation. Consumer groups, unions and local government associations have been major supporters.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Independent Perot Joins the Campaign

PEROT, From A1

about buying a half-hour prime time slot on ABC on Oct. 9.

At the news conference here, Perot refused to reveal any details of what kind of campaign he plans to run, or discuss how much money he plans to spend, saying such disclosures would be like a basketball team handing over its game plan to a rival before a big game.

"We're not going to lay out our strategy for you," Perot said as reporters shouted questions. "It will be unconventional. I can tell you that. . . . We'll just have it unfold every day."

Nor does Perot appear to have any formal campaign structure in place. Asked today who the campaign manager was, press spokeswoman Sharon Holman responded, "Mr. Perot." No appearances have been scheduled other than an interview with Barbara Walters on ABC's "20/20" Friday night. The large campaign staff assembled by Perot last spring is almost entirely gone, and a visitor to the usually secured second floor of Perot's campaign office Wednesday saw row after row of empty cubicles.

Clinton, campaigning in Milwaukee, said he was not concerned by Perot's announcement. "I don't have any particular reaction. . . . Clinton said, 'It's not going to affect me at all.'"

In Washington, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said, "We'll continue to run the same campaign," focusing on Arkansas Gov. Clinton as the president's main opponent.

Perot's announcement today capped a three-day process in which Perot said he would abide by the wishes of the members of United We Stand, America, the fledgling political group set up by former Perot volunteers and sustained by millions of dollars of the wealthy businessman's contributions. Orson Swindle, executive director of the group, told reporters that since being briefed Monday by representatives of the Bush and Clinton campaigns, the 50 state coordinators of the group had polled 150,000 members and found that 93 percent wanted Perot to run for president.

But some former Perot supporters, expressing bitter disillusionment, today charged that the process was a "sham" and that any potential dissenters had left or been purged from the group months ago by Perot's Dallas headquarters staff. News organizations recently have reported that nearly half of the state coordinators who delivered the poll results had been selected by Perot's staff and that nine had been on his payroll.

"It's a facade and a charade. . . . He orchestrated this," said Lionel Kunst, chairman of the Coalition to End the Permanent Congress who helped start a draft Perot for president movement last year. "What he

did was escape scrutiny for two months. . . . The guy's an egotist; he's an authoritarian, he wants to run things on his own."

Perot has vowed to base his campaign on the proposals in a 118-page plan prepared by his former issue staff. The program calls for dramatic cuts in federal spending, including entitlement programs, and steep tax increases, such as a 50-cent-a-gallon hike in the federal gasoline tax, to close the federal deficit.

But John White, the chief author of the plan, told an American University audience today that Perot was making a serious mistake in running.

In an interview before the speech, White, an Eastman Kodak executive and former federal budget official, said, "He can't win. The reasons he gave in July for staying out are still valid. I'm afraid he will demean the message he's been skillful in getting front-and-center. He would be very useful in the debate that will continue after Nov. 3, but I'm afraid the campaign will hurt him. People will characterize him as a spoiler."

Asked for Perot's reaction to White's suggestion on Tuesday that Perot not reenter the contest, White said, "He thanked me for my views but he said he would have to give more weight to his volunteers' wishes. I think he felt he had let them down."

Perot today sought to take the high road, appearing at the news conference flanked by his wife, Margot, three of their children, Stockdale, and Stockdale's wife, Sybil. "I will not spend one minute answering questions that are not directly relevant to the issues that concern the people," Perot said.

But as soon as Perot and Stockdale finished their remarks, the two candidates and their families abruptly stepped down from the podium and left the room, prompting a chorus of shouts from reporters that Perot respond to questions. A few minutes later, Perot returned to the room, but reporters became even more boisterous, usually holding their questions simultaneously.

Perot complained that the press was biased against him. "Everything here is the usual, hostile negative yelling and screaming," he said.

In response to one question, Perot said he was "absolutely not" in the race to hurt Bush's reelection chances because he personally dislikes Bush. "Now, I love you guys," Perot said when asked about the president. "He [Bush] has called me every name in the book. All I've ever said, 'Fine man, fine family.' The only thing I've ever criticized is his mistakes in office. That's it. I'm everything from a monster to a crazy, though, coming from them."

Staff writers Dan Balt and David S. Broder in Washington and Edward Walsh in Milwaukee contributed to this report.

Offering Code of Conduct

Nonpartisan Group Writes Ethics Principles

By Jonathan Freedland
Washington Post Staff Writer

A nonpartisan organization, led by former attorney general Elliot Richardson and made up of hundreds of former government officials now working in the private sector, wrote President Bush, Gov. Bill Clinton and Ross Perot yesterday urging them to endorse a new code of federal ethics.

The 750-member Council for Excellence in Government published its "Ethical Principles for Public Servants," a pamphlet that it hopes will become "part of the work ethos of all government organizations."

Declaring that "public service is a public trust," the statement seeks to reassert the fundamental values that it says should guide every government worker.

"Each person who undertakes the public trust assumes two paramount obligations," the document says. "To serve the public interest; and to perform with integrity."

In robust language, it states that, "The true public servant will not act out of spite or favoritism; will not tell the boss only what she or he wants to hear. . . . is not seduced by flattery. . . . never forgets that she or he is working for the people—all the people."

Just four pages, "Ethical Principles for Public Servants" contrasts with the 300 pages of standards issued in August by the U.S. Office of Government Ethics. That document detailed specific federal worker behavior, ruling for example that while gifts from a prohibited source of \$20 or more were outlawed, "coffee, donuts, greeting cards" could be accepted. The new code aims instead to establish general ground rules.

"Ethics in government has got a bad name," said council director

Mark A. Abramson. "It's become linked with rules and regulations. . . . but they don't express values."

According to Richardson, who was fired by President Richard M. Nixon in 1973 in the "Saturday Night Massacre," the trend toward specifics has a history. "In the aftermath of Watergate," he said, "far too much reliance was placed on erecting new rules, with the result of a tendency to reinforce distrust."

The authors also were alarmed by what they saw as an emphasis on avoiding appearances of wrongdoing, rather than wrongdoing itself. "So extreme a focus on appearances has let the basic fundamental questions fade," said council member Robert C. Holland, a Federal Reserve Board ex-governor.

Stephen D. Potts, director of the Office of Government Ethics, welcomed the council's paper as "complementary" to his agency's August effort. "You need to have something for people to aspire to," he said.

But Interior Department inspector general James R. Richards said he will not be issuing a copy to new appointees expected after the election.

"Despite the good government exhortations, [ethics violations] will happen every four years," Richards said. New political appointees "will commit the same lapses of judgment on ethical questions as their predecessors." The problem, he said, lies with appointees drawn from the private sector who feel "these piddling rules don't apply to them." He added that "Ethical Principles for Public Servants" will face an even more fundamental problem with the fresh batch of top officials.

"You can't even get them to read these things," he sighed.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Voters Keeping Area Registrars Busy

Population Increase, Youth Drives Add 70,000 Names to the Rolls

By Peter Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

With the busiest days for election offices in the Washington area still to come, officials report that there already are 70,000 more voters registered than for the 1988 presidential race.

"We're so busy I can't believe it," said Fairfax County Registrar Monica J. Horan. "We had 1,200 phone calls alone yesterday. We had 4,000 applications to register on Saturday. We've had 11,000 absentee ballot applications already. It's really exciting."

Would-be voters still hoping to sign up for the Nov. 3 election have until 5 p.m. tomorrow in Virginia, 9 p.m. Monday in Maryland and midnight Monday in the District.

Fueled by population growth and registration drives sponsored by everyone from MTV to the U.S. armed forces, voter rolls already have hit record highs in many local jurisdictions.

The 70,463 additional voters reported as of this week represent a 3.5 percent growth, but registrars suggested that number ultimately will be far higher. They have thousands of applications still to be counted and expect tens of thousands more to be turned in during the next few days.

Not only are more people interested, but officials said there is a greater sense of excitement than in past years.

"There's a great deal of enthusiasm

this year that I haven't seen in past presidential elections," said Robert J. Antonetti Sr., elections administrator in Prince George's County for 22 years.

Many registration efforts this year have focused on young voters, with popular musicians promoting "Rock the Vote" drives through radio stations and on MTV. The battle cry has been picked up by local college students, such as those at George Mason University in Fairfax who registered 936 of their peers during two weeks of sign-ups.

Benjamin B. Thorne, 22, a senior at George Mason who coordinated the campus drive in conjunction with MTV and Media General Cable, said the message is working.

"The radio stations and MTV are really having a big effect reminding people that it's important to vote," he said. "In the past, I think young people have felt disempowered."

This year, he said, local issues are driving the interest as much as the presidential contest. A bond issue on the Virginia ballot would pay for \$472.4 million in college building projects. Heavy tuition increases also have convinced some students that they need to be involved, he said.

"We deserve exactly what we get," he said. "If we don't vote, then we're sending a message, in effect, that they can do whatever they want, that we don't care what they do, they've got carte blanche."

Election officials also attribute some of the interest to independent

Ross Perot, whose maverick bid for the White House has intrigued many people who historically have chosen not to vote. "I think Mr. Perot has a lot to do with it," said Judy Brown, general registrar in Loudoun County, where registration already is up 16 percent, setting a record.

Outer suburban counties such as Loudoun, Howard and Prince William have seen some of the largest increases, in part because of population growth.

Perhaps the most significant numbers come from the District, where 24,155 more people have registered than in 1988, even as the population has remained steady.

Leona Agouridis, a spokeswoman for the election office, attributed the increase largely to the city's "motor voter" program, which allows residents to register to vote at the same time they obtain their driver's licenses. Since the program went into effect in May 1989, she said, 46.5 percent of the new registrations have come from the motor vehicles department.

Neither Maryland nor Virginia has such a program, although Fairfax, Montgomery and Prince George's recently have begun posting their field staffs at a few motor vehicle offices.

President Bush vetoed federal legislation in July that would have mandated "motor voter" programs in all 50 states, calling it a burdensome regulation that risked fraud and corruption.

WASHINGTON AT WORK

Sexual assault is a big issue in the military these days, so it's no surprise that the Air Force has been training its criminal investigators how to recognize the crime. But according to Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.), a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee, the Air Force seems to be more concerned with discrediting sexual assault victims than it is with bringing their attackers to justice.

Schroeder, in a letter to Defense Secretary Richard B. Cheney, complained last month that a senior Air Force



Richard B. Cheney



Rep. Patricia Schroeder

investigator told participants at a sexual assault seminar in Alaska recently that "50-60 percent of all sexual assault reports are false."

Schroeder said, moreover, that investigator Charles McDowell had given participants a rape-victim "checklist" to aid in establishing the falsity of the report.

The Air Force, in a statement last week responding to Schroeder's complaint, said that use of the checklist has been suspended. Excerpts from the checklist, with annotated notes by Schroeder's office, follow:

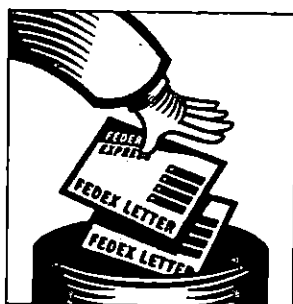
VICTIM'S ATTITUDE

34. Does victim seem ambivalent toward her injuries? ----- Y ☒ N
35. Does victim appear to feign emotions when relating details of the assault? ----- Y ☒ N
36. Is victim reluctant to cooperate with law enforcement authorities? ----- Y ☒ N
37. When telling about the assault, does victim have difficulty explaining anomalies or inconsistencies? ----- Y ☒ N
38. Does victim demand to be treated by a female physician or interviewed by a female police officer? ----- Y ☒ N
39. Does victim express a desire to "drop" the whole matter or otherwise indicate she does not want it investigated? ----- Y ☒ N
40. Does victim become outraged when asked to corroborate her assault? ----- Y ☒ N
41. Does victim try to steer the interview into "safe" topics or those that will engender sympathy? ----- Y ☒ N

Implies women who don't act like the stereotype of a "good" victim are lying.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

THE FEDERAL PAGE



If It Absolutely, Positively Has To Get There ...

By Bill McAllister
Washington Post Staff Writer

Postmaster General Marvin T. Runyon has come up with a low-cost method to boost sales of the Postal Service's overnight Express Mail service.

He tosses out packages, unopened, delivered to him by Federal Express or other commercial overnight delivery services.

"I don't like to receive letters by competitive methods," the postmaster general said yesterday. "When somebody wants to work for us, to sell us goods, I think they should come to us in the Postal Service."

Runyon's practice came to light after The Washington Post received a copy of a letter Runyon sent Frank Puzio, a Denver accountant.

In the letter, Runyon said he had discarded a Federal Express package that Puzio had sent to his residence. The new postmaster general wrote Puzio, whom Runyon described as longtime friend, that it was his practice to "throw out anything delivered by FedEx without opening it."

"I do this because I must assume it involves a business situation and, at the United States Postal Service, we do business with people and companies who use postal products," Runyon said.

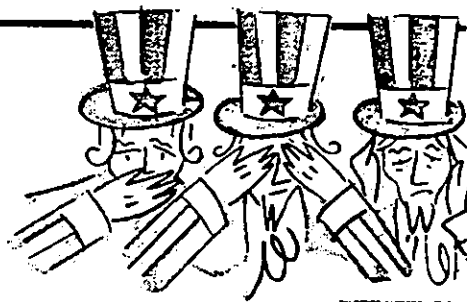
Puzio sent back the letter with a handwritten note of apology and a copy of the information he had sent via Federal Express. "It has to be one of my most embarrassing moments," Puzio wrote on the bottom of Runyon's letter. "... I appreciate the opportunity to correct my error."

Frank Brennan, a postal spokesman, said that he did not believe the Postal Service would routinely toss out parcels delivered by commercial firms to postal headquarters. When asked if tossing out the parcels would be similar to destroying mail, a violation of federal law, Brennan replied: "Well, it's not mail."

Runyon conceded that his practice might stop some government agencies from communicating with the Postal Service. One of the overnight firms has a contract to deliver government parcels overnight at a cost of \$3.95, considerably less than the \$9.95 the Postal Service charges for its Express Mail shipments.

In his letter to Puzio, Runyon advised that he file an insurance claim "if there was anything of value in that envelope."

On the Issue Of Behavior



BY PETER ALBERG—THE WALL

Urging AID Boss Be Fired

House Staff Report Alleges 'Private Gain'

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Staff Writer

A House committee chairman yesterday urged President Bush to fire Ronald W. Roskens, director of the Agency for International Development, saying Roskens "abused his public office for private gain."

Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.), chairman of the Government Operations Committee, which oversees the beleaguered agency, said an investigation conducted by the committee staff found that Roskens billed the government for "travel to visit ... family and friends and to take vacations."

Conyers, in a statement inserted yesterday in the Congressional Record, said Roskens also accepted gratuities from private organizations doing business with AID. The committee investigation also found that Roskens submitted a claim to AID for a \$1,027 hotel suite in Geneva that had been paid for by a private organization to which he formerly belonged.

Conyers said he intends to release the 107-page critique of Roskens as a staff report, which does not require committee approval.

AID issued a statement yesterday condemning the report, described as "an act of clear partisanship" in a political season. AID noted that the full committee had refused to adopt the report. Last year, Roskens, responding to an AID inspector general investigation of the allegations, said he had not knowingly committed any ethical or legal violations.

The committee's ranking Republican, Rep. Frank Horton (N.Y.), strongly opposed the report. According to a minority staff memo, Horton objected that "not a single subcommittee hearing has been held on the issues ... [so lawmakers] have no independent record upon which to evaluate the charges and recommendations in the report."

A draft of the report, obtained by The Washington Post, said Roskens violated federal law and ethics codes by taking thousands of dollars from outside organizations, including some that do business with AID.

The report accused Roskens, former president of the University of Nebraska and AID director since March 1990, of taking private trips at government expense and "manipulating official travel for his private benefit by arranging pretexts of government business."

In one instance, according to the report, Roskens asked his son-in-law

to arrange a speaking invitation from the Topeka, Kan., Optimists Club so Roskens could visit his daughter there at agency expense.

In response, an AID official said Roskens had accepted an invitation to speak in Kansas City at a university administrators' conference, and only "built the Topeka speech around the previously scheduled trip."

Another time, the report said he "scheduled a meeting in Minnesota so that he could travel at government expense to visit his daughter for the 1990 Thanksgiving holiday."

Again, the agency said Roskens had accepted a prior invitation to meet with an agriculture advisory committee.

The alleged improprieties occurred in 1990 and Roskens has since repaid more than \$4,500 in expenditures. The report also said his "abuse of the public trust during his crucial first year in office had gone unchecked" until the agency's inspector general and congressional inquiries "forced a change in his pattern of behavior."

Roskens, after the criticisms, "significantly curtailed travel outside Washington, D.C., in 1991," the report said, and no longer accepted travel expenses from outside sources. Last summer, Roskens named a full-time ethics officer at AID, which the report said had "more high-ranking employees convicted of federal crimes during the past two years than any other agency or department of the federal government."

The report is the latest in a series of audits over more than a decade by AID's inspector general, Herbert L. Beckington, the General Accounting Office, the Office of Management and Budget and independent commissions. The audits outlined chronic problems of waste, mismanagement and corruption at the agency, which hands out \$7 billion a year in nonmilitary foreign aid.

President Bush last week said the agency, "born during the Cold War," must be "fundamentally and radically overhauled." An earlier report recommended the agency be incorporated into the State Department.

Conyers's attack follows allegations this week that an agency program for promoting economic development in Central America actively sought to encourage American firms to leave the United States and relocate in the region, causing American jobs to be lost.

The committee staff report close-

"Each person who undertakes the public trust assumes two paramount obligations. To serve the public interest; and to perform with integrity."

— Report of the Council for Excellence in Government



REP. JOHN CONYERS JR.
... Roskens claimed \$1,027 hotel suite



ELLIOT RICHARDSON
... "a tendency to reinforce distrust"

ly tracks an investigation done by Beckington last year on Roskens's travel and acceptance of gifts. Beckington referred the allegations to the Justice Department, which declined to prosecute. The White House in November cleared Roskens of ethics violations, saying it found only one violation that it concluded was "inadvertent and unknowing."

AID, in its statement yesterday, noted the many investigations into the allegations and said "we consider the matter closed."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Perot Chooses Unlikely Running Mate

Retired Admiral, Vietnam POW Is Neither Politician Nor Political

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Staff Writer

STANFORD, Calif., Oct. 1—Before James Bond Stockdale headed for Dallas to rejoin Ross Perot as his running mate, he paraphrased the words of Epictetus, the Greek Stoic philosopher: "Take note of everything but don't be amazed by anything."

Martin Anderson, a Hoover Institution colleague and former adviser to Ronald Reagan, put it more simply. "Have fun," he told Stockdale. "It's going to be a wild time."

Running for office "was certainly not a plan and not even a dream," Stockdale said in an interview this week. "I'm not overwhelmed, though... I have a lot of confidence in myself."

This will be but one more adventure in the life of a man whose 68 years have taken him from a farm in northwest Illinois to the Naval Academy, from the skies above North Vietnam to nearly eight years in a Hanoi prison and now from the hushed halls of academe to the hurly-burly of a presidential campaign.

A senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University here, Stockdale is an appropriately unconventional running mate for Perot. A retired rear admiral who was awarded the Medal of Honor, he is interrupting work on a book about Epictetus. A former test pilot and college president and teacher, he peppers conversations with references to Socrates and Karl von Clausewitz, the Prussian military strategist, and such homey aphorisms as, "There's more than one way to skin a cat."

He credits lessons from the Stoics for sustaining him in 2,714 days of torture, harassment and humiliation in Hanoi's Hoa Lo (Fiery Furnace) prison, where he spent four years in solitary confinement. Among his friends, he counts philosopher Joseph G. Brennan and Annapolis classmates William J. Crowe Jr., former Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, and Stansfield Turner, former CIA director. Stockdale has lived through the heroic pursuits that Perot symbolizes.

"He may be the stronger half of the ticket," said Anderson, who worked with Perot on Reagan's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. "If he gets in a debate with [Vice President] Quayle and [Sen. Albert] Gore, people are going to say, 'Gee, how come we've never seen this guy before?'"

This unlikely candidate is neither a politician nor political. Colleagues said they were unsure of his partisan orientation. "I've always been just a knee-jerk Republican.... It seemed almost part of decency," Stockdale said with a laugh. But joining the Perot effort "has liberated me—I'm open to suggestion.... My political views are more and more pragmatic."

Stockdale wants the Perot campaign to "alert the Ed Rollinses of the world that there is such a thing as a public movement that can cause a lot of trouble and maybe win and take over," he said. "I hope we can advance the movement of independent actions against the appointed ones."

Stockdale also hints that he hopes to assuage past slights—a brief and stormy tenure as president of The

Citadel in Charleston, S.C., and cancellation of a Stanford philosophy course that he co-taught before faculty challenged his credentials.

"Maybe an old guy like me who has been a warrior, a philosopher and test pilot and a few other things has enough wisdom to run the place after all," he said. "At least he shouldn't be ridiculed and set aside."

Perot asked Stockdale in March to serve as his interim running mate to satisfy some states' ballot requirements, although it was clear that Stockdale was not expected to stay on the ticket. But Stockdale is "interim" no more.

Vietnam was "the defining chapter of my life," said Stockdale, a small, ruddy-faced man with unruly white hair who said he "wanted to be a hero. I was just a midwestern kid with dreams."

On Sept. 9, 1965, he was a wing commander flying off the carrier USS Oriskany against targets between Thanh Hoa and Vinh—"a milk run," he said. His A-4 fighter-bomber was hit by antiaircraft fire, and he ejected over a small coastal village where he was greeted by "the town roughnecks."

Stockdale was beaten, and his left knee was broken by the mob. Broken again in prison, the knee still does not bend.

Eventually taken to the former French penitentiary dubbed the "Hanoi Hilton," he said, "I was desperate. I arrived on a stretcher. I was 41 years old. I didn't see any Americans for six months."

In prison, Stockdale said, he recalled the course on good and evil that he had taken three years earlier as a Stanford graduate student under Philip Rhineland, the noted philosopher who died in 1987. The key lesson, Stockdale said, was that man must reconcile himself to a life in which evil often is rewarded while virtue is punished.

"The central problem in prison was to build a civilization in which life made sense, and that was the central problem in his course," Stockdale said. "There was a whole discipline built to deal with such circumstances, and that was Stoicism." Later, Stockdale and Rhineland taught a Stanford philosophy course called "Moral Dilemmas of War and Peace."

Stockdale was part of the notorious start of the Vietnam War. As a squadron commander on the carrier USS Ticonderoga, he had been involved in incidents cited by President Lyndon B. Johnson to win congressional approval for military intervention. "Nothing happened," Stockdale said, referring to the second of two reported Vietnamese attacks against two U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.

On Aug. 5, 1964, the day after the second reported attack, Stockdale led the raid that dropped the first U.S. bombs on North Vietnamese targets. "I literally led the initial strike of a war I knew was under false pretenses," he said.

Now, Stockdale girds for a battle in an unfamiliar arena. Again, he turned for advice and guidance to Epictetus, a former slave left lame by a cruel master. "Lameness is an impediment to the leg but not to the will," Epictetus said 20 centuries ago.

"I'm not going to let Ross down," Stockdale said, "or myself."

Hitting Reluctant Regulators Where It Hurts

Congress Suspends Pay Raises for Slow-Moving FAA Rule-Writers

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Staff Writer

Congress may have found a new way to punish people in the executive branch who don't write rules as fast as Congress thinks they should: Hold up their pay raises until they cooperate.

An undetermined number of Federal Aviation Administration employees—perhaps 100 or more—will not receive any of the pay raises that may go to millions of other bureaucrats beginning Jan. 1 until the agency produces an environmental impact statement on aircraft noise on the East Coast—specifically in New Jersey.

Deputy FAA Administrator Barry L. Harris said the action sets a dangerous precedent by striking at career employees caught in the system.

"This provision unduly punishes the professional, career employees who are following a congressional

mandate to develop the most comprehensive and complex environmental analysis ever undertaken in aviation," Harris said in a statement. "We remain hopeful that Congress will reverse this precipitous and dangerous action."

As legislators took away money from FAA employees, they gave it to aircraft noise opponents—\$50,000 to the New Jersey Coalition Against Aircraft Noise.

The pay raise ban and the anti-noise grant are included in a compromise transportation appropriations bill that passed the House and Senate yesterday and was sent to President Bush to sign.

An amendment, added at the urging of Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.), prohibits pay raises for "FAA employees whose responsibilities include noise abatement policy function, managing aircraft route design or changes, or respon-

sibility for preparing, managing or overseeing the environmental impact statement [mandated in an earlier law] until the final report of such impact statement is issued."

Aircraft noise became a major issue in New Jersey when the FAA implemented a new aircraft routing plan for the East Coast several years ago. The Revised East Coast Plan rerouted aircraft entering or leaving the New York-New Jersey area over communities that had seldom seen an aircraft. Anti-noise groups popped up in the area.

A Lautenberg spokesman said the environmental statement was due a year ago, and that earlier legislation required it to be completed no later than August, but no action has been forthcoming.

Among the FAA employees involved is Federal Aviation Administrator Thomas C. Richards, who has overall responsibility for FAA rules.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Perot's Fiscal Plan Holds Pain for Nearly Everyone

Texan to Focus on Perils of High Deficits

By John Mintz
Washington Post Staff Writer

Even if Ross Perot does not win the presidential race, economists say his one-issue campaign may provide a valuable contribution: informing the nation about the damaging impact of the federal deficit and the \$4 trillion national debt.

The Texas billionaire has been preparing numerous television ads, some of them lengthy, designed to explain how the nation's \$333 billion deficit hurts Americans and what must be done to eliminate it, say people close to his campaign.

"He can play a good role in spreading this message about fiscal integrity, and helping people understand taxes are a respectable part of any economic plan," said Felix Rohatyn, a New York investment banker and member of Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton's delegation to Dallas earlier this week to urge Perot and his followers to endorse Clinton. "He can help maintain a movement to keep fiscal discipline, and get it through Congress."

Perot's assault on the country's deficit—though not as radical as one proposed earlier this week by Sens. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.)—is outlined in his 118-page book called "United We Stand," in which he prescribes a bold variety of tax increases and spending cuts. It is an approach that may prove politically palatable only to those who already believe in Perot.

Many economists fear Perot's plan could further weaken the economy by too aggressively cutting programs and raising taxes while the nation is still in a recession. But many others—conservative and liberal, from both parties—say he is doing a service by bringing up the issue now. The Perot program—put together by John White, an Eastman-Kodak executive who was a top budget official in the Carter administration—contains mainstream ideas frequently proposed by think tanks and academics in recent years.

"It's clear this is a plan with beef in it," said Robert D. Reischauer, Congressional Budget Office director. "It's real."

Alice Rivlin, who also is a Democrat and who held that job previously, agreed. "It's a balanced plan with lots of things in it that a number of us have supported for a long time," she said. Rudolph Penner, a conservative Republican who also is a former congressional budget chief, also likes Perot's plan because "it spreads the pain very widely," and because the two major party candidates "avoid this issue like the plague."

Critics say President Bush and Clinton use overly optimistic economic projections in their deficit-reduction plans. Bush wants to save

money freezing Medicare benefits, and Clinton favors raising taxes on the wealthy and slashing defense spending. Both candidates rarely address the issue.

On the other hand, there's something in Perot's plan for everybody to hate.

Perot would raise the tax on gasoline by 50 cents a gallon over five years, and on tobacco. He also would increase the income tax rate for the top bracket from 31 to 33 percent.

Yesterday, in response to reporters' questions, Perot defended his plan to raise gasoline taxes, saying other nations levied even stiffer fuel taxes and used the revenue to repair bridges and roads. "We've got to do that sort of thing now," Perot said.

He would trim \$40 billion from the defense budget above what Bush has proposed by cutting such programs as the B-2 "stealth" bomber and the Seawolf submarine, reducing the number of armed services personnel and demanding that Asian and European nations reimburse the United States for defense outlays.

He would cut federal agencies by up to 10 percent across the board, ending such programs as the space station, and "drastically cut" the White House's staff of 20,000.

If Perot were elected, his deficit plan would face frenzied opposition from many powerful interest groups.

The National Association of Home Builders despises Perot's proposals that homeowners receive tax deductions on only \$250,000 of their mortgages, instead of the current \$1 million; and the organization opposes elimination of homeowners' income tax deductions on vacation homes.

"It would be a disaster," said Jay Shackford, spokesman for the association, which fears Perot's plan would unfairly penalize people who live in such high-cost areas as California and the District and in coastal and vacation spots. "Torpedoing the housing market doesn't make sense."

The American Association of Retired Persons is "deeply concerned" by Perot's proposal that elderly people who participate in Medicare's supplemental medical insurance program pay higher premiums, amounting to 35 percent of the program's cost, instead of the current 25 percent, said John Rother, director of AARP's legislative and policy division.

"It's extremely regressive," Rother said.

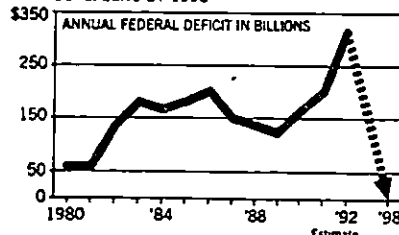
But policy-makers agree the deficit must be cut because it hurts the nation in many ways. It raises interest rates, and it insures colossal chunks of the federal budget go toward interest costs—draining money that otherwise would be used for private investment.

PEROT PLAN TO CUT DEFICIT

GOAL: ZERO BY 1998



ROSS PEROT



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Cut federal agencies by up to 10 percent, saving \$108 billion over five years. Eliminate space station and Rural Electrification Administration.

Cut cost-of-living increases for civilian and military retirement programs by one-third to save \$13 billion over five years.

TAXES

Cut deductions for business meals and entertainment to 50 percent from 80 percent.

Reduce home mortgage deduction from maximum of \$1 million to \$250,000 and disallow it on second homes.

Tax employer contributions to health insurance of more than \$335 per month for a family and \$135 for a person.

Raise top tax rate from 31 percent to 33 percent to raise \$33 billion in five years.

Increase tobacco taxes to raise \$18 billion in five years.

Increase gasoline tax by 10 cents a gallon for five years to raise \$158 billion.

Eliminate capital gains tax for those starting small businesses and grant tax breaks for capital gains by investors, with rate decreasing the longer the investor holds on to the investment.

End special tax breaks for alcohol fuel firms and iron ore shipping companies; end protective tariffs for sugar companies; end farm subsidies for big agricultural firms.

Allow tax breaks for savings such as IRAs.

Offer investment tax credits for investing in new machinery and equipment.

FEES

Enact higher user fees for such things as inland waterways, timber cutting on public lands.

MEDICARE

Remove cap on Medicare taxes for income above \$130,000. Users of Medicare's supplemental medical insurance program should pay premiums amounting to 35 percent of the program's costs, not 25 percent. This would raise \$66 billion over five years.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Raise the amount of Social Security benefits subject to taxes to 85 percent from 50 percent for those making more than \$25,000 a year as individuals or \$35,000 per couple. This affects 18 percent of retirees and would raise \$30 billion over five years.

DEFENSE

Require Asian and European nations to pay \$100 billion a year toward U.S. costs of defending them.

End the B-2 bomber and the Seawolf submarine. Greatly reduce size of armed forces to save \$40 billion more than President Bush has called for.

—From Perot's book, "United We Stand"

BY JOHN ANDERSON—THE WASHINGTON POST

Last spring, when Perot first announced he might run, he was glib about the deficit—he said he could cut it to nothing "without breaking a sweat." But Perot was shocked when his advisers explained the complexities of the federal budget and the severity of the cuts needed, campaign aides said.

White, who developed the Texan's program in five weeks with help from graduate students, said that when Perot hired him as issues director, he gave only scant directions: The pain of the proposals must be spread widely, with no constituency spared, but "do not let it hit the needy."

Economists' biggest criticism of the Perot plan is that, with the U.S. economy in such poor shape, Perot's strong medicine could severely weaken the patient.

Paul Samuelson, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, said that while the deficit is "an important long-term evil, very malicious," it "may not be the time to attack it head-on." He fears that budget cuts and tax hikes now would prompt new waves of layoffs and then an angry public revolt—and finally a retreat from

more deficit-cutting. "It could be self-defeating politically," he said.

"Perot's plan is very tough, maybe too tough at the moment" because it would further damage the economy, Rohatyn said. He prefers Clinton's plan, which calls for an \$80 billion investment in education and public works before attacking the deficit.

But White scoffed at those fears. Under Perot's plan, the cuts and tax hikes would not start until 1994, meaning that 1993 would be devoted to strengthening the economy, White said. He cited a study for Perot by DRI/McGraw Hill consultants, which found that Perot's plan would add about one-fourth of a percentage point to unemployment rates in 1993 and 1994, but then lead to greater economic growth.

"It does impose some short-term pain," said David Wyss, research director at DRI/McGraw Hill. "But it is aimed at improving long-term growth."

Rivlin said it is "silliness" to say "oh my God, they'll ruin the economy" by attacking the deficit soon. "They're forgetting we've been ruining the economy for a long time."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

A Diminished Challenger Confronts Clinton and Bush

Perot May No Longer Command Enough Votes to Tip Election

By David S. Broder
and E.J. Dionne Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writers

It was a much-diminished Ross Perot who entered the presidential race yesterday. The candidate, who once terrorized the two major parties and briefly led President Bush and Democrat Bill Clinton, has lost at least half the support he once had and may lack the strength even to tip the outcome either way.

Republicans welcomed Perot's decision as a media event that will, at least for a few days, shake up a contest that seemed to be headed Clinton's way. Clinton aides said that in their recent polling they could not find a single state where Perot's candidacy could affect the outcome.

Perot appears to draw slightly more from Clinton than Bush, and Clinton himself has expressed anxiety that Perot might divide the anti-Bush vote. But analysts said his impact will almost certainly shift, depending on which opponent he chooses to criticize most and which states he chooses as his battlegrounds.

It will make a difference, they said, whether he is seen as a generic protest candidate or as the bearer of a specific message about the imperative of budget deficit reduction.

According to Clinton aides, their polls show that the more Perot has emphasized the budget issue that is of concern to conservative, upscale

voters, the more he has drawn from Bush.

But for the moment, Republicans welcomed Perot as a diversion. Eddie Mahe, a veteran Republican consultant, said he thought the election had been "very close to locking down" for Clinton and that Perot's move "keeps the concrete from setting."

George Stephanopoulos, Clinton's director of communications,

**"It doesn't change
the race in any
fundamental way."**

—George Stephanopoulos,
Clinton communications director

dissented. "All the information tells us that it doesn't change the race in any fundamental way. He's likely to peak on the first day in," he said.

Perot's most important impact on the race may already have been felt. Early in his undeclared effort, Perot became the candidate of choice for voters who were disillusioned with Bush but not convinced of Clinton's merits.

When he dropped out on the final day of the Democratic National Convention, a large majority of his supporters shifted to Clinton, polls showed, and the Democrat's surged into a lead which he has not relinquished. Perot may have been a conveyor belt from Bush to Clinton.

Perot had 14 percent of the vote in the latest Washington Post-ABC News Poll, down from a peak of 38 percent in early June. Clinton's lead over Bush has ranged from 9 to 17 points in recent polls.

Stan Greenberg, Clinton's pollster, said Perot had enjoyed a "contained surge" to the mid-teens last week, as publicity grew about his possible reentry into the race, but had dropped slightly this week.

A senior Bush adviser said they are assuming now that "he will have a post-convention bounce . . . a bounce of a number of voters to his side over the next few days because of all the publicity, and then it will recede, but we really won't know now for 10 days."

History strongly suggests the Perot support will erode as Election Day nears. Independent candidates John Anderson in 1980 and George Wallace in 1968 both drew more than 20 percent in national polls early in their races, but then dropped back. Voters tend to abandon candidates they see as having no chance of winning to pick between two candidates who might actually become president.

Perot is still suffering from his abrupt decision last July to say he would not mount the "world-class campaign" he had earlier promised his supporters. In the latest Post-ABC poll, only 24 percent said they viewed him favorably, down from 40 percent in July. The poll put his unfavorable rating at 48 percent, up from 33 percent in July.



Showing a photograph of Adriane Caggiano, 9, of Augusta, Kan., and her sisters, Perot read from the girl's letter, which said, "I wish you would really run for president." Adriane is the daughter of Perot supporters Tony and Kathy Caggiano.

Perot vowed again yesterday to make his campaign on issues, but this could backfire against him. The deficit-reduction plan that is at the heart of his candidacy calls for many more painful cuts in benefit programs and many more tax increases than either Bush or Clinton is recommending.

"A plan to reduce the deficit is a great idea in principle," Greenberg said, "but with Perot as a candidate, a lot of attention will be paid to the specifics."

There are, however, several factors which could make Perot a more durable threat than most third candidates have been.

He has the capacity to match or exceed the ad expenditures of the major-party nominees. Unlike their campaigns, which receive federal funding, Perot's self-financed effort is not subject to spending limits. Yesterday Perot gave no hint of how

much of his fortune he is prepared to spend on commercials and other campaigning.

Perot may be able to gain wide exposure as a participant in the candidate debates now under negotiation. Both sides have said they expect him to be on stage if debates occur—a scene that will give him at least the appearance of parity with his major-party rivals.

As a candidate who appears to have no chance of winning—and

whose supporters the others covet—Perot is likely to escape harsh attack from Bush or Clinton. The Republicans who launched ferocious

attacks against Perot last summer were conspicuously polite in their comments yesterday.

Perot's greatest asset may lie in the intense distrust of conventional politics many voters have expressed all year. For those dissatisfied with Bush and Clinton, Perot could provide

the equivalent of a "none of the above" line on the ballot.

A recent survey in New Jersey, for example, put Perot at 21 per-

cent of the vote—a phenomenon that some veteran politicians attribute to the intense voter anger over taxes directed at the Demo-

cratic governor and the Republican legislature.

Recent polls show similarly elevated support in other states where voters have been expressing their wrath at their politicians. In Arizona, which has seen a series of scandals in state government, he is at 17 percent. In Connecticut, where voters have rebelled against imposition of a state income tax, he is at 22 percent.

Staff writers Ann Devroy and Dan Balz, polling director Richard Morin and researcher Mark Stencel contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Senate Votes To Override Gag Rule

Abortion Bill Moves To House; Aid Passes

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

Congress accelerated its drive toward adjournment yesterday as the Senate voted to override President Bush's veto of legislation allowing abortion counseling at federally funded clinics and approved several major foreign policy initiatives, including aid for Russia and loan guarantees for Israel.

While the Senate vote on abortion counseling was unexpectedly large, the real test for the legislation is expected to come today in the House, which has never mustered enough votes to override a veto on the issue.

The Senate vote was 73 to 26—seven votes more than the two-thirds necessary to enact legislation over a president's veto. Twenty Republicans, including many who are involved in close reelection contests this fall, joined all but three Democrats in voting to override.

All Washington area senators voted to override the veto.

The vote came on the day that the administration's curbs on abortion counseling took effect, threatening family planning clinics with loss of federal money if any staff members other than physicians continued to offer counseling on termination of pregnancies. Opponents of the rule are seeking an injunction to delay implementation, and a decision is expected shortly.

While the Senate vote was viewed as a boost for the bill's chances in the House, the measure's backers said they saw only an outside chance of winning. It would take a switch of at least a dozen votes, which is difficult to achieve after repeated roll calls on an issue.

There were these other major developments as lawmakers, eager to return home for a month of campaigning before the Nov. 3 elections, struggled to finish business of

See CONGRESS, A22, Col. 1

CONGRESS, From A1

the 102nd Congress by early next week:

■ The foreign policy initiatives—including \$417 million in economic aid to republics of the former Soviet Union, \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel and a \$12.3 billion increase in the U.S. commitment to the International Monetary Fund—were included in a foreign aid bill that passed the Senate, 87 to 12.

The bill, which includes \$14.1 billion for foreign aid and other international operations, now goes to a House-Senate conference, which is expected to clear the way for final passage before Congress adjourns.

The package of aid to the former Soviet republics is part of a \$24 billion commitment on the part of Western countries to strengthen democracy and free markets in the

republics, and part of the new line of credit to the IMF is intended for the same purpose.

The Israeli loan guarantees, delayed for nearly a year until the new government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin slowed the pace of new settlements in occupied Arab territories, are intended to help Israel absorb hundreds of thousands of immigrants from former Soviet republics and Ethiopia.

■ The Senate, as it has before, sustained a veto of legislation that sought to put human rights and other conditions on renewal of trade privileges (most-favored-nation status) for China. Although the House had enough votes to override the veto, the Senate, voting 59 to 40 to override, fell 8 votes short of the needed two-thirds.

■ As expected, the Senate also gave final approval to a resolution of ratification for the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) under which the United States and

Russia agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals by nearly one-third. The two former Cold War foes

"We don't want the president using Congress to distract from the principle issues of the campaign."

—Rep. Steny H. Hoyer

have signaled their intention to make even more far-reaching cuts. The vote on the START pact was 93 to 6.

■ Senate and House conferees agreed on a \$274.3 billion defense spending bill that cuts \$1 billion from Bush's request for the Stra-

tegic Defense Initiative but provides for a 20-plane fleet of B-2 "stealth" bombers, continued development of the V-22 Osprey and \$1.5 billion to help defense workers and industries adjust to a reduced Pentagon budget.

■ Congress approved and sent to the White House three appropriations bills for the departments of Commerce, Justice and State, for treasury and postal operations and for transportation.

Approval of the bills came after Democrats backed down from appropriations fights with the Bush administration, which could have kept members from returning home to campaign or given ammunition to Bush's reelection campaign. "We don't want the president using Congress to distract from the principle issues of the campaign," said Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.).

In acting on the treasury-postal bill, the House dropped efforts to eliminate \$86,000 earmarked for

two part-time staff members for the Council on Competitiveness, the regulatory review body headed by Vice President Quayle.

■ House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) and Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) began private negotiations in search of a compromise on the urban aid and tax bill. Rostenkowski has indicated he will try to knock out Senate-passed provisions restoring Individual Retirement Account (IRA) benefits to middle- and upper-income taxpayers. The IRAs would be financed with two tax increases on the wealthy that, if adopted, would trigger a veto.

■ With their campaign foes hammering at congressional perks and privileges, the Senate voted to cut the legislative branch's \$2.3 billion budget by 15 percent over three years, commission an independent study of its staffing levels and create a task force to look at applica-

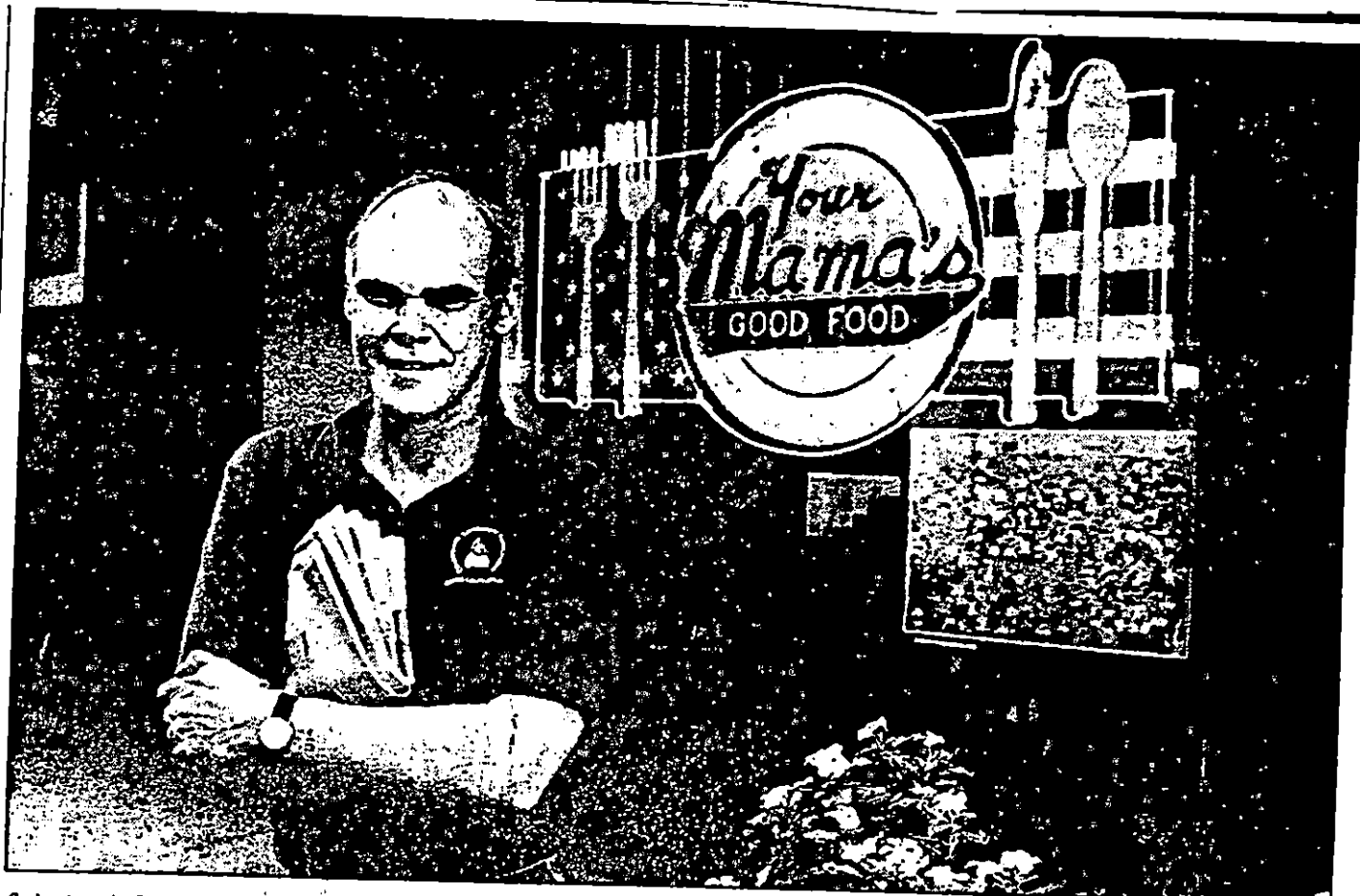
tion of labor, privacy and other laws to congressional operations.

But it rejected a proposal from Sen. John C. Danforth (R-Mo.), chief backer of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas during his contentious confirmation hearings last year, for a \$1 million fund to help defray legal costs of future nominees during their confirmation proceedings.

■ Senate Democrats mounted an eleventh-hour drive to revive their anti-crime bill, including a proposed week-long waiting period for purchase of handguns, that Bush has threatened to veto, contending it is insufficiently tough on criminals. As of yesterday, the Democrats appeared to be three votes short of the 60 necessary to end a Republican filibuster and pass the measure.

Staff writers Eric Pianin and Kenneth J. Cooper contributed to this report.

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Senior strategist James Carville at a Clinton campaign aides' hangout in Little Rock, Ark.; below, campaign headquarters. "We're the insurgents," says communications chief George Stephanopoulos. "And it helps to be the insurgents from Little Rock."

Little Rock, Where Spin Meets Homespun

At Clinton HQ, Washington Operatives Get a Taste of America

By Joel Achenbach
Washington Post Staff Writer

This is the unWashington. People don't walk fast. They don't have car faxes. They don't have the classic Washington attitude of *I'll give up my cellular phone when they pry it from my cold, dead fingers.*

Breathe the air: The absence of power and influence is detoxifying. The only sign of monumentalism is the requisite dome on the state Capitol. The last really important thing that happened here was in 1957, a civil rights riot down at the local high school (that is, until this Nov. 3, when, just maybe, there might be something new to talk about). Today the citizens are so friendly that total strangers act like they want to give you a big ol' bear hug. When Clinton aide Jacquelyn Davis's car was hit in the parking lot, she found a note saying, "I am so so so so terribly sorry I hit your car. Here is my name and number. . . ."

The closest thing to a power lunch spot is Your Mama's. "Your Mama's Good Food" says the sign on the window. A plate of meatloaf, turnip greens, purple hull peas and corn bread costs \$3.99. The place, a humble storefront next to a Kinko's copy center on Louisiana Street, opens at 11 and closes three hours later, and in

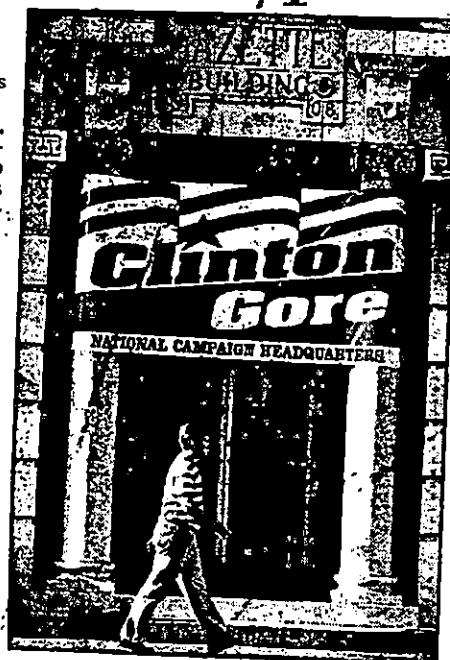
between there's always a confab of Clinton campaigners with elbows on the checkerboard tablecloths.

The Republicans are at [Washington's] 21 Federal, we're at Your Mama's," bellows James Carville, Bill Clinton's senior strategist and official Large Personality. "No Red Sage here!" He is filling up the restaurant with his high-calorie Cajun accent. "Man, we havin' jambalaya Friday?" he shouts to the cook.

In June there had been a debate over where to establish the presidential campaign's national headquarters for the final five months. The obvious choice: Washington. In Washington the human and electronic infrastructure is in place to support a logo-centric and imagistic enterprise, and it seems natural and appropriate and perfectly seemly to spend your entire life in the desperate manipulation of the political process. When doing as the Romans do, go to Rome.

But Bill and Hillary Clinton wanted to stay in Little Rock, where they have their only home (the Governor's Mansion) and where their daughter, Chelsea, goes to school. At first, some of the senior campaign operatives didn't cotton to the idea—they'd have to change planes in Atlanta! For someone from Washington or New York City or Los Angeles, Arkansas is about as nowhere as you can get. *Distressingly near Mississippi.* Dozens of newly hired campaign workers found themselves heading to a

See LITTLE ROCK, C2, Col. 1



LITTLE ROCK, From C1

place that for all they knew had the lowest teeth-to-people ratio of any state in the union. The state song would be "Dueling Banjos"! Everyone would be named Bubba and Buford! Even the women!

And the food: Endless iron skillet overflowing with chicken-fried steak; bottomless bowls of black-eyed peas.

But the operatives were surprised. They were intrigued by the very absence of intrigue. "This is a very interesting place to be engineering the peaceful takeover of the Free World," says Bob Boorstin, policy adviser, formerly of New York City. "Because Little Rock is America."

America! The place they'd heard about for so long. The place they had all aspired to live, in those reflective moments back in the big city when the cappuccino was just taking effect. Matt Smith, from Chicago, says, "You can say hi to someone in the Woolworth's and they return it. It's not like, 'Hey, you talking to me?'"

Jeff Eller, the political communications director, recently of Washington: "You get out here and it's Sunday morning and people are going to church."

Innocence is rare in politics. Some of the campaign workers almost seem a little sad that they'll be leaving in just a few weeks. They have destinies elsewhere. This may be America, but they're still just tourists.

All Work

By 7 a.m. the War Room is packed. At midnight many will still be here in the Gazette Building, the old newspaper office serving as Clinton campaign headquarters. In these final weeks the campaign never really sleeps. There are people who look as if they've been living on a diet of candy bars and adrenaline. Thirty-six days, 35 days, 34 days, they count it down, they know the number. There is no time and no energy for casual conversa-

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tion—they have to maintain the focus on victory. If this is a confident bunch they don't want to let it show, they don't even want to feel that emotion—this year has been too crazy, the campaign too up and down, no one wants to jinx anything. And Perot is back. Weird! "It accentuates the need for discipline," says Carville.

This is the great thing about Little Rock: There are no distractions, nothing to do but work. The drawbacks of Arkansas turned out to be attributes. Not many reporters. No running into think tank guys on the sidewalk and feeling obligated to chat. No future Clinton administration wannabes wandering around looking for a lunch partner. "People on the Hill don't constantly call us and tell us what they just saw on 'The McLaughlin Group,'" says Clinton aide Carter Wilkie. "Also in Washington you can't park for \$2 a day," says Matt Smith.

Everyone at the Clinton campaign has a CNN tan. They start early and work late and if someone offers to buy them a beer for dinner they say no, a Diet Coke will be fine, there're some briefing papers we need to go over back at the office. There's an ethic of zeal.

"You guys are 9-to-5ers," says one worker to a colleague from another department.

"How late were you here last night?"

"11:30."

"2:10!"

This is not an Arkansan kind of conversation.

"It's a little bit of a Washington thing," says Carville—speaking, it should be noted, at 6:30 in the morning as he scans the newspapers in the restaurant of the Capital Hotel, which he calls home. "You know how everyone in Washington runs around telling you how hard they work? I don't care about that, go bore someone else with all that crap."

But he adds, "I tell you what, when this thing is over, you're looking at someone who's not going to hit a lick for a while."

What'll he do?

"Stare a lot. You know, just stare into space."

Carville's routine never changes. Wake-up call at 6:15. War Room meeting at 7. Lunch at noon. A quick nap on his office couch. Another meeting after the evening news. A jog. Dinner, with a martini before and a glass of wine during. Usually he goes to Doe's Eat Place with other campaign workers.

At the beginning of a meal they vow not to talk about the campaign. They then break the vow. Nothing else matters! They can hum the CNN theme music. They can imitate that deep lionlike growl of James Earl Jones: "This... is CNN."

At the Clinton headquarters you hear snippets of wistfulness:

"Sylvia, did you go on that Buffalo River trip?"

"No, we were preparing for a Monday policy event."

Put it this way: There's a little Washington in Little Rock.

Nowhere is that more obvious than in the thrilling, frenzied pace of the Clinton campaign. Win or lose, the Clintonoids will go down in history as quick-draw artists. They never met a Republican they didn't spite. The rule of the campaign is, every assault must have a counter-assault. Bush hits, Clinton hits back. Did not, did so. The strategy seems to be working—the only drawback being that it has given the campaign the feeling of a huge water gun fight. Godzilla vs. Mothra, armed with Super Soakers.

Behind a closed door in a corner of the third floor of the Gazette Building is the hyper-efficient spin control operation. George Stephanopoulos, the super-charming communications director, sits behind a CEO-size desk with three phones, one labeled "Bat-phone." Like the true Washington character he is, he can simultaneously converse with a live person and a telephonic person even while glancing constantly at the TV to catch the most recent pretty picture from the trail, the latest-breaking sound nibble.

An electric shaver, plugged in, rests on top of the fax machine. *To run a political campaign in the '90s you have to be able to shave and fax at the same time.*

"... I actually think we're going to get a good pop back on the networks,"

Stephanopoulos is saying into the phone. "Hello? ... It worked! ... It totally worked! It created a new story."

He's sipping from a mug of coffee. His grin softens for a moment and he says, "We're low on spin here." You can sense wheels turning inside his head; *let's ratchet it up a notch.*

At the next telephone is Gene Sperling, the guy in charge of explaining Clinton's economic policies. People at the campaign always talk about Gene Sperling—about how he doesn't sleep. "Gene works 22 hours a day," Stephanopoulos says. Sperling looks a tad fatigued—you might say, gently, that he looks like a man who must spend his day explaining Clinton's economic policies.

"All of those 10 or 11 things together get you the \$150 billion," he's saying. "... The top 2 percent is just our shorthand..."

A few minutes after he hangs up, Sperling says he doesn't remember who he had been talking to.

"You were doing blind spin!" marvels Stephanopoulos.

Stephanopoulos says all he ever does here is work and go to Doe's. He wanted to be in D.C. originally. He's a Dukakis campaign veteran and former aide to Rep. Dick Gephardt. But now he feels right being here. "We're the insurgents. And it helps to be the insurgents from Little Rock."

Because it just sounds better. The Little Rock thing has a nice spin to it.

Real People

It is not, in fact, nowhere. Little Rock is full of musicians, actors and all sorts of other artsy characters who have filtered in from the sticks. There is a repertory theater, a gay nightclub, some fine hotels. What there isn't much of is people—fewer than 200,000 in the city. The downtown on any weekend is thoroughly depopulated, except, of course, for the ever-present Clinton campaigners. Mary Madden, a Clinton aide who grew up here, says of the downtown area, "It looks like a city, there's just no people here."

Outside Little Rock there are miles and miles of lonely two-lane highways. They weave through empty pine forests, fertile farmland, rolling hills. A town on a map may just be a filling station (they still have Sinclair out here, the ones with the dinosaur emblem), and maybe a few houses and a couple of churches. The Clinton folks don't get out in the country much

(why watch a sunset when you can monitor C-SPAN?).

Arkansans don't show any particular obsession with Clinton's election. There's a big Clinton billboard downtown, but there's also a huge sign saying ARKANSAS IS BUSH COUNTRY out by the airport. There are Clinton/Gore signs on the front doors of most of the houses across from the Governor's Mansion. Some people say they like the idea of one of their own making it to Washington—can't hurt. "Maybe it'll perk the town up again," says Tom Johnson, who's mowing his lawn in the lovely Hillcrest neighborhood, a few doors down from the two-story, porch-lined frame house where Bill and Hillary Clinton lived for two years in the early 1980s. (There's a gazebo in the side yard, a trampoline in back, a cat sleeping on the porch next to a football—who'd trade this for the Governor's Mansion, much less the White House?)

If you drive out of town on Kanis Road, you'll eventually reach a spot on the map called Ferndale, the anchor of which seems to be Tommy's Ferndale Gro. & Feed. Tommy Wakefield pauses when asked whom he'll vote for. He looks at his wife, Linda. It's as though they've never given it a thought. "We're probably undecided," he finally says. *Sorry, that's not on the form.* He thinks-a second and says, "I'm favoring Clinton, I think." Linda says, "We need a change." Tommy says, "He's talking more about things for us, rather than things across the sea." Foreign policy—who cares? All politics is local, and the Wakefields can't even sell beer. "We've got two churches within 400 yards or so," says Tommy. "This community out here would go crazy if we tried to sell beer. They'd rather go in town and get it."

That's innocence too, of a sort.

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THE WASHINGTON POST



Inside Bill Clinton's Little Rock headquarters: In the final days, there is no time and no energy for casual conversation. BY KEITH MITCHELL FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Back to the city: Clinton, when not on the road, usually sticks to the mansion and stays clear of campaign HQ. In the morning he jogs around his neighborhood, a racially and economically mixed area called Quinaw Quarter. He doesn't cause any stir among the locals, they've seen his shuffling gait and pasty legs plenty of times, but the photographers and camera crews zig and zag through the quiet streets trying to get the perfect angle, and of course there are the Secret Service cars and the two agents who flank the governor, just far enough behind to be out of view.

At the end of his run Sunday morning, Clinton walked a few blocks and

paused to shake hands with a local black minister and his two sons. It's what the operatives say: Clinton's comfortable here. He's in his comfort zone. Where would he jog in Washington? When would he ever shake hands spontaneously with someone who happened to cross his path?

The next morning, USA Today suggested that the campaign was coasting, because Clinton spent a few hours off the trail.

"For being in Little Rock until 11 o'clock on a Sunday morning?" Carville says. "The church people will be kicking us for not going to church, you know."

Carville is no ideologue. He's just a fighter. His job is to win elections for his clients. Asked why he works for Clinton, he says simply: "I liked him." He doesn't mean he liked Clinton's policies or envisioned Clinton as a great president—he's saying he just liked him at the let's-stay-up-late-and-play-cards level. Carville says the voters have to be careful whom they vote for, because the man they elect is going to be president for four years—but he, Carville, has to be even more careful than that: "If you do what I do and you pick someone, you got to live in a foxhole with him for a year."

He talks about the "golfball convention" of the Republicans. "It was attacking the governor's wife! It was talking about some religious war going on in America. It was"—he squints, his eyes nearly disappear, he makes a bad-taste expression with his mouth—"dark (pronounced *dawk*). It was a *dawk*, sinister view of the world they were presenting."

Is he confident?
"I'm as nervous as I've ever been in my life," he says. "Catholic culture is an indoctrination against overconfidence. It's just been beaten into my head."

He had originally thought that Atlanta would be the best place for the headquarters. He has seen the light. This is where the *gummi* is most con-fuh-tuhble. And it doesn't matter to Carville where he is; strategy is strategy. "This campaign could be located across the street from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It wouldn't matter. I'd never go there."

At 47 he's twice the age of some Clinton campaign workers. There are at least 300 people working in the Gazette Building, most of them in their twenties, most white, all rather clean-cut and mainstream-looking. There are no skinheads, no beads, no hairy

legs, no ostentatious signs of sexual preference. No one wears a button. If they're liberals they wear their liberalism up their sleeve.

In fact, it seems to be a thorough non-ideological campaign. It's almost issueless: The only thing that matters is that Bush lose and Clinton win. Everyone just talks about "change." "This has to do with the rubber hitting the road. Making changes. This doesn't have to do with a highfalutin philosophy," says campaign worker Sylvia Mathews, whose Clintonesque background includes a childhood in tiny Hinton, W.Va., and a Rhodes scholarship.

The question remains as to what would happen if this operation moves north and east after Nov. 3. Ideology can be a nice mooring in a whirl of victory—no one wants to end up like Peter Boyle and Robert Redford at the end of "The Candidate," staring at each other and wondering, *What do we do now?* You need the anchor of a belief system in Washington, a city that is essentially mechanistic, that operates like a wound-up gadget, with money and power seeking their own level in accordance with the laws of political physics. The did-not/did-so form of politics won't be anything new in Washington, it'll be the same old adversarial game.

And so however much the campaign would like to consider itself on the outside of the power corridor, however much it may relish the David-with-the-little-rock-vs.-Goliath imagery that goes along with the Arkansas political base, the fact remains that you could shrink-wrap the Gazette Building and ship it to Washington and hardly anyone would have culture shock. Besides: This is the modern era. All wires lead to Washington. "Between E-mail and phones and faxes, we could be in Hot Springs," says policy adviser Boorstin.

The Measures of Success?

You have to wonder, late at night as you're dozing off to sleep, what will happen to Arkansas if Bill Clinton wins the election. Maybe the same thing that happened in recent years to Maine, President Bush's home turf. The prices will go up. Tourists will line up down the block to taste Your Mama's "Famous Purple Hull Peas." It's a bad dream: Suddenly you can't get meatloaf, two vegetables and corn bread for \$3.99. Doe's Eat Place will put in a new dining room, then go nationwide as a chain. Phillips Big and Tall Men's Store on Main Street will be replaced by a United Colors of Benetton. Krazy Ray's Fashions will give way to a Sharper Image. Downtown Wigs & Fashions will become a Ben & Jerry's.

The blue laws will be repealed. Tourists are thirsty even on the day reserved for the Lord.

The Gazette Building will be empty again. The outsiders will become insiders, with some exceptions. "I would not live in a country whose government would hire me," vows Carville.

But the call of power is not easily ignored. If Clinton wins, he will surely want some of those kids who worked until midnight every night to come to Washington with him. They'll learn to dress better, wear the appropriate tie and carry the right handbag, go to the beach every summer, hang out at the most awesome happy hours. The senior staffers will eat lunch at 21 Federal and Red Sage.

Maybe they'll remember what it was like in Arkansas, out there in the real America. Or maybe there will be too many distractions.

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The Reliable Source

By Lois Romano

WE'VE HEARD THAT...

Two can play a game of chicken. A GOP cousin of "Chicken George," the bird who's been stalking George Bush since his foot-dragging on the debates, showed up in Little Rock yesterday to taunt Bill Clinton on the same subject. Clinton troubleshooter Betsy Wright greeted "Chicken Bill" with charcoal briquettes and a jar of barbecue sauce, at which point he started cursing at her. "He was," Wright confirms, "a very unhappy chicken. I did



Why won't

Betsy Wright and one of the fowl left-wingers who've been stalking George Bush.

give him a hug but he kept muttering epithets at me."

- New York Times White House correspondent Andrew Rosenthal must really be getting on President Bush's nerves. To wit: On last weekend's train swing, Rosenthal was stifled when a Bush aide quietly lured away his Times colleague and seatmate Gwen Ifill for an impromptu interview with the president. Ifill, who covers Clinton and was merely passing through, was equally stunned.
- A bomb scare Wednesday at the Super Crown in McLean in the middle of Norman Schwarzkopf's book-signing drove the general and his 500-strong faithful out into the parking lot. Ever the warrior, he continued signing.
- If outgoing Sen. Tim Wirth wants to be Clinton's interior secretary he won't fess up. "My only interest is being secretary of sabbatical," he jokes.
- Musician Paul Winter got back at the crowd that talked throughout his performance at a Clinton-Gore fund-raiser here Wednesday night. At the end of the show, he goaded those 700 silks and pin stripes to "howl" for the candidates. What a sight it was!
- John F. Kennedy Jr. rescued his damsel in distress last week. The New York Post reports Kennedy flew to L.A. Friday to retrieve Daryl Hannah, two days after her well-publicized altercation with former beau Jackson Browne.
- Dan Quayle got some unexpected campaign support in Rockford, Ill., this week. Unbeknown to the veep, dad James



Clockwise from top: Paul Winter with a howling band; Tim Wirth, keeping mum; John Kennedy Jr., to the rescue.

was in town at precisely the same time. A waitress, upon seeing the elder Quayle's credit card, informed him that his son was at the hotel across the street. Dad promptly changed his plans and joined Dan's road show.

- Alex Haley's manuscript of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X"—his first major work—sold on the auction block yesterday for \$100,000 to Gregory Reed, a Detroit lawyer representing singer Anita Baker.

Keeping Al's Hands Clean

■ Sen. Al Gore never impugns Dan Quayle's intelligence on the campaign trail, lest he create voter sympathy for the veep. But other Democratic congressmen are more than happy to sling the mud for him.

When Ohio's Tom Sawyer advanced Gore this week in Akron, he told the crowd: "Bill Clinton chose a man that he saw as his intellectual equal. That's the good news. The bad news is that George Bush may have done the very same thing."

And North Carolina's Steve Neal recently introduced Gore to the folks back home with this anecdote: It seems that Quayle was spotted taking four



Quayle vs. Gore: Puzzling.

months to complete a child's jigsaw puzzle. When asked about his pace, Quayle replied, "What's the problem? It says on the box, 'Four to Six.' " Meow.

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The TV Column

By John Carmody
Washington Post Staff Writer

CNN said yesterday that the Democratic ticket, Gov. Bill Clinton and Sen. Al Gore, will appear live Monday night on another special 90-minute version of "Larry King Live" starting at 9 p.m.

The candidates will be interviewed in Ocala, Fla., where King will catch up with their bus tour. There will be viewer call-ins...

Home Box Office says it has ordered 22 new episodes for next year of "The Larry Sanders Show," which stars Garry Shandling as a late-night network talk show host...

HBO launched a run of 13 episodes in late August to rave reviews. Among the guests in the first season: Dana Carvey, Billy Crystal and Dana Delany!

"Today" won last week's morning network race with a 4.1/20 average, compared with a 4.0/19 for "Good Morning America" and a 2.6/13 for "CBS This Morning." It was NBC's seventh win or tie for first in the past 10 weeks...

Another promotion for John Rohrbach. The former boss of Channel 4 here, named president of NBC Television Stations last November, has now picked up the added responsibility of the network's daytime programming...

In a reorganization of daytime program management, John Miller, executive vice president, Advertising & Promotion and Daytime & Children's Programming, will hang on to all those jobs but report on the daytime programs to Rohrbach, while continuing to report to NBC Entertainment president Warren Littlefield on the rest...

The moves came as NBC announced it was dropping "Santa Barbara" and "Doctor Dean" as of Jan. 15, when the network cuts its daytime programming by half an hour, to four hours daily...

With the cutback, NBC has formed an Affiliate Daytime Committee to get feedback and offer help on programming in the competitive daypart. Rohrbach, who's been in the syndicated programming marketplace in the past as head of WRC and then KNBC in L.A., is part of that new advisory effort...

Sources say it is unlikely that another soap will replace "Santa," the lowest-ranked daytime show on any network, when it departs from a battlefield on which CBS has won 186 consecutive weeks, as of last week...

Poor "Doctor Dean." No sooner had NBC announced he'll be outta here in January, Channel 4 here announced plans to move him from his current 11 a.m. timeslot to—steady, doc—5 a.m. effective Monday, Oct. 19...

That's good news for "Classic Concentration" fans, who've been staying up until 2:05 a.m. every night to see their favorite. Starting the 19th, in a revised lineup, "Faith Daniels" will air at 11 a.m., followed by "Classic Concentration," in Faith's old spot, at 11:30...

Now This

ABC News announces that "The Missiles of October: What the World Didn't Know," a two-hour documentary marking the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis, will air at 9 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 15. Peter Jennings will anchor...

Speaking of anniversaries: Channel 26, out there on the banks of sleepy Four Mile Run in beautiful downtown Shirlington, is marking its 31st today...

"Ghostwriter," Children's Television Workshop's \$21 million project for PBS to promote literacy among 7- to 10-year-olds, gets a sendoff tomorrow morning at 10:30 on Channel 5, of all places...

The weekly series debuts Sunday at 6 p.m. on Channel 26 here, with a "one-hour" one-hour story...

Saturday's half-hour "preview" on Fox Broadcasting is a frank "commercial," says CTW president David Britt, and it's packed with Fox series stars...

CTW, which created "Sesame Street," "3-2-1 Contact" and "Square One TV," is wise to the ways of promotion after all these years and asked Fox, with its young audience and what Britt calls its willingness "to take risks," to lend a hand...

"We wanted to catch those kids who are regular viewers of Saturday morning TV but are not necessarily viewers of public TV," Britt said yesterday. [Fox Broadcasting president] Jamie Kellner was very happy to cooperate...

There are 42 half-hour episodes in the series, but each week PBS audiences will see a full hour as the previous week's original episode is repeated to start the program...

The series was created after four years of work with researchers at Harvard who discovered that when kids reach the fourth grade, in Britt's words, "a kid shifts from learning to read

to having to read in order to learn," and only half of them manage the shift...

U.S. News & World Report calls "Ghostwriter" a "hip, suspenseful, adventure series." But this week Time said that "despite some rudimentary special effects, 'Ghostwriter' seems to have unlearned nearly all the lessons that CTW has taught us about using TV to grab kids' attention. The stories unfold with painful slowness, and the breezy humor of first-rate CTW fare like 'Square One TV' is strangely absent"...

Said Britt yesterday: "First of all, I would point out that 'Ghostwriter' is not meant to be funny, it's meant to be a drama. Kids of this age respond better to drama. The research we've done shows a higher attention on the part of kids than on anything we've ever done before, including 'Sesame Street'..."

The 28th annual Country Music Association Awards, with a 20.3 national Nielsen rating and a 32 percent audience share, gave CBS a big win Wednesday night...

During the second hour, as the CMAAs averaged a 21-plus, Mariel Hemingway *au naturel* managed a 10.6/18 on ABC's "Civil Wars" (Captain Airwaves had been prepared to give her a 10, right from the start), while a surprisingly frank "Law & Order" dealing with the racial politics of criminal justice averaged a 9.4/16 on NBC...

Also Wednesday night, CBS's "Hill Street Blues" did a 7.5/12, NBC's "Unsolved Mysteries" a 15.0/25, and in the battle of 9 o'clock (already something of a rout), ABC's "Home Improvement" at 17.3/26 easily dispatched NBC's "Seinfeld" (11.4/17), while the first half of Fox's "Melrose Place" did a 6.2/9...

The premiere of ABC's "Laurie Hill" at 9:30 did not improve on "Home Improvement," dropping to an 11.5/17, which probably explains in part why Mariel Hemingway *au naturel*—oh, but we've mentioned her appearance already, haven't we?...

Let's pause right here to remind you that each national ratings point represents 931,000 TV homes, while a local point stands for 18,514...

Locally the Country Music Association Awards averaged a 14.5/24 on Channel 9 (why do we get the feeling that Washington isn't really a C-W town?)...

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"Hat Squad" did a 9.3/15, while over on Channel 7 "Home Improvement" scored a 17.9/26, "Laurie Hill" a 12.1/19, and "Civil Wars," with Mariel Hemingway posing in the altogether (now stop that, Airwaves!), achieved an understated 8.8/16....

On Four, "Seinfeld" did an 11.1/18 and "Law & Order," a 7.3/13....

A repeat of "Beverly Hills, 90210," which did only a 7.7/13 in the nationals, averaged a 12.4/20 on Five, while "Melrose Place" averaged an 8.3/13....

Which leads us very smoothly, in our opinion, to the word that Daphne Zuniga has replaced Amy Locane on the cast of "Melrose Place." Amy, who played aspiring actress Sandy Louise Harling, will make her last appearance on the series Oct. 28....

Daphne will play Jo Reynolds, a photographer who flees to L.A. from New York and a bad marriage. She'll show up sometime in November, at which time I suspect we'll all feel a lot better....

Moving Right Along

Channel 7 announced yesterday it has signed injured All-Pro Redskins cornerback Darrell Green for the three remaining editions of WJLA's "Redskins Magazine," the hour-long show that precedes "Monday Night Football" appearances by the Skins and, on Sunday night, Nov. 1, the Skins-Giants game on TNT....

Green will co-host with Rene Knott....

Seven also announced yesterday that it is preempting "Life Goes On" Sunday night at 7 in favor of a local "town meeting" on the subject of carjacking....

The one-hour live program, with a studio audience and panel of experts, will be co-anchored by Kathleen Matthews and Paul Berry....

And one more proof that Seven, indeed, is on our side: The station launches its one-hour very early morning news show at 6 this coming Monday....

Anchored by Greta Kreuz and Dale Solly, it's being billed as "more in the style of 'Good Morning America' than as a hard newscast" by one station executive, who will probably be summoned for a tongue-lashing first thing this morning....

Actually, the broadcast will have all the elements of a regular newscast, including news, weather and sports. Hey, and maybe some traffic reports!....

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ross Perot on "20/20" on WJLA.
- The conclusion of a two-part "Major Dad" on WUSA.
- And "The Issue Is Race" on WETA.

Public Broadcasting

The Issue Is Race (CC). Phil Donahue hosts this combined town meeting and documentary on the impact of race on the presidential campaign (Channel 26 at 9).

Series

Final Appeal (CC). A man convicted of shooting a security guard claims he witnessed the murder (Channel 4 at 8).

America's Most Wanted (CC). A California fugitive's obsession with a teenage girl leads to her kidnapping (Channel 5 at 8).

Family Matters (CC). Carl's in a snit over Harriette's suave piano teacher (Channel 7 at 8).

The Golden Palace (CC). Blanche discovers that Rose's beau has been checking into the hotel for years with different women (Channel 9 at 8).

What Happened? (CC). An examination into the crash of a DC-10 at Boston's Logan Airport (Channel 4, 8:30).

Step by Step (CC). Frank goes velcro-jumping to impress daughter Al (Channel 7, 8:30).

Major Dad (CC). In the conclusion, the Major's dad becomes a father figure for Holowachuk (Channel 9, 8:30).

The Round Table (CC). Devereaux's landlady takes an interest in him (Channel 4 at 9).

Sightings (CC). An investigation into the Marfa Lights, which have been appearing in the Texas skies for more than 150 years (Channel 5 at 9).

Dinosaurs (CC). Baby Sinclair is hooked on a dirty word he heard on TV (Channel 7 at 9).

Designing Women (CC). Carlene's ex-husband pays a visit (Channel 9 at 9).

Likely Suspects (CC). A writer of unauthorized biographies is murdered (Channel 5, 9:30).

Camp Wilder (CC). Melissa's first kiss nearly kills her partner (Channel 7, 9:30).

Bob (CC). Trisha's crisis with her boyfriend serves as an inspiration for a Mad-Dog story (Channel 9, 9:30).

I'll Fly Away (CC). Forrest looks to end his affair when he learns his wife is well enough to return home (Channel 4 at 10).

20/20 (CC). With Ross Perot (Channel 7 at 10).

Picket Fences (CC). The town of Rome rallies to rescue a circus elephant (Channel 9 at 10).

Star Trek: The Next Generation (CC) (R). The Enterprise is plagued by violent outbreaks when a Vulcan ambassador visits (Channel 20 at 10).

Late Night

The Arsenio Hall Show (CC). With Tom Selleck (Channel 9, 11:30).

The Tonight Show With Jay Leno (CC). With Norman Schwarzkopf (Channel 4, 11:35).

Late Night With David Letterman. With Charles Grodin (Channel 4, 12:35 a.m.).

Charles Krauthammer

Demoralized in Victory

Voters are ready to take a flyer on new leadership now that the Cold War is won.

George Bush has his campaign troubles: a sick economy, a broken tax pledge, an electorate tired of his face. But there is a deeper current that he is fighting. Forget the candidates' tactics, character or even issues. Bush's greatest nemesis is the historical context of this campaign: He is a wartime leader, and this is a postwar election.

It is a context easily overlooked because the Cold War lacked the drama and the immediacy of the two world wars. But the Cold War was as titanic a struggle as its predecessors, indeed lasting far longer and exerting greater strain on America's psychic and material resources. Its abrupt and astonishing end has left us subject to two classic postwar effects.

The first is demobilization. Today, with a technological and mechanized military, demobilization means unemployed defense workers rather than masses of soldiers coming back on troop ships. The consequences are visible from the troubled shipyards of Groton, Conn., to the aerospace plants of Southern California, where, for example, Hughes Aircraft just fired 13,000 workers. A defense industry that accounted for much prosperity—false prosperity, if you wish, but prosperity nevertheless—in such important electoral states as California is now on its back.

But the postwar effect is more than economic. It is psychological too. Postwar means not just demobilization, but a paradoxical demoralization. Wellington once said, "Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won." Victory brings with it an odd kind of postpartum malaise, an "Is that all there is?" feeling, a disillusionment that must follow expectations raised so high during war. It is not just that the great enterprise that elevated the nation is no more, but that the fantastic promise of the postwar age, that for which so much was sacrificed, has not been fulfilled. All that for this? For the status quo?

Presidents and parties that have run for reelection in such circumstances have not fared well. After both world wars, the first postwar election was a disaster for the incumbent party. In 1920, the Democrats, who had led the United States into and out of World War I, were crushed 2 to 1 in both the presidential and congressional elections. It was their worst showing since the Depression election of 1894. They would not recover until the other guys produced the Depression of the 1930s.

In the 1946 elections, the Democrats were similarly humbled. Their thanks for leading America all the way to Berlin was to be stripped of control of both houses of Congress for the first time since 1928. Things looked so grim for the Democrats that Sen. William Fulbright, a Democrat, proposed that Truman resign, but only after arranging for Republican Sen. Arthur Vandenberg to take over the presidency.

George Bush, too, for all his non-postwar problems (not the least of which is the exhaustion of conservatism after 12 years in power), is carrying the special disabilities of a postwar leader. In postwar elections the people are willing to take a chance on a relative unknown. Warren G. Harding, for example. Or a young governor from Arkansas. What the hell? The stakes are low. Even if the people choose wrong, they know it is not at the risk of being overrun by the Nazis or nuked by the Soviets.

Britain did not think Clement Attlee the man to send up against Hitler. They trusted Churchill with that job. Within 11 weeks of victory, however, Churchill was out on his ear. Attlee was swept into power in the biggest Labor landslide this century. So abrupt was Churchill's dismissal that he left the Potsdam Conference—where he, Stalin, and Truman had been busy divvying up the world—in midstream to come home and resign.

Moreover, in wartime mythology the postwar

period is to be a time of wondrous change. Not surprisingly, in postwar elections change is in great demand. It can be a simple "return to normalcy," Harding's 1920 campaign slogan, or Clinton's simple choice between "change" and the "status quo," a strategy perfectly tailored to a postwar election.

The end of the Great Danger has a final effect. It not only elevates the out party's perennial election issue ("change"), it also eliminates the out party's perennial weakness—defense. For practically a generation, the Democrats' inability to produce candidates who were credible commanders-in-chief helped shut them out of national power.

In the strange alchemy of postwar elections, however, a facility in dealing with the world can turn into a liability. Democrats under Wilson got as little credit for winning World War I as the Republicans under Reagan and Bush get for having liquidated the Cold War entirely on American terms. Instead, the Republicans harped in 1920 on the president's preoccupation with foreign policy—the League of Nations—at a time of postwar economic hardship. "To people concerned with such daily problems as employment and the cost of food," writes historian Paul Kleppner, "Wilson's single-minded preoccupation with the League of Nations... must have seemed to be preventing the government from addressing the problems that impinged upon the daily lives of most citizens." Sound familiar?

World wars, whether hot or cold, tend to leave behind terrible international messes. Postwar leaders tend to be preoccupied with these messes. George Bush is no exception. And he is now paying the political price. Bush is, of course, not helpless in the face of these historical trends. But he has not come close to figuring out how to circumvent them. The last Cold War president promises to turn inward and become a great postwar president. The people don't believe it. They rarely do.

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Jose R. Lopez/The New York Times

The biggest stumbling block in haggling over the debates has been whether to schedule the final one close to Election Day. Richard G. Darman, left, and Robert M. Teeter, Republican negotiators, returned to the White House after meeting with representatives of Gov. Bill Clinton.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

POLL SUPPORT LOW

Major Party Candidates Say Their Campaigns Will Not Change

By ROBIN TONER

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Oct. 1 — Ross Perot jumped back into the race for the Presidency today, instantly creating new risks, opportunities and uncertainties for Gov. Bill Clinton and President Bush in the final 33 days before Election Day.

Mr. Perot, who bolted from the race in July, asserted that he was reactivating his independent campaign at the plea of his supporters. "I thought that both political parties would address the problems that face the nation," he said. "We gave them a chance. They didn't do it."

Despite new polls showing his support vastly diminished, Mr. Perot dismissed the notion that he could function only as a spoiler in the race, or that he was motivated by animosity toward Mr. Bush.

Old Themes, New Sniping

He presented his candidacy as a de facto nomination from the grass roots, declaring: "I would like to thank the American people. By choosing me as your candidate, you have given me the highest honor I could ever receive."

[Excerpts from the news conference, page A20.]

Flanked by his running mate, retired Vice Adm. James B. Stockdale, Mr. Perot struck many of the same themes that he rode to sudden political prominence last spring, assailing a "Government in gridlock" that has let the deficit and other critical national needs go unresolved.

"The American people are good," he said, "but they have a Government that is a mess. Everybody in Washington makes excuses. Nobody takes responsibility even when they have direct responsibility."

In a remarkably combative news conference for an announcement day, Mr. Perot, a Texas billionaire, also lambasted the news media for investigating his past and his political practices and asserted that he would keep his campaign focused solely on the issues he wanted to highlight.

"I don't care what you do," he said to the reporters present. "Just have fun, get raises and bonuses, play gotcha. I don't care. I care about this country, I care about the American people, and I love them, and I will do whatever I can to serve them."

The Perot camp declared that it expected Mr. Perot to be included in upcoming Presidential debates, and both Bush and Clinton campaigns said they were willing to do so. Negotiations over those debates continued today.

[Article, page A18.]

Strategists in the Bush and Clinton

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The New York Times

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Perot Re-enters Race to Address Government's 'Mess'

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campaigns were quick to say that Mr. Perot would not be the formidable presence that he was last spring, when he briefly shot to the head of the pack after a campaign waged largely on television talk shows. They predicted that Mr. Perot's candidacy would fare much as other recent third-party candidates have fared, pulling a vote percentage in the teens or single digits.

But they acknowledged that Mr. Perot, in a close race, would be an important variable in some of the most important states, like California and Texas, perhaps even tilting a state to one candidate or the other. Moreover, it was clear that Mr. Perot would affect the tone and the dynamic of the dialogue.

Mr. Perot, whose personal fortune

has fueled the petition drive that has placed his name on the ballot in all 50 states, is expected to wage a heavily television-oriented campaign. "I think you will see a heavy emphasis on the media, television," said Orson Swindle, the head of the Perot campaign. "You will see issues discussed in a way you have not seen in the past."

A new poll for CNN and USA Today suggested that Mr. Perot faced a skeptical and largely unfriendly public for his revived campaign. The poll, conducted Monday through Wednesday by The Gallup Organization, found that 60 percent of the 1,052 registered voters who were polled said Mr. Perot should not re-enter the race, while 33 percent said he should. In contrast, the Gallup Poll found in late June that 69 percent of those asked wanted Mr. Perot to formally declare as a Presidential candidate.

The CNN/USA Today poll also showed Mr. Clinton with a formidable lead, 52 percent, as against 35 percent for Mr. Bush and 7 percent for Mr. Perot. The survey had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

Mr. Clinton, on the campaign trail in Wisconsin, said, "My fight is with George Bush, and I'm going to take it to him." The Governor said he still believed he had the best economic plan in the campaign and argued that Mr. Perot's re-entry would have little effect on the way he ran his race.

"The problem I have with the Perot plan," Mr. Clinton said in an interview with a television station in Cincinnati, "is that it puts deficit reduction ahead of generating jobs."

The Bush and Clinton campaigns today remained locked in negotiations over debates, with a main sticking

point the Bush team's desire for a late debate and the Clinton campaign's resistance to one. A late debate, should Mr. Bush succeed in tightening the race, would give the President a final chance to project a reassuring presence and make his case to the American people.

New Advertising Blitz

Mr. Bush took a day off the campaign trail today but escalated his advertising offensive with a new attack on Mr. Clinton as a risky and dangerous taxpayer. "You can't trust Clinton economics," an announcer says in the new commercial, which focuses on five Americans and the additional taxes they would supposedly pay under a Clinton Administration. "It's wrong for you. It's wrong for America."

The Clinton campaign reacted to the commercial quickly and forcefully. "It is blatantly false, and nobody else in the world claims that," Mr. Clinton declared. "George Bush has said time and again that he would say whatever it takes to be elected President, and this is an example."

The Democrats, for their part, were broadcasting a new commercial that resurrects the broken campaign promise from 1988 that haunted Mr. Bush in the primaries this year: "Read my lips: no new taxes."

The campaigns have treaded carefully around Mr. Perot in recent days, but Senator Al Gore, the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, hinted at the contrast the Democrats would draw on economics. Campaigning in Wisconsin today, Mr. Gore said Democrats share Mr. Perot's concern for the reducing the deficit, but added: "He raises taxes on middle-income people in a way that we think is very unwise. We stimulate economic growth."

Reporting a Different Perot

Stan Greenberg, the poll taker for Mr. Clinton, asserted today that the Clinton campaign's polls showed Mr. Perot slipping throughout the week. He also argued that Perot II was drawing a very different — and more Republican — constituency than Perot I was last spring.

"He was drawing the shake-up-politics voters last spring," Mr. Greenberg said. "Now he's drawing support from voters who want to get spending under control. And that's a very different share of the electorate."

But the Bush forces continued to hope that Mr. Perot succeeded in shaking up the race and perhaps opening up some states where Mr. Clinton now has a formidable lead.

"We welcome him to the race," said Charles Black, a senior adviser to the Bush campaign. "He says he wants to talk about the economy and the deficit, and we welcome that."

In general, Mr. Perot's entry is seen as a risk and an opportunity for both Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton. He poses a problem for Mr. Bush in his must-win state of Texas, for example, but he could cut into Mr. Clinton's support in California or in some Northern states like Michigan.

Perhaps foreshadowing an appeal to keep anti-Bush voters from straying, Mr. Clinton said in an interview with a Raleigh, N.C., television station: "I hope that it won't divide the vote of those who know that Mr. Bush should not be given another term. I hope that won't happen."

In his announcement today, Mr. Perot did not go into the details of the economic plan he issued after he left the race on July 16, when he said he did not want to be a disruptive force. That program seeks to eliminate the budget deficit in five years through a stern combination of taxes, including raising gasoline taxes by 50 cents a gallon, increasing taxes on cigarettes and imposing higher taxes on Social Security for upper-income recipients.

John P. White, an executive for the Eastman Kodak Company who wrote the Perot plan, said in an interview today that he would not be working in the Perot campaign and thought it was a mistake for Mr. Perot to re-enter the race.

"I have the greatest admiration for Ross, and for what he's done and what he can continue to do," Mr. White said. "I don't think this is the right way to pursue his own objectives."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Senate Endorses Pact to Reduce Strategic Arms

By JOHN F. CUSHMAN Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — With a decade of negotiations and an era of superpower rivalry gone by, the Senate endorsed an arms control treaty today that sharply reduces the numbers of long-range nuclear weapons held by the United States and four republics of the former Soviet Union.

Even greater cuts in nuclear arms are already planned under a later agreement reached last June by President Bush and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia. That agreement, currently being translated into treaty language, would cut warheads to 3,000 in the Russian arsenal and 3,500 in the American one, less than a third of today's levels.

But the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which was signed in July 1991 and was voted on by the Senate today, carries importance beyond its numerical reductions in warheads. The treaty breaks new ground by actually reducing rather than merely limiting the growth in the most powerful weapons.

Reductions Already Under Way

Some of those reductions are already under way, but the treaty makes them legally binding, and it dictates that the arms to be removed include some of the powerful land-based varieties that arms control experts consider the most destabilizing and dangerous.

At the same time, it prevents the breakup of the Soviet Union from scattering nuclear forces among several new republics, since only Russia would retain nuclear arms. Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, three newly independent republics where Soviet missiles

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Senate Endorses Pact to Reduce Strategic Arms

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were based, will have to become non-nuclear states under the treaty's terms.

That process could take years and may yet prove difficult, arms control experts said. In Ukraine's legislature, for example, there is large resistance to handing over weapons to Russia and embracing non-nuclear status.

If it happens, the disarmament of Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan would be the first time that any state with nuclear weapons has renounced them altogether.

Vote Was 93-6

The vote on the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, known as Start, which like all treaties must win the Senate's consent by a two-thirds majority, was 93-6, with only a few conservative members still opposing a pact whose momentum had gained steadily as the Soviet Union crumbled and the tensions between the two biggest nuclear powers relaxed.

The treaty will reduce the total number of long-range nuclear warheads in the United States arsenal to 8,556, compared with 12,646 in 1990. Russia will retain 6,163 warheads, compared with the 11,012 held by the former Soviet Union in 1990.

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, noting the lingering uncertainties over carrying out the treaty, called it "a dream and a prayer to the tooth fairy."

But Acting Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, in a letter to Senator George Mitchell, the majority leader, said approval of the treaty was needed to push the former Soviet republics forward.

"The history of the cold war will not be over until Start is ratified and has entered into force," Mr. Eagleburger said.

Soviet Aid Also Approved

The Senate also passed a foreign aid bill that would provide \$417 million to the former Soviet republics if they meet standards for human rights and carry out democratic and economic reforms. The measure would also provide \$12 million in new lending for the International Monetary Fund, some of which might flow to the republics. The House has approved a similar bill.

The treaty approved by the Senate today was negotiated with the Soviet Union, mostly during the Reagan Administration, and was signed at a Moscow summit meeting between President Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in July 1991.

After the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia assumed operational control over the Soviet nuclear weapons, and Mr. Yeltsin said at once that

Moscow would respect the treaty as negotiated. Under a separate protocol, negotiated after the dissolution of Soviet Union, the republics of Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine have become parties to the treaty as well.

Kazakhstan's legislature has already approved the treaty protocol, which was signed in Lisbon in May by the United States and all four republics in which the Soviet Union based nuclear weapons. None of the other former Soviet republics' legislatures have yet approved it, although they are expected to do so before the end of the year.

But even those votes will not put the treaty into effect. That only happens when all five parties exchange what diplomats call the "instruments of ratification." And neither Russia nor the United States is likely to do so until Ukraine and the other republics take further steps.

Ukraine Hesitates

Under the protocols signed by all sides, Ukraine and the other republics must declare that they will join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as non-nuclear states, meaning that they give up their nuclear weapons and forswear ever building any more.

The Ukrainian Government has said it hopes to do this, but it cannot guarantee that its legislature will go along, and nobody can say for sure whether the opposition to such a step can muster a parliamentary majority.

Verification an Issue

Russia has declared that it will not exchange instruments of ratification until the other republics pledge to give up nuclear weapons.

In addition, the treaty protocol calls on the four former Soviet republics to

negotiate exactly what steps they will take to dismantle the weapons outside Russia. Until this is done, it is unlikely that the United States would agree to put the treaty into force and begin dismantling its own weapons.

Coming to terms with how to verify compliance with the treaty was one of the most difficult parts of the negotiation, and much of the text revolves around these issues. The extensive provisions include 12 types of on-site inspections, continuous round-the-clock monitoring at certain missile plants, exchanges of data, open displays of some weapons so that satellites can observe them, and a ban on encrypting radio signals used during test flights.

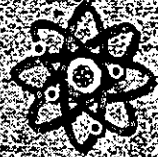
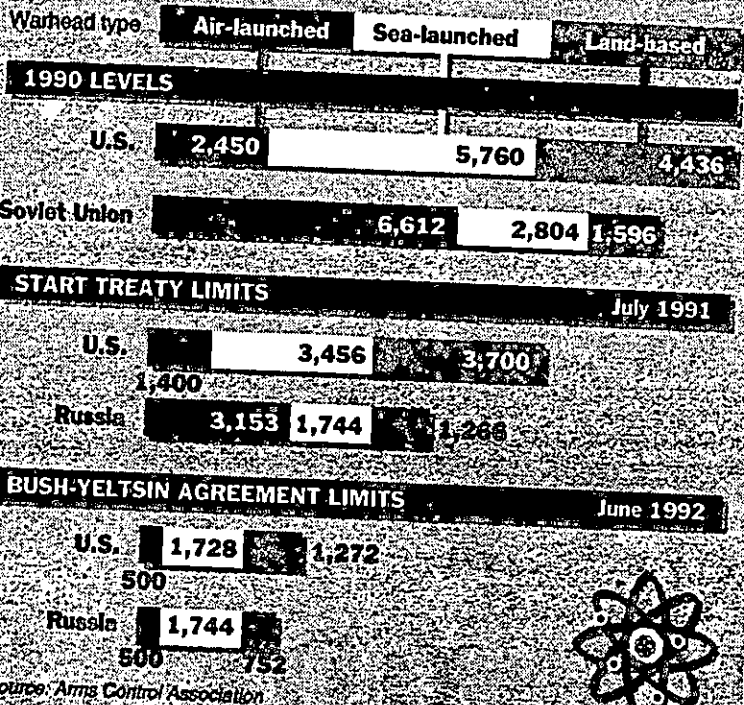
The shifting focus of the arms talks from issues involving counting warheads to those aimed at fighting the spread of weapons is illustrated by a condition attached by the Senate to its approval of the treaty.

The condition, sponsored by Senator Joseph Biden, Democrat of Delaware, and until recently opposed by the Administration, calls for the President to "seek an appropriate arrangement" during future arms talks that would monitor and verify stockpiles of weapons in all five nations, and nuclear plants where nuclear materials may be produced.

The provision is not binding, and should not hold up a second treaty, but is meant to encourage what the Senate Foreign Relations called "a good faith effort" to monitor weapons capabilities in the former republics.

Even after all the obstacles have been overcome, it will take time to reduce the arms under the treaty approved today. After formal ratification, the treaty allows seven years for dismantling the weapons.

Limiting Nuclear Arms



The New York Times

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Ban on Flights Over Bosnia Weighed

By MICHAEL R. GORDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — The Bush Administration is leaning toward supporting a ban on Serbian combat flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina, a senior Administration official said tonight.

The issue of banning combat flights over Bosnia has been hotly debated within the Administration, with the State Department officials supporting the idea and Pentagon officials urging caution.

Until now, the United States and its allies have said that they would use military force only to protect the delivery of relief supplies. But establishing an air-exclusion zone would cross a new threshold. For the first time, the West should be acting to protect the Bosnian Muslims from air attack. Only the Serbian side has combat planes and it has been making increasing use of them to attack the Bosnians.

Range of Ideas Discussed

At a news conference here today, Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger indicated that the issue of the flight ban would come before the United Nations soon.

"As I understand it, there either has been introduced or will soon be intro-

Aggressive enforcement of air limits is a problem.

duced into the Security Council a resolution on the subject," Mr. Eagleburger said.

"We will clearly have to make up our minds in the course of the next few days," he said. "At this stage all I can tell you is that it is still under consideration."

Though a senior official indicated that the Administration appears to be moving to endorse the ban it is unclear how aggressively such a prohibition might be enforced. In recent weeks, a wide range of ideas have been discussed from monitoring the Serbian combat planes when they are parked on the ground to shooting down any Serbian planes that defy a ban.

According to American intelligence assessment, the Serbians are thought to be unlikely to directly challenge the ban if it means that they may be shot down.

Protecting Relief Effort

During his new conference, Mr. Eagleburger acknowledged that there have been major differences within the Administration over the wisdom of a ban.

Some Administration officials have argued that the ban is needed to hold the Serbs to the pledge not to fly combat planes, protect the Muslims from air strikes.

But the Pentagon has been wary, fearing that it would be the first step toward deeper military involvement and that it could lead to retaliation from against the United Nations relief effort.

As the discussions of an air exclusion zone proceed, the United Nations announced today that United States Air

Force plans to resume relief flights into Sarajevo airport on Friday, ferrying in plane loads of food, medicine and other essential supplies for needy civilians trapped by the civil war.

Aid to Sarajevo

At the same time, the Belgrade Government's new Foreign Minister, Ilija Djukic, forecast that other countries would also resume emergency relief flights to the beleaguered capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina by next week and said his government has given Turkey permission to start trucking food and other emergency supplies to Sarajevo across its territory.

"I invited Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin personally to accompany the first convoy of trucks that goes through Belgrade to Bosnia and Herzegovina," Mr. Djukic said in an interview.

Relief flights into Sarajevo were suspended September 3 after an Italian cargo plane was shot down by a missile fired from the ground as it was preparing to land there. Until then a United Nations sponsored airlift had brought in about 1,000 plane loads of essential goods for the 380,000 or so people caught inside the city since Serbian irregular forces closed a ring around it in April.

Czechoslovak Split Set Back

PRAGUE, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Czechoslovak Parliament fell short today of approving a Government bill allowing the dissolution of the federation without a referendum. Recent polls have indicated that fewer than 40 percent of the Czechs and the Slovaks would vote for breaking up into two independent republics. The Czech Prime Minister, Vaclav Klaus, and his Slovak counterpart, Vladimir Meciar, agreed after elections this year to split up Czechoslovakia by the end of 1992. There were 173 votes in favor of the bill, which needed 180 to pass in the 300-seat Parliament. Ninety-two members voted against it and 21 abstained.

Saudi Force Is Said to Seize Qatari Post in a Border Rift

DOHA, Qatar, Oct. 1 (AP) — Saudi forces seized a Qatari border post and expelled its occupants today, one day after a clash in the disputed region left two people dead, the official Qatar News Agency said. The reported capture came hours after Qatar suspended a 1965 border accord with Saudi Arabia.

The news agency, quoting a military official, said Qatari forces had been ordered not to resist any Saudi assault on the disputed outpost at al-Khofous, about 80 miles south of Doha.

In the incident on Wednesday, the news agency said, Saudi troops fired on the outpost. Saudi Arabia said Qatari troops had fired at Bedouins in Saudi territory. There was no immediate comment from Saudi Arabia on the reported seizure of the outpost, but it reaffirmed its commitment to the border accord earlier today.

In 1965 the British partitioned the border region between Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Until Qatar suspended that pact, it had not openly disputed the division. The practical effect of the suspension is unclear.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

The Center of Attention

By MICHAEL KELLY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — What makes Ross run?

Fundamentally, the answer does not seem to be the reason most people seek office, to win it. Rather, the point is to gain attention.

News "It has been clear from the beginning that Ross Analysis Perot never had any great desire to be President, or even really to run for the Presidency," said Thomas D. Barr, a New York lawyer who is a close and longtime adviser to the Texas tycoon. "Saying he would on the 'Larry King Live' show was the worst mistake of his life."

In Mr. Barr's view, Mr. Perot was driven to enter and re-enter a race "that got away from him" by a desire to focus the national debate on the issues he believes important, and in a manner he believes correct.

Moving the Dialogue

"I think that to move the dialogue is the whole point of the exercise at this juncture," Mr. Barr said in a telephone interview today. "It was always the whole point of the exercise, even at the beginning."

Mr. Barr is a friend, and his view of Mr. Perot's motivation is a positive one. The candidate's critics would agree that he is driven by a need to be seen a savior of some sort, but they see this as more of an expression of egoism than altruism.

In many ways the Perot case calls to mind that of the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Like Mr. Jackson, Mr. Perot has been accused of harboring an outsized ego that he places in the cause of ideas; like Mr. Jackson, Mr. Perot sometimes insists that he alone represents those ideas; like Mr. Jackson, Mr. Perot grasps the power of the leverage that occurs at the juncture of media giantism and bloc-voting activism.

Outpouring of Attention

For a while, Mr. Perot's exercise worked very well. In the modern media age, no fringe Presidential candidate has ever received such an outpouring of pleasant attention. From Larry King to Katie Couric to Barbara Walters, the twang and grin of Mr. Perot dominated talk-show television morning and night; his hourlong chats on the morning programs altered the shape, and expanded the role, of video politics.

But the attention grew increasingly critical, and when Mr. Perot suddenly quit the race on July 16, saying "it would be disruptive to the country" for him to continue, it turned savage. Then, worse, it disappeared.

By threatening to re-enter the race, and now fulfilling that threat, Mr. Perot has won an immediate and extraordinary — some say inappropriate — level of attention, both from the press

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The New York Times

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Center of Attention

Continued From Page A1

and from the political establishment.

On Monday, in an event covered by political reporters from every major newspaper and carried live on cable television, Mr. Perot met in Dallas with delegations from the campaigns of President Bush and his Democratic opponent, Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas.

The men and women the two campaigns sent to Dallas were, as Mr. Perot might say, "world-class," including the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the President's national security adviser. Bearing their economic plans before them, the besuited

What makes Ross run? It's not to win office.

suitors stood with all the ease of emissaries to the court of Idi Amin as the billionaire told them they had been good to come and share their ideas.

And suddenly, after weeks when the spotlight was elsewhere, attention was paid. "His economic plan has been on the best seller list for weeks, but the first time I saw anybody write about it was on Monday," Mr. Barr said. If the attention had risen to a more serious level, he added, Mr. Perot would have stayed out of the race.

"What he said to both the Democrats and the Republican delegations was, 'Here's the deal; adopt my plan and you can get me out of the race.' And that was true; he meant it. If they want to take Ross Perot out, that's the way to do it."

In explaining his decision to re-enter the race today, Mr. Perot made clear how central was the motivation that the national debate be focused as he has suggested, although he pinned his decision on his supporters.

In terms that revealed the startling degree to which he regards himself as the embodiment of national sentiment, Mr. Perot described an America in which one man, himself, represented the sacred will of the people, a will that was precisely known to himself, and

that had been corrupted and ignored by the Government and the two major parties.

"I know I hurt many of the volunteers who worked so hard through the spring and summer when I stepped aside in July," he said. "I thought it was the right thing to do. I thought the political parties would address the problems that faced the nation."

"We gave them a chance. They didn't do it. But the volunteers on their own forged ahead and put me on the ballot in the final 26 states after July the 16th. The day we were on the ballot in all 50 states, the volunteers requested that I come back in because the political parties had not responded to their concerns."

Some of Mr. Perot's associates and friends say he is driven as well by a desire to rid himself of the hated and unexpected label of "quitter," which was widely applied to him after he bailed out of the race in the middle of the Democratic National Convention, when supporters across the country were laboring to provide the 50-state balloting that he had set as his requirement for declaring his candidacy.

A Race Out of Control

"Ross got out of the race because he had lost control of it," said one political adviser, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "He saw the polls dropping, the money mounting, the continuing stories about 'Inspector' Perot. He hated all that, so he quit."

"But he never expected to be attacked as a quitter," the man continued. He isn't a quitter; he's a very dogged, bulldog kind of guy. And to be tagged with this label, to be called 'the Yellow Ross of Texas' — that really killed him. And one reason I think he's back in is simply to prove this isn't true, to revive his name."

Some suggest an additional motivation, the intense dislike Mr. Perot is said to harbor for George Bush, a dislike reportedly stemming from the role Mr. Bush played as Vice President in telling Mr. Perot that the Reagan Administration no longer desired his involvement in the issue of whether American servicemen were still being held captive in Southeast Asia.

This view is especially popular within Mr. Bush's campaign. "It is rather clear to me that there is a deep and abiding personal animosity for President Bush on Mr. Perot's part," said

Jim Oberwetter, the Bush campaign director in Texas.

Mr. Perot is particularly sensitive to this idea. Asked at a news conference after his re-entry speech today if he was following a "strategy to disrupt George Bush's vote in a number of key states," Mr. Perot erupted in anger, shouting: "Wait just a minute! Wait just a minute! Let me finish!" and dismissing the suggestion as "press myth No. 615."

It is Mr. Perot's expressed intention that from now on he will not answer questions like this, nor concern himself with any discussions of his personality or motivation.

But not even his friends think this is a hope that is very likely to be fulfilled. "I don't think there is anything about the rest of this that is going to make him anything but unhappy," said Mr. Barr. "I think it's going to be more of the same that he hated from before."

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Clinton Asserts Bush Is Too Eager To Befriend the World's Dictators

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN
Special to The New York Times

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1 — Gov. Bill Clinton, launching a new broadside against the Bush Administration's foreign policy, charged today that President Bush was overly eager to befriend "potentates and dictators" and said he would be more prepared than Mr. Bush to use trade sanctions or even force to protect human rights abroad.

Mr. Clinton also stepped up his campaign's attack on Mr. Bush on Iraq, saying he was "angered by the Administration's appeasement of Saddam Hussein" before the Persian Gulf war last year and "disappointed by its callous disregard for democratic principles after the war." [Excerpts, page A21.]

His comments echoed a more detailed attack on Tuesday by Senator Al Gore, his Vice Presidential running mate, who charged that the Administration had sold technology and extended loan guarantees to Iraq despite evidence that Mr. Hussein was preparing for war and repressing Iraqi citizens.

Mr. Clinton's statements appeared to reflect a feeling in his campaign that Mr. Bush could be challenged in an area generally thought to be a source of political strength for him. They also laid out in more detail how Mr. Clinton's foreign policy might differ from Mr. Bush's.

Mr. Clinton said that if elected he would, unlike Mr. Bush, be more ready to use force in conjunction with the United Nations to get relief supplies to civilians under siege in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said that when he called for the use of force in the Balkans last summer, the White House criticized him as "reckless" but that it had adopted a similar position subsequently.

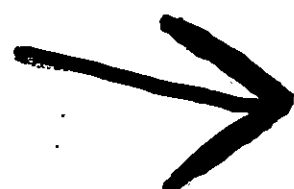
Unlike Mr. Bush, Mr. Clinton also said that he would use trade sanctions to put pressure on the Chinese to respect human rights, and that he would devote more resources to aiding emerging democracies in Central and South America and in Africa.

Bush 'Ambivalence' Seen

Going further, he used stinging language to argue that the President was clearly uncomfortable advocating the principles of democracy that he said were an American foreign policy tradition.

"Mr. Bush's ambivalence about supporting democracy," Mr. Clinton said, "and his eagerness to befriend potentates and dictators has shown itself

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The Democrats

Clinton Says Bush Is Too Eager to Befriend Dictators

Continued From Page A1

time and again." The President, he added, "simply does not seem at home in the mainstream pro-democracy tradition in American foreign policy."

To support his initiatives, Mr. Clinton said he would "reorganize and redirect" American foreign aid, to use it to better support not only democratic development but also "the skills, values and institutions of free society."

He did not give many details, but he said he would establish a Democracy Corps and reinvigorate the Peace Corps to help create democratic institutions in the former Communist lands. He said he would also expand Radio Free Europe to bring information to the despotisms that remain in Asia — in China, Vietnam, Laos, North Korea and Myanmar, formerly Burma.

Speech to Ethnic Groups

Mr. Clinton has been criticized by Mr. Bush and the Republicans for his lack of experience in foreign policy, but the Arkansas Governor's campaign seems to have concluded that foreign affairs may actually be a fertile area for him to criticize the President.

The Governor's address here was before an audience representing 35 ethnic groups in Wisconsin, brought together by the Institute of World Affairs at the Milwaukee campus of the University of Wisconsin.

It was his fourth major foreign policy speech since the campaign began. The underlying theme of all four speeches is that while Mr. Clinton is, like Mr. Bush, an internationalist at heart, he is a different sort of internationalist and would address world problems differently.

The speech was also his first full-scale attack on Mr. Bush's foreign policy as being out of tune with American values. Nevertheless, Mr. Clinton's proposals raised many questions. One was how he would pay for many of his programs, given the isolationist mood in Congress.

China's Support of U.S. Noted

Another was the workability of his human rights approach. Mr. Bush and many China experts argue that trade sanctions against China would simply anger and alienate the Chinese leadership and promote civil strife in the world's most populous country.

They say further that China has been willing to stand by the United States on

Attacking the President at what was regarded as his strong point.

important initiatives at the United Nations, like the war against Iraq, and that alienating Beijing would undercut efforts to stop it from exporting weapons to other countries.

Mr. Clinton addressed some of these issues but also seemed to suggest that it would be possible to change China.

"We do not want China to fall apart or descend into chaos," he said. "Rather, we want to use our relationship and influence with the Chinese to work for a peaceful transition to democracy and the spread of free markets."

The problem, in the eyes of many experts, is that the Chinese leadership is not interested in a peaceful transition to democracy. In any case, Mr. Clinton refrained from explaining exactly how he would work for that end without getting embroiled in a conflict with Beijing or fomenting revolution there.

Not by Ballot Boxes Alone

Also, while Mr. Clinton acknowledged that "we know that ballot boxes

alone do not solve every world problem," he refrained from explaining exactly where he would draw the line or how he would deal with situations — like those Algeria or Georgia, a former Soviet republic — where democratic elections have brought anti-democratic forces to power.

While the Bush team believes that the President's record on foreign policy is one of his strongest cards, highlighting it reminds many voters of his weaknesses in domestic policy, and therefore the President has been virtually mum on the subject. This has left the field to Mr. Clinton.

The Arkansas Governor also tried to take the standard argument of Mr. Bush — that he did not have much time for domestic policy because he was too busy ending the cold war — and portray it as a symbol of the President's general weakness as a leader.

"In the face of opportunities and dangers, we must have a President who can conduct both a domestic policy and a foreign policy," he said. "Franklin Roosevelt fought the Great Depression and the rise of fascism at the same time. Harry Truman carried out the Fair Deal at home at the same time he moved to contain Communist aggression in Europe and Korea. They would have laughed at the idea of conducting foreign affairs in their first term, and then switching to domestic affairs in their second."

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

The Debates

If Big Guys Ever Agree, Perot Is Welcome, Too

By RICHARD L. BERKE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — The Democratic and Republican Presidential campaigns responded today to Ross Perot's renewed candidacy by saying they were ready for a three-way debate on national television.

Mr. Perot said he would be "glad to participate" in Presidential debates. But even as all parties signaled their readiness, the haggling over the timing and format continued into the night.

The biggest stumbling block as the talks entered their 14th hour seemed to be over whether to schedule the final debate close to Election Day, Nov. 3.

The talks between the Democrats and Republicans proceeded without any Perot representative.

'We Have No Problem'

President Bush has already said he would welcome Mr. Perot as a player in the debates, a position that reflected his advisers' view that anything that shakes up the contest could help Mr. Bush's trailing campaign.

Gov. Bill Clinton has not offered such an invitation, but his aides said today that he would not stand in the way.

"We have no problem if Ross Perot wants to debate," said George Stephanopoulos, the Clinton communications director.

A senior Bush advisor said that while "we haven't had an indication that he's interested in the intricacies" of debate talks, "if he said he wanted a seat at the negotiating table, I can't imagine that we wouldn't say 'fine.'"

Paul G. Kirk Jr., co-chairman of the bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates, said a commission panel was on "red alert" to decide whether Mr. Perot meets the criteria to take part.

While he said Mr. Perot would probably be allowed to take part, it was not clear if that mattered. The negotiations are not under the auspices of the commission, and the campaigns have yet to agree over whether the commission should put on the debates.

If the commission becomes involved, it would decide whether Mr. Perot could participate based on three factors: "evidence of national organization; signs of national newsworthiness and competitiveness; indicators of national public enthusiasm or concern."

Inching Toward Election Day

Before Mr. Perot's re-entry into the race, officials of the Bush and Clinton campaigns said the most serious sticking point was the Republicans' proposal that the final debate take place Nov. 1, two days before the election. The Democrats are insisting that the final meeting be held in mid-October, according to the officials.

"It's a very, very major hangup," a senior Bush campaign official said, a sentiment echoed by Mr. Clinton's advisers.

The Bush campaign has proposed four debates on consecutive Sundays beginning Oct. 11, as well as two Vice-Presidential debates. The Clinton campaign had endorsed a plan by the commission for three Presidential debates and one Vice-Presidential debate.

Four years ago, it was the Bush team that fought off efforts by Michael S. Dukakis to schedule debates late in the season.

'Freezing' a Lead?

James A. Baker 3d, the chief Bush negotiator in 1988, contended that the earlier the debates, the sooner Mr. Bush could "freeze" his lead over Mr. Dukakis and give the Democrat less opportunity to alter the dynamic in the closing days of the campaign.

Now that Mr. Bush is trailing Mr. Clinton, Mr. Baker, who is again running the Bush effort, hopes to help his campaign with a late debate.

"The minute I heard about Baker's proposal," said Paul Brontas, who was Mr. Baker's counterpart in the Dukakis campaign, "I recalled his sitting with me and saying, 'Paul, there is no way I will let my candidate debate in the last week or 10 days of the campaign, because if a statement is made that's incorrect, he won't have time to correct it.'" Four years later, Mr. Brontas said, "something has changed — it's an interesting twist."

Not Talking About Talking

The face-to-face talks began Wednesday night at the law offices here of Mickey Kantor, the Clinton campaign chairman; they continued there this morning, then moved this afternoon several blocks away to the law offices of Bobby Birchfield, chief counsel to the Bush campaign.

Members of both teams remained tight lipped throughout the day.

One Bush aide said the mild-mannered Mr. Teeter was the "good cop" in the negotiations, while Richard G. Darman, the more combative budget director, was the "bad cop."

Mr. Clinton had endorsed a plan by the bipartisan commission for the debates to have only a single moderator, not a panel of reporters questioning the candidates, as has been the traditional approach. Mr. Bush had balked at having a single moderator, but in his proposal Tuesday he said he would agree to having half the debates with a panel and the other half with one moderator.

It is not clear how Mr. Perot's participation would affect the format.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Reaction

Bush Campaign Welcomes Perot As Reconfiguring the Election . . .

By ANDREW ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — The Bush campaign, searching anxiously for anything that could shake up the Presidential race, said today that it welcomed Ross Perot's formal announcement of his candidacy.

Although Mr. Perot could seriously challenge Mr. Bush in Texas and in Florida, both central to his re-election strategy, Bush aides said they hoped that Mr. Perot would also force Gov. Bill Clinton to expend resources in California, which the Republicans had largely ceded to the Democratic nominee, and in other states for which Mr. Clinton had not budgeted time or money.

Bush aides clearly were tailoring their response to the Perot candidacy for public consumption. But their comments, both public and private, reflected the growing sense within the Bush campaign that Mr. Clinton was solidifying an insurmountable lead.

'Simply Cannot Hurt'

"Nothing about the Ross Perot presence hurts us," a senior Bush aide said. "Hey, we're the ones who are losing this election. Either he's going to help

us, or we end up where we are, losing. It simply cannot hurt us."

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Mr. Bush's offer to have Mr. Perot join the proposed Presidential debates still stood. "He is on the ballot in 50 states," Mr. Fitzwater said. Some Republican strategists said Mr. Perot could erode Mr. Clinton's position as the single alternative to Mr. Bush, and that the President's stature as the incumbent could be enhanced by the presence of another challenger.

But others said they were concerned that Mr. Perot could remind voters about their doubts about Mr. Bush's economic stewardship.

They also said the presence of a third candidate complicated Mr. Bush's plans to conduct a strongly negative campaign against Mr. Clinton. In a three-way race, with two candidates attacking each other, the third candidate can sometimes benefit by avoiding the mudslinging.

Clearly, Mr. Perot worsens Mr. Bush's position in Florida and Texas, but the President planned an effort to solidify his support in those states anyway. He visits Florida on Saturday.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

...As Clinton Refocuses Attack

By GWEN IFILL

Special to The New York Times

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1 — The Democrats today began planning a strategy to undermine Ross Perot's economic plan.

Mr. Clinton and his aides sketched a plan for the final weeks of the campaign that they hope will keep their team on track. They hope to capitalize on the weaknesses polls have identified in Mr. Perot's base of support while continuing the attack on President Bush.

Gov. Bill Clinton and his top aides appear to have been expecting today's announcement. In recent days, they have begun emphasizing the elements of Mr. Perot's plan that would call for higher taxes, like the gasoline tax, and cuts of entitlements in areas like Social Security. Confident that voters are not ready for such bold potions, they have begun to paint Mr. Perot as dangerously out of touch.

Deficit vs. Jobs

"The problem I have with the Perot program is that it puts deficit reduction ahead of generating jobs," Mr. Clinton said in a radio interview in Cincinnati. Campaign aides said Mr.

Clinton did not watch Mr. Perot's televised announcement and was informed of Mr. Perot's decision afterward.

But Mr. Clinton conceded in a television interview in Raleigh, N.C., that there could be a danger in the anti-Bush voters he has attracted being offered another alternative.

If there were any private concerns within the campaign about the new Perot campaign, it was not betrayed today in relaxed campaigning in Wisconsin, which included a visit to a small-town Dairy Queen.

Dee Dee Myers, the campaign's press secretary, said polls showed that Mr. Perot's strength was much less than what it was when he dropped out in July, an erosion that she said worked to Mr. Clinton's advantage.

"He doesn't change the outcome in any state," she said of Mr. Perot's presence on the ballot. "He kind of muddies it up in Texas, kind of muddies it up in Florida and North Carolina, states where Bush needs to win and where we're running pretty strong or very strong. In states like California, he takes probably a little more from us, but we're 20 points ahead."

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992



Jose R. Lopez/The New York Times

President Bush walking to the Oval Office yesterday after returning from a trip to Camp David.

THE AD CAMPAIGN

Bush: Attacking Clinton's Tax Proposal

The Bush campaign began broadcasting a new 30-second commercial yesterday. The campaign said it would get national exposure but would not be specific.

ON THE SCREEN Opens with a black screen that fades into the legend, "Here's what Clinton economics could mean to you." The announcer says Mr. Clinton has promised to raise taxes only on the rich but that the real story is different. In a departure for campaign ads, the announcer is a woman. The camera then cuts to quick shots of taxpayers, showing their names, occupation and the amount the Bush campaign says their taxes would go up under Mr. Clinton. The ad ends with the new Bush slogan about a Clinton Presidency: "It's wrong for America."

TELEVISION SCRIPT Announcer: "Bill Clinton says he'll only tax the rich to pay for his campaign promises. But here's what Clinton economics could mean to you. (John Canes, steam fitter) \$1,088 more in taxes. (Lori Huntoon, scientist) \$2,072 more in taxes.

"One-hundred leading economists say his plan means higher taxes . . . and bigger deficits. (Julie and Gary Schwartz, sales representatives)

\$1,191 more in taxes. (Wyman Winston, housing lender), \$2,072 more in taxes.

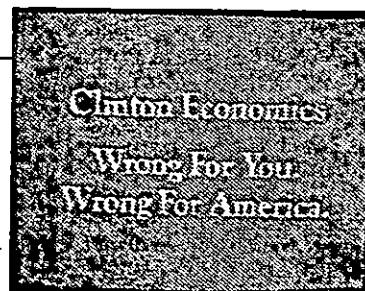
"You can't trust Clinton economics. It's wrong for you. It's wrong for America."

ACCURACY Mr. Clinton's promise to tax only the rich is faithfully repeated.

But the estimated tax burdens for the five people in the commercial are based on economic proposals for which Mr. Clinton has not provided enough information for such detailed analysis or on figures that do not always follow Mr. Clinton's proposals.

The Bush team says Mr. Clinton's estimates of how much he would raise by taxing the richest Americans are wrong. They say that to pay for his programs, people earning somewhere between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year will have to pay the higher rate.

But the Bush campaign uses figures that cannot be reconciled with Mr. Clinton's figures. Bush



aides acknowledged that they were making a leap of logic: that Mr. Clinton would not have enough money to keep his campaign promises and would therefore tax the middle class rather than revising his plans.

The ad makes no mention of Mr. Clinton's proposal for a \$60 billion tax cut for the middle class.

SCORECARD As it fine-tunes its attack on Mr. Clinton, the Bush campaign is trying to paint him as a tax-and-spend liberal. The spot also tries to portray Mr. Bush as the protector of the middle class, which the Democrats say has been badly hurt by 12 years of Republican leadership in the White House. The use of the steam fitter seems intended to identify Mr. Bush with the concerns of blue-collar workers and the overall tone of the ad fits neatly into the appeal to suburban voters that is central to Mr. Bush's electoral strategy.

ANDREW ROSENTHAL

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Hillary Clinton

Talking Up To Children

By MELINDA HENNEBERGER

Hillary Clinton fielded a few tough questions yesterday from some of the children she has said she will speak for if her husband is elected President.

After delivering a speech on education reform at the Bank Street College, Mrs. Clinton visited an eighth-grade government class in the adjoining Bank Street School for Children, where students asked whether the family-leave bill supported by her husband, Gov. Bill Clinton, would hurt businesses, whether children should be allowed to divorce their parents and what she would do to improve public education.

In detailed responses, Mrs. Clinton did not talk down to her audience.

"I do not believe it would cause an economic drain, especially since small business is exempt," she said in explaining her support of the family-leave bill. Her 13-year-old questioner nodded gravely throughout her answer, in a respectable imitation of a political reporter who knows he is on camera.

Some Friendly Questions

Other questions were friendly, and some could have been written by the Clinton campaign staff: "How do you feel about being attacked by the Republican Party for being a working mother?" one girl asked. Another wondered, "Why do you think Bush and Quayle would support their own families having an abortion but not the rest of Americans?"

But no one could accuse Mrs. Clinton of pandering to her audience at the school on West 112th Street. In response to a question about battling the pernicious effect of television, she said, "I think schools have to give more homework."

During the school tour, Mrs. Clinton also sang, danced and clapped her hands during a short visit with a group of toddlers. She appeared enthusiastic about par-



Chester Higgins Jr./The New York Times

Hillary Clinton delivered a speech yesterday on education reform at the Bank Street College in Manhattan and then visited an eighth-grade class

in the adjoining school. With her were Joseph Shenker, left, the president of the college, and Joe Shumkin, the president of the board of trustees.

ticipation in "The Jumping Song," and joined in another tune that simulates proper tooth-brushing techniques.

"God, what a sport," muttered an aide to Mrs. Clinton, who looked on as the Democratic candidate's wife energetically hopped up and down in high heels.

Swipe at Quayle

Only moments earlier Mrs. Clinton had told educators, including Chancellor Joseph A. Fernandez, that public schools need a stronger emphasis on early childhood education and more resources.

On her way to expressing support for educators, she paused

to take a swipe at Vice President Dan Quayle. "A headline in one of the newspapers today: 'Well, I can't be expected to spell. I only went to public school,'" she said. Mr. Quayle has said he was joking when he complained that the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, would have an unfair advantage in debates because he received a superior, private school education.

But Mrs. Clinton said teachers should also be challenged "to change the way they've always done things." And she said parents, who should work more closely with teachers, often need education in parenting skills and other services.

She recalled a recent conversation with a homeless woman: "I asked her if she was talking to her baby, and she looked at me and said, 'Why? He can't talk back.'"

Mrs. Clinton, whose own dedication as a mother has been questioned by her Republican detractors, allowed that all parents can be intimidated by the school system.

"For overeducated parents like me it's not so easy, either," she said. "I remember the first time Bill Clinton and I went to a teacher conference for our daughter, when she was in kindergarten, and you would have thought we were being hauled up before the Inquisition."

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PEROT RE-ENTERS THE CAMPAIGN, SAYING BUSH AND CLINTON FAIL TO ADDRESS GOVERNMENT 'MESS'



Ross Perot announcing his re-entry into the Presidential race. At his side at the news conference in Dallas was his wife, Margot; at rear were the Vice-Presidential candidate, James B. Stockdale, and his wife, Sybil.

Jumping Back In, Without as Big a Splash

By R. W. APPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Oct. 1 — Ross Perot shook the scaffolding of American politics by re-entering the Presidential race today, but it was only an aftershock compared with the major earthquakes he caused earlier this year.

New Analysis No one knows for sure whom he is likely to take more votes from, or how many, and the campaign staffs of President Bush and Gov. Bill Clinton are both more apprehensive than they let on; their almost fawning eagerness to send delegations to appeal for his support early this week is proof of that.

In certain circumstances, Mr. Perot could alter the dynamics of the race, particularly if he takes part in televi-

Perot May Change Dynamics of Race

sion debates and manages to prevent Mr. Clinton or Mr. Bush or both from scoring with viewers. That could prompt many voters to ponder anew their views of all three candidates.

If the race between the two major-party nominees tightens, he could tip the balance by throwing large, vital states to one or the other.

Doubts About Credibility

But Mr. Perot no longer commands anything approaching the support that he commanded early this summer, when for a time he led Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton alike in some polls. His

abrupt and ill-explained departure from the contest in July, for which he apologized at his news conference here today, cost him not only volunteers but also a good deal of his credibility.

It is also much later in the game. Most voters have made up their minds, however tentatively, and Mr. Perot has only 33 days to persuade them to give him a second chance.

He spoke of a long, hard slog to restore a nation whose political process and government he described as messes. He said that it would take sacrifice on everyone's part to rebuild what he termed an educational system, an industrial base and a health-care network in disastrous decline. Some still see him as a potential savior, but many more, to judge from talks with voters around the country in recent weeks, doubt his staying power.

Perhaps, with the help of the sort of television blitz that his millions of dollars put easily within his reach, Mr. Perot can once again make himself seem an attractive alternative to a pair of major-party candidates with substantial, well-advertised electoral liabilities themselves.

He retains valuable political assets, notably the American fascination with billionaires who thrust themselves into the spotlight, especially self-made ones. Moreover, even though he has said little lately about how he would change things, he has unquestionably touched a nerve with his constant insistence that Washington has failed to

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The New York Times

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The New Dynamics

Continued From Page A1

come to grips with dire problems.

Yet serious questions remain about how the public will react to further exposure to Mr. Perot's prickly personality — to his thin-skinned reaction to criticism of any kind, his resentment of any inquiry into his family or his past personal or business conduct, and his inexperience in the give-and-take of government, to say nothing of his innocence of the details of domestic and foreign policy.

Edward J. Rollins, the political consultant who managed the Perot candidacy for a time, has written that the independent candidate lacks the temperament needed in a President. He left the campaign early. But a similar judgment came today from John P. White, who stayed on to draft an economic plan and returned only yesterday to his job at the Eastman Kodak Company.

Mr. Perot's imperious instincts showed through when he announced this afternoon what kinds of questions he would answer and what kinds he would not, which is something corporate bosses can get away with but political candidates cannot. A man famous hereabouts for an ego as big as Lyndon B. Johnson's, he showed an unawareness of how many others view him when he asserted that the American public was tired of "ego-driven, power-hungry people."

Having renounced professional managers after an unhappy experience this summer, it remains to be seen whether Mr. Perot will have the tools — polling services, television production skills, tactical counseling — that any candidate, especially a neophyte, needs to make the most of his appeal.

The prevailing view in the political community, which has evident biases against someone so scornful of it, is that Mr. Perot will be lucky to finish with as much as 10 percent of the vote nationally and is highly unlikely to win a single state. That kind of showing would be in line with those of the most effective third-force candidates of recent years, former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and former Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois.

A new poll for the Cable News Network by the Gallup Organization indicates some of the dimensions of the

insurgent's problems, and indeed those of Mr. Bush. It gave Mr. Clinton 52 percent, Mr. Bush 35 and Mr. Perot 7. More important for the long run, it showed Mr. Perot with a 66 percent unfavorable rating, twice what it was when he pulled out in July, and it showed that only 14 percent thought his economic plan was the most promising among the three candidates.

On a state-by-state basis, it appears likely that Mr. Perot might help Mr. Clinton in Texas and Florida, two states that Mr. Bush needs to balance expected Clinton victories in California and New York, the other two Big Four electoral-college powerhouses. Mr. Bush might be helped in some close northern states, such as Ohio and Michigan, but the electoral arithmetic suggests strongly that without Florida and Texas, that would not be enough.

An exhaustive compilation of state polls by the Hotline, an electronic campaign news service, indicates that as things stand now, the Perot candidacy will have only a marginal effect and will not swing a single state.

But none of the polls yet reflects any campaigning by Mr. Perot. Nor do they take into account the President's success this week in putting Mr. Clinton on the defensive on the debate issue, at least for a day or so — Mr. Bush's first successful strategic stroke since the Democratic convention.

The debates, whose frequency and format remain under negotiation, are almost certain to include Mr. Perot. He meets the criteria for participation set by the independent commission that has been trying to arrange the debates, and given that, any attempt to exclude him would risk making him look like a martyr, even though the commission may well not oversee the debates.

As the final phase of the campaign begins, each candidate can see different dangers looming.

For Mr. Perot, who was humiliated earlier by being branded a quitter, late reentry runs the risk of setting him down in history as an also-ran. For Mr. Clinton, the worst thing that could happen would be an interruption in his momentum, a restirring of the pot caused by the new debate about debates and the new three-way race. For Mr. Bush, the peril lies in the threat Mr. Perot could pose to the principal underpinnings of his already shaky base.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Eager to Face the Test

James Bond Stockdale

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — James Bond Stockdale has been researching a book about Epictetus, the Greek Stoic philosopher and teacher, and Mr. Stockdale said today that before going to Dallas to be anointed as Ross Perot's running mate, he

Man in the News "looked for the apt Epictetus quote that would give me power in this clutch."

This was what he settled on: "A life not put to the test is not worth living."

Mr. Stockdale, who is 68 years old and listed in Who's Who as a Republican and an Episcopalian, is a political novice. But his life has certainly been put to the test.

A Navy combat pilot who led the first United States bombing raid on North Vietnam in 1964, Mr. Stockdale was shot down the next year and parachuted from his A-4 jet into a crowd of North Vietnamese who beat him severely.

7½ Years as a Prisoner

He spent the next seven and a half years in a prisoner-of-war camp, much of the time in leg-irons and solitary confinement.

When he was finally released, Mr. Stockdale was awarded the Medal of Honor for withstanding torture and withholding from his captors information that he feared would jeopardize his fellow prisoners.

Political Debut For 9 Year Old

When Ross Perot held up a snapshot of 9-year-old Adriane Caggiano on live television yesterday, she missed it. The girl from Augusta, Kan., said she had run to the kitchen to tell her mother, "He's going to run!"

In Mr. Perot's announcement of his return to the Presidential race, he read a letter the fifth-grader had written three weeks ago urging him to run again.

Adriane, who said she was home from school with strep throat, said in a telephone interview that she had become interested in Mr. Perot after hearing her father, Tony Caggiano, an engineer for the Boeing Company in Wichita, talk about him.

"I can tell Ross Perot is real nice and he's telling the truth," she said. "Really, he doesn't care if he's the President or not. When George Bush talks, he uses his hands an awful lot. And Bill Clinton — I don't know — he just sounds like he's getting his ideas from other people."

"We explained the electoral college to her," her mother, Kathy Caggiano said. "She said, 'That doesn't make any sense.'"

"we were always scared," Mr. Stockdale told an interviewer from The Associated Press several years ago. "I would recite to myself liturgies of pep talk and memorized stuff on the way to interrogation because I knew I had a performance."

"I had to demonstrate commitment. I could not give the idea that I was willing to, as they say, meet them halfway. You've got to look him in the eyes and tell them to go to hell."

In 1979, Mr. Stockdale retired from the Navy with the rank of Vice Admiral to become President of the Citadel, the military college in South Carolina, but he retained his willingness to stand up and be counted on matters of principle.

He had been at the Citadel for less than a year when he resigned because alumni and the board of the school resisted his efforts to liberalize the curriculum and admissions policies and control hazing.

Too many people in the United States, he wrote afterward, compromise and accommodate in order to accomplish tasks. "I do not advocate a P.O.W. name, rank and serial number stance at every board of directors meeting here at home," he said. "But neither do I advocate suppressing moral sensibility in the interest of cooperation — or tenure."

Commissioned in 1946

James Stockdale was born Dec. 23, 1923, in Abingdon, Ill., the son of a potter. After graduation from the Naval Academy he was commissioned as an ensign in 1946, then spent most of his career in the Navy in aviation. He was a test pilot, a squadron commander of supersonic fighters and an air wing commander.

After his release from the prisoner of war camp, he spent several years as president of the Naval War College in Newport, R.I.

Mr. Stockdale moved to California after he left the Citadel to be a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, the conservative research center on the campus of Stanford University, and he has worked there ever since.

Mr. Stockdale's wife, Sybil, met Mr. Perot in the late 1960's when they worked together to call attention to the plight of American prisoners of war in Vietnam. He said today that he and Mr. Perot had been friends "ever since I got off the plane from Hanoi in 1973."

The Stockdales, who have been married 45 years, have four sons and five grandchildren. Together, they wrote a book, "In Love and War," which was turned into a television movie by NBC in 1987.

His main interests, he has told interviewers, are philosophy and writing, and when he headed the Naval War College he used to teach about the Book of Job.

"You have to be a man," he would tell his students, "as Job was asked to be a man by his Lord, and stand up like a man when you are faced with undeserved hardship."

The Announcement

Perot Sticks to His Unorthodox Campaign Style

By STEVEN A. HOLMES
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Oct. 1 — In many ways Ross Perot's eagerly anticipated news conference today was a microcosm of his unorthodox campaign. It was testy, at times contradictory, a bit trite, adversarial and in two parts.

Backed by his sister, Bette Perot, three of his children and with his wife, Margot, standing by his side, Mr. Perot began by reading a statement declaring that he was once again a candidate. It was a statement replete with Reaganesque features like a letter from a 9-year-old Kansas girl whose picture he placed on the podium, and one from a veteran from Wilmington, Del., who sent him his Purple Heart.

The statement was vintage Perot, and contained nearly all the phrases viewers of "Larry King Live" can almost recite by heart: "build our job base," "alabaster cities gleam undimmed by human tears," "we must make 'Made in the U.S.A.' once again the standard for excellence."

Candidate's Abrupt Departure

After introducing James Stockdale, a former admiral who will be his running mate, Mr. Perot, turned the proceedings over to Orson Swindle, the national director of United We Stand, America, his volunteer organization, and abruptly left without taking any questions.

Mr. Swindle gamely tried to answer questions from reporters who mostly wanted to know why the mercurial Dallas billionaire had not taken any questions. "Today's purpose was to make an announcement," Mr. Swindle said.

But 15 minutes after his sudden departure,

Mr. Perot strode back onstage, to the applause of his supporters who had crowded into the room. "I wanted to get my family safe and out of here," he said by way of an explanation.

During part one of the news conference, Mr. Perot assailed the political process, defiantly telling reporters, "I will not spend one minute answering questions that are not directly relevant to the issues that concern the American people."

Investigation of Volunteers

half-hour later, Mr. Perot broke that pledge, when he was asked about news reports today that his campaign had hired private investigators to run checks on some campaign volunteers.

Mr. Perot said he was unaware at the time of the use of a California private detective firm. He added that the company was mainly used to check reports from the field that a volunteer was stealing money or that one had a criminal record.

"Ninety percent of the contact with that firm, most of the effort of that firm, was just providing security people in offices that needed security," he said. "We would rent security people from them."

"Isn't it fascinating," he continued, "that everybody goes bonkers on the front page of their paper the day I am to make this acceptance on a non-issue and ignores both parties who are in absolute overdrive and overload trying to destroy each other personally?" Mr. Perot asked.

He declined to answer some fairly standard questions about how he would run his campaign,

such as whether he would make personal appearances or merely campaign through television. "If I owned a basketball team, and you owned a basketball team, you might ask me my strategy, but would you expect me to tell you my strategy?" he asked.

Even getting Mr. Perot to talk about the issues seemed a herculean task. When a reporter asked him about accusations from the other campaigns that his economic programs called for a gasoline tax and increased taxes on some Social Security benefits too harshly targets the middle class, Mr. Perot affixed him with a steely gaze.

As had become his habit toward the end of the first half of his campaign, Mr. Perot's repartee with reporters was marked by hostility. As reporters shouted to get his attention, fearing this would be their only chance to ask him anything, Mr. Perot stood there and glared. "Point at someone!" some reporters yelled in frustration.

Playing 'Gotcha'

He made no attempt to hide his contempt for journalists, a group he seems to feel is merely lying in wait to trap and embarrass him. "I don't care what you do," he said at one point, a smile fixed to his face. "Just have fun, get raises and bonuses and play gotcha."

In the end, Mr. Perot left the stage with the words that were familiar to those who had covered him and that he had used on another occasion — his July 16 news conference when he quit the race.

"I've got to go to work," he said.

His supporters applauded.

Campaign Trail

Raising the Secrecy Curtain On a Bush 'Backgrounder'

Here's how the system works:

President Bush says Gov. Bill Clinton wants to raise taxes on people who make as little as \$20,000 a year.

Mr. Clinton counters that only the very wealthy would pay more.

Then, "senior Administration officials" and "senior Treasury officials" call reporters to what in Washington parlance is called a "backgrounder." Under the condition that their names not be used, these officials offer a flurry of figures fetched from the Government's computers to defend Mr. Bush's charges.

Again the Governor counters, sending forth his aides to ply reporters with data to back up his position.

Three things to keep in mind:

Mr. Clinton's staff members do not require anonymity. The Bush defenders are on the Government payroll. Only reporters who attend backgrounders are bound by the background rules.

Here are the names of the Bush defenders:

Robert E. Grady, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget; Fred T. Goldberg Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy; Hollis S. McLoughlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Policy Management, and Desiree Tucker-Sorini, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Public Affairs and Public Liaison.

Quayle Families Cross Paths

On route from Rochester, Minn., toward home in Huntington, Ind., James and Corinne Quayle stopped one night this week at a hotel in Rockford, Ill. The next morning, after eating breakfast in the hotel restaurant, Mr. Quayle presented a credit card for payment.

"Oh, Quayle," the waiter observed, noticing the name on the card. "Any relation to the Vice President?"

"I'm his dad," Mr. Quayle answered.

"Did you know he was here today?" the waiter asked.

"Had no idea," Mr. Quayle responded.

So it was that the Quayles joined up with their son, who, as things turned out, had spent the night at another Rockford hotel. Mom and dad tagged along for a few hours of campaigning through Illinois, then broke off and resumed their trip toward home.

Clinton's Brass On Capital Display

Bill Clinton was campaigning in Washington. He finished up one event at the Corcoran Art Gallery and headed for another at the Capitol Hilton Hotel. That's a seven-block ride by the shortest route, north on 17th street and then east on K street. But it became a 12-block trip, the main part of it a showy detour along Pennsylvania Avenue past the White House, the whole Clinton caravan, limos and Secret Service vans and press buses and, but of course, those police cruisers with sirens howling.

Mazzoli's March Hears Sour Note

Nothing so invigorates a politician as to march triumphant through the streets of the old hometown. Take Representative Romano L. Mazzoli's march through Louisville with fellow Democrat and fellow candidate, Bill Clinton.

Cheers to the right of them! Cheers to the left of them!

Then above the din arose a lone voice, crying "Congressman! Congressman!" Mr. Mazzoli: Big grin. Big wave.

Lone Voice: "You're history in four months — believe it, baby!"

B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Excerpts From Speech By Clinton on U.S. Role

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Following are excerpts from today's foreign-policy speech by Gov. Bill Clinton in Milwaukee, as transcribed by News Transcripts Inc.:

No American foreign policy can succeed if it neglects our domestic needs. And no American foreign policy can succeed if it slights our commitment to democracy.

The President often takes a lot of credit for Communism's downfall, but fails to recognize that the global democratic revolution actually gave freedom its birth.

He simply does not seem at home in the mainstream pro-democracy tradition of American foreign policy. He shows little regard for the idea that we must have a principled and coherent American purpose in international affairs, something he calls "the vision thing."

Instead, President Bush seems too often to prefer a foreign policy that embraces stability at the expense of freedom, a foreign policy built more on personal relationships with foreign leaders than on consideration of how those leaders acquired and maintained their power.

It is almost as if this Administration were nostalgic for a world of times past, when foreign policy was the exclusive preserve of a few aristocrats. This approach to foreign policy is sometimes described as power politics, to distinguish it from what some contend is sentimentalism and idealism of a pro-democracy foreign policy.

But in a world where freedom, not tyranny, is on the march, the cynical calculus of pure power politics simply does not compute. It is ill-suited to a new era in which ideas and information are broadcast around the globe before ambassadors can read their cable.

Simple reliance on old balance-of-power strategies cannot bring the same practical success as a foreign policy that draws more generously from American democratic experience and ideals and lights fires in the hearts of millions of freedom-loving people around the world.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. Let there be no mistake, this world is still a dangerous place. Military power still matters. And I am committed to maintaining a strong and ready defense. I will use that strength where necessary to defend our vital interests. But power must be accompanied by clear purpose.

Mr. Bush's ambivalence about supporting democracy, his eagerness to defend potentates and dictators, has shown itself time and again.

It has been a disservice not only to our democratic values, but also to our national interest. For in the long run I believe that Mr. Bush's neglect of our democratic ideals abroad could do as much harm as our neglect of our economic needs at home.

Let us look at the record. It reflects an unmistakable pattern in the Bush Administration's foreign policy. Fearing attacks by isolationists in his own party, President Bush was reluc-

tant to offer Boris Yeltsin, Russia's freely elected president, a helping hand. It took a chorus of complaints, culminating with the prodding of another Republican, Richard Nixon, to move him into action on the Russian aid package.

Just weeks before the attempted coup in Moscow, President Bush traveled to Ukraine. There he lectured a people subjected to genocidal starvation in the Stalin era, warning that their aspirations for independence constituted, and I quote, "a suicidal nationalism."

A few months later, the people of Ukraine voted by a huge margin for the immediate and total dissolution of the Soviet Union.

ACTION ON THE BALTICS. For over 40 years, the United States refused to recognize Soviet claims to the Baltic nations: Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. But when at long last, the moment of Baltic independence came, President Bush suddenly became a reluctant bridegroom.

The United States was 37th among the world's nations to extend diplomatic recognition to these countries. We should have been first.

In the Middle East, I supported the President when it became necessary to evict Saddam Hussein from Kuwait, and I support his decision now to provide air cover to Saddam's Kurdish and Shiite opponents in the north and the south of Iraq.

But I am angered by the Administration's appeasement of Saddam Hussein before the war and disappointed by its callous disregard for democratic principles after the war.

Just this week another friend of freedom, my running mate, Senator Gore, laid out in precise and devastating detail the errors of this Administration in dealing with Saddam Hussein.

President Bush showered Government-backed grain credits and high technology on a regime that had used poison gas on its own people. After the war, Mr. Bush encouraged the Iraqi people to revolt against Saddam Hussein but then abandoned them.

MIDDLE EAST POLICIES. The Administration has sometimes treated the conflict between Israel and the Arab states as just another quarrel between religions and nations, rather than one in which the survival of a democratic ally, Israel, has been at stake. I support strongly the peace talks that are under way, and if elected, I will continue without interruption America's role in them.

I also believe that America's policy in the Middle East should be guided by a vision of the region in which Israel and Arab partners are secure in their peace, and where the practices and principles of the personal liberty and governmental accountability are spreading.

Congressional Roundup

Backing Abortion Counseling, Senate Overrides a Bush Veto

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — The Senate voted today to override President Bush's veto of legislation that would lift his Administration's ban on abortion counseling at federally financed family-planning clinics.

The 73-to-26 vote to overturn the regulation, which its foes dubbed a "gag rule," sent the issue to the House, where supporters of the bill conceded today that they were unlikely to muster the two-thirds majority required to override a veto. The House is expected to vote on Friday.

The vetoed bill would broaden the reach of the program of Federal aid to family-planning centers. But the debate focused almost entirely on the question of what clinic personnel could tell patients.

The bill spells out that clinics must offer, at a patient's request, "non-directive" information about "prenatal care and delivery, infant care, foster care and adoption and termination of pregnancy." The measure would overturn a ban on discussing

abortion imposed by the Reagan Administration in 1988 and upheld by the Supreme Court in 1990.

Supporters portrayed the issue as a question of free speech. And Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, said it would give poor women who use the clinics the same level of information and treatment that senators would expect for their wives or daughters.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said the rule interferes with a woman's constitutional right to choose.

"It also deprives medical personnel across the country of their First Amendment right to practice medicine and counsel patients according to the highest professional standards," Mr. Kennedy said.

But Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, scoffed at the idea that the advice would be "non-directive." He said the bill would "ask the Government to fund the promotion of abortion as a method of family planning."

The Senate overrode the veto with

six votes to spare. The majority included such customary Republican foes of abortion as Senators Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, Frank H. Murkowski of Alaska, Christopher S. Bond of Missouri and Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York. The last three are all in hard-fought re-election campaigns.

In the House, this bill was passed last month by a vote of 251 to 144, well short of two-thirds. Supporters promised a redoubled effort to assemble the necessary majority. But changing votes in less than a month is a tough task, especially on an issue that many members see in deeply emotional terms.

In the meantime, Judge Charles Richey of Federal District Court here was still deliberating today on a request to suspend enforcement of the rule. Judge Richey had said he would issue a decision today, but a spokeswoman for the judge said that he was busy with another case, and would issue a ruling on the abortion regulations as soon as possible.

Senate Sustains China-Trade Veto

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — The Senate today sustained President Bush's veto of legislation intended to curb favorable trading status for China in 1993.

While 59 Senators voted to override the veto, 40 voted to sustain. That was eight votes short of the two-thirds majority. Fifty-one Democrats and eight Republicans voted to override. Five Democrats and 35 Republicans voted to sustain Mr. Bush.

The House had voted 345 to 74 on Wednesday to override the veto. It was the fourth time the House had voted to override a veto involving the nation's relationship with China, and the fourth time the Senate had followed with a vote to sustain.

This bill would have forced the President to deny most-favored-nation duty status to imports from state-owned Chinese industries un-

less he found that China had made improvements in human rights; had taken steps to halt exports of products produced with prison labor; had curbed the export of missile, nuclear and biological and chemical weapons technology and had helped account for American prisoners of war missing in Korea and Vietnam.

The bill was attacked in floor debates as likely to injure only American workers, since other countries would replace the United States as a Chinese trade partner. Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana, said that trade was liberalizing China internally.

Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader and chief advocate of the bill, said the Bush Administration was making no progress in changing Chinese policies, because China's leaders "are immune to international criticism because they have a friend at the White House."

ADAM CLYMER

The New York Times

Bush Offers Plan for Wider Use of Ethanol in Fuel

By KEITH SCHNEIDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — President Bush today proposed changes in the Clean Air Act that would encourage wider use of ethanol, a corn-based alcohol used in automobile fuel.

The proposal was welcomed by farmers in the sharply contested political battleground of the Middle West, but was criticized by some environmentalists and the energy industry, especially in oil-producing states that make competing additives for gasoline.

The Bush plan spells out a new formula for cleaner auto fuels that is intended to lower the emissions that cause smog. The formula would require refiners to devote most of their production to gasoline that evaporates much less readily than most fuel now on the market. As a result, more gasoline blended with ethanol — a faster evaporating mixture — could be sold.

Earlier today, Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan said the Government would help 18 countries buy American grain and other farm products with \$3.6 billion in credit guarantees. The credits represent two-thirds of the \$5.7 billion that the Agriculture Department expects to guarantee this fiscal year, up from \$5 billion last year.

The two actions today are the latest efforts to shore up Mr. Bush's standing in the Farm Belt. Last month the President authorized export subsidies for one billion bushels of wheat and released \$755 million in disaster aid to farmers who lost crops to bad weather, although his Administration had resisted legislation dealing with disaster aid.

Plan Called a Compromise

Mr. Bush, who made today's announcement in a ceremony at the White House Rose Garden, characterized the fuel proposal as a compromise involving farm groups, environmentalists, the oil industry and ethanol makers because it would speed the development of renewable fuels without sacrificing protection of the environment.

"The bottom line is this," Mr. Bush said. "Clean-burning ethanol fuel can help reduce pollution. This creative solution allows us to proceed in a way that is good for farmers, good for rural America, good for the environment in our cities and good for American consumers and motorists."

But the proposal might have produced as many political headaches as it was meant to solve. Oil refiners, natural-gas producers and the coal industry attacked it, saying the proposal would necessitate costly changes to manufacturing plants, was expensive to taxpayers and harmed the market for compounds that compete with ethanol, particularly gasoline additives made from natural gas and coal.

"He's writing off the economic interests of those states that produce natural gas and coal like Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Colorado, Wyoming, Pennsylvania and West Virginia," said Bill Orr, national representative of the \$15 billion industry that processes blends of methanol, an additive made from natural gas and coal that reduces harmful emissions from fuel. "There are thousands of jobs that will be lost in those states."

Environmentalists and a prominent Democratic lawmaker who helped to write the 1990 Clean Air Act also were critical.

David B. Doniger, a senior lawyer at the Natural Resources Defense Council, a national environmental group, called the proposal an "unjustified giveaway to Archer Daniels Midland," the Illinois-based company that is the country's largest ethanol producer and that has given more than \$1 million to the Republican Party so far this year, more than any other company.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, the California Democrat who is chairman of the House Energy and Com-

Praise from farmers, not the energy industry.

merce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, said in a prepared statement that he doubted the President's assertion that the proposal would clear the air of damaging compounds.

"We have asked and asked," Mr. Waxman said, "but there is no detailed description of this proposal available. So we are expected to trust George Bush to protect the environment. Given his record, I do not think the American people can rest assured that this giveaway will not ultimately come at the expense of their health."

Quayle Announces First

Regardless of the criticism, the President and his main advisors were clearly pleased with the proposal because of the effect they hope it will have in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio, four of the country's largest corn-growing states. Illinois, Missouri and Ohio are particularly crucial for Mr. Bush's re-election.

Hours before Mr. Bush's announcement, Vice President Dan Quayle stood before a John Deere tractor and a stand of browning corn stalks at an agricultural fair in Columbus, Ind., and told a group of farmers about the "good news."

"The President will announce a pro-

gram that will further increase our consumption of ethanol," Mr. Quayle said. "Governor Clinton's response to ethanol has been rather simple. He has repealed the tax incentive for gasohol in the state of Arkansas. You've got a clear-cut choice of who's going to be on the side of farmers: the President or Governor Clinton."

Here in Washington, the National Corn Growers Association and several representatives of the ethanol industry praised the President's action. They said it would increase the amount of corn sold to ethanol makers by 100 million bushels annually by 1995 and perhaps 300 million bushels annually by the end of the decade.

This year, roughly 400 million bushels of corn are expected to be processed to produce 900 million gallons of ethanol. The widening use of ethanol as a fuel additive is largely due to a tax program that grants producers of fuels containing 10 percent ethanol a 5.4 cents-per-gallon exemption from gasoline taxes. Ethanol makers, led by Archer Daniels Midland, argue that the addition of ethanol increases the oxygen content in fuel and thus reduces the amount of carbon monoxide produced when gasoline is burned.

But studies by the Environmental Protection Agency and private groups have found that ethanol also raises the vapor pressure of gasoline, thus increasing the rate at which it evaporates. Evaporation of volatile organic compounds from gasoline is one of the principal causes of smog in New York and other major cities, and grows worse during the summer.

Friday, October 2, 1992

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

The Uses of Ross Perot

He's through with the teasing but not the trifling. At the "request" of what's left of his once-impressive volunteer army, Ross Perot has resumed his Presidential race. His chances of winning are much less than when he quit in July. His only dim practical hope is to confuse and destabilize the contest. But there is one important way in which Mr. Perot's quixotic candidacy can serve constructive purposes.

His economic program, published after his withdrawal, contains many bold and sensible ideas. If he's now willing to carry these ideas to the public and defend them in detail, he will sharpen the debate and do much to educate the country. But that will require a candor and courage he has so far failed to display.

Mr. Perot's announcement sounded all the standard chords of piety — honesty, military valor, selfless service, competitiveness, fiscal responsibility. He produced a Purple Heart from a wounded Vietnam veteran and a touching letter from a child. It was part Sinclair Lewis, part Lee Iacocca, effective except for one creepy line: "I will not," he said, "spend one minute answering questions that are not directly relevant to the issues that concern the American people."

There he goes again: the old imperious Ross Perot. Taken at face value, that sentence would seem to rule out all questions about his arrogance, about his occasionally cavalier attitude toward the Constitution, about his penchant for espionage and intimidation. Questions, in sum, about character

and style wholly relevant to a candidate's fitness for office.

The good news is that Mr. Perot wants people to ask him about the economy — how he would eliminate the crushing \$4 trillion deficit, rebuild "the job base and the industrial base" and "make the words 'Made in the U.S.A. once again the world's standard for excellence.'" It will be interesting to see whether he's ready to fully share his answers.

Earlier, Mr. Perot bristled when anyone asked what his positions were. Then after he quit he published a program for deficit reduction and economic revival more detailed than that of Mr. Bush or Mr. Clinton.

It contains a lot of pain — higher taxes on many Americans, sharply higher gasoline taxes, limits on mortgage interest deductions, new taxes on wealthier recipients of sacred entitlement programs. It's not perfect but it warrants serious debate. The trouble is, the program remains within the covers of Ross Perot's book; the candidate himself has shown little appetite for articulating it.

There was a brief hint yesterday that he might now do so. Does he really mean to push up the cost of gasoline for "the average American"? Yes. Gasoline in the U.S. is far too cheap, he said, and a tax could help rebuild crumbling infrastructure.

It was probably the first time in the campaign that Ross Perot has carved beneath the surface of generality. Even if he has no chance to win the election, he could salvage a reputation now marked by caprice by doing more of the same.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Shameful Death of a Worthy Reform

The expiring Independent Counsel Act was buried on the Senate floor in the dead of a recent evening when it would attract little attention. Proximate cause of death was the threat by 28 Republican senators to filibuster a bill renewing the law. President Bush was ready to kill it with a veto if Congress was bold enough to act.

But the real killers were House Democrats, so cowed by scandals and public antipathy that they preferred to let the bill die rather than fight for it. This major post-Watergate law reform deserved a better fate.

Born of the October 1973 Saturday Night Massacre, when President Nixon fired a prosecutor who had been promised independence and tenure, the law has served the nation well. In numerous situations where the executive branch had a conflict of interest in dealing with an official accused of a crime, the law's system of court-appointed counsel provided evenhanded prosecutions and credible clearances where warranted.

The Reagan and Bush Administrations de-

plored the law as usurping executive powers, yet found it useful in clearing cabinet officials, including Attorney General Edwin Meese, who came under suspicion. Mr. Meese also personally requested a special Iran-contra prosecutor, triggering Lawrence Walsh's investigation of that scandal, because incumbent officials had an obvious conflict of interest. The Supreme Court upheld the law's constitutionality, 7 to 1.

Twice renewed by large bipartisan majorities, this law could have been renewed again despite the filibuster threat if its supporters had started moving it sooner. But many friendly Democrats, embarrassed by the House bank fiasco, were rattled by a proposal to include members of Congress in the law's coverage.

Oddly, Republicans might wish to resurrect the law next year if they lose the White House; it could reassure them of impartial investigations. Meanwhile it's the Democratic leadership in Congress that bears the blame, and the shame, for the death of this valuable law.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Abroad at Home

ANTHONY LEWIS

Why Perot?

BOSTON

George Orwell might have written the script. A billionaire hires people to demand that he run for President, calls them "volunteers" — and then says he must listen to them as the voice of the people.

Why are we paying any attention to Ross Perot? To me that is the puzzling question. Here is a man known to be as qualified for the Presidency as a starfish. Yet the press has hung on him these last days, dramatizing every nod and wink leading up to the announcement that he is back in the race.

When he quit in July, he did so in the face of mounting evidence that he was temperamentally unfit for public office. By now the evidence is overwhelming: evidence of paranoia and the vengeful abuse of power.

Fear of plots and enemies has led Mr. Perot to carry out all kinds of secret investigations: of his employees, of rival businesses, recently of those paid "volunteers." Now there is a report that the practice touched the life of his own daughter, Nancy.

The story was first mentioned by Marie Brenner in a major piece on Mr. Perot in the October *Vanity Fair*. A fuller version is given by Sidney Blumenthal in the current issue of *The New Republic*.

According to this account, Nancy Perot was in her senior year at Vanderbilt University when she fell in love with a young assistant professor of English and wanted to marry him. Ross Perot hired private investigators to discredit the professor, then claimed (without offering proof) that he was among other things a drug

A script worthy of George Orwell.

dealer. The marriage did not take place.

Why was Ross Perot so opposed to the marriage? According to the *New Republic* article, he told friends: "You don't think I'd let my daughter marry a Jew."

The vindictiveness of Ross Perot was shown, famously, when he lost a contract for computer services for Texas Medicaid to another company, Bradford National Corporation. Marie Brenner's article says Bradford executives found themselves subject to anonymous harassing telephone calls — until Mr. Perot succeeded in reversing the Texas decision.

As for paranoia, Edward J. Rollins gave Ms. Brenner an example. A leading Republican campaigner, he was Mr. Perot's campaign manager until the emptiness and chaos he saw led him to quit in July. While he was there, he says, a top Perot aide suggested to him that he was part of an anti-Perot conspiracy, that he had been planted in the campaign by President Bush and was being paid by the C.I.A.

When Mr. Rollins resigned, Perot security people immediately marched into the headquarters and cut off everyone's access to computers and telephones. Mr. Rollins's deputy, Charlie Leonard, was asked when he left to sign a document

agreeing to "refrain from making any disparaging remarks or negative comments, either publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, regarding Ross Perot. . . ."

Now Mr. Perot says he will not answer any questions that are "not directly relevant" to the nation's concerns. That means no questions about his own record. He wants to be exempt from the necessary scrutiny of the democratic process.

Mr. Perot says he is running again to focus attention on "the issues," in particular the budget deficit. But there is an oddity: He has done little or no work on the subject himself.

During his earlier campaign he had one substantive meeting on the deficit. His advisers brought in a proposal on how to reduce it. Mr. Perot, saying he didn't have time, told the advisers to get on with it themselves. They made it into a book "by Ross Perot."

Why, then, are we paying attention to Mr. Perot? Part of the reason is the press. It wanted something to liven up the campaign, and the Perot factor served.

But Ross Perot also touches a nerve when he says we are not facing our real problems in this country. A lot of Americans feel the same way. He has not had the courage or determination to do the hard work of seeking answers. But the point is serious.

Finally, we are paying attention because James Baker wants us to: wants a third man in the race, in the debates. In 1988 he won the election for George Bush by creating distractions such as Willie Horton. This year's distraction — this year's Willie Horton — is Ross Perot. □

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Perot Says It All

By Charles Donnelly

Whether or not Ross Perot is elected President is not as important as the fact that he continues to demand that our political system focus on and solve crucial problems. The election issues fall into three priorities: the debt, what the deficit means and how we are going to stop deficit spending.

Our deficits, servicing the debt and how and when we deal with it will determine how we live and what priority we can give to other issues. You may think the deficit is being managed and that George Bush or Bill

Charles Donnelly, president of an advertising agency, was a founder of People for Perot in New York.

Clinton will solve the problem. I doubt it. Why haven't they worked on it until now?

When I look at the deficit, I can see good and bad news. The accompanying fiscal 1992 data, compiled from information provided by the Financial Management Service of Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office, shows our Government's principal expenditures. It provides an idea of how the debt service affects the Federal budget.

The more than \$4 trillion national debt is about four times our receipts in fiscal 1992. We spend more on servicing the debt than anything else. We spend less on defense, Social Security, health and human services. We spend 10 times more on the debt service than we spend on education.

The good news is we can fix the problem if we all sacrifice. We must avoid the Catch-22 of excusing deficit spending because the economy is too

weak to survive fiscal restraint. Our economy (and the world's economy, the International Monetary Fund says) is weak because of our huge Federal debt.

Solving the deficit problem will require sacrifice — some sacrifice, if we confront the issue now, or drastic sacrifice later. Our elected representatives believe Americans are unwilling to sacrifice. Granted, it is difficult to accept sacrifice when imposed by public servants earning more than three times the average national income and enjoying extraordinary perks at the public's expense.

Ross Perot says it all. Sacrifice has to start at the top. If this sacrifice is a true commitment, it will send a message that America is changing and finally putting its financial house in order. The renewed confidence would strengthen the dollar, stabilize the economy and encourage long-term investment.

Sacrifice now means our children and their children will have a chance to help lead in the global marketplace. Sacrificing now is more a matter of changing your mind than it is about changing your status.

Many believe Ross Perot's personality is not fit for the job. Name calling is a waste of time. We are not going to find a perfect human being. Let's elect the best human who will talk about the issues, has a meaningful program and will work hard and sacrifice with the rest of us to get it accomplished.

Yes, many people worked hard to get Ross Perot on the ballot in all 50 states and many were disappointed when he stopped campaigning. Yes, it is confusing. But what is not confusing — what is perfectly clear — is the trouble our country will be in if we don't talk about, plan to solve and solve our national debt problem.

Washington and the major parties fear that by re-entering the race Mr. Perot is disrupting their political environment. Well, the political arena needs a little disruption. The politicians would then understand the disruption taking place in the downsizing of our employment rolls. At least, Mr. Perot's got focus.

Another fear is that Congress won't work with a President Perot. I'd like to have some hard evidence that it has been working with or would work with George Bush. Or that a Democratic President would end pork-barrel politics and pandering to special interest.

Ross Perot for President? Great idea! But if he wins or not is not as important as the fact that he is not going away. Neither will we. Thanks, Ross. □

1992 U.S. Budget Receipts and Outlays

	(in millions)
Total receipts	\$1,073,600
Total expenses	1,407,100
Deficit	333,500
Interest expense on debt	294,485
Defense Department expense	298,170
Social Security expense	281,100
Health and Human Services	263,100
Education expenses	29,092
Food Stamps	22,350

Sources: Financial Management Service, Treasury Department; General Accounting Office

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Head of S. & L. Bailout Office Defends the Agency's Efforts

By JEFF GERTH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Defending their efforts to recover damages from wrongdoers, Government officials in charge of the savings and loan bailout today disassociated themselves from White House efforts to draft guidelines that would make it more difficult for the agency to bring lawsuits.

Giving the Senate Banking Committee a 66-page staff report to support his testimony, Albert V. Casey, the president and chief executive of the Resolution Trust Corporation, asserted that the agency's recent reorganization had strengthened its litigation efforts.

Mr. Casey was responding to testimony before the committee in August by three Resolution Trust attorneys who said that transfers and demotions of experienced lawyers, among other steps, were weakening the agency's efforts to sue former savings and loan officials.

One of the attorneys, Jacqueline P. Taylor, criticized a proposed settlement of a case in Utah last summer that she said coincided with a visit to the state by President Bush. The staff report released today denied any political interference.

Mr. Casey told the committee that "the R.T.C. has filed a professional liability action in each case in which there is a viable, cost-effective cause of action." But he did not say what he

meant by "viable," a definition at the heart of a debate among corporation attorneys.

Guidelines Opposed

The three attorneys in August also criticized proposed guidelines concerning the liabilities of officers and directors of failed financial institutions. The guidelines, still being drafted, are intended for use by several Federal agencies regulating financial institutions.

Top White House and Treasury officials prodded regulators to draft such guidelines, documents and testimony show. The effort was started earlier this year without public notice or hearings and originally involved officials of the R.T.C., including Mr. Casey.

But the staff report released today disavowed the effort to construct guidelines, concluding that "any such statement would inevitably tend to omit examples of culpable conduct that R.T.C. might later elect to prosecute."

Regulators at other agencies say they hope to use the guidelines as a tool to educate directors and officers of financial institutions.

During a break in his testimony today, Thomas Hinde, the R.T.C.'s lead lawyer in this area, said that he opposes other agencies continuing to draft guidelines. Once such guidelines were in place, he noted, Resolution Trust lawyers would be expected to follow the same litigation policies used by the other agencies.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Energy Bill Cleared for Final Votes

By CLIFFORD KRAUSS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — After a final flurry of horse-trading, Senate and House negotiators today put the finishing touches on an energy bill that should lower electricity prices and set new efficiency standards for many home appliances but do little to decrease the country's dependence on foreign oil.

Congress first took up energy legislation after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. But two years of back-room haggling, filibuster threats, and skirmishes between the oil and auto industries and environmental groups gradually pruned the bill to a shadow of its former self.

By the time the House and Senate passed similar versions earlier this year, the two most far-reaching provisions — to permit oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and to bolster automobile fuel efficiency — were spiked.

Effects of Legislation

Nevertheless, as elements of the bill are phased in over the next few years, motorists will be more likely to drive cars fueled by natural gas or methane, home buyers will receive lower interest rates on mortgages for better insulated homes, and businessmen eventually could become more willing to take a chance on investing in new nuclear power plants because of a streamlining in licensing rules.

While few in the Congress or the Administration are enthusiastic about the legislation, both Republicans and Democrats have said they wanted to prove they could accomplish something before the Congressional session ended.

"We can't leave and leave the work of the nation undone," said Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana and a principal author of the bill.

"We are very pleased with and fully support the progress made by the conferees in moving that much closer to final passage of the energy bill," said Laura Melillo, a White House spokeswoman.

The most far-reaching provision would revamp 1935 utility regula-

tions, increasing competition between utilities in generating power and removing restrictions on smaller power companies from using power lines controlled by larger utilities.

Leon Lowery, a lobbyist for Environmental Action, said the measure would "mean the profit margin for electric generation is lower and that means that conservation and efficiency will look better to utilities as investments."

The measure also authorizes the Energy Department to provide financing to banks to offer lower interest rates for investments in renewable energy sources like wind and solar power.

In a 12-hour conference session that ended early today as the bill was approved, the pruning continued as Mr. Johnston and Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan and the leading House member of the conference, deleted or watered down provisions that hurt industries in their states.

Concerned about the impact on the auto industry, Mr. Dingell weakened a requirement that Government and private vehicle fleets purchase more cars, trucks and buses that run on alternative fuels by requiring a finding by the Secretary of Energy that fuels such as methane or ethanol are available at low prices.

Mr. Johnston insisted that a meas-

ure intended to restrict the ability of natural gas-producing states from controlling prices be stricken, and replaced by a nonbinding "sense of the Congress" line calling for competitive natural gas pricing.

Environmental Groups' Reaction

Environmental groups had generally expressed cautious support of the legislation until today. But they sharply denounced many changes bargained by the conferees, including the last-minute inclusion of a restriction on the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency to set standards for radiation exposure at the proposed radioactive waste dump site at Yucca Mountain in Nevada.

Nevada's two Democratic Senators, Richard H. Bryan and Harry M. Reid, said they would use procedural delays to force Senate leaders to delete the Yucca Mountain provision, and kill the entire bill if they fail. They could be joined by Senator Bob Graham, Democrat of Florida, who is concerned the bill will open the way to drilling in environmentally sensitive offshore areas of his state.

The Administration successfully lobbied to delete a section containing a moratorium on oil drilling off much of the outer continental shelf and enabling the government to purchase back leases off the Florida, North Carolina and Alaska coasts.

Standards for Nuclear Waste

The energy bill that emerged from the House-Senate conference committee seeks to speed establishment of a nuclear waste dump with a new way to set performance standards, presumably looser ones.

The provision, written by Bennett Johnston, the chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, establishes a presumption that the site will be cared for in perpetuity by the Secretary of Energy. This would remove from the licensing process the nagging question of how to protect the repository in the future, say, in 1,000 years.

The provision would have the Environmental Protection Agency write standards on the basis of a report to be written by the National Academy of Sciences, an independent organization.

Dan Reicher, a lawyer with the Natural Resources Defense Council, said that the new provisions raised constitutional questions, because the job of writing Government regulations would be delegated by Congress to a nongovernmental agency. "It would tend to cut the public out of meaningful participation in what the E.P.A. is doing," he said.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Hard Times Change Many Minds

By SARA RIMER

Special to The New York Times

YPSILANTI, Mich., Oct. 1 — Union officials at General Motors' Willow Run assembly plant here have long complained about growing political apathy among the rank and file. But not this year. Their plant has been scheduled for closing, and the workers blame George Bush (along with the chairman of G.M., whose selection they don't get to vote on).

Bill Clinton wasn't the union local's first choice for President (Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa was) or even its second (Edmund G. Brown Jr. from California was). But people have been registering to vote in record numbers just so they can back the Democrat in November.

One new voter, 35-year-old Fred

Closing Willow Run

Third article of a series:

Taking the Anger to the Polls

Mosley, said he would have supported President Bush a year ago. "I believed in Bush," said Mr. Mosley, who installs the rear trim on cars. "He's strong, he's military; I was in the military."

John Wayne or 'a Wimp'?

Then, last spring, the auto worker believed in Ross Perot. "I was hurting over the plant closing," he said. "Perot comes out, talking all this great stuff, and I was like, 'Yeah, yeah, that's what we want.' I was looking for somebody — John Wayne, another John F. Kennedy."

Now, Mr. Mosley said, Mr. Perot was "a wimp" for getting out of the Presidential race in July and is still a wimp. "He's just making a last-ditch attempt to save Bush," Mr. Mosley said, dismissing Mr. Perot's declaration today that he is indeed a candidate for President.

While Governor Clinton of Arkansas isn't John Wayne or John Kennedy, Mr. Mosley added, he does have one overriding plus: "He's not Bush."

Indeed, the Bush backlash among auto workers here, as well as at other



Peter Yates for The New York Times

Laraine Drew registering to vote at the union hall in Ypsilanti, Mich. She said she had not voted in nearly three decades but was now supporting Ross Perot. "He's a businessman. That's what we need."

plants, seems to be behind what is thought to be the first voter registration drive inside the Willow Run plant that anyone can remember.

So far, local union officials estimate that more than 300 new voters have been signed up in the last six months, including 70 in just two days last week.

"I've never seen such anger or enthusiasm, and it's not so much for Clinton as it is against Bush," said Douglas A. Fraser, the former president of the United Automobile Work-

ers and now a professor of labor relations at Wayne State University in Detroit. "No matter how much he says the economy is getting better, he can't convince them. They know it isn't true."

Back in Michigan last week, President Bush, who carried the state in the last election, was casting himself as the champion of the auto workers, in contrast to Governor Clinton whose

Continued on Page D4

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Hard Times Change Minds Of Many U.A.W. Members

Continued From First Business Page

fuel economy standards, the President contended, would cost the state 40,000 jobs.

With Michigan considered to be one of the pivotal industrial states this year, both candidates are chasing blue-collar voters like Mr. Mosley. Mr. Clinton has been waffling on his support for free trade with Mexico, which union members fear would encourage auto companies to shift production across the border.

At 5:30 A.M. on Wednesday, one auto worker, Tony Ochab, was at the gate of the Willow Run plant with 2,400 Clinton-Gore leaflets as the first of 2,400 workers were pulling into the parking lot.

"I've never been involved with politics before," said Mr. Ochab, who has put in 23 years at Willow Run. "I want to make sure George hits the unem-

Auto workers increasingly blame Bush for their difficulties.

ployment line before I do. I might hit it in April. He can hit it in November."

Willow Run will shut down sometime in 1993. It has about 4,000 hourly workers, although half are already on layoff, at nearly their full income and with benefits. Mr. Ochab has been plotting his revenge since Feb. 24, when General Motors announced that the Chevrolet Caprice and other large rear-wheel-drive cars that Willow Run was building would be produced instead in Arlington, Tex. The company has declined to specify why Arlington was chosen.

Without the facts, the workers are convinced that the President from Texas had something to do with it. The President has said that he was not involved.

Lost American Dreams

Arlington aside, people in this town, 30 miles west of Detroit, where there are four auto plants in a five-mile radius, say Mr. Bush has stolen their American dreams. On Friday, Lorraine Drew, who is 49 and has raised three children by working on the assembly line, was at the union hall,

registering to vote. She has not voted in nearly three decades.

Now, she is part of a dwindling group of die-hard Ross Perot supporters here. "He's a businessman," said Ms. Drew, who works for a company that lost a record \$4.5 billion last year. "That's what we need."

Willow Run, one of 21 General Motors plants that will close by 1995, is only the latest disaster in a state with more than 9 percent unemployment.

At the Labor Day parade in Detroit, where Senator Al Gore of Tennessee was a keynote speaker, the marchers were estimated at more than 150,000. In contrast, only about 30,000 marched in the 1988 parade, which was attended by Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Union officials estimate that as many as 30 percent of auto workers voted for Mr. Bush last time.

"The most disturbing thing about it, and I wish it weren't true, is that when people become affluent, their values change," Mr. Fraser said. "They don't think they should be paying taxes to support people who are less well off. Reagan made greed respectable, and it caught on with some of our people. Now, with the economy the way it is, it's turned around, and they're coming home."

Not surprisingly, Michigan's Republican Governor, John Engler, who is the President's state campaign chairman, takes another view. "They should vote for George Bush because we've got an American economy with five straight quarters of growth," he said in a telephone interview Saturday. "Not robust growth the way it needs to be, but clearly headed in the right direction."

Five straight quarters of growth means nothing to many people here. They may be America's highest-paid industrial workers, but even if their jobs were not threatened, the auto workers say, they would still be worried about house payments and college tuition for their children.

"Ten years ago, we were working 10-hour days, six days a week," said Ted Copeland, a 36-year-old assembler, Vietnam veteran and former Army reservist who left last year to fight in the Persian Gulf war. "I was making a fantastic amount of overtime — earning \$42,000, \$43,000 a year."

Now, with overtime a part of the past at the doomed auto plant, the figure is closer to \$30,000.

General Motors has said that most Willow Run workers, with an average of 20 years seniority, will be trans-



Peter Yates for The New York Times

Fred Mosley said he would have supported President Bush a year ago. Then, in the spring, the auto worker favored Ross Perot. "Perot comes out, talking all this great stuff, and I was like, 'Yeah, yeah, that's what we want.'" But Mr. Mosley has become disillusioned with Mr. Perot and says Gov. Bill Clinton has an overriding plus: "He's not Bush."

ferred to other plants. But Mr. Copeland, with two young sons and only 12 years on the line, is preparing for the worst. He has taken a second job, installing energy-saving devices for an engineering firm.

And, for the first time in 12 years, he is backing the Democrat. "O.K., fine, the man went to Oxford," he said. "But I feel he's gotten a whole lot of exposure to what's going on in this country — unemployment, homelessness, welfare, drug abuse, the whole spiel."

And, he added, "Clinton's a very personable guy." One thing that impressed Mr. Copeland: "I heard him talking about his 1966 Mustang."

The kinds of car a person drives is a political statement here, where the bumper stickers say "Buy American." Bob Harlow, the president of the Willow Run local of the U.A.W., said any politician foolish enough to pull up at the union hall in a foreign model would probably not get an endorsement.

One auto worker, Dave Roberts, has been driving his Chevrolet Lumina between Arlington and Ypsilanti since last spring, 18 hours each way. His wife, Jacqueline, a salaried worker at Willow Run, was transferred to Texas. Mr. Roberts, with 22 years' seniority, hopes that by spring he will be transferred, too.

Just back from Arlington last week, Mr. Roberts said his road trips provided a chance to do some politicking. "Gas stations, restaurants, any store I stop in, I try to bring it up in some way," he said. "Like I'll say, 'Well, I hope it's Clinton we're all voting for.'"

Mr. Roberts noted that he had a "little confrontation" with another customer at a gas station in Hope, Ark., Governor Clinton's hometown.

"He said, 'We don't like him down here.' I said, 'Well, all I can see is the economy in a bad state. We need a change.'"

Mr. Roberts added, "This lady who was there came over and said, 'I think it's time for a change, too.'"

Bush Considers Signing Cable TV Bill

By EDMUND L. ANDREWS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Con-

fronted with the likelihood of a

defeat in Congress, White House

officials are exploring the possibility

that President Bush should re-

verse himself and sign a bill regu-

lating cable television prices.

Mr. Bush has vowed to veto the

legislation, which passed the

House and Senate by veto-proof

margins, contending that it would

impose costly, burdensome and un-

necessary regulations on the cable

industry. But some advisers are

almost certain that he will be over-

ridden, and they have been looking

at options.

On Tuesday, a White House offi-

cial called the Republican Mayor

of Jefferson City, Mo., Louise

Gardner, to discuss what she

called the "possibility" of a signing

ceremony for the bill in her city.

Campaign Battleground

In 1989, Jefferson City was

among municipalities that battled

cable companies to restrain prices

or stimulate competition. Missouri

is the state of Senator John C.

Danforth, a Republican who is one

of the bill's sponsors, and it is a

battleground in the Presidential

campaign.

"It was discussed, the possibility

of a signing ceremony," Mayor

Gardner said, emphasizing that

she had been given no indication that Mr. Bush had decided to sign the bill. She said the call came Tuesday from Jim Snyder, a special assistant to the President. Democrats have used the cable television issue to charge that Mr. Bush is indifferent to consumers and a prisoner of corporate interests. But switching positions on the cable bill would expose Mr. Bush to charges that he is indecisive and

A reversal, but a way to avoid a veto override.

weak, and the potential political costs are so high that a veto re-

mains very likely.

"As of right now, senior advisers

are still recommending a veto,"

said Laura Mellillo, a White House

spokeswoman.

Another White House official,

who spoke on the condition that he

not be identified, said the Adminis-

tration was trying to craft a veto

message that might open a new

debate on the issue. The official

said the President would propose

allowing telephone companies to

compete in the cable television

business, hoping that the prospect

He must send the bill to Con-

F.C.C. Pricing Formula

rather than bring them down.

Bush said it would restrain innova-

tion, cost jobs and drive prices up

unnecessary regulations," Mr.

leader. Denouncing the measure as

full of "costly, burdensome and

the line two weeks ago, vowing to

veto the bill in a letter to Senator

Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority

Mr. Bush put his reputation on

titles needed to override.

more than the two-thirds major-

cable television measure received

ing office, but in both houses, the

nearly three dozen bills since tak-

President has successfully vetoed

ridden a veto by Mr. Bush. The

would be the first time it has over-

ing a veto of the cable bill, which

preventing Congress from overrid-

istration has only a slim chance of

Most lawmakers say the Admin-

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

A SENATE ANALYSIS TELLS HOW B.C.C.I. DERAILED INQUIRIES INFLUENCE AND PAYMENTS

Report Says Vigorous Lobbying Dissuaded Lawmakers From Pursuing Investigations

By DEAN BAQUET

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — In the most comprehensive look yet at the activities of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International in the United States, a Senate report released today showed that the bank successfully derailed Congressional inquiries into its affairs, which ranged from international money laundering to terrorism.

The long-awaited analysis by the ranking Democrat and Republican on the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations offers a scathing portrait of how political influence and international bribery, combined with Government incompetence and inaction, acted as a catalyst for one of the biggest financial frauds in history.

The report depicts a range of culprits. Closest to home, it lays out a multimillion-dollar lobbying campaign involving John Culver, a former Democratic Senator from Iowa, as well as a senior aide to a powerful Republican, Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah. The report said the campaign had persuaded lawmakers not to conduct investigations and sought to conceal information.

Intelligence Agencies Cited

It said Michael Pillsbury, the Hatch aide, was receiving money from one of the bank's biggest shareholders at the same time he was helping B.C.C.I. by providing its lawyers with inside information about Congressional and law enforcement inquiries. Mr. Pillsbury told the committee that the money was an advance for a book he was writing with the shareholder, Mohammad Hammoud.

The report also cited American intelligence agencies that sat on the powerful information they had accumulated about B.C.C.I.; law enforcement officials frozen by turf battles, and regulators who ignored mounting evidence that the bank was secretly taking over major American financial institutions.

"B.C.C.I. constituted international global crime on a level that boggles the mind," said Senator John F. Kerry, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the subcommittee. Yet, said Senator Hank Brown, a Colorado Republican who is the subcommittee's ranking minority member, the bank's lobbying army was so powerful that "there was not a single committee of this Congress that wanted to conduct a complete, thorough investigation."

Despite such strong language, most of the report's recommendations center on regulation of financial institu-

Report Details How B.C.C.I. Stymied Inquiries by U.S.

Continued From Page A1

tions and private lawyers, not elected officials. Among other things, the report recommended that the Government seek ways to punish banks that do business in so-called banking havens — countries that loosely regulate international banks. And it recommended that the Senate Judiciary Committee consider stronger legislation to limit lobbying by former Government officials.

B.C.C.I., a Mideast institution that was once one of the world's biggest private banks, was shut down last year after regulators around the world accused it of stealing billions of dollars from depositors and funneling the money to bank insiders.

Two Are Charged

Clark M. Clifford, a former Cabinet member and adviser to Presidents, and Robert A. Altman, his protégé and law partner, have been charged with taking bribes from B.C.C.I. in exchange for concealing its ownership of First American Bankshares, a Washington holding company of which Mr. Clifford was the chairman. Both have said they did not know their bank was controlled by B.C.C.I.

The report provides few new details of the relationship between B.C.C.I. and Mr. Clifford. But it draws the same conclusion as the state and Federal grand juries that indicted the two men — the evidence, it said, is overwhelming that they knew about the connection between B.C.C.I.

The report said that the Central Intelligence Agency knew of B.C.C.I.'s secret control of First American as early as the mid-1980's, and that the information was passed on to Donald T. Regan, who was Treasury Secretary at the time. But the C.I.A. and the Treasury Department never informed the Federal Reserve, the report said. Mr. Regan has said that he does not recall receiving the information.

Lobbying Is Detailed

The most compelling details in the report center on the bank's aggressive lobbying during 1988 and 1989, designed to block Mr. Kerry's subcommittee from examining B.C.C.I. involvement in drug money laundering. The account of this episode was based on remarkably revealing internal correspondence and memos supplied by B.C.C.I.'s lawyers.

In December 1988, B.C.C.I.'s top executive, Swaleh Naqvi, met with Mr. Clifford, Mr. Altman and other bank lawyers. Mr. Naqvi wanted to

immediately "undertake a hands-on lobbying campaign on Capitol Hill," the report said. But the lawyers said that Mr. Culver, the former Senator, had recommended a more low-key approach. "With prudence and sophistication, it can be handled well," the report quoted the lawyers as saying.

Shortly afterward, the subcommittee began drafting a broad money-laundering report that included references to B.C.C.I. But in internal meetings, the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Mr. Kerry's subcommittee is a part, suddenly began to raise serious questions about whether the subcommittee's jurisdiction included international banking.

When the subcommittee staff began reviewing the internal records of the bank's lawyer, they learned that the staff objections "had been gener-

A range of culprits in one of the biggest financial frauds ever.

ated by telephone calls from Senator Culver, and possibly from others associated with B.C.C.I., to members and staff of the Foreign Relations Committee."

Mr. Culver's office said he was traveling and not available for comment. Rodney F. Page, managing partner of Mr. Culver's law firm, Arent, Fox, Kitner, Plotkin & Kahn, said the committee "grossly misrepresented" Mr. Culver's work on behalf of B.C.C.I. He said all of the firm's work was "legal, ethical and proper."

Mr. Pillsbury, a former State Department official, became involved in the lobbying effort through his association with Mohammad Hammoud, a major B.C.C.I. shareholder who died in 1990, the report said. Mr. Hammoud was a close friend of Senator Hatch, Mr. Pillsbury's employer.

In August, The New York Times reported that Senator Hatch and Mr. Pillsbury worked behind the scenes on behalf of B.C.C.I., at the same time the Senator was pressing the bank to lend \$10 million to a close business associate who was in desperate need of financing.

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CAMPAIGN '92

Bush apt to benefit in 3-way campaign

By Ralph Z. Hallow
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

By entering the presidential contest, Ross Perot becomes President Bush's October surprise, forcing Bill Clinton to compete with the Texan for attention and votes.

Although The Washington Times/Mason-Dixon poll released yesterday shows Mr. Perot changing no Electoral College votes at the moment, analysts say that situation may change as the Perot campaign gathers momentum.

"If Perot starts spending big on his campaign, overall he'll hurt Clinton more than Bush," said Brad Coker, president of Mason-Dixon Political Media Research, which conducted The Washington Times poll.

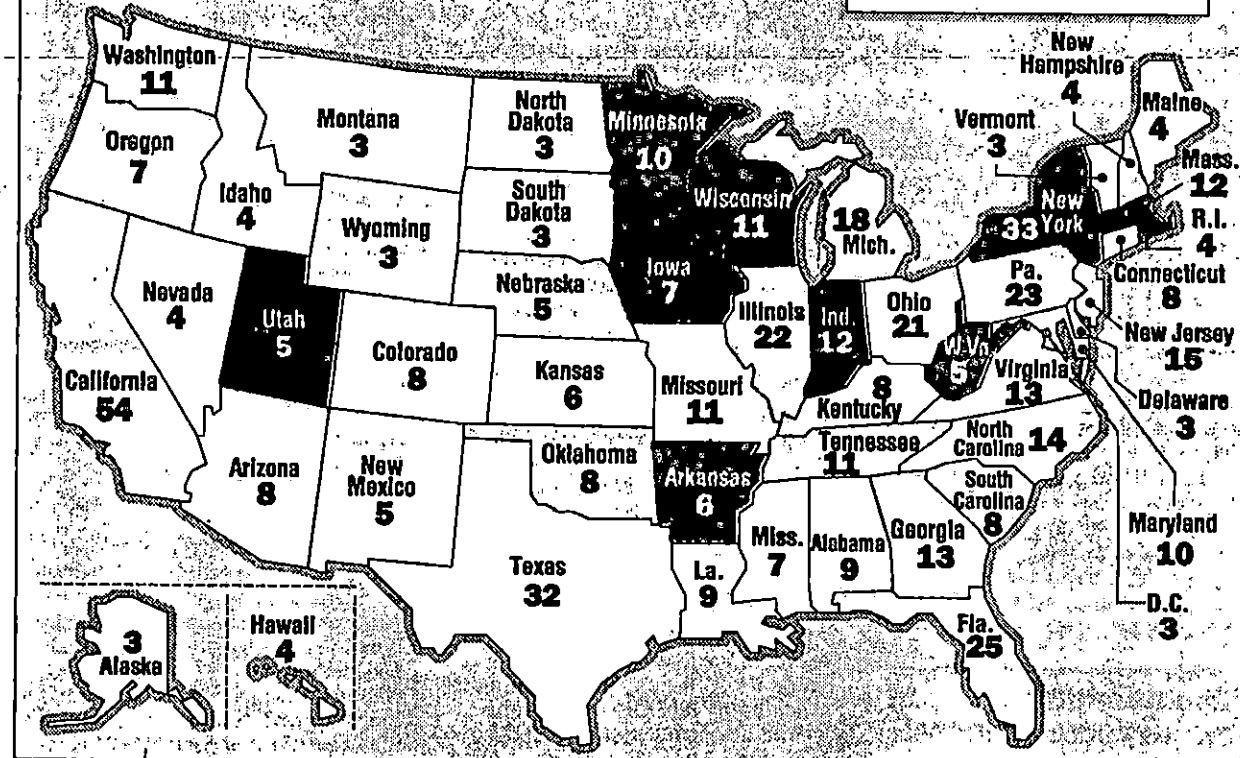
He contends that Mr. Bush's sup-

DIVIDING THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Results of a Washington Times poll conducted by Mason-Dixon Political/Media Research Inc. shows 302 Electoral College votes likely to go for Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton. The poll was taken before Ross Perot's announcement yesterday.

State-by-state breakdown on Page A8

Leaning Clinton	Total: 211
Likely Clinton	Total: 91
Competitive	Total: 168
Leaning Bush	Total: 53
Likely Bush	Total: 17
270 Electoral votes needed to win	



The Washington Times

port is now nearly down to a core of committed voters, mostly Republicans, who won't desert him for Perot or anyone else.

"In some recent state polls, more Clinton voters than Bush voters defect to Perot in a three-way race," Mr. Coker said.

But Republicans and Democrats

tend to de-emphasize, perhaps for different reasons, the potential impact of the resurrected Perot campaign.

"I never took a poll in which his positives exceeded 50 percent. He was a creature of his opponents, Bush and Clinton, even in his heyday [late this spring]," said Democratic

pollster Allan Seacrist. "Since he quit [in June], his negatives have grown."

GOP pollster Glen Bolger said Mr. Perot's poll numbers suggest he won't have much of an impact except to possibly cut down on the unde-

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

The Washington Times

IMPACT

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cided votes.

Until the last week or so, Republican analysts spoke confidently about the harm a Perot entry could do to Mr. Clinton, who has a projected 302-70 lead over Mr. Bush in Electoral College votes, 32 more than the 270 needed to win, according to The Washington Times/Mason-Dixon poll.

The poll finds the remaining 166 electoral votes are in states that are too competitive to award to any candidate at the moment.

Republicans, in a somewhat desperate mood, do not want to broadcast that the better Mr. Perot's does, the greater likelihood he will gain at Mr. Clinton's expense.

But whether Mr. Bush will benefit much in that event is in doubt. "Unless Bill Clinton destructs from within, George Bush can't beat him in a one-on-one race," said Mr. Coker.

"For Perot to be enough of a factor to throw it to Bush, something is going to have to happen to Clinton. Our polling shows a significant number of voters who want someone other than Bush and Clinton, but if Perot can't win them over, they go to Clinton."

The Washington Times poll counts nine states likely to go to Mr. Clinton and 16 more leaning toward him, compared with only two states likely for Mr. Bush and six leaning toward him.

Striving for accuracy and fairness, the poll puts no state in a candidate's column unless the percentage of respondents choosing him exceeds the poll's error margin and adjustments are made for such factors as the state's voting history.

The poll considers the remaining 18 states too competitive to put in either major-party candidate's column. Mr. Perot has no states likely or leaning in the state polls.

The news is no different from the Republican side. A Sept. 23-28 nationwide tracking poll by Tarrance Group, a GOP polling firm, has Mr. Clinton at 45 percent, Mr. Bush at 38 percent and Mr. Perot at 12 percent.

This outlook made some Republicans hopeful Mr. Perot would get in. His two private meetings with White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III before deciding to enter fueled some speculation the Bush camp had cut a deal or at least encouraged him to run.

Virtually all GOP operatives and

analysts pooh-pooh these theories, however, and insist Mr. Perot will make no difference in the result. Unlike their Democrat counterparts, they are less inclined to challenge his character or credibility.

Mr. Bolger, the GOP pollster, sees "no clear-cut winner or loser by Perot's entry, except that his campaign will keep the focus more on spending and the deficit and the Republicans win on that one every time."

"Controlling the deficit will be a major part of Perot's message, and if the people and the press focus on what he's saying, it will bring the focus back to the cost of electing Bill Clinton," Mr. Bolger said.

Democrats are no more eager to concede that Mr. Perot is a potential threat to them than Republicans are willing to acknowledge that he will help the president.

Mr. Seacrist, the Democratic pollster, said Mr. Perot "forfeited his credibility" when he quit in June.

Some polls give the false impression that the gap is tightening in Mr. Bush's favor. In fact, as some pollsters point out, Mr. Bush is stuck in a 37-42 percent range and Mr. Clinton gyrates in a higher but potentially winning range, with some 15 percent of likely voters drifting back and forth from his column to undecided.

Mr. Seacrist believes Mr. Perot will absorb few of that meandering 15 percent.

Unless Mr. Perot leaps from the low teens to mid-30s in the next four weeks and becomes fully competitive with the two major candidates, the question is: Why would rational voters angry with Mr. Bush or Mr. Clinton nonetheless waste their votes on Mr. Perot on Nov. 3?

Mr. Bolger thinks they won't "unless they are extremely disaffected from both Bush and Clinton."

Most analysts, however, say that at the very least the Perot factor complicates matters for Mr. Clinton and gives Mr. Bush much-needed breathing space. "Clinton can't totally ignore him," said Mr. Coker.

The country's general anti-incumbent mood is one reason Mr. Clinton benefited from mass defection of Perot voters after Mr. Perot quit the race. The Democrat alone has claimed to represent protest and change.

"With Perot in now, Clinton suddenly finds he's got competition for that mantle," said Mr. Coker. "Bush, on the other hand, has a core of committed voters who will stick with him."

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Negative ads appearing on television's grime time

By Paul Bedard
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Bush and Clinton camps spewed out their first wave of negative TV ads yesterday as they waited for a deal bringing the candidates face to face in a debate.

While debate negotiations continued behind closed doors, Republican ads portrayed Bill Clinton as a flip-flopping tax-peddler and the Democrats called President Bush a liar.

But those efforts were largely overshadowed by the entry into the presidential race of Texas billionaire Ross Perot and the expectations his TV spending will dwarf that of the two major parties.

"We better buy TV time now because if we don't, Perot will buy all the network time from now until Nov. 3," said a senior Bush administration official.

Mr. Perot's entry as an independent also clouded the slow-moving talks on presidential debates. Representatives of Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton continued to haggle over details for holding debates, such as location, dates and format.

White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said Mr. Bush's offer still stands to include Mr. Perot in the debates. Mr. Clinton was non-committal but did not rule that out yesterday.

Mr. Bush this week proposed debates on the four Sundays before Election Day, two with a single moderator and two with a panel of journalists — splitting the wishes of both camps.

As the two sides met throughout yesterday at two locations, Mr. Clinton said Mr. Bush had rejected his counterproposals to get the debates started this Sunday on CNN's "Larry King Live" and to change the timing to avoid a conflict with the baseball playoffs and World Series.

"I have accepted every offer that's been put out," Mr. Clinton said.

"I wish to goodness that he had accepted the offer of the bipartisan debate commission because then you don't have all these closed-door meetings and maneuvering around over what size the podium is, who goes first and all that sort of stuff. Let someone else who doesn't have an ax to grind decide that, but unfortunately Mr. Bush and his people were not willing to support that



"I wish to goodness that he had accepted the offer of the bipartisan debate commission because then you don't have all these closed-door meetings and maneuvering around."

— Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton

proposition," the Arkansas governor said.

Sources said the Clinton team is balking at the Bush demand for a debate just 36 hours before the polls open Nov. 3. Mr. Bush is rejecting the Clinton team's demand for a debate Sunday in lieu of Mr. Bush's lone performance on CNN.

"The big sticking point is the schedule. We don't want them immediately and they don't want them later," said a Republican consultant. GOP sources said the Clinton side has expressed concern that a bad performance in a last-minute debate could hurt Mr. Clinton's election chances.

Sources from both sides said they

planned to cut a deal by today and then give Mr. Perot a take-it-or-leave-it offer.

Bush-Quayle '92 officials continued to express optimism that debates will take place and sounded hopeful that Mr. Perot will be included because it may entice some soft supporters of Mr. Clinton to shift to Mr. Perot.

"We'll see" said Bush re-election chairman Robert Teeter as he walked past reporters into a morning session.

"Working hard," said Mickey Kantor, Clinton campaign chairman.

But with the potential for debates at least a week away, each side used the networks to debate each other with negative ads.

Mr. Bush's team today begins running two negative ads attacking Mr. Clinton. One charges Mr. Clinton with flip-flopping on issues such as abortion, taxes and the Persian Gulf war.

The other ad, titled "Federal Taxes," charges that Mr. Clinton will tax families making \$36,600 to pay for his proposed \$150 billion tax increase needed to fund his new spending programs.

Mr. Clinton has promised a middle-income tax break and pledged to raise money only with a 2 percent tax increase on wage earners making \$200,000 a year — in combination with a 10 percent surcharge on millionaires and a tax on foreign corporations.

But Bush administration officials said the Clinton plan is full of holes and would demand taxes on even lower-middle-income earners.

Mr. Clinton was quick to react: "It's the most bogus thing I've seen in my life."

And the Democratic nominee began running his own tax ads. One features Mr. Bush's famous "Read my lips, no new taxes" promise made in 1988 and explains that the president signed the second-largest tax increase in history in 1990.

Another ad boasts of the economic progress the Clinton administration has brought to Arkansas.

• Frank J. Murray in Washington and J. Jennings Moss in Milwaukee contributed to this report.

Clinton calls Bush friend of dictators

By J. Jennings Moss
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

MILWAUKEE — Bill Clinton yesterday briefly put aside his chief campaign message of economic growth to challenge President Bush's foreign policy, saying Mr. Bush was ambivalent to democracy and a friend of dictators.

The Democratic presidential nominee embraced an activist foreign affairs agenda where the United States would encourage democratic movements and not become a "fortress."

"President Bush's ambivalence about supporting democracy, his eagerness to befriend potentates and dictators has shown itself time and again. It has been a disservice, not only to our democratic values but also to our national interests," Mr. Clinton said in a speech sponsored

by two Milwaukee-based world-affairs institutes.

At the White House, Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said, "Clinton's criticism points out the naivete and experience he has on foreign policy. ... His observations on foreign policy are totally off base."

While taking Mr. Bush to task for his policies from China to Iraq to Yugoslavia, Mr. Clinton also found himself on the defensive because of a new Bush ad that said the Arkansas governor's economic plan would lead to higher taxes for the "middle class."

"It is a disgrace to the American people that the president of the United States would make a claim that is so baseless, so without foundation, so shameless in its attempt to get votes under false pretenses," Mr. Clinton told a television interviewer after the foreign affairs speech.

Mr. Clinton spent much of the day being a juggler with four balls in the air — stressing his foreign affairs views, deflecting the Bush campaign's economic attack, deciding how to respond to Ross Perot's re-entry into the race and monitoring the negotiations in Washington over when and how the candidates would debate.

With his foreign policy address, Mr. Clinton said Mr. Bush was too slow to support Russian leader Boris Yeltsin, waited too long to recognize the Baltic republics, urged the Yugoslav federation to not dissolve and appeased Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein before the Gulf war.

But he saved his most detailed criticisms for the Bush administration's policy toward China that he said showed a "no more striking example of President Bush's indifference to democracy."

"I do not want to isolate China ... but I do believe our nation has a higher purpose than to coddle dictators and stand aside from the global movement toward democracy," Mr. Clinton said while he blasted Mr. Bush's recent veto of a bill to place conditions on China's most-favored-nation trade status.

As for his vision, Mr. Clinton said he would redirect U.S. foreign assistance programs, support the establishment of a Democracy Corps for the former Soviet Union, revive the "spirit" of the Peace Corps and expand U.S. broadcasting programs.

Public opinion polls show that foreign policy is far from the top on the list of concerns for most voters, who rank economic policy No. 1. But Mr. Clinton felt the need to confront what is perceived to be a Bush strength.

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Stumping on home turf

Vice President Dan Quayle seeks votes for the Republican presidential ticket in his home state of Indiana, where he attends the Farm Progress Show in Columbus yesterday.

U.S. guarantees credit for agricultural exports

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The government will help 18 countries purchase U.S. farm products by the shipload with \$3.6 billion in credit guarantees, Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan said yesterday in another election-eve announcement aimed at the battleground states of the Farm Belt.

President Bush, meanwhile, said the White House will allow the expanded use of ethanol in some of the nation's smoggiest cities. He said the waiver under the Clean Air Act, long sought by corn growers, would be "good for farmers, good for rural America, good for the environment in our cities, and good for American consumers and motorists."

Mr. Bush announced the plan yesterday afternoon in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress and industry leaders. He said the price of the reformulated gas would rise for consumers by three-tenths of a cent.

The credit guarantees will cover purchases of U.S. farm products during the fiscal year that began yesterday. During the fiscal year that ended Wednesday, more than \$5 billion in U.S. farm products were sold with the credit guarantees.

But in previous years, the guarantees were announced throughout the year, not all at once.

The Agriculture Department said the package would support more than 97,000 jobs and more than \$9 billion in economic activity in the United States.

Congressional Democrats noted that the \$3.6 billion includes \$800 million in previously announced guarantees to Russia.

"This is a cheap, election-year ploy to make the American people think the administration is doing something to help the economy. Voters won't be fooled," said Sen. Patrick Leahy, Vermont Democrat and chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. "Simply issuing a press release making the same old announce-

ment a second time won't do anything to put people back to work."

Mr. Madigan said his department plans to make available at least \$5.7 billion in credit guarantees this fiscal year.

"Today's announcement represents about two-thirds of that amount," Mr. Madigan said, "so there is still time for other export opportunities."

Under the two guarantee programs involved in the announcement, the U.S. government ensures that payment will be made on commercial loans extended by U.S. lenders to finance exports of specified farm products to targeted countries.

The countries are Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guatemala, Hungary, Jordan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Russia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad, Tobago, Turkey and Venezuela.

The Rose Garden announcement on ethanol addressed the No. 1 farm issue in corn-growing states, several of which are up for grabs in the November presidential election. The issue has been the Environmental Protection Agency's interpretation of the Clean Air Act, which requires the nation's dirtiest cities to reduce pollution through the use of alternative fuels.

The EPA had proposed that ethanol's use be limited in the nation's smoggiest areas.

The White House plan will require the gasoline industry to use the same gasoline blends in some Northern cities they now produce for sale in the South.

A mix of corn-based ethanol and gasoline reduces emissions of carbon monoxide. But the mix also makes gasoline evaporate more quickly, aggravating pollution problems in hotter weather.

The EPA had proposed restricting its use in the nine cities where most ethanol-blended gas is sold. Other cities could choose to be included.

Senate approves START, cuts own budget

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Senate slammed the door on the Cold War yesterday by easily approving the most complex nuclear arms treaty ever written, then voting for millions in aid to promote democracy in Russia.

As Congress rushed to complete its work before abandoning Washington for the campaign trail, lawmakers also played out veto fights with President Bush on abortion and arrived at a compromise on defense spending.

And in a sign of election-year sensitivity in a time of recession, the Senate voted 85-13 to cut the money spent on Congress by 15 percent over three years.

Approval of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) came on a 93-6 vote, belying the decade of distrust and struggle that dominated its negotiation.

In some ways, the treaty is an anachronism. The country it was negotiated with — the Soviet Union — no longer

exists. Four independent republics — Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan — have assumed the treaty's responsibilities.

And while the document calls for the two sides to cut their nuclear arsenals by about a third, work is progressing on deeper cuts made possible by the evaporation of superpower tensions.

But the Bush administration and other START backers said the treaty marked an important milestone in arms control and provided the foundation on which to build a safer world. It became the first ratified treaty limiting offensive strategic arms since Moscow and Washington began negotiating in 1969.

Its approval came while both sides are struggling with massive debt created in part by a 45-year arms race, which Sen. Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called "a fool's game."

"Finally, at last ... we have taken a positive, even revolutionary course," the Rhode Island Democrat told the Senate.

Approval came after a two-day debate featuring warnings from a band of hawks that the treaty allows Russia to modernize and maintain unlimited amounts of nondeployed weapons. Voting against the treaty were Democrat Ernest Hollings of South Carolina and Republicans Larry Craig and Steve Symms of Idaho, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Robert C. Smith of New Hampshire and Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming.

The foreign-aid spending bill, approved 87-12, includes \$417 million in technical, development and humanitarian aid for any former Soviet republic that meets standards on human rights, democracy and economic reform.

It also creates a five-year, \$10 billion program of loan guarantees to help Israel

absorb a flood of immigrants from the former Soviet Union and other countries. And it provides a \$12 billion infusion of new lending money for the International Monetary Fund, some of which could go to Russia.

Also yesterday, Mr. Bush extended his string of successful vetoes. The Senate, for the second time this year, fell short in an effort to override the president's rejection of conditions on renewal of China's most-favored-nation trade status. The 59-40 vote was well below the two-thirds majority needed to reverse the administration's policy toward Beijing.

Elsewhere on Capitol Hill, negotiators worked feverishly to complete spending bills and to draft a tax bill that will pass muster at the White House. The new fiscal year began yesterday with most departments operating under a short-term spending bill.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Gag rule chokes Senate Override backs abortion advice

By Joyce Price
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Senate yesterday voted overwhelmingly to override a presidential veto of a bill that would allow federally funded family planning clinics to counsel on abortion.

The action came as administration regulations barring most such counseling took effect. At the same time, a federal judge is considering ordering the government to halt enforcement.

The situation is additionally complicated by the House, where today's effort to override President Bush's veto is not expected to muster the

required two-thirds majority.

In the Senate, however, the majority was clear: The chamber overturned the president's veto by a vote of 73-26, seven more than the necessary two-thirds majority required to override the much-disputed abortion issue.

Pro-choicers were ebullient. "Mr. Bush, this may be the first day of your gag rule ... but read our lips: we won't be gagged," Rep. Nita Lowey, New York Democrat, said at a news conference after the vote.

"We will fight and fight and fight until the gag rule is relegated to the

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Federation of America, which operates 922 family planning clinics.

"We will be fighting administratively, in the courts and in Congress to retain access to federal funds. But if we ultimately lose, we will give up the money before denying any patients access to medical information," he said.

Ms. DeSarno said, "I don't know of a single clinic [in NFPRHA] that's not going to make sure that women get their answers," adding that clinics are taking this stand "at great risk to themselves."

She said pro-choicers believe the provision in the regulations allowing doctors to counsel on abortion in medically necessary cases is a "bit of a sham since there aren't doctors at most [family planning] clinics."

In some cases, she said, this could mean using nonfederal dollars for abortion counseling.

But Mr. Johnson said he feels confident such "bookkeeping schemes" will not be tolerated once the regulations are fully implemented.

Reps. Pat Schroeder of Colorado, Henry Waxman of California, Ron Wyden of Oregon and Vic Fazio of California were among congressional Democrats who joined Mrs. Lowey in attacking the gag rule after yesterday's Senate vote.

"Bush has responded to the most extreme right-wing organizations that tell him to do ridiculous things like enforce the gag rule," Mr. Waxman said. "Next year, when we have President Clinton, we won't ... have a gag rule."



Rep. Christopher H. Smith

prohibiting most abortion counseling at family planning clinics funded under Title X provisions. Under the rule as it is now written, abortion may be discussed only with a doctor, who could advise seeking an abortion only if it was considered medically necessary.

Judge Richey issued a similar restraining order in May that was set aside while the case is considered by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In his earlier ruling, Judge Richey found that the administration made substantive changes in the original Title X regulations, and that those changes had not been formulated as required by federal rule-making procedures.

NFPRHA, which requested both injunctions, filed its latest lawsuit Sept. 23, and a hearing was held Wednesday. Ms. DeSarno said the appeals court has scheduled a hearing on the first case for Oct. 14.

"The Bush administration admitted in court yesterday that if Judge Richey's decision is upheld by the appeals court that they would be forced to reverse implementation" of the gag rule, she said.

"So it's really a mystery to us — an outrage — why they decided to rush forward with implementation of this onerous rule."

Douglas Johnson, federal legislative director of the National Right to Life Committee, said that affirmation of Judge Richey's action at the appeals level would only mean federal health officials "would have to

go through a few more hoops" before enforcing the Title X regulations.

"None of this would invalidate the regulations, which already have been upheld in their strongest form by the Supreme Court," he added.

Many family planning clinics now receiving Title X funding have made it clear they have no intention of complying with the regulations.

"Planned Parenthood clinics across the country will not be gagged," said David Andrews, acting president of Planned Parenthood

GAG

From page A1

history books. We will fight in Congress and we will fight at the ballot box. The gag rule is intolerable and must be overturned."

Rep. Christopher H. Smith, New Jersey Republican and co-chairman of the Congressional Pro-Life Caucus, said: "I believe with great confidence the president's veto will be sustained" in the House.

Other pro-life sources predicted the override will fail by 12 to 15 votes.

Judith DeSarno, president of the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association, which represents all 4,000 clinics "gagged" under the order, said a similar override effort failed by 12 votes in the House in November. She said, however, she was encouraged by the Senate vote.

"We picked up some senators who were real victories: [Alan] Simpson and [Mitch] McConnell [Republicans from Wyoming and Kentucky, respectively]," Ms. DeSarno said. "Even Alfonse D'Amato [New York Republican] voted with us this time."

U.S. District Judge Charles Richey said yesterday, through an aide, he plans to decide "as soon as possible" whether to issue a temporary restraining order against the government, forcing it to halt implementation of the gag rule.

The gag rule refers to regulations

Above it all

Jim Squires, Ross Perot's former media adviser, suggests in the current issue of Rolling Stone that the short, unhappy alliance of campaign manager Ed Rollins with Mr. Perot was doomed in its genesis.

He describes Mr. Rollins as "a man with a self-image bigger than Perot's own, someone so drenched in the big-money, showbiz brand of modern presidential politics that he personified the very system Perot was challenging. . . .

"Had all of us around him realized as he [Mr. Perot] did that his success as a politician depended almost entirely on his never becoming one, we would never have hired Rollins in the first place.

"Nor would we have been so shocked six weeks later when in typical rapid-fire fashion, Perot first parted company with Rollins and then stunned the country by formally quitting his active candidacy. . . .

"As long as the system itself — the press, the advertising imagery, the campaign machinery and the hypocrisy of modern electioneering — remained the opponent, Perot loved the fray.

"But the system — represented by Rollins and the pack of hired political guns he brought with him —

quickly enveloped Perot. Intellectually and emotionally unable to join up, Perot instead instinctively made one last frontal assault on the enemy outpost closest to him — his own campaign.

"The Perot presidential express in effect was undone by a Trojan horse of its own making."

No Arkansas bashing

Hey, Marilyn Quayle insists she really does like Arkansas. The veep's wife, who asked at the Republican National Convention whether Americans really "want our country to look like Arkansas," says now she was talking about its governor, not the state itself.

In a letter sent to dozens of Arkansans who complained, as well as to the Arkansas Democrat Gazette, the state's largest newspaper, Mrs. Quayle said reporters had distorted her remarks. She likes Arkansas, its scenery and its people, but the family-values mom just doesn't think much of the man the London tabloids call "the love guy."

"Arkansas and America desires better and deserves better," she told the Arkansans.

Mrs. Quayle's first social secretary was Lana Douthitt Bethune, wife of Ed Bethune, a one-time congressman from Little Rock, and

INSIDE THE BELTWAY



Marilyn Quayle likes everything Arkansan except "the love guy."

she is said to understand that Arkansans are highly suspicious even of friends who are not properly re-

spectful of the place they regard as Eden.

Battle report

Notes from the culture wars: During those heady days in which "Murphy Brown" was at the very heart of national concern, Vice President Dan Quayle had an unexpected — and unknown — ally in the Rev. Rick English.

This associate pastor of the West Somerset Baptist Church in Appleton, N.Y., is the brother of Bill Clinton's friend, Diane English, the "Murphy Brown" creator-producer and enthusiastic Quayle critic.

A conservative and an evangelical, Mr. English ardently agrees with Mr. Quayle that family values are profoundly important and that Hollywood is quite wrong to present the option of single parenthood as "glamorous."

"I love my sister," Mr. English said. "It is not a brother-sister issue. It is a different belief system.

I've challenged her to a debate and tried to flush her out with a couple statements. But she hasn't accepted.

"My heroes are Rush Limbaugh and Dan Quayle — people like that — and when she comes to visit, we sit down in my mom's house and have some very interesting talks."

Happy birthday, Paul

Conservative seer. Global democrat. Flailer of big government. Paul Weyrich, president of the Free Congress Foundation, was surprised at a 50th birthday party Wednesday night.

Burt Pines found a pretext to get him to a hotel where glasses were raised by his family and platoons of friends, including Bill Kristol, Dick and Lynn Cheney, and Sens. Orrin Hatch, Don Nickles, Robert Kasten and Trent Lott.

"He's been called the greatest political strategizer of his age," quipped Mr. Pines in his toast. "And that's not just my opinion, Paul. It's also yours."

Family television

The 12-year-old boy who sued to sever ties with his natural mother may play himself in a TV saga. Details are still being worked out, but

television officials from ABC's "20/20" have said Gregory K, who now calls himself Shawn Russ, came across well on television during the trial last week. A network film is expected within a year.

Prayer needed

USA Today, in a discussion of the \$408.8 million the House annually pays its staff, reminds us that a prayer room is maintained off the Capitol rotunda for our pious representatives.

Readers will have their own views about what our lawmakers might be praying for in there, but they no doubt will be reassured to learn that the traffic is so intense that a receptionist is required at \$21,300 a year.

Thanks to Reason magazine we do know what they pray about in the Senate:

"Gracious Father, investigative reporting seems epidemic in an election year — its primary purpose to defame political candidates," Chaplain Richard Halverson intoned at the opening of one session earlier this year.

"Eternal God, help these self-appointed 'vacuum-cleaner' journalists to discover how unproductive and divisive their efforts are."

— Alan McConagha

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Conyers cites study, asks Bush to fire AID chief

By Warren Strobel
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Democratic Rep. John Conyers called on President Bush yesterday to fire U.S. Agency for International Development chief Ronald Roskens, charging the AID administrator "abused his public office for private gain."

In what critics branded an election-year maneuver, Mr. Conyers, chairman of the powerful House Committee on Government Operations, said a subcommittee investigation found Mr. Roskens repeatedly violated government ethics standards.

Specifically, he charged that the AID administrator billed the government for private travel, including vacations; accepted gifts from several entities that do business with the \$7 billion-a-year aid agency; and, at government expense, attended meetings of organizations he was active in before entering government service.

"I call on President Bush to appoint new leadership at AID that will observe the high ethical standards that we expect of our senior government officials," Mr. Conyers said on the House floor.

While the Michigan Democrat did not release the staff report, it appears to be largely a reiteration of previous charges against Mr. Roskens, a former University of Nebraska president who is highly unpopular on Capitol Hill.

Nonetheless, the statement could inject AID and the U.S. foreign aid program in general into the presidential campaign.

Recent revelations that U.S. foreign aid programs may have helped other nations lure jobs away from the United States have been used as ammunition by Democratic candidate Bill Clinton.

In a statement yesterday, AID said Mr. Conyers' report "represents, in a political season, an act of clear partisanship."

It said the charges already have been reviewed by AID's inspector general, the White House, the Justice Department, the General Accounting Office and the Office of Government Ethics.

"We consider the matter closed," it said.

Charges of wrongdoing were first uncovered by AID Inspector Gen-



Rep. John Conyers

eral Herbert Beckington.

After the Justice Department declined to seek criminal charges, the matter was passed to White House Counsel C. Boyden Gray, who concluded in a report last November that Mr. Roskens violated government standards of conduct in two instances. These, he said, were "inadvertent and unknowing."

Mr. Roskens repaid a \$3,000 honorarium and \$580 in travel expenses he was given for a May 1990 speech at Metropolitan Community College.

In April, Mr. Roskens repaid another \$1,135 to two groups, the Chief Executives Organization and the Agricultural Cooperative Development International, which paid his hotel bills during trips in the fall of 1990.

The April repayment apparently came after Congress' General Accounting Office, which conducted the investigation along with Mr. Conyers' Legislation and National Security subcommittee, uncovered the payments and asked Mr. Roskens about them.

The AID statement and other sources said yesterday that Mr. Conyers was unable to garner enough votes on the full committee to formally issue the report, despite the fact that Democrats hold a 25-15 advantage.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

CHRISTOPHER MATTHEWS

Risks that come with debates

Frustrated by the ground game of 1992 presidential football, George Bush has gone to the air. His call for four Sunday debates with Democratic rival Bill Clinton is the political equivalent of passing on third down with the other team two touchdowns ahead.

The risks?

• Begin with the "freeze" factor.

A new Washington Post-ABC poll shows a narrowing of the gap between the two presidential candidates to single digits. News of TV debates between Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton could "freeze" opinion, stifling the pro-Bush trend. Instead of entertaining a change-of-mind toward the president, voters would simply wait to see the two candidates in action.

• Second, the "new kid on the block" factor.

For weeks, the Bush campaign has been dirtying Bill Clinton's face with the "character" issue. They've made him into a draft-dodging, tax-raising polluter. What happens when this off-stage villain appears before the network TV cameras as a clean-cut, bright-eyed 46-year-old? What happens when the governor of Arkansas, whom the Bush people have derided as hopelessly unqualified, stands on equal footing with the 68-year-old president?

This is precisely what happened in 1980. Incumbent Jimmy Carter had spent weeks painting his rival as a mad bomber, the election as a choice between "peace and war." Two weeks before the election, he was drawing slowly ahead of his right-wing Republican challenger. With

one evening's debonaire performance, Ronald Reagan and his debate strategist, the same Jim Baker who is today advising Mr. Bush, were able to erase much of the doubt the Carter campaign had so painstakingly cultivated. "By the time of the debate," Carter adviser Gerald Rafshoon recalls, "they needed the debate, we didn't and Jim Baker knew it."

Lesson to all presidential incumbents: After spending all your time and money dredging up dirt on the other guy, don't let "the new kid the block" show up showered and sparkling on prime-time TV, looking nothing like the sleazeball you've spent two months telling them all about.

• Third, the "guerrilla" factor.

The only way the president can hurt Bill Clinton in a TV debate is by attacking him in the very terrain Mr. Clinton knows better than anyone and George Bush knows hardly at all: Mr. Clinton's behavior with regard to the Vietnam-era draft and his record as governor of Arkansas. If Mr. Bush pursues a search-and-destroy mission down either path, he will find himself in a nasty predicament.

This poses a major hazard for the president. No matter how well he is briefed, Mr. Bush will never know as much as his fellow debater of what happened between Bill Clinton and the Selective Service system a quarter-century ago. In the areas of Arkansas economics or Little Rock politics, Mr. Bush would face even worse odds. If Mr. Clinton couldn't nail him with facts and ferocity, he'd simply bluff Mr. Bush to death. Just ask Jimmy Carter. All he got for attacking his 1980 rival's early opposition to Medicare was that masterful Reagan putdown, "There you go again, Mr. President."

• Lastly, the "must-win" factor.

Given the public's anger over the economy, Mr. Bush cannot afford to have his debate with Mr. Clinton end in a draw. If so, it closes the stature gap, leaving viewers the powerful message that Bill Clinton has the right stuff to be president.

Mr. Bush loses if he does not win; Mr. Clinton wins if he does not lose. No wonder it took him so many weeks to accept debates.

Christopher Matthews, Washington bureau chief for the San Francisco Examiner, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

MONA CHAREN

Desolate Bush loyalists

At an informal gathering of conservative Republicans, talk turned to where George Bush went wrong. There followed 45 minutes' worth of Bush-bashing, until one stalwart piped up, saying ironically, "And we're the loyalists!"

This election is shaping up as Anybody But Bush. Even Republicans showed their displeasure with the president during the primary season, when Pat Buchanan or Uncommitted was able to pull 30 percent of the vote. People know very little about what Bill Clinton stands for. (And, it is safe to assume, they will be unpleasantly surprised when they find out.) But they are so disenchanted with Mr. Bush that they're willing to close their eyes and hope that Mr. Clinton will be better.

The Bush campaign today is so inept, the president himself so maladroit, that the whole effect is reminiscent of the gang that couldn't shoot straight. Last week, the president thought he had come up with a real zinger against his opponent. He quoted Mr. Clinton as referring to "a president's powerless moments when countries are invaded, friends are threatened, Americans are held hostage, and our nation's interests are on the line."

The president became sarcastic. "My America is not powerless. My America takes care of its interests." There was just one small problem. Mr. Clinton never said "powerless." He said "perilous."

The Bush campaign is pathetic. Professionals shouldn't make such stupid mistakes. It wasn't an understandable error. Why would a staffer think Mr. Clinton would say "powerless." Does anyone running for president want to portray himself as potentially impotent?

Still, it was only last year that George Bush seemed so strong that few Democrats were willing to take the field against him. How did it all implode so fast, leaving the president limping toward almost certain defeat?

Several responses suggest themselves: the budget deal, the failure to seize the domestic initiative after Desert Storm, acquiescence to the quota bill, the mishandling of the

economy. Yet none of those errors would have proved fatal were it not for one over-arching flaw in the Bush presidency — the complete misunderstanding of what is meant by leadership.

It's strange when you think about it, but this is a president who has never been comfortable as a democratic leader.

It was first apparent during the autumn of 1989, when the (reverse) dominoes were falling in Eastern Europe. It was a moment of such transcendence that it begged for presidential notice. We expect our presidents to cap important moments in our national life with important words. "A date which will live in infamy." "Ich bin ein Berliner." "Our long national nightmare is over." "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" Yet the president had nothing to say about the fall of communism.

President Bush has never liked speaking to the American people. He eschewed public speeches in favor of frequent press conferences — not prime-time events where the public would be in attendance through television but afternoon chats with the White House press corps, all of whom he knew personally. Where Ronald Reagan had leapfrogged the press by going over their heads directly to the people, Mr. Bush was more comfortable trying to win friends in Washington.

In 1990, when the Democrats in Congress pushed for a tax increase, as he had famously predicted they would in his "lips" speech, Mr. Bush declined to speak to America about the choices before the nation, choosing instead to huddle with the leadership and hammer out a "compromise."

Even during his finest hour — the response to Saddam Hussein — he failed over and over again to persuade the public of the need for military action. Skilled at convincing other world leaders to cooperate, Mr. Bush left it to Colin Powell, Dan Quayle, Dick Cheney and half a dozen editorial writers to make the case to the American people. (Saddam provided invaluable help too.)

The presidency's power lies principally in its persuasive heft. This is doubly true when the Congress is controlled by the other party. Mr. Reagan understood this perfectly and made the people his partners. Mr. Bush, alas, has tended to see them as the hired help — to be bought off from time to time, but never consulted.

Ronald Reagan made the people his partners.

Perot is the real choice

OPPOSING VIEW **Supporter** **William I.**

Fine says Perot will oust entrenched politics as usual.

A vote for Ross Perot is a vote for the next president of the United States — and I don't mean the 1996 election.

Who do you think is the best politician running for president? Ross Perot let George Bush and Bill Clinton cut each other up for nine weeks, wrote a clear, concise platform which addresses the important issues, and didn't peak too early. We won't need the House of Representatives to sort out the winner.

Conventional wisdom has it that we have two political parties, the Democrats and the Republicans. In reality, the Democrats and Republicans are two branches of one "Entrenched" Party. And if you think the life of the Entrenched Party is interminable, consider what happened to the former Communist Party of the former Soviet Union.

There are few things more volatile than public opinion. The only constant in 1992 has been the extreme yearning for change. Only Ross Perot can dis-

lodge the Entrenched Party and fulfill this yearning.

Here's a recent illustration of this volatility: In Minnesota two years ago, Gov. Arne Carlson, in a four-person primary election, polled 16% of the total vote. Nine days before the general election, the GOP primary winner resigned; Carlson was designated to replace him and only then began actively campaigning. Would you believe that, with little more than a week in which to campaign, he unseated an incumbent governor — and less than two months after he came in last out of four primary candidates?

One more thing: There are important similarities between Ross Perot and George Washington. Washington, like Perot, was free from shackles on his left ankle and his right ankle. Washington stood "aloof from party divisions and emphasized his position as president of the whole country." Washington was unanimously acclaimed by the electors to be the first president of this great melting pot.

Don't underestimate Perot.

William I. Fine is a Minneapolis businessman.

Today's debate is on **ROSS PEROT**
and what his candidacy means to this year's election.

Real presidential choice is between Bush and Clinton

OUR VIEW **Voting for Perot may** **express frustration** **with Washington but almost cer-** **tainly won't change Washington.**

So Ross Perot wants to be considered a serious presidential contender again? Hey, it's a free country. Why not?

The Texas billionaire — or anyone who meets constitutional requirements and gets the needed petition signatures — should be counted as a candidate.

The risk is that Perot's seductive rhetoric will entice some understandably frustrated voters into wasting their ballots in one of the more pivotal elections since World War II. Make no mistake: Voting for him may express frustration with Washington but almost certainly won't change Washington.

The Texan now will find victory almost impossible. Just 7% of voters support him, shows a CNN/USA TODAY/Gallup poll released Thursday; 52% backed Bill Clinton; 35%, President Bush. More tellingly, two in three thought unfavorably of Perot — almost double the negative rating he attracted

in July, when he left active campaigning.

Bush or Clinton almost certainly will be the next president. And on each issue Perot emphasized in announcing Thursday, they offer the nation a clear choice.

Gridlock? Voters could put Republicans or Democrats in charge of both White House and Congress. Perot just adds a third, mostly unknown variable.

Shrinking the \$4 trillion deficit, Perot's main theme? Crucial, certainly — and he's right that Bush and Clinton haven't given voters enough hard talk about it to blow the fluff off a dandelion. But they do have distinct plans about how they'd restart the economy.

Perot has provided few specifics — and even less acknowledgment of other pressing concerns, such as trade and tax policies, changing defense needs and relations with other nations.

Voters also ought to be wary of Perot's attempts Thursday to confine debate to a handful of issues.

Above all, they should be wary of confusing added choices with effective ones.

► Perot's back, 1A, 5A

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

House, Senate Conferees Clear An Energy Bill

By ROSE GUTTFELD
And BARBARA ROSEWICZ

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON—House and Senate negotiators approved a broad energy bill that would require changes ranging from more efficiency in showerheads to more competition in electricity generation.

The measure was launched by President Bush's release of his national energy strategy last year but grew to look less and less like his proposals. Still, Energy Secretary James Watkins yesterday praised the measure, which would overhaul electricity regulation, spur additional use of non-gasoline fuels in fleets of vehicles and increase energy efficiency.

The bill doesn't include a Bush administration proposal to allow oil exploration in Alaska's Arctic Natural Wildlife Refuge

that was stripped out after a bitter fight last year. Along the way, lawmakers also beefed up the president's language on energy efficiency and conservation. They did quash a provision opposed by the administration that would have required a big increase in auto fuel efficiency.

Sen. Bennett Johnston (D., La.) called the final measure "a good compromise" that would help curb oil imports and predicted it would be accepted by the full House and Senate. Late yesterday, however, Nevada lawmakers said they planned to filibuster the measure over provisions designed to remove hurdles to the siting of a repository for high-level nuclear waste in their state.

The Nevada provisions were among the last accepted by conferees early yesterday. Conferees weren't able to settle differences with the Bush administration over provisions that would have called for a moratorium on some existing oil leasing and the government's repurchase of some other leases. The offshore leasing section was finally dropped. Several environmental groups called for rejecting the legislation over this issue and the Nevada provisions.

A separate group of conferees is still

working on an energy-related tax package that would give a break to independent gas producers and provide incentives for renewable energy.

Independent non-utility power producers stand to gain access to vast new markets through the bill's revamping of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. In an effort to spur competition, the legislation would allow utilities and non-utility companies to build, own and operate power plants in more than one state without being subject to restrictions that apply to utilities under the act.

After considerable wrangling, the conferees also agreed to accept so-called transmission access provisions, which had been part of the House bill and which are designed to ensure that small generators get better access to utility transmission lines. The conferees added safeguards designed to ensure that rate payers aren't hurt.

The energy efficiency sections would tighten standards for products ranging from showerheads and faucets to lamps and motors. The measure also would force states to establish mandatory energy standards for commercial buildings and encourage states to establish them for resi-

The Great Cable TV Battle

It's a war, fought with mud and vitriol. With President Bush today vetoing a bill to reregulate cable TV, Senator Al Gore, a co-sponsor of the bill, is howling that the President is owned "lock, stock and barrel" by the cable companies. He calls himself a champion of competition.

Broadcasters, who favor regulating the rates competing cable operators charge, accuse the cable industry of price gouging. Cable operators respond by leaking a memo from broadcast lobbyists to local stations urging them to enlist their news operations in the fight to regulate cable. And the Washington-based lobbies that proclaim themselves "consumer groups" cry ceaselessly for rate regulation.

The attempt to override Mr. Bush's veto will come quickly, and it's expected to be close. The one serious question in the middle of all this is whether the bill delivers on its promise to encourage competition among the entrenched cable monopolies.

Vice presidential candidate Gore says the bill would force the price of basic cable down and promote competition by prohibiting cities from granting "exclusive" franchises.

Senator Gore is right that the cable industry has driven up prices through monopoly deals with local governments. Some of the more unseemly ways in which the industry has blocked competitors were detailed by Mark Robichaux in the Sept. 24 Journal. But anyone who looks closely at the actual content of the cable bill will discover that its pro-competitive language is largely rhetorical and provides cities with new incentives to preserve their cable monopolies, not dismantle them.

Currently, cities receive a lucrative "franchise fee" of 5% of a cable company's gross revenues. The city can extract such a high fee because in return it usually thwarts competitors (though only rarely by awarding explicitly exclusive franchises).

Under the cable bill, cities would

still get the franchise fees while also receiving the power to regulate rates. As to introducing competition, consider this huge disincentive embedded in the bill: Cities may regulate rates only if their local cable systems remain a monopoly and have no "effective competition." In other words, if a city allows in a second cable system, it loses the power to regulate. It would also come under severe pressure from the incumbent operator to renegotiate the high franchise fee it agreed to pay only in a monopoly environment.

Letting in competition would force local pols to give up some of their petty power and maybe do some real work. And pigs will fly. Says Senator Conrad Burns of Montana, "Clever lawyers have written a bill that sounds pro-competitive, but actually excludes any real chance for head-to-head cable competition."

Why then are cable companies so opposed to the bill? As economist Tom Hazlett notes nearby, if they have a choice between a regulated monopoly and an unregulated monopoly, they'll take the latter.

Privately, cable companies are relieved that the bill doesn't drop the barriers to letting the Baby Bells in the game. A provision to allow phone companies to compete with cable systems in rural areas was thrown overboard in conference.

The pro-competitive language that remains adds up to a form of Potemkin Competition. (That sense of illusion is how we feel about much else that Senator Gore is promising at the moment.) Emerging new technologies—from hair-thin fiber optic cable to the marriage of computers and cable—soon may revolutionize communications. But Congress's cable bill won't be joining the revolution.

That's too bad. Competition in cable TV works. In the 65 cities that allow competition, prices have fallen by 20% to 25% and customer service has improved greatly. Maybe next time.

dential buildings. Homes that don't meet a state standard couldn't qualify for mortgage assistance programs run by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The measure marginally expands the market for alternative-fuel vehicles, already launched with pilot projects under the 1990 Clean Air Act. It would require the federal government and the companies that make alternative transportation fuels—such as electric utilities and natural gas companies—to buy more cars, trucks and buses that don't run on gasoline. But automobile industry supporter Rep. John Dingell (D., Mich.) diluted provisions aimed at converting more private fleets of vehicles, such as taxi cabs and delivery vehicles, to alternative fuels.

Among other items, the bill would:

—Endorse competition in natural gas production. This reflected a hard-fought compromise between some producing states that have sought to limit output through so-called pro-rationing plans and Northeast states that oppose those efforts.

—Streamline nuclear plant licensing.

President Is Hoping A British-Style Ad Will Turn the Tide

* * *
Commercial Depicts Taxpayers
Who Will Be Hurt by Rival;
'Baseless,' Fumes Clinton

By JOHN HARWOOD
And JEFFREY H. BIENBAUM

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Reaching across the Atlantic for inspiration, President Bush is airing a new attack advertisement against Bill Clinton on taxes — and it's a real stretch.

The 30-second spot, remarkably similar to attacks used by the British Conservative Party in fending off a resurgent Labor Party earlier this year, depicts a series of middle-class taxpayers and suggests the precise amounts that their taxes might go up under the Democratic presidential candidate's proposals. "Here's what Clinton economics could mean to you," the ad says.

The problem is that Mr. Clinton has proposed to cut taxes for the sort of workers featured in the ad.

While the Arkansas governor has proposed some income-tax increases, he says the money would come primarily by raising the top marginal tax rate to 36% from 31% on incomes above \$150,000 for individuals and \$200,000 for couples.

Mr. Clinton reacted angrily to the latest Bush attack. "It is a disgrace to the American people that the president of the United States would make a claim that is so baseless and so without foundation, so shameless in its attempts to get votes under false pretenses," he said during a campaign visit to Milwaukee.

The Democratic candidate's campaign immediately aired two ads in response, one asserting that Mr. Clinton has kept taxes low in Arkansas and the other assailing Mr. Bush for violating his "read-my-lips" pledge not to raise taxes.

Mr. Clinton's published plan calls for raising \$150 billion over four years by increasing taxes on upper-income individuals, foreign companies doing business in the U.S. and others. The Bush campaign, which yesterday trotted out officials from the White House budget office and the Treasury to justify its assertions, says the specific Clinton tax proposals would raise \$65 billion less than that. It also says that Mr. Clinton would need another \$117 billion to pay for his health-care plan and \$58 billion more to make up for spending cuts that the Bush campaign labels "phony."

The Clinton campaign denies such a shortfall would occur. But even if one does, the campaign insists a Clinton administration wouldn't solve the problem by raising taxes on the middle class. "We'd look at the people at the very, very top or we'd look at spending cuts or we'd look at entitlements focused on health care," says Gene Sperling, a Clinton aide.

Nevertheless, the Bush ad assumes that Mr. Clinton would rely exclusively on tax increases; it then calculates how many people would have to pay a 36% tax rate to cover a \$300 billion shortfall. The answer, according to the Bush campaign, is couples with taxable income (after all deductions) of \$33,500 and individuals with incomes of \$20,100.

To be sure, Mr. Clinton has opened himself to attack by failing to account for all the spending increases and deficit reductions that he has proposed. Moreover, Democrats have used similar logic in seizing upon Mr. Bush's failure to specify where he would cut spending; Mr. Clinton has claimed the president would cut Social Security even though Mr. Bush has pledged he won't.

Bush aides are confident the ad will dramatize their claims that Mr. Clinton would end up soaking the middle class. The same charges helped resuscitate British Prime Minister John Major's campaign this year. Mr. Major's come-from-behind victory has become a model for Bush aides, who have met at least twice with their British counterparts to discuss campaign strategy.

In the British race, a Conservative Party ad said, "How Much Extra Would Labour Tax You?" It answered the question by using examples that included a crane driver, a salesman, an engineer and a personnel director. Mr. Bush's TV ad depicts a \$40,000-a-year steamfitter, whose taxes purportedly would rise \$1,088 a year; a \$55,000-a-year scientist, whose taxes supposedly would go up \$2,072; a housing lender, and two sales representatives.

Mr. Clinton says his economic plan would cut taxes by about \$600 a year for a middle-income family of four.

Conferees Clear A Defense Bill Of \$274.3 Billion

General Dynamics Wins Big
As Priorities Change;
Lockheed Is Unscathed

By THOMAS E. RICKS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators agreed on a \$274.3 billion defense authorization bill that marks the beginning of the transition from the Cold War era.

Although only \$7.2 billion below President Bush's request, the fiscal 1993 authorization measure is notable for its re-ordering of spending priorities. "This budget kisses goodbye the strategic modernization" of offensive nuclear forces, said Gordon Adams, director of the Defense Budget Project, a nonpartisan group in Washington. At the same time, he said, it shifts funds away from the so-called Star Wars strategic missile defense and into more regionalized "theater" missile defense.

The defense package is of particular interest this election year. If Democratic nominee Bill Clinton wins the presidential election, Congress's two Armed Services committee chairmen, Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia and Rep. Les Aspin of Wisconsin, would be leading candidates to become his defense secretary. Thus, there is a chance that one of the two negotiators might have to implement the package produced yesterday.

Price Tag Worries

Notably, the package signals that the nation can't afford the Pentagon's plans to acquire four new tactical aircraft, the F-22 fighter, advanced versions of the F/A-18 Hornet, the AX deep strike jet, and the Multirole Fighter. "All four aircraft could ultimately cost more than \$350 billion if they are built the way the [Defense] Department plans to build them," the House Armed Services Committee said in a statement.

Despite their agreement that the Pentagon's tactical aircraft plans aren't affordable, the Senate and House bills had varied greatly in what to do about it. In the end, the negotiators decided not to stop any one aircraft program, but slowed the production of several. The big winner in the package is probably General Dynamics Corp., maker of the Air Force's F-16 Fal-

con. The Senate had sought to totally eliminate the program, but the final package authorizes \$683.2 million to buy two dozen F-16s in the fiscal year that began yesterday.

Lockheed to Lead Team

Another winner is Lockheed Corp., leader of the team developing the F-22 fighter, which sailed through the negotiations without a scratch to receive the full \$2.2 billion requested by the administration.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. didn't fare as well. The conferees agreed to spend \$943.8 million on the F/A-18E/F, an advanced version of the Navy plane that critics argue is almost a new aircraft. But, in a nod to those critics, the package requires the Navy to develop and flight test two prototypes, a step the Navy had resisted.

The negotiators also authorized \$2.1 billion for the purchase of six of McDonnell Douglas's C-17 cargo jets. But in doing so they attached a raft of provisions to underscore their dismay with the handling of the C-17 by both the company and the Air Force. "Delays in the delivery schedule and delays in the test schedule caused by fuel leaks are causing concern," the House panel said.

Similarly, \$2.7 billion was authorized to build four more of Northrop Corp.'s B-2 bombers, completing the program at 20. But two-thirds of that money won't be released until certain conditions are met, including a report by the defense secretary to Congress on the plane's ability to evade radar. Also, the conferees required that Congress vote again on the B-2, after those conditions are met, before releasing the final \$1.8 billion in funding.

The conferees also decided to keep alive a program that the administration has tried to kill, the development of the V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor troop transport, which is built by units of Textron Inc. and Boeing Co. The Defense Department has tried to stop funding for the Osprey, but both the House and Senate disagreed, and the negotiators authorized \$755 million for its continued development.

Finally, the negotiators authorized \$1.51 billion to be spent on a panoply of small, new programs to help people, towns and industry adjust to the shrinkage of the defense establishment.

Both the full House and Senate are expected to vote on the agreement this week, and President Bush is expected to sign the final bill.

Phone Tag With Perot

In response to your Sept. 30 editorial "The Perot Vacuum": You're right, it's a nutty political year.

But truth to tell, I couldn't care a fig whether Ross Perot makes his yea or nay on "60 Minutes." My telephone call to him on Monday's "Larry King Live" (done on-camera from my kitchen, by the way), was in service of getting a minute's worth of Perot/King tape for a "60 Minutes" profile of Larry King that's currently in the works.

MIKE WALLACE
Correspondent
CBS News/"60 Minutes"

New York

Perot's Decision to Run Scrambles Campaign, May Help Bush a Bit

Polls Minimize the Impact, But Any Jolt Could Work To President's Advantage

Ex-POW as Running Mate

By DAVID SHRIEBMAN
And TIMOTHY NOAH

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire whose in-again, out-again presidential campaign has shaken up American politics this year, has thrown another wild card into the election.

Although virtually no political expert believes Mr. Perot has a chance to win the presidency, his formal entry yesterday afternoon into the race he eschewed in July certainly scrambles the campaign. That probably helps the beleaguered President Bush, who has trailed Democrat Bill Clinton consistently since midsummer and needs a jolt from any source if he is to have a real chance to win.

Even so, polls taken just before Mr. Perot's Dallas announcement suggest that his entry won't shake Mr. Clinton's com-

Parties Set Sights on Ohio

Democrats have high hopes of winning Ohio in the presidential election, but Republicans expect a different outcome. See article on page A16.

manding lead. A new CNN/USA Today poll released yesterday showed the Arkansas governor with 52% of the vote, Mr. Bush with 35% and Mr. Perot drawing only 7%. And state polls taken over the last few weeks—and reported Thursday in the Hotline, a daily political newsletter—suggest that at current levels of support, Mr. Perot's entry doesn't seem likely to change the outcome in a single state.

"He does absolutely nothing to this race," says Gerald Austin, a Democratic consultant.

In announcing his candidacy, Mr. Perot declared that "fair, shared sacrifice will be necessary" to address the major problems facing the country, most especially the federal budget deficit. "The American people are good, but they have a government that is a mess," he said, pledging to end governmental gridlock and clean up the political system.

A Running Mate

He also named as his running mate retired Vice Admiral James Stockdale, a former Vietnam prisoner of war and winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, whom he described as "a hero's hero."

Even at low levels of support, Mr. Perot makes the campaign more volatile. Charles Black, a senior Bush campaign official, says: "I think the evidence is . . . that he may help us in more places than he hurts us. So he's welcome, and we'll be kind to him any chance we get."

As a result, Bush strategists, who attacked Mr. Perot fiercely earlier this year, now pledge to focus all their fire on Mr. Clinton while largely avoiding criticism of the Texan. But the idea of going easy on Mr. Perot is controversial within the Bush camp. Some aides believe that the Bush campaign should have denounced Mr. Perot instead of courting him earlier this week, and now argue that the president should lump Messrs. Clinton and Perot together as dangerous tax-raisers.



Ross Perot

Gov. Clinton, for his part, signaled he wouldn't go after the independent candidate. "I got into this race and stayed in this race through thick and thin because I believed we couldn't afford four more years of George Bush and trickle-down economics," Mr. Clinton said yesterday. Democratic strategists say he should treat Mr. Perot politely and agree that the country urgently needs change, but should cast himself as the only candidate capable of delivering it.

Even if Mr. Perot strips some anti-Bush votes away from Mr. Clinton, says Democratic pollster Geoff Garin, "There's more than enough anti-Bush votes to go around."

Moreover, Democrats say Mr. Perot's re-entry consumes valuable ink and airtime just when Mr. Bush wants voters to listen to his attacks on Mr. Clinton. "Perot got out at the right time for Clinton and got back in at the right time for Clinton," adds Democratic consultant Harrison Hickman. "Bush needs people's full attention."

Mr. Perot's announcement came as representatives from the Bush and Clinton camps were negotiating the terms of televised debates, and those debates now will almost certainly include the independent, who has said he will debate anyone, any time.

Neither campaign is enthusiastic about having Mr. Perot in the debate picture, because of the uncertainty he creates. But similarly, neither campaign thinks it can afford to be perceived as blocking Mr. Perot from participating, so they see little choice but to allow him in.

Mr. Perot's return presents tactical and strategic challenges to both parties. Mr. Bush, who has counted on Texas as a dependable base of support, now will have to struggle to win the state and its 32 electoral votes. The Perot factor could also hurt Mr. Bush in other Southern states, including Florida, which have been solidly in the GOP column for a generation.

But the Clinton campaign has to worry about whether Mr. Perot siphons away enough votes to put President Bush within striking distance in key industrial states such as New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Mr. Perot could also undercut Gov. Clinton's lead in some smaller states.

In Colorado, for example, Mr. Clinton holds a nine-point lead in a head-to-head race with Mr. Bush. But with Mr. Perot in the race and taking 13% of the vote, according to one poll, Mr. Clinton's lead all but disappears, and he holds a statistically insignificant two-point lead over the president. In Delaware, where Mr. Clinton holds an eight-point lead in a two-way contest, a poll indicates Mr. Perot would draw about 11%, taking Mr. Clinton's lead down to five points.

Neither camp, however, believes Mr. Perot can change the equation in the state with the most electoral votes, California, where Gov. Clinton's lead is regarded as insurmountable.

All 50 Ballots

Mr. Perot's name will appear on all 50 state ballots; he was placed on them in an extraordinary outpouring of public impatience with government. When he halted his undeclared campaign in mid-July, he said he didn't want to throw the political system into deadlock and didn't want to be a spoiler. "My decision in July hurt you," he said yesterday. "I apologize. I thought I was doing the right thing."

Mr. Perot said he was "honored to accept" the request of millions of volunteers. But in fact the "poll" that provided the pretext for his re-entry was designed to record only votes in the affirmative.

With his strong emphasis on the need to reduce the federal budget deficit, Mr. Perot may well increase the pressure on the other two candidates to address the issue in a more specific way. But John White, an Eastman Kodak executive and former Carter administration budget official who pulled together the economic plan that is now the heart of the Perot campaign, said yesterday that it is a mistake for Mr. Perot to get in now.

"I think his original reasons [for getting out of the race] are still valid," Mr. White said in a speech at American University in Washington. "I think unfortunately he may confuse the election process. But most importantly, I think he may demean the issues he's brought to center stage."

Mr. White said Mr. Perot "doesn't want to be president of the United States," and never did. He said Mr. Perot simply wanted to bring his economic issues—such as a plan to cut the U.S. budget deficit—into the debate, and now "the parties are finally getting the message."

Now that he is in, Mr. Perot clearly will run an unorthodox campaign that makes it difficult to gauge the precise impact it will have. He will campaign largely through the airwaves, via television commercials and appearances on TV talk shows. Mr. Perot's next scheduled campaign stop isn't a place on the map, but a point on the TV dial: ABC's "20-20," where he is to be interviewed tonight by Barbara Walters. CBS says it has a half-hour 8 p.m. time slot reserved for a Perot commercial this Tuesday, at a cost of \$380,000 to \$390,000. An ABC official says another half-hour Perot commercial is tentatively scheduled to air next Friday, while the billionaire candidate is also considering an offer from NBC to sell him a half-hour block of time the same night.

In his news conference yesterday, Mr. Perot said the reason he's running is that "neither political party has effectively addressed the concerns" of Americans. Not every observer agreed. Mr. Austin, the Democratic consultant, charged that Mr. Perot is "getting in for his own egomaniacal purposes and consulting volunteers who represent nobody."

Mr. Perot declared that his economic plan is based on the notion that every American should be willing to sacrifice for the nation's future. But how voters will respond to the sacrifices required by his detailed budget-cutting plan remains to be seen.

The program would increase the federal gasoline tax to 50 cents a gallon, increase taxes on Social Security benefits for those with substantial incomes, boost payments for Medicare, and make numerous other changes sure to anger sections of the electorate. While touting the plan, Mr. Perot himself has generally avoided discussing specific provisions of it.

Resisting Hanoi

In his running mate, the 62-year-old Mr. Perot has selected a true American hero. Admiral Stockdale was one of two prisoners of war who returned home from Vietnam in 1973 to receive the Medal of Honor, out of 551 POWs who came home that year.

As the senior Naval officer at the Ho Alo prison camp, also known as the Hanoi Hilton, Admiral Stockdale, who is 68, spent 7½ years as a POW beginning in 1965, four of those years in solitary confinement. He has said he was tortured 15 times; had his leg broken twice and tried to slash his wrists to avoid being forced to appear on a propaganda videotape.

"He was a great inspirational leader as a prisoner of war," recalls fellow POW Admiral William Lawrence, now head of the Association of Naval Aviation in northern Virginia.

Mr. Stockdale created a code of conduct for prisoners at the camp, Admiral Lawrence says, that went by the acronym BACK-US. The "B" stood for "bow, but not

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before a camera," a reference to the Vietnamese mandate that all POWs had to bow to their captors. Admiral Stockdale's policy would allow bowing in most cases to placate the captors, but not in the presence of cameras. The "US" stood for "unity before self."

After his return from Vietnam, Mr. Stockdale became president of the Naval War College in Newport, R.I., and later served briefly as president of The Citadel in Charleston, S.C., where he left after the board of trustees refused his plan to limit hazing.

Spending Bills of Almost \$82 Billion Are Sent by Congress to White House

By DAVID ROGERS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Congress sent the White House spending bills totaling nearly \$82 billion and incorporating provisions to put "domestic content" labels on cars and take the "Crazy Horse" name off a malt liquor brewed in New Jersey.

Among major accounts, lawmakers rejected cuts sought by the Bush administration in mass transit, but postal subsidies would be slashed nearly 75%, forcing first-class mailers to absorb more of the cost for preferred customers such as non-profit organizations.

The Internal Revenue Service budget would grow by 6.5% to \$7.1 billion in the fiscal year that began yesterday, while total funding for the Justice Department is effectively frozen at \$9.4 billion. Registration fees for the Securities and Exchange Commission are held at the current level, but a mechanism would be set in place to permit the agency to make increases if Congress finally enacts an initiative to tighten regulation of the financial planning industry.

The new automobile-labeling requirement would apply to all cars manufactured for sale in the U.S. after October 1984. It is intended to provide a customer with information about where each vehicle is assembled and the percentage of its parts that originate in this country. The Transportation Department would be required to issue new regulations to determine the final

label, but the information would specifically include the nation of origin of the car's transmission and engine.

Though far more modest, the impact of the ban on the "Crazy Horse" label is more immediate and stems from a dispute matching Hornell Brewing Co. against Surgeon General Antonia Novello and representatives of the Oglala Sioux. Hornell has sold a malt liquor under the name of the legendary Plains warrior since last spring, but Dr. Novello has criticized the marketing device and won support in Congress. The legislation would permit the brewer to preserve most of its current inventory, but the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms would be directed to deny any labels using the name Crazy Horse that hadn't been ordered before Sept. 15.

Meanwhile, in other legislative action:

—The Senate set the stage for a veto confrontation today in the House by voting 73-26 to uphold legislation that would permit health personnel at federally funded family planning clinics to provide information about abortion to clients. Twenty Republicans, including several facing female challengers in this year's election, joined 53 Democrats to override President Bush, whose administration this week began enforcing so-called gag-rule regulations that prohibit such advice. Although the margin gives renewed momentum to the legislation, abortion-rights groups fell 12 votes short of overriding the president in the House last year, and face an uphill

fight there this year.

—By an 87-12 margin, the Senate approved a \$14.1 billion foreign aid budget that promises \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel and increased aid to the former Soviet Union. The measure is subject to negotiation with the House, but lawmakers from the two chambers have already drafted a companion bill authorizing the Russian aid package and pledging increased U.S. contributions to enable the International Monetary Fund to assist the new republics in the region.

—House and Senate Intelligence Committees agreed this week to a compromise budget that anticipates reductions in the range of \$1 billion over the next year, while the Appropriations Committee leadership is pressing for cuts of as much as \$1.5 billion, according to preliminary estimates.

Throughout the final weeks of this Congress, White House Budget Director Richard Darman has enjoyed immense leverage in dictating the final terms on spending bills. But lawmakers have also learned to take advantage of his appetites and extract a price of their own.

The best example is a nearly \$65 billion bill on its way to the White House that covers housing, veterans and environmental programs, as well as the costly space station project to which Mr. Darman is wedded. While making concessions to the budget director here, lawmakers laced the housing and environmental accounts with literally hundreds of special grants to win favor for themselves with home state voters. The level of pork-barrel politics has embarrassed even the most hardened at the Appropriations Committees, and one analyst cringed: "This dog has so many fleas, there's no dog left."

Bush Courts Farm Vote With Concession To Ethanol Industry, Export Credits

By BARBARA ROSEWICZ
And BRUCE INGERSOLL

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—President Bush made a bid to win farm votes by granting special regulatory concessions, which could double sales of ethanol, and announced new credit guarantees for foreign grain sales.

With corn growers at his side during a White House ceremony, Mr. Bush announced, as expected, a proposal to ensure that corn-derived ethanol gets a substantial piece of a lucrative new market for clean-burning gasoline that will be sold in smoggy cities.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan announced a \$3.6 billion package of export credit guarantees to finance the sale of grain and other commodities to 18 countries over the next 12 months.

The latest benefits for farmers come on top of other largesse, including wheat export subsidies and crop disaster aid, that Mr. Bush has bestowed in recent weeks as he tries to shore up support in the farm belt. The Midwest has become an important battleground in the presidential campaign because Mr. Bush seems almost certain to lose the big electoral prize of California, and his position in traditional GOP strongholds in the South is shaky.

The farm lobby exploited the president's sagging popularity in corn-growing states such as Illinois to get the concession for ethanol. Mr. Bush for years has been a strong supporter of alternative fuels, but the White House went to unusual lengths to give ethanol a role as an additive in new smog-fighting gasoline required by the Clean Air Act.

Still, Mr. Bush's proposal promotes the use of ethanol to fight smog, when his own environmental experts say that ethanol actually makes gasoline emit more — not fewer — smog-forming pollutants. The ethanol industry, though, contends its product is cleaner than the EPA thinks.

In order to help ethanol interests and still guarantee smog reductions in cities selling reformulated gasoline, the administration will order oil refiners to sell even cleaner base stocks of gasoline.

Mr. Bush's clean-air proposal, which won't become final until next year, would allow ethanol to be blended into at least 30% of gasoline sold in northern cities with smog problems after 1995. In southern cities, refiners wouldn't be required to make cleaner base stocks of gasoline unless a city specifically chooses to use ethanol, which could then be mixed with as

much as 20% of gasoline sold. Nine cities must start selling cleaner-burning gasoline in 1995, and as many as 90 cities eventually may choose to sell the new fuel.

The payoff for ethanol, according to Agriculture Department estimates, is that sales could jump to two billion gallons by the year 2000 from 800 million gallons last year. For corn growers, that would mean a market for some 500 million extra bushels of corn.

Industry analysts had calculated that consumption would grow by less than 50% by 2000 if ethanol were blocked from smog-plagued cities.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of Decatur, Ill., stands to gain the most among commodity processors, because it controls about two-thirds of U.S. ethanol capacity. In late trading on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, ADM rose \$1.25 to settle at \$26.125.

David C. Nelson, an analyst at County NatWest USA in Washington, issued a "buy" recommendation yesterday on ADM stock in part because of Mr. Bush's announcement. "It removes a cloud regarding ethanol's viability after 1995," he said.

Oil interests and methanol makers attacked the boon for ethanol, partly because it breaks an agreement on reformulated gasoline that all sides had signed last year. But Mr. Bush said the increased costs for refiners will be only three-tenths of a cent per gallon of gasoline sold in the northern smoggy cities.

On the export credit guarantees, Secretary Madigan listed 18 countries — including Egypt, Korea, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania and Turkey — as being eligible for assistance under the \$3.6 billion package. Should any of these countries default on U.S.-guaranteed commercial loans, the Agriculture Department will be obligated to pay them off.

The department is required by the 1990 farm law to dispense at least \$5.5 billion a year in credit guarantees, and Mr. Madigan said yesterday that the department plans to make at least \$5.7 billion available in the fiscal 1993, which began yesterday.

His announcement seemed designed to gain maximum publicity in politically important Midwestern states. Customarily, the department offers credit guarantees throughout the year to individual countries.

—Scott Kilman in Chicago contributed to this article.

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Prime Time for Perot

Memo to:

Laurence Tisch, CBS

Thomas Murphy, ABC

Jack Welch, GE/NBC

Gentlemen: If your policies on political commercials weren't so restrictive, we all might have been spared the Ross Perot spectacle.

* * *

We'd hate to think that all Ross Perot really wanted was a chance to buy his way into prime time. Mr. Perot was reportedly willing to spend \$40 million to run a schedule of TV commercials touting his ideas. No dice. Under the rules by which the political ad game is now run for individuals, you can't get your ads on TV unless you're a declared candidate.

So instead of Citizen Perot flapping at us harmlessly about the deficit while we head to the kitchen, we now get Candidate Perot threatening to wreck a U.S. presidential election, merely so he can run out his \$40 million of ads. At yesterday's announcement, Mr. Perot said with a puckish grin as he departed: "Got to make a living, got to pay for ads."

What an astounding anomaly of the age of telecommunications. Network TV — the medium with by far the largest reach into a sophisticated electronic country — behaves as if it were back in the days of the Kennedy-Nixon debates. Most of the political information the networks convey comes from politicians, bureaucrats or their own reporters. It's not clear that the public trusts any of these people.

So to get their own views injected into the system, Americans shut out from the networks today call C-SPAN, Larry King and Rush Limbaugh. History's most famous hacked-off talk-show caller may be Ross Perot.

The three networks' resistance to "advocacy" advertising goes back a long way — before cable, before talk radio and before Fax machines or satellite hookups. As articulated in network statements, the policy is rooted in a fear that allowing advocacy groups to purchase ads would permit wealthy interests to dominate the discussion of public issues. So hardly anyone gets on.

But federal law does require radio or TV stations to run the ads of announced candidates uncensored. That's why so many elections degenerate on television into little more than the two candidates flinging their air-ball ads at one another. Instead of participants, the rest of the politically interested community become mute spectators. So now Ross Perot, though he is already on the ballot in all 50 states, must formally declare he is a candidate to have his say on the tube.

This network habit of just saying no was in the news in 1986 when they refused to carry an ad from W.R. Grace & Co. pointing to the dangers of deficit spending. Grace accused the

networks of arbitrarily deciding which messages could be shown on TV. Indeed, each network rejects a dozen or so advocacy ads a year based on their content. Yet others time-seekers, such as an AFL-CIO ad calling for national health-care reform, somehow make it onto the air.

In 1990, Citizens Against Government Waste, a taxpayer group with 500,000 members, tried to buy 30 seconds of time to advertise that it was holding a "Taxpayer's Action Day" at 200 locations. The ad invited "Americans who are fed up with waste, new taxes and politicians who ignore the people" to call 1-800-BE ANGRY and attend.

One network spokesman rejected the ad and sniffed that such issues were better covered in "news and public affairs programming where they can receive a more balanced treatment." Balanced? No network news operation would mention Taxpayer's Action Day before it occurred, which is why people try to pay to get their views on the air. This year, CAGW is holding taxpayer rallies on October 17. It has bought time on CNN, which as usual is going its own way.

In the past, the networks themselves haven't been entirely comfortable with their position. In 1986, Gene Jankowski, then-president of the CBS Broadcast Group, wrote W.R. Grace & Co.'s lawyers that "the abundant outlets for news and opinion which exist in today's communications marketplace may well argue for a liberalization of our current policy." However, "a full reconsideration of the merits of our policy is currently premature, since there is a threshold obstacle to our acceptance of issue advertising — the existence of the Fairness Doctrine." That was then. The Fairness Doctrine was repealed in 1987. But CBS and the others are hanging tough.

Still, cracks are showing. Last year, the CAWG taxpayers' group was able to buy time on WABC-AM, the local ABC-owned radio affiliate in New York, to advertise its Taxpayer Action Day. The ABC radio network refused. When informed that its flagship New York City station had accepted the ad, it reversed course. ABC called the group to say the network would run the ad "but no time is available."

The networks are certainly entitled to reject ads from non-candidates, preserving the prime-time environment for Mariel Hemingway's posterior, "Beverly Hills 90210" and political ads by Members of the esteemed U.S. House of Representatives. Still, maybe it's time for the three networks to join the rest of us in the Age of Media. Had they been willing to do so six months ago, we might have been able to vote on Ross Perot with an audio and video remote. Instead, we get this mess, and we don't doubt that all three networks will be covering it.

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Democrats See Hope of Taking Ohio From GOP, But Republicans Insist They'll Prevail as Usual

By DAVID SHRIBMAN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

PARMA, Ohio — For the Democrats, Ohio is the political equivalent of Charlie Brown's football.

In election after election, Democrats vow to win on this critical Midwestern battleground of presidential politics. But each time, the Republicans snatch victory

Republicans remain confident that, as usual, the state's 21 electoral votes will wind up in their column. "The Democrats are going to get their hopes up like they always do," says Robert Bennett, the state Republican chairman, "and then their hopes are going to be dashed like they always are."

The Democrats' hopes surely are high this year. Ohio has serious economic problems, and many of the ethnic voters who drifted to the Republicans in the Reagan years are signaling that they're ready to move back into the Democratic camp. "The problem isn't so much the unemployment as the air of uncertainty," says Bohdan Dubas, a Parma dentist and Democrat who voted for Mr. Bush four years ago. "People don't know if they'll lose their jobs."

Rally for Change

For that reason, labor is redoubling its efforts here for the Democrats. The Teamsters are planning a Midwestern bus tour of their own, with stops in Columbus and Cleveland. A coalition of Ohio labor groups held five events around the state on Wednesday alone, to rally members under the slogan "America needs new priorities." The United Auto Workers regional office went through 15,000 Clinton brochures in a week.

"The Reagan Democrats are with us this time — thank God," says Art Rush, the auto workers' regional community-action program coordinator.

Moreover, the ethnic stew of northeastern Ohio is at a boil over foreign policy, the area Mr. Bush has always considered his strength. Voters of Baltic heritage are especially angry with the president's caution in recognizing the independence of what used to be called the captive nations.

An animated debate around the back table of the Lithuanian Community Center in Euclid, on Lake Erie just east of Cleveland, underlines Mr. Bush's problems with a group that once was considered among the most loyal Republicans.

"The true stirrings of freedom which we sought for 50 years finally came," says Algis Rukšenas, a Lithuanian-American who runs a refugee resettlement agency in Cleveland. "This was a test, and Bush failed." Paul Alsenas, director of the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission, adds: "The Republicans for years said they'd stand with us on Captive Nations. Bush was 'officer of the day' and was nowhere to be seen. We feel personal betrayal."

Many of these disaffected Bush supporters are people like Vilmaris Kukainis of Sagamore Hills, president of the Latvian Credit Union. "I've been a Republican all my life, and for the first time I don't know whether I'll vote Republican," he says.

But while these voters are unmistakably moving toward the Democrats this

time, Mr. Clinton hasn't yet closed the sale. The Arkansan is still considered something of an alien in the Old World enclaves of Ohio, where travel agencies specialize in tours to Ukraine and where meat markets offer their own homemade kiska (a Polish sausage made with barley, liver and pork).

"If Clinton has any connection with this world, I haven't seen it," says Tony Petkovsek, who runs a celebrated "Tower of Polka Power" dance every Thanksgiving and a daily one-hour radio show for the Slovenian community.

In short, there are no certainties here. Few states have the closely fought politics of Ohio, and few have as many divisions—historical, cultural, economic. Over the years the Civil War, labor wars, even occupations and regional accents have left Ohio split, north and south, labor and management, factory and farm, Republican and Democratic. The state now has a Republican governor and two Democratic senators; the GOP holds the state Senate, and the Democrats control the state House.

GOP Priority

The importance of Ohio has hardly been ignored by the GOP. The Bushes and Quayles have visited here more often than any other state. "They're camped out here," says Democratic Rep. Dennis Eckart. "There's strong reason to believe Ohio is the roadblock to the Clinton bandwagon."

That may be even more true now that Ross Perot is back in the race, an element that gives Republicans hope.

"It's easier for George Bush to get 45% in a three-way race here than 50% in a two-way race," says GOP Rep. Paul Gillmor. Polls in the state generally show Mr. Clinton ahead by seven or eight percentage points; in a three-way race, Mr. Perot gets about 10% and shaves a point or two from the Democrat's lead.

For all their natural advantages this time, the Democrats haven't run a flawless campaign. "If you believe a better campaign can win an election," says Herbert Asher, a political scientist at Ohio State University, "Bush can win here."

Mr. Clinton's Little Rock headquarters failed to heed urgent advice, offered in early summer, to quickly establish a presence in the state. For more than a month and a half after the Democratic convention in July, volunteers were turned away because there was nothing for them to do.

The Clinton organizers, moreover, aren't sweating the details. While putting together a slate of ethnic supporters this week, they stunned Lithuanian leaders by proposing to list one man who died 21 years ago and another who died 15 years ago. At the same time, the Clinton forces have made almost no effort to reach out to established political leaders here, in stark contrast to gestures made by Mr. Carter and subsequent Democratic nominees Walter Mondale and Michael Dukakis.

But with the weak economy, the antagonism toward Mr. Bush and the strong desire for change, none of this may matter.

"In fairness, all those earlier guys called lots of people, and they lost," says Timothy Hagan, a Cuyahoga County commissioner and prominent Democrat. "Maybe the Clinton people are the first group of political operatives not shaped by the old ways. Maybe it'll work. The old method sure didn't."

CAMPAIGN '92

PROFILE

OHIO

21 electoral votes



POPULATION

1990	1980
10,847,115	10,707,630
7th in U.S.	6th in U.S.

RACE

	Ohio	U.S.
Whites	88%	80%
Blacks	11%	12%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Now	Oct. '88
7.6%	5.5%

1991 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Ohio	U.S.
\$29,790	\$30,126

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

1988	1984
Bush 58%	Reagan 59%
Dukakis 44%	Mondale 40%

away much the way Lucy pulls the ball away from a frustrated Charlie Brown. The GOP has won Ohio in every presidential election since the Lyndon Johnson landslide of 1964 except for one — in 1976, when Jimmy Carter took the state by a mere 11,115 votes.

Now the Democrats are in field-goal formation again, lining up for what could be the winning points in the 1992 election against President Bush. And this year, the signs are better than usual.

"Democrats have been very adept at snatching defeat out of the jaws of victory," says Lee Fisher, the Democratic attorney general and co-chairman of Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton's presidential campaign in Ohio. "But this time there are factors beyond party and strategy: There's the anti-Bush mindset and the unlikelihood there could be an economic upswing in the next few weeks."

The conditions for a Clinton victory may exist here, but — this being Ohio — the

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BY MICHAEL SCHRAGE

While the Administration's record in this area outperforms its rhetoric, the sorry truth is that much of the President's recent "genuine interest" in critical areas seems more motivated by a November deadline than anything else. It is this sort of political posturing that has allowed fiascos to outshine the accomplishments.

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Challenge to Debate Cheers Bush Troops

By JAMES GERSTENZANG
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Never mind the lagging polls. Forget about the calendar closing in.

With one sentence beginning "I hereby challenge my opponent," the mood within the Bush campaign—and, more important, the mood of President Bush himself—has undergone a sudden swing to the sunny side.

This new feeling, sparked by Bush's call for four consecutive Sunday night debates leading up to the election, may just be surface deep. It may not penetrate the depths where the President and his aides must confront the fact that no candidate in 56 years of polling has been this far behind and come back to win the presidency.

Still, it is showing up throughout the upper levels of Bush's team:

- To the upbeat tones of country music's Oak Ridge Boys throbbing through the Acuff Theatre at Nashville's Opryland U.S.A., Mary Matalin, the campaign's political director, danced in the aisle as Bush completed a daylong tour of Tennessee on Tuesday.

- Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater, questioned why Bush's opponent, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, seems unwilling to debate. After weeks of defending his boss's apparent reluctance to square off, Fitzwater seemed to relish the role reversal.

- And the President seemed to draw renewed energy from his challenge and the Clinton camp's initial fumbling response. He took on the new political medium of talk-show television, presenting the audience of a Nashville Network cable TV program with his credible imitation of entertainer/businessman Jimmy Dean, who was seated at his side, doing a television advertisement for, yes, Jimmy Dean sausage.

But after months of backbiting over responsibility for the President's inability to overcome his troubled poll standings, there is no way to tell if the sunnier mood is more than temporary.

For the moment, Bush campaign aides and other advisers are enjoying the fact that the political landscape appears to have undergone a transformation, not only as a result of the debate proposal—the actual dates and conditions for debates remain unsettled—but also as a result of Ross Perot's decision to plunge into the race.

A longtime Bush adviser said that even though Bush was "working like hell campaigning, we were on a treadmill."

The challenge the President issued in Clarksville, Tenn., has presented "a focus to the campaign that wasn't there, and if you're running behind in the polls, it's all you could ask for," he said.

If nothing else, pictures of an upbeat President can prove irresistible to television producers, making their way into evening news reports and presenting an image of optimism that can counter reports that might otherwise focus on Bush's political problems.

Bush could not have appeared more upbeat on Tuesday night as he completed his day at Opryland.

He waved to the audience, trotted back and forth across the stage to acknowledge every musician, all the while chatting incessantly, unheard beyond those right next to him as the band kept up its riffs.

None of this is to say that the President was in a sour mood before he delivered the debate challenge. Bush has not been one to mope as he goes through the paces of the campaign trail.

Complaining, perhaps, when he feels he is being treated unfairly, either by his opponent or by reporters. But moping? No.

As he has gotten deeper and deeper into the campaign in recent weeks, his language grew more loose, and aides said he was pumped up by the crowds.

Eight years ago, when he was running for reelection as vice president, Bush had this thing about ducks. If someone walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, he's a duck, Bush would say over and over. Never mind that he was talking about communism in Nicaragua—he managed to make the connection.

The years since have widened his experience. By this week, Bush's Politically Useful Zoological Lexicon also included fish, chickens, the bald eagle and a chameleon.

Taking cuts at Clinton for not stemming pollution of his state's waterways by runoff from chicken droppings—the poultry industry is a major force in Arkansas—Bush said: "I love fishing. I'm a bass fisherman. The fish in Arkansas light up at night because of what the chickens are doing to the river."

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Bush Permits 'Gasohol' in 9 Smoggiest U.S. Cities

■ **Environment:** He also grants credits to countries that buy U.S. farm goods. Critics say the moves are attempts to get Farm Belt votes.

By RUDY ABRAMSON
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Ending a months-long stalemate, President Bush cleared the way Thursday for corn-based ethanol to be mixed with gasoline and used as fuel in the nation's smoggiest cities.

The move, in effect, exempts ethanol from some restrictions imposed by the 1990 Clean Air Act—a law that attempts, among other things, to reduce air pollution nationwide by requiring the use of cleaner-burning fuels in nine major cities with the dirtiest air, among them, Los Angeles and San Diego.

The announcement in the White House Rose Garden was joyous news to Corn Belt farmers, whose crop is the basis for ethanol production. And it came within hours of other good news for a region rich in electoral votes: an announcement that the Administration will grant foreign countries \$3.6 billion in credits and loan guarantees for the purchase of U.S. farm products.

Addressing Farm Belt Republicans, along with representatives of corn growers and the ethanol industry, Bush declared his decision to permit the use of "gasohol" as "good for farmers, good for rural America, good for the environment in our cities and good for American consumers and motorists."

The Administration predicted that the decision would cause "almost an explosion in ethanol demand," increasing its usage from 800 million gallons in 1991 to as much as 2 billion gallons by the turn of the century.

But beyond the White House grounds, the move—like the earlier credit and loan announcement by Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan—was widely viewed as an election season effort to gain favor in the bitterly contested heartland.

Charles J. DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, complained that the decision will further aid a "heavily subsidized ethanol industry" at the expense of the petroleum industry.

Environmentalists were similarly unenthusiastic.

"There is no good air quality reason for this initiative but we are thankful that, at least on the initial analysis, it does not have a major adverse effect," said Blakeman Early, a Washington representative of the Sierra Club.

David Doniger, a lawyer for the Natural Resources Defense Council, agreed but asserted that the decision "assures that a few agribusiness giants like Archer-Daniels-Midland will reap tens of millions of dollars in windfall profits."

Farm and industry interests have been pressuring to improve ethanol's position ever since the Environmental Protection Agency issued regulations to implement the clean fuels requirement of the Clean Air Act.

At the outset ethanol was highly valued because it is an American-made, renewable commodity. But it ran afoul of environmentalists and regulators because it increases the volatility of gasoline, burns less cleanly when blended with gasoline and evaporates too readily, releasing chemicals that create ozone, a major component of air pollution.

The issue was bootled to the White House this year, with the industry and its supporters pressuring for ethanol to be granted an exemption from the EPA regulations. EPA officials maintained that such a step would violate the 1990 Clean Air Act, a view eventually sustained by the Justice Department.

What the Administration produced Thursday was a compromise, which officials said was achieved over the last two weeks.

The White House granted ethanol an exemption, but said the reformulated gasoline with which it is blended must first have its volatility further reduced in the refining process.

Bush estimated that the further refining will cost consumers about one-third of a cent per gallon. Oil industry sources estimated the industry tab at as much as \$250 million annually.

EPA officials said they expect to devise regulations for implementing the plan by next spring.

The cities affected, in addition to Los



Reuters

President Bush with ear of corn at Rose Garden ceremony; he cleared the way Thursday for corn-based ethanol to be used as fuel in the nation's smoggiest cities.

Angeles and San Diego, are Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, Conn., Milwaukee, Houston and Baltimore.

In addition to the prospect of new corn markets for motor fuel, the Administration estimated that the farm product credits and loans announced by the Agriculture De-

partment will generate 97,000 jobs and \$9 billion worth of economic activity.

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, charged that this announcement too was merely fodder for undecided voters in the nation's breadbasket.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Comment

ON CALIFORNIA

How Can Perot Still Be Their Man?

BY DANA PARSONS

CALLING ALL ROSS PEROT SUPPORTERS IN ORANGE COUNTY!

Come to your senses immediately. You don't like George Bush. Understandable.

You don't like Bill Clinton. Understandable.

But to team up again with Perot?

How can you, as a self-respecting intelligent voter, possibly embrace him again? No matter how you've rationalized his decision in July to quit the race, the rest of us saw it clearly: He conned you, flat-out lied to you, kicked you around and didn't bat an eye while doing it . . . and now he wants you to come home again.

And you're doing it? You're going back to him?

And we wonder why battered women go back to their tyrannical and abusive husbands.

"Ninety-nine point nine percent of the calls have been 'Run, Ross, Run; Win, Ross, Win'" campaign worker

I know the Perot people aren't nutty, so help me God, but I no longer presume to understand them.

Joel Vest said earlier this week at the suddenly hopping Perot headquarters in Irvine.

How can people be returning to the fold?

"Have you taken a look at the state of the economy and country lately?" Vest asked. "People are fed up, they've had it. They're looking at this man as the only one with guts enough to fight an Establishment that's been around much too long."

How can you believe in him?

"The thing you have to ask yourself," Vest said, "and one of the things that has kept me charged up and involved is, why would a man who was only on the ballot in 35 states continue to get in the other 15, 18 states? Why would he continue to spend \$500,000 a month? Why would he place himself in a state that cost over a million dollars to get himself on the ballot—and that's New York—why would he continue to spend this money if he weren't planning to come out and run a credible campaign?"

So you think he never planned to stay out of the race?

Right, Vest said. "I think he's an astute businessman, a shrewd strategist."

I know the Perot people aren't nutty, so help me God, but I no longer presume to understand them.

They argue that the other candidates aren't saying much and that only Perot has the courage to speak his mind. It's easy to have courage in politics if you don't plan to get elected.

They condemn George Bush for raising taxes and Bill Clinton for probably raising taxes, yet laud Perot, who would also raise taxes.

His supporters say they don't trust Clinton or Bush to speak the truth, and yet they somehow suspended critical analysis over Perot's flip-flops on the fundamental question of his own candidacy.

How quickly they forget: Perot didn't suspend his campaign; he ended it. No matter how you want to recast his words, they were emphatic. He said he didn't want to be President, and nothing would change his mind.

Here's what he told Newsweek magazine in July: "If I had run, it would have thrown the election into the House and would have led to gridlock. We don't have time for that. . . . Getting out was the morally responsible thing for me to do."

He either didn't mean that when he said it, which makes him a liar, or he's now being morally irresponsible by getting back in, because the possibility of electoral chaos remains.

Does he have the right to change his mind? Absolutely.

But, please, don't charge Clinton or Bush with duplicity, when one of the best examples we have of it in recent political history belongs to H. Ross himself.

Now he's trotting out the act again at a time when, under the worst-case scenario, it could skew electoral results.

By turns selfish and manipulative, then charming and regretful, Ross Perot is the battering husband of 1992 politics.

Please, folks, don't go back to him again.

Does This Race Need a Spoiler?

Volatile '92 campaign takes a turn for the Perot

Responding, so he says, to the pleas of his loyal supporters, Ross Perot has reactivated the run for the presidency that he so abruptly abandoned last July 16. Well, kind of abandoned. As campaign filings show, Perot never really quit the race that he had never formally got around to announcing he was in. Through August, the Perot campaign had spent \$18 million—\$16 million of it from the Texas billionaire's own deep pockets—to fund the 50-state organization that has worked to keep his candidacy alive. How much more he might have shelled out had he not temporarily slipped back into the political shadows is staggering to contemplate.

BELOW HIS RIVALS: The Perot candidacy now becomes the wild card in the 1992 campaign. When Perot suspended his campaign in July his standing in the preference polls had slid to below 10%. That rating should climb on his re-entry, if only briefly, though it seems unlikely that come Nov. 3 he will do much better than third-party candidates have usually done. But in some key states—Texas and Ohio are most often mentioned—Perot could poll enough to tip the balance away from either President Bush or his Democratic challenger, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton. That would affect the electoral vote; conceivably, it could even affect the election. In the end, Perot's chief political significance may prove to be not as a doer or an inspirer, but simply as a spoiler.

In his earlier self-selected role as populist tribune, Perot evidenced an unmistakable testiness whenever hard questions were raised about

certain of his business activities or about his temperament and character. There have been other revelations since that ought to disturb thoughtful voters, including stories this week that Perot hired private detectives to pry into the lives not of his political enemies but of his faithful supporters. Perot in fact seems to have a chilling zeal for covert investigation.

ABOVE THE FRAY: Because of the hard—and proper—questions raised about Perot's methods, he will probably continue to hold himself aloof from the usual and sometimes prickly give and take of political campaigning. Look for him instead to rely on expensive TV ads and friendly interviewers to try to put himself and his message across. That's too bad, not least because Perot does have some interesting and respectable ideas—most prominently his tough if untimely plan to reduce the budget deficit. The electorate would be best served if he would not just recite his proposals for dealing with the nation's problem but go into critical forums to defend and elaborate on them.

The office that he seeks, after all, is not simply a platform from which to deliver orders, or a vehicle for compelling obedience or digging up dirt on one's real or suspected enemies. As with all politics, the presidency requires an ability to recognize possible merit in competing interests and with it a readiness to compromise. Perot's self-confidence and assertiveness are in many ways admirable. It is the rigidity underlying them that many, including this newspaper, find so troubling.

Senate Votes to Override Veto of Abortion Advice

■ **Legislation:** The action does not prevent federal officials from beginning to enforce the Administration 'gag rule' at clinics that receive U.S. funds. The House is expected to uphold the veto today.

By WILLIAM J. EATON
and PAUL HOUSTON
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

WASHINGTON—In another pre-election showdown on a divisive issue, the Senate on Thursday easily overrode President Bush's veto of a bill that would allow federally financed family planning clinics to continue abortion counseling.

The 73-26 vote, however, does not prevent federal officials from beginning to enforce the Administration "gag rule" at the estimated 2,000 clinics that receive U.S. funds. The new rules began Thursday, and the legislation nullifying them will have no effect unless the House also votes to override Bush's veto.

Such action appears unlikely. The House is expected to vote today to uphold the veto, despite a determined last-ditch drive by the House Democratic leadership to override the President for the first time.

"I don't think we have the votes" to overturn the veto, one key leadership aide said.

Douglas Johnson, legislative director for the National Right to Life Committee, said he anticipates that Bush will win by a margin of 10 to 12 votes, as he has in the

past.

The controversial rule, first issued in 1988 but never in effect until Thursday because of court challenges and bureaucratic delays, forbids anyone in a federally aided clinic but doctors to discuss abortion as an option for women with unwanted pregnancies.

Although the regulation was modified to allow doctors to provide "complete medical information" to patients, it prevents them from referring women to abortion providers. About 90% of clinic workers are nurses, social workers or others without medical degrees.

Anticipating that the House will fail to overturn the veto, some opponents of the rule began pointing toward the presidential election and Democratic nominee Bill Clinton's opposition to the regulation.

"The American people will have another override vote on Nov. 3," said David Andrews, acting president of the Planned Parenthood Federation, which has 124 affiliates that receive family planning funds.

Bush vetoed the measure on grounds that the federal government should not promote abortion as a method of family planning by allowing the clinics receiving U.S. funds to recommend abortions. The Senate effort to override had the support of

53 Democrats and 20 Republicans.

Opponents of the regulation said the major victims would be the 5.4 million women, primarily poor blacks or Latinos, who rely on the clinics as their primary source of health care and birth control services.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who opposes the rule, said Planned Parenthood in Tennessee already has announced that it would close five of its clinics rather than comply with the plan and Rhode Island has said it would refuse federal funds under the new condition.

On another front, critics of the rule also were seeking a federal court order to stop the Administration from demanding compliance with the new regulation, on grounds that it was improperly approved and so vague that clinics found it difficult to comply. A ruling on this challenge is expected soon.

As the rule took effect Thursday, operators of family planning clinics that now receive a combined \$150 million a year in federal funds took different approaches to the new regulation.

Some said they would refuse U.S. assistance and operate entirely with private funds, such as the Planned Parenthood facility in White Plains, N.Y., that now receives 15% of its budget from the federal government.

Others, such as the Washington Free Clinic in the nation's capital, have decided to defy the regulation and continue to tell patients about abortion as an option if they are pregnant and do not want to give birth.

"It's a very risky decision for us," acknowledged Sheryl Lahti, executive director of the Free Clinic. "We risk losing our funding" for all family planning and prenatal care programs, she said.

Andrews said none of Planned Parenthood's 124 affiliates that now receive federal money will agree to comply. He vowed that "our clinics will not be gagged, even if it costs us \$35 million." Andrews estimated that federal funds amounted to 10% of Planned Parenthood's annual budget.

Some clinics will try to use private funds to pay for pregnancy testing and counseling on abortion, Andrews said. Federal money will be applied only to other programs, such as prenatal care and testing for cervical cancer.

The Department of Health and Human Services, which is enforcing the rules, has not said how it will respond to that interpretation of the rule.

But Johnson predicted that such "book-keeping schemes" would be forbidden. "Ultimately, the grantees either will have to comply or the funds will go to someone else," he said.

Critics of the rule accused the President of capitulating to extremists on the abortion issue as an election-year maneuver.

"Next year, when we have President Clinton, we won't have to pass laws by two-thirds majorities," said Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-Los Angeles), chief author of the legislation that Bush vetoed.

Will the Court Be Women's Refuge From Mobs?

■ **Abortion:** Bush wants to bar federal law that has protected clinics from vigilantes.

By HELEN NEUBORNE

Last I heard, women still had a constitutional right to decide for themselves whether to bear a child. Granted, that right has been watered down by the Supreme Court, especially for poor women and teen-agers. But even in its weakened state, the Constitution still protects a grown woman's right to go to a private doctor for an abortion—doesn't it?

Not if George Bush's Justice Department has anything to say about it. Having failed to persuade the Supreme Court to overturn *Roe vs. Wade*, Bush's team is back, in *Bray*

vs. Alexandria Women's Health Clinic, the only abortion-related case on the court's docket so far this fall.

Where a woman's right to choose is at stake, George Bush is willing to replace the law of the land with vigilante mob rule. Taking the side of violent mobs that block women's access to abortion clinics, the Bush Justice Department claims that federal judges are powerless to stop organizations like Operation Rescue.

In recent years, mobs organized and egged on by Operation Rescue and condoned by the Bush Administration have repeatedly blockaded abortion clinics, forcing them to close. In the process, hundreds of women—patients and staff—had to flee, often at risk to their lives.

The strategy in almost all these cases is the same: Cars carrying patients to clinics

are surrounded and rocked while terrified women huddle inside them, tires are slashed and patients' and doctors' identities are traced through license plates to facilitate harassment. Local officials, including the police, have been unable or unwilling to stop these confrontations.

The spectacle of lawless mobs preventing women from exercising their constitutional rights has led numerous distinguished federal judges in courts across the country to invoke the Ku Klux Klan Act. They have held that this federal civil-rights statute, passed in 1871 to give federal judges power to prevent mob violence aimed at African-Americans, protects women as well.

The federal injunctions sought by the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund and others are effective in blocking Opera-

tion Rescue's tactics. When Operation Rescue used mob rule to close down abortion facilities in Wichita, Kan., last year, a determined federal judge, Patrick Kelly, broke the blockade with a Ku Klux Klan Act injunction. When Operation Rescue threatened to blockade clinics in Buffalo, N.Y., last winter, an energetic response by clinic supporters coupled with a vigorous federal injunction broke the blockade. When Operation Rescue tried to disrupt clinics in New York, Maryland and Virginia, Ku Klux Klan Act injunctions stopped them.

In *Bray vs. Alexandria Women's Health Clinic*, the Bush Justice Department hopes to give Operation Rescue a new chance to torment women by arguing that federal judges lack power to use the Ku Klux Klan Act to protect women's access to medical treatment. It's not the federal government's business, the Bush lawyers argue, to enforce the federal Constitution against mobs. Leave it to local authorities.

In 1871, when mobs threatened newly freed slaves, only the federal government could protect them. In 1957, when mobs threatened to prevent the integration of Little Rock High School, only the federal courts could control them. In 1992, when mobs threaten to hold women hostage for seeking to exercise a constitutional right, the federal courts should be there to protect them.

The Supreme Court initially heard arguments in *Bray* last October, before the appointment of Clarence Thomas. The case has been scheduled for reargument on Tuesday. If the court rules in support of vigilante mobs, the nation will have taken a terrible step away from justice and toward anarchy. After women, whose rights will be next?

*Helen Neuborne is executive director of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, whose legal director will be arguing the *Bray* case before the Supreme Court.*

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Bush and Clinton Aides Close In on Debate Accord

■ **Politics:** The GOP campaign chairman reports 'substantial progress.' Both sides say Perot is welcome.

By THOMAS B. ROSENSTIEL
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Aides to President Bush and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton were on the brink of an agreement to hold presidential debates as they adjourned their negotiations late Thursday.

"We have made substantial progress on the basic terms of an agreement, including the number of debates . . . and the format," Robert Teeter, chairman of the Bush campaign, said when the two sides broke for the night.

"I'm encouraged," said Mickey Kantor, Clinton's campaign chairman.

Neither would give details. But a source familiar with the discussions, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said negotiators were looking at a plan to hold three presidential debates and one between the candidates for vice president.

One of the debates was said to involve a panel of questioners, one would involve a single moderator, and the third would involve a combination of both. The dates were unknown, but one source said they might begin Oct. 11 and be completed within 12 days of that date.

Teeter and Kantor said both sides would meet again today to hammer out the final details of the agreement, which they said would be announced Saturday morning.

The biggest sticking point was over timing, sources said. The Bush campaign wants the last debate as close to Election Day as possible,

hoping it will keep public opinion about the race fluid and thus possibly help the President, who is trailing in the polls.

Clinton negotiators contended that the last debate should be Oct. 18, two weeks before the election, believing that this would freeze public opinion with Clinton ahead.

To that, a White House source said, the President's negotiators said "No way." Clinton negotiators were said to be holding fast.

The Bush camp had apparently compromised and offered four alternative dates, sources said, none of them on weekends. Clinton had objected that Bush's proposal for Sunday debates threatened to conflict with the major league baseball playoffs and the World Series.

At the same time, both sides reiterated that Ross Perot was invited to join in the debates, though neither side invited him to enter the negotiations.

"I don't think that's necessary," Clinton communications director George Stephanopoulos said.

The debate negotiations began at 8 p.m. Wednesday and continued until midnight in Kantor's downtown Washington law offices. They resumed at 8:30 a.m. Thursday and continued, with a brief lunch break, until nearly 11 p.m. EST.

For the most part, both sides tried to remain closed-mouthed about what they were seeking in the negotiations.

"We'll see," was all Teeter said as he walked past reporters into a morning session.

"Working hard," said Kantor, as the two sides resumed talks after a midday break.

Analysts believe that Bush needs the debates more than Clin-



Clinton campaign chief Mickey Kantor, left, and his GOP counterparts, Bob Teeter and Fred Malek, take a lunch break Thursday. They are trying to hammer out a debate format for their candidates.

ton. Bush may also be helped by Perot's presence at the debates.

Clinton, meanwhile, can benefit from the debates by appearing as an equal to Bush and getting the opportunity to blunt attacks the Republicans have mounted. But he needs the debates less than Bush.

Most analysts believe that the Clinton campaign wants to force Bush to accept some compromise—at least for psychological advantage of saying they won something.

The last public proposal was offered by the President on Tuesday, when he challenged Clinton to debate every Sunday from Oct. 11 to two days before the election.

He proposed two debates with a single moderator, a format suggested by the bipartisan presidential debate commission and accepted by Clinton. But Bush said he also wanted two more debates with

a panel of three journalists asking questions, the format used in 1988.

He also called for two encounters between Vice President Dan Quayle and Clinton's running mate, Sen. Al Gore.

All day Thursday, Clinton criticized Bush for refusing to go along with the debate commission's recommendations, lamenting that the Republicans sought out "secret" meetings to discuss the particulars of the debates.

"Those things are, now being negotiated—because George Bush insisted—in private by politicians instead of in public by the nonpartisan debate commission," Clinton told reporters in Milwaukee.

"That's what I wanted all along, but George Bush wouldn't let it happen. We've already missed three debate opportunities. We'll just have to see what happens. I

can't say."

Bush spent Thursday morning at Camp David, Md., and did not comment on the debate meetings.

Campaigning in Wisconsin, Gore said his side was opposed to a final encounter two days before the election because it would leave insufficient time for each camp to rebut last-minute charges.

The Clinton campaign has already spent considerable effort on debate preparation. Since late summer, Tom Donilon, a veteran Democratic operative, has headed a group that has prepared extensive briefing books and other material to familiarize Clinton with details of the Bush record. Clinton has also started watching videotapes of past Bush debates.

Times staff writers David Lauter, James Gerstenzang and Cathleen Decker contributed to this story.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Perot, Debates Keep Clinton on Defensive

■ **Democrats:** His criticism of Bush's foreign policy falls on deaf ears, and his nerves show as he explodes over a GOP ad.

By CATHLEEN DECKER
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

MADISON, WIS.—Try as he might, Bill Clinton could not keep the defensiveness out of his campaign Thursday.

Vainly attempting to wrestle attention back to himself, the Democratic presidential nominee hammered President Bush on the incumbent's perceived strength—foreign policy. But the effort was virtually lost in the tumult over whether in-and-out candidate Ross Perot would enter the race for the White House—he did—and the less dramatic fray over presidential debates.

Everywhere he went Thursday, Clinton was met with increasing evidence that, while he might be the front-runner, he does not necessarily garner the commensurate attention.

At campaign stops in both Madison and Milwaukee, Clinton was pelted with questions about Perot's entrance into the race, which he dismissed with praise for his own economic plan and a biased attitude about the political complications the Texan could present.

"I'm just going to keep running the campaign I've been running all along, reaching out to the American people, going back to the grass roots, sticking up for America," Clinton said. "It's not going to change anything I do."

The candidate later betrayed a bit more nervousness with a familiar Clinton trait: When times get tough, eat. En route from Milwaukee to a rally in Madison, he diverted his entourage off the interstate and into a fast-food establishment where he ordered a frozen yogurt.

"Perot gets back in and where's the first place that we head?" one aide asked whimsically, recalling a precedent set during the tense New Hampshire primary campaign.

"Dairy Queen."

Earlier in the day, in five interviews conducted with television stations across the country before Perot's announcement, Clinton was peppered with inquiries about

the businessman's candidacy and the continuing negotiations over when candidate debates would be scheduled. Not one question was raised about his theme of the day.

In one of the interviews, Clinton displayed frustration, exploding in rage over a Bush campaign advertisement that contends the Arkansas governor would raise taxes on the middle class.

"It is a disgrace to the American people that the President of the United States would make a claim that is so baseless, so without foundation, so shameless in his attempt to get votes under false pretenses," Clinton fumed in an interview with a New Orleans station.

Clinton said Thursday, as he has throughout his campaign, that his plan would increase taxes only on those making more than \$200,000 per family. Clinton also has proposed a modest tax cut for the middle class—a group whose incomes he has not yet defined.

Terming the Bush commercial "blatantly false," Clinton said: "George Bush has said time and again he would say whatever it takes to get elected President. His claim [in the ad] is totally without foundation. It is George Bush who raised taxes on the middle class after promising that he wouldn't."

The sense of defensiveness in Clinton's campaign was also apparent in two television advertisements released Thursday—one defending his Arkansas record and another attacking Bush for raising taxes.

The second of the ads drew the candidates' dispute over the tax issue full circle: Bush, in a commercial released last week, cited Clinton's record of raising taxes in Arkansas. Noting that Clinton has promised to "invest" another \$220 billion in domestic programs, the ad asked: "Guess where he'll get the money?"

Clinton's ad drew much the same conclusion about Bush's history of raising taxes. It noted that Bush signed "the second biggest tax increase in American history" two years ago and said he wants "to give a \$108,000 tax break to millionaires."



Bill Clinton shares laugh Thursday with factory worker Victor Benabibes during stop at Usinger Sausage factory in Milwaukee. Agence France-Press

"Guess who's going to pay?" it asked.

During a speech in Milwaukee, Clinton reiterated criticisms on Bush's foreign policy that both he and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore of Tennessee, previously have leveled against the President.

He flayed Bush for taking credit for the fall of communism and faulted him for not being able to simultaneously manage domestic and foreign affairs.

"Franklin Roosevelt . . . fought the Great Depression and the rise of fascism at the same time," Clinton said. "Harry Truman carried out the Fair Deal at home . . . and at the same time moved to contain Communist aggression in Eastern Europe

and Europe and Korea. They would have laughed, these presidents, at the idea of conducting foreign affairs in the first term and then switching to domestic affairs in the second."

Clinton insisted he did not "mean to belittle President Bush's accomplishments abroad," specifically mentioning the international coalition the Administration put together to confront Iraq.

But he said Bush had consistently sided with stability—maintaining the superiority of those in power—rather than siding with pro-democracy groups within various nations. As he has in the past, Clinton strongly chided Bush for what he called an

"indifference to democracy" in his policy toward China.

Much of Clinton's presentation seemed to be an attempt to display a moderate view toward world affairs and conflicts. At one point he went out of his way to say U.S. actions should be guided by "prudence and common sense"; twice he suggested he would not hesitate to defend the country's interests.

"There will always be those in the world who pursue their goals through force and violence," he said. "They should know that a Clinton Administration will maintain the military strength we need to defend our people, our vital interests and our values."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

'Lead Way,' Gore Challenges Teens

■ **Campaign:** He speaks at a troubled high school in Wisconsin. In Indiana, Quayle tells farmers that the GOP ticket is on their side.

By EDWIN CHEN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WAUSAU, Wis.—Promoting racial harmony and generational change, Al Gore visited a racially troubled high school Thursday, urging students to "put ancient hatreds behind us" while making an impassioned plea that the time had come for a new generation of leadership in the White House.

America must "stand for the proposition that racial, ethnic and religious backgrounds can not only get along but thrive and prosper by drawing strength from diversity," Gore told a government class at Wausau West High School.

The school, along with its crosstown rival, Wausau East High, has been plagued by strife between the overwhelmingly white student body and a small group of Asian students, mostly Hmong from Southeast Asia. Even as Gore visited, city and school officials were contemplating a nighttime curfew and have increased police patrols in the schools.

Gore's rival, Vice President Dan Quayle, campaigned in Columbus, Ind., declaring that he was "on the side of the farmers" against what he described as excessive federal concern for the environment. "We want to make sure the farmers continue to do well," he said. "We want to get the federal government off your back."

Quayle found an appreciative audience in his home state, where he inspected tractors, farm equipment and other exhibits at a "farm progress" show after his speech. He said Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee, had proposed holding an "environmental summit" with farmers if he is elected.

"First of all, he's not going to win," Quayle said, drawing loud cheers. "But I suppose Al Gore and his Friends of the Earth would chair that event. Well, good luck with that crowd." The reference was to a major environmental group.

In Wisconsin, Gore made his appeal for racial harmony in a campaign day otherwise designed to encourage young people to register—and vote—Democratic.

He spoke movingly about the peaceful revolutions around the world that have eliminated authoritarian regimes, telling the students they also can help change government here at home.

"Everywhere in the world where change has come, young people have helped to lead the way," Gore said. "And young people can help lead the way toward change in the United States."

Gore later joined Clinton for an afternoon rally at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, where they emphasized the same message in this key battleground state with 11 electoral votes.

With barely four more weeks until Election Day, the growing Democratic appeal to the youth vote comes as polls show that 18-to-24-year-olds, who voted heavily for Bush in 1988, strongly favor Clinton and Gore this year.

When Gore was first introduced by Clinton as his running mate in July, the Tennessee senator made a strong appeal for generational change. But Gore quickly toned down that message at the behest of Clinton and his advisers, who were worried that too strong an emphasis on Clinton's and Gore's age difference—with Bush—more than 20 years—might unwittingly cause voters to question their relative inexperience.

But with the polls showing Bush now suffering as much from an age gap as a gender gap, the Democratic ticket is increasingly courting the youth vote with fervor.

Times staff writer Robert Jackson, in Indiana, contributed to this story.

PLATFORM

Family Values

Many young voters are actively working for the Bush/Quayle or the Clinton/Gore campaigns. Two California college students talk about their involvement:

GLEN BECERRA is a senior at UC Berkeley, majoring in history. He works the phones and walks precincts for the Bush/Quayle campaign. Becerra told *The Times*:

Family values are more than words to me. Families provide the moral guidance and personal integrity our country needs and government should support.

There has never been a time in our country's history when the rejuvenation of strong family values has been needed so much. No matter how strong our government is, no matter our military might, if we are without the fundamental base of family values, it will only be a matter of time before our country will collapse.

When President Bush speaks of family values, he's talking about the need to bring personal responsibility back into our lives. We have to learn to rely on ourselves and our families to teach us the difference between right and wrong and the value of hard work and achievement.

Our President recognizes the fact that strong families reduce the need of government in their lives. That's why the President has offered programs to reform our welfare system and create urban enterprise zones. There is a strong connection between financial independence and social development.

I see the reelection of President Bush as the only way we can reduce the need for government programs. Only by preventing unwanted pregnancies, moving people off welfare and giving gang members a chance to work can we give families a chance of succeeding.

Comment

ON THE NATION

Disaster-Relief Workers' Dirty Little Secret

A chain of natural calamities has shown FEMA is no safety net. In the end, self-reliance is the best tactic for survival.

By RICHARD M. WALDEN

Californians do not need Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki to remind them of the potential impact, financial and social, of a natural disaster and of how hard it is to find reliable federal help in coping with the havoc.

On six occasions since Oct. 30, 1991, state and local officials have called on the Federal Emergency Management Administration for help. There were the horrific fires in the Oakland Hills and in Calaveras County, earthquakes in Humboldt County and in the Landers and Big Bear areas, flash floods in Los Angeles and Ventura and riots in South Los Angeles after the Rodney G. King beating verdict. In all cases, FEMA responded—haphazardly and ever so slowly.

Two weeks ago, the federal agency announced that it was taking back what it had promised: \$80 million in public-assistance payments headed for Los Angeles and some 20 other disaster areas were abruptly redirected to Florida. The new emergency, it seems, was the political future of George Bush.

Even when FEMA is not a puppet of politics, or constrained by budget, it cannot be counted on to come through. The agency, along with the Small Business Administration, its handmaiden in disaster relief, regularly reject 30% to 50% of grant and loan requests. The chief victims are the weakest financially.

Truth be told, it is the local governments, nonprofit agencies, with their legions of volunteers, and private

Even when FEMA is not a puppet of politics, or constrained by budget, it cannot be counted on to come through.

banks that shoulder most of the burden after a disaster. San Francisco's City Hall, for example, sustained nearly \$100 million in damages caused by the Loma Prieta quake. FEMA gave the city \$2.6 million. The headquarters building of Goodwill Industries' San Francisco, partly destroyed by the quake, received nothing from the agency. Locally, funds have yet to be approved for the demolition and reconstruction of public and private facilities along Crenshaw Boulevard that were burned out during the riots.

The buck has to stop in the White House, especially after a natural disaster with widespread effects. An office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance should be set up and directed by someone with immediate access to the President during crises. The coordinator should have the authority to orchestrate federal relief efforts and to override the inertia of governmental bureaucracies reluctant to commit funds from strained budgets.

FEMA has had a 13-year trial period to get its house in order. Throughout, it has failed to function effectively. It should be abolished, the victim of political appointees and poor performance.

Disaster grants and loans should be handled, by agreement, with the nation's banks, under guidelines favoring individuals and businesses. The government could promptly make funds available to the banks and delegate to them the administrative tasks. The banks would be federally supervised. The army of poorly trained clerks who FEMA and SBA send into disaster zones only adds to delays in getting help to those in need.

Government planning too often takes place in a vacuum. Planned responses to the "Big One" provide good and bad examples of this. "Plan Bulldozer," which identifies privately held heavy equipment that could be made available, free or at minimum cost, for clearing debris after a disaster, represents the former. That the county's 116 free, community and school-based health clinics are not included in plans, even though many of them are competent enough to relieve the strain on an inevitably overburdened hospital system, is an oversight that must be corrected.

Having to rely on one's own resources to survive and recover from a disaster is the dirty little secret known to most relief workers. It was true during the Ethiopian famine of 1984-85, where most of the help came from the Ethiopians themselves, not from rock stars. It will be true in Somalia when the food finally arrives. It will be true in Los Angeles, Florida and Hawaii.

Richard M. Walden is president of Operation USA, a disaster-relief group.

■ **Politics:** Texas tycoon says he's responding to will of the people in running for President. Retired Vice Adm. Stockdale is running mate.

By JOHN M. BRODER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

DALLAS—Ross Perot, continuing to astound and confound the American political system, on Thursday formally declared that he will be a candidate for the presidency after all.

Saying that he is responding to the will of the people, the Texas billionaire said that he plans to run an abbreviated and unconventional campaign focused solely on what he called "the issues that concern the American people."

He said he feels compelled to run because the two major candidates have failed to face up to the country's current economic and political problems.

Perot had said last July that he would not be an independent candidate for the White House because he had concluded that he could not win and that his presence would be disruptive.

In a raucous and at times hostile press conference in a North Dallas hotel meeting room, Perot ducked most specific questions on his controversial plan for economic revival, which he issued in book form last month. Instead, he doled out large portions of his standard stump speech, heavily laced with patriotic homilies and attacks on the media.

More than 200 press representatives were present to witness the hurling of Perot's latest political grenade. The room was also packed with cheering and sobbing Perot supporters who had come to witness the revival of their hero.

Perot announced that he was joining the campaign in an 18-minute speech, which he read from a prepared text. He was flanked on the stage by his wife, Margot; his vice presidential candidate, retired Rear Adm. James B. Stockdale and his wife, Sybil; his sister, Betty; and three of his five children: Nancy, Carolyn and Ross Jr.

He left the stage immediately after his remarks, refusing to answer a single question and leaving

■ **DROP IN POPULARITY**
A Times Poll shows Perot lacking appeal in California. A6

the podium to Orson Swindle, executive director of the Perot volunteer organization, now known as United We Stand, America.

Reporters demanded to know when Perot would begin answering questions and defining the purpose of his candidacy. After 10 minutes of increasingly angry questioning, Perot returned to the podium, explaining that he left because he "wanted to get my family safely out of here."

Perot's political rebirth, which was preceded by two weeks of broad hints that he was preparing just such a move, changes the dynamic of the political campaign in ways that no one can predict.

With less than five weeks remaining
Please see PEROT, A6

Continued from A1
maining until Election Day, Perot's presence on the 50 state ballots holds the potential to shift key states to or from President Bush and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton. Although recent polls show Perot winning barely 10% support, he could upend the electoral map. A national tracking poll by Cable News Network and USA Today released Thursday gave Perot 7%, Clinton 52% and Bush 35%.

Clinton, in Milwaukee, reacted matter-of-factly to the development but with a gentle poke at Perot's earlier dalliance.

"My reaction is that I got into this race and I stayed in this race through thick and thin because I believed that we couldn't afford four more years of George Bush and trickle-down economics, because I believe we need an investment strategy to put the American people back to work. My plan is the best plan to put the people back to work," the Democratic nominee said in an impromptu statement in the Hyatt Regency lobby.

He vacillated when asked whether Perot's entrance would hurt his own campaign. "Not if I do a good job. It could. But if I do a good job and the people who are supporting me stay and we keep getting the ideas out—we've clearly got the best plan."

Minutes later, outside the hotel, Clinton added: "I think we're going to win this campaign."

WASHINGTON EDITION / LOS ANGELES TIMES

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

PEROT: Texan Jumps In the Presidential Race

Bush's White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, appeared unruffled, and, in fact, Bush aides have been saying all week that they would welcome Perot's candidacy as a way to shake up the lock that Clinton appears to have on the lead. "He is on the ballot in all 50 states," Fitzwater said. "Mr. Perot has a strong corps of supporters across the country, and he deserves to have an opportunity to run. We will continue to press our campaign for economic growth and security."

Perot is thought to dislike Bush, but he denied Thursday that he was joining the campaign to hurt the President's reelection chances.

"Absolutely not. That's press myth number 615," he said. "Absolutely not. Absolutely not."

He noted that Bush and his aides have called him "everything from 'monster' to 'crazy,'" but said he was not engaged in a vendetta against the incumbent.

"I wouldn't spend 10 minutes because of personal dislike," Perot said. "I certainly wouldn't spend the money I'm having to spend on this" solely to defeat Bush.

So far, Perot has spent about \$18 million of his own money, with tens of millions more almost certain to go for television advertising. When he contemplated entering the race earlier this year, Perot said he'd be willing to spend \$100 million to fund his own campaign. Bush and Clinton each get about \$55 million in federal funds and are limited to that. But their political parties can

spend millions more on supportive activities, such as getting out the vote.

It was 11 weeks ago to the day that Perot withdrew from the race, saying he had no chance to win and did not want to be "disruptive" to the process. He said that the Democratic Party had been "revitalized" under Clinton, but he did not endorse the Democratic nominee and has continued to leave open the possibility of re-entering the contest.

Since then, his headquarters staff has shrunk to 50 workers from 150 and his volunteer organization has been vastly reduced, with perhaps no more than a few hundred thousand loyalists left from the 5.5 million voters who

signed petitions to put his name on the ballot.

Swindle, of United We Stand, America, said that 150,000 Perot supporters had been polled over the last three days to gauge their sentiments about Perot's candidacy. He said that 93% had said they wanted him to run.

But Swindle acknowledged on Wednesday that only Perot supporters and volunteers had been polled and that the result was a foregone conclusion.

Perot explicitly apologized to his supporters Thursday for his July 10 decision to suspend his campaign.

"My decision in July hurt you. I apologize," Perot said. "I thought I

was doing the right thing. I made a mistake. I take full responsibility for it." He explained that he had left the race because he thought the major parties would address the nation's fundamental economic ills. "We gave them a chance," Perot said. "They didn't do it."

Perot said that his motive is as much to clean up the American political "mess" as to right the faltering economy.

"We will create a new political climate where the system does not attract ego-driven, power-hungry people," Perot said. Many in the press corps—perhaps the most openly skeptical group faced by any American politician since Richard M. Nixon—giggled aloud at the final words of that sentence.

Perot said that he had called the press conference to announce his candidacy and "have a positive good time." Instead, he said, "everything here is the usual hostile, negative yelling, screaming."

He said he would not "spend one minute" answering questions that are not relevant to the issues concerning the public.

But he could not avoid questions about the latest report involving the use of private investigators to look into the backgrounds and finances of some of his supporters.

The Perot campaign paid more than \$76,000 in August and September to a San Francisco security firm to investigate allegations of embezzlement and fraud within the volunteer organizations of several states.

Perot dismissed the report as a "non-issue," while not denying that the campaign had employed the sleuths. He said the bulk of their work was in providing security for state offices and investigating threats against Perot or his employees.

Swindle said the firm provided "the same type of security arrangements that the Secret Service would normally provide."

One reporter tried to ask a substantive question arising from Perot's platform, as presented in Perot's best-selling paperback, "United We Stand: How We Can Take Back Our Country."

Echoing a criticism of the plan made by Clinton campaign economic advisers, the reporter asked whether Perot's plan for tax increases and benefit cuts would have a disproportionate impact on the middle class.

"I wouldn't dignify that answer with a comment," Perot shot back. He refused to elaborate.

Perot also declined to describe how he would conduct his campaign, saying that opposing coaches don't give away their game plans before the big game.

"We're not going to lay out our strategy for you. It'll be unconventional, I'll tell you that." He added that he was in the race to win, and that he would win by highlighting the issues.

Perot's platform, put together by a group of experts he gathered to do so, includes the issues that he says he wants to focus on. But the principal author of the plan, John P. White, was less than enthralled with Perot's latest move.

"Now, my friend Ross says he's going to run, and I think that's a mistake," White said in a speech Thursday at American University. "And I told him so."

"I think he is going to confuse the election process, and he risks demeaning the issues he brought to the fore."

"Fundamentally, I don't think he wants to be President," said White, a former official in the Jimmy Carter Administration. "Clearly, there is evidence, in the way in which he withdrew and when he did it, that raises doubts about whether he has the temperament to be President."

Aides said that Perot and Stockdale expect to be invited to participate in the presidential debates and that they would accept. Aides to Clinton and Bush are still negotiating the dates, formats and number of any debates.

Swindle said that Perot would conduct press conferences and other public forums in the future, but he signaled that the Perot drive would largely be waged on the airwaves.

"I think you will see a heavy emphasis on media, on television," Swindle said.

Perot's only scheduled public appearance in the next few days is an interview with Barbara Walters on the ABC program "20/20" tonight.

The Perot campaign has hired Texas' largest advertising agency, Temerlin-McLain, to buy blocks of television time to air the candidate's spots, two dozen of which have already been shot. Perot aides have contacted ABC about purchasing a half-hour block of prime time on Oct. 9, according to network sources quoted by the Associated Press.

But Perot will be his own campaign manager, Swindle said. He has no plans to hire a professional staff, as he did last spring by bringing on board Republican Edward J. Rollins and Democrat Hamilton Jordan. Perot later fired Rollins, and Jordan quit after Perot dropped out last July.

Stockdale, in brief remarks, called Perot an "extraordinary man" and described him as the "guardian of the American fighting man."

Stockdale, like Swindle, was a prisoner of war during the Vietnam War and has been forever grateful for Perot's efforts on behalf of POWs and missing servicemen since the late 1960s.

Stockdale, perhaps anticipating the rough ride ahead, then quoted the Greek philosopher Epictetus, who he said was his patron saint during his captivity in Hanoi: "A life not put to the test is not worth living."

Reaction to Perot's announcement was mixed.

"I think he planned this way back in February," said Sue Drew, a former Perot campaign coordinator in Monrovia, Calif., who now supports Clinton. "I think it's just a shrewd business tactic. . . . I feel betrayed that he lied to us, the volunteers. He quits in July, the volunteers don't hear from him

until Oct. 1. That's betrayal."

But Shirley Everett, a Perot volunteer in Thousand Oaks, Calif., was gleeful. "I'm ecstatic, just thrilled that Ross Perot has entered again. I think we need a third choice. This country is in such terrible trouble. . . . He's sincere, he's for the working class. Ross Perot is a refreshing change."

John Townsend, Perot's Alaska state coordinator, agreed. "Finally! It's going to put a man in office who will actually do something for a change. He will change America back to what it's supposed to be."

And some suggested that Perot will boost the quality of the presidential debate.

"I applaud what he's trying to do, which is to force the other candidates to face the music and debate the issues," said Merrick Okamoto, who had served as Orange County chairman for the Perot campaign until July. "I just don't believe that with all the water that has gone under the bridge he can win the presidency."

Okamoto hasn't decided who he will vote for, but says he won't campaign for Perot.

Some political observers said Perot could boost Bush right back into the White House.

Tony Podesta, a Democratic campaign consultant in Washington, said: "It's an irony that he despises George Bush, yet he may be Bush's only hope. . . ."

"Perot can't win the race. He serves only to confuse the situation, to muddy the debates, and to get us back into a three-dimensional chessboard with the Electoral College. . . . He could end up tilting certain states, depending on where he deploys his resources."

"California is out of reach, but he could end up tilting Florida or Texas or other states in the South."

"Perot will be only a footnote in history. Today he's shown he's willing to spend tens of millions of dollars in the next few weeks to try to improve the judgment of that footnote."

Jim Oberwetter, chairman of the Bush-Quayle campaign in Texas, predicted that Perot would see an immediate spike in his Texas ratings, perhaps to 20% of respondents in three-way polls. But he said the result "could be a wash."

Times staff writers Paul Richter in Washington, Eric Bailey in Orange County and Cathleen Decker in Wisconsin contributed to this story.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1992

Perot, Though Weaker, Might Still Affect Election

■ **Campaign:** The Bush team hopes for a fresh look from voters. Clinton aides don't expect a big effect.

By RONALD BROWNSTEIN
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

With his last-minute return to the presidential race, Ross Perot could dramatically scramble the deck—or merely play out a losing hand.

Advisers to President Bush and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton agree that the Texas billionaire has virtually no chance of recapturing anywhere near the breadth of support he had commanded in spring and early summer, when he led in several national surveys.

But they disagree about how much he could change the dynamic of a race that has left Clinton holding a 9- to 12-point lead over Bush in most polls since Labor

Day.

"The question is, how much does this start the race over again?" Democratic consultant Brian Lunde said. "And I just don't know the answer."

With Bush trailing—and more bad news expected in the unemployment figures to be released

NEWS ANALYSIS

today—Republicans hope that Perot will create enough turbulence to cause voters to reconsider the entire contest. "We were just in a rut," one senior White House official said minutes after Perot's announcement. "The combination of Perot's emergence, plus the new

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Continued from A1
discussion about debates, has thrown things in some flux and probably gives us a chance to ask voters to take a fresh look."

Clinton advisers insist there is no evidence that Perot is a big enough pebble to create such dramatic ripples in the presidential race. In Clinton's private polling this week, aides say, Perot's support actually dropped in many states as he moved toward his announcement.

A CNN/Gallup/USA Today poll, completed Wednesday night, showed Perot drawing just 7% of the vote, to Bush's 35% and Clinton's 52%. Most national surveys completed last week had found Perot running in double digits.

"I don't think this is going to produce an upheaval," said Stanley B. Greenberg, Clinton's pollster. "I think it is going to be anticlimactic. It's not going to be as compelling a candidacy as it was, and it will fade like most third-party candidacies toward the end. The overall trend is downward."

Even before he left the race in July, Perot's support had been eroding, driven down by campaign missteps and allegations about his use of private investigators to collect information on business competitors, political rivals and even his own family members. Perot denied almost all such allegations, but he had fallen into third place by the time he announced that he would not run.

Perot returned to the race this week to the resumption of that drumbeat. Earlier this week, U.S. News & World Report said Perot once hired a private investigator to follow a Vanderbilt University English professor friendly with his daughter, Nancy Perot. On Wednesday, several newspapers reported that Perot hired private investigators to look into some of his own volunteer coordinators. He also ran into a squall over reports that he complained that two female

NBC reporters who had closely questioned him earlier this week were "trying to prove their manhood."

Such controversies—and the disappointment that followed Perot's abrupt decision to abandon his campaign July 16—have taken a measurable toll on the billionaire's public image.

In the 11 weeks since he stepped aside, Perot's negative ratings with the public have reached dimensions that would send most politicians running for cover, not for

President. Depending on the survey, from half to two-thirds of the public now views Perot negatively—double or even triple the number with a positive impression.

"In the focus groups I've done, people say we gave Perot a chance and he wasn't tough enough," said Ed Sarpolus, a Democratic pollster in Lansing, Mich.

But if he has little chance of being elected himself, Perot could still influence the election in several ways, analysts say.

If the national race tightens, even a small vote for Perot could potentially shift the balance in tightly contested states such as Michigan or Texas.

At the moment, polls do not show Perot running strongly enough to carry any state—or even to tip any from Clinton to Bush or vice versa. Polls last week in Michigan, for example, found Clinton leading Bush by 9 points whether or not Perot was in the race; similarly, a recent New Jersey survey found Clinton holding a 12-point advantage over Bush in a two- or three-way race. Even with Perot in, Clinton still holds wide leads in California and New York.

But in a number of other states, Perot somewhat narrows Clinton's advantage. Recent surveys show Perot more meaningfully tightening Clinton's advantage in such swing states as Colorado, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Most observers believe that Perot would also steepen the climb for Clinton in Ohio—a state where the Democrat is drawing a large number of conservative, anti-Bush voters.

On the other hand, by drawing away white voters, Perot moves Clinton somewhat closer to Bush in such Southern states as Virginia,

Louisiana and Mississippi. And with his support still substantial in Texas—private surveys show him getting about one-fifth of the vote—Perot guarantees that Bush will have to fight until the end for a state he cannot win without.

But projecting forward from such numbers in September to guess Perot's ultimate impact in November is a hazardous business. Perot's effect will depend on a series of factors, including how he runs and who he attacks.

Most pollsters expect Perot's support to continue to recede as the election nears and voters focus on the near-certainty that he will not win. Adding to the difficulty Perot faces in broadening his appeal is the hardening of partisan support behind the two major-party candidates since July.

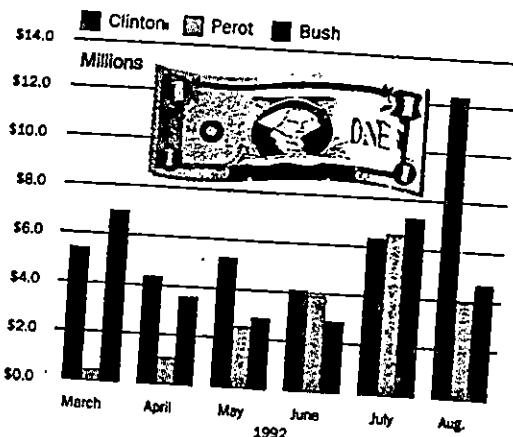
Even so, a minority of analysts believe that with his ability to purchase large amounts of air time, Perot could find an audience for his broadsides against both parties and hold onto a substantial protest vote.

"I think the guy is one good message away from being a real factor," Lunde said. Perot's prospects of making such a splash will turn on whether he can re-establish enough credibility to sell his austere plan to eliminate the federal budget deficit, Lunde says. Early evidence suggests that Perot may have some ground to cover on that front as well.

In his recent round of press conferences and television appearances, Perot has rarely discussed the austere specifics of his plan—which include substantial rises in the gasoline tax, a limit on the mortgage deduction for home buyers and across-the-board cuts in federal spending.

Comparing the Campaign Dollar

Comparison of campaign spending by Gov. Bill Clinton, Ross Perot and President Bush over the last six months:



Source: Associated Press, Federal Election Commission

AP Los Angeles Times



SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
Friday, October 2, 1992

7:00 am (25 min)	<u>Pre-brief for Interview</u> (Fitzwater) (TAB A)	Oval Office
8:00 am (10 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for H.R. 5373</u> <u>providing funding for the</u> <u>Superconducting Super Collider</u> (Calio) (TAB B)	Roosevelt Room
8:15 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Chief of Staff</u>	Oval Office
8:30 am (10 min)	<u>Interview with "Good Morning</u> <u>America"</u> (Smith) (TAB C)	Map Room
8:45 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft)	Oval Office
9:00 am (15 min)	<u>Pre-brief for Interviews</u> (Smith) (TAB D)	Oval Office
9:20 am (35 min)	<u>Interviews with 4 Affiliates</u> (Smith) (TAB E)	Map Room
9:55 am (35 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:30 am (15 min)	<u>Pre-brief for Interviews</u> (Smith) (TAB F)	Oval Office
10:45 am (30 min)	<u>Interviews with 3 Affiliates</u> (Smith) (TAB G)	Map Room
11:15 am (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Pre-brief for Interviews</u> (Smith) (TAB H)	Oval Office
11:45 am (35 min)	<u>Interviews with 4 Affiliates</u> (Smith) (TAB I)	Map Room

UNP 10/01/92
9:00 pm



12:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Team 100 Meeting</u> (Kaufman)	Roosevelt Room
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Pre-brief for Interviews</u> (Smith)	Oval Office
1:45 pm (35 min)	<u>Interviews with 4 Affiliates</u> (Smith)	Map Room
2:20 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:50 pm	<u>Departs for Boston, Massachusetts</u>	South Lawn
4:45 pm	<u>Arrives Florin Hall</u>	Boston, Massachusetts
4:55 pm	<u>Law Enforcement Endorsement</u> (Demarest)	
5:35 pm	<u>Arrives Boston Park Plaza</u>	
5:40 pm	<u>Reception with Victory '92 Supporters</u> (Kaufman)	
6:15 pm	<u>Presidential Trust Dinner</u> (Kaufman)	
8:10 pm	<u>Departs Boston for Clearwater, Florida</u>	
10:55 pm	<u>Arrives Holiday Inn</u>	Clearwater, Florida
	<u>RON Clearwater</u>	

UNP 10/01/92
9:00 pm

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President; redaction. (1 pp.)	10/02/92	(b)(3)	

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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Friday, October 2, 1992 [4]

Date Closed: 1/3/2025	OA/ID Number: 90724-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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

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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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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.

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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

6:57 POTUS In
 6:58 Fitzwater In
 7:01 Fitzwater Out
 7:03 Wilensky, Scully, Kevin Moley,
 Zoellick, Fitzwater, In
 7:21 Baker In
 7:50 Fitzwater, Wilensky, Moley Out
 Scully Out
 7:55 Zoellick Out
 7:56 Calio In
 7:58 Baker Out
 8:02 POTUS, Calio Out to Roosevelt Room
 8:08 POTUS, ~~Sen.~~ Sen. Bennetto Johnston,
 Calio In
 8:16 Sen. Johnston, Calio Out
 8:20 POTUS Out to Map Room
 8:39 POTUS begins Interview with GMA.
 8:46 POTUS ends Interview with GMA
 8:50 POTUS departs Map Room
 8:52 POTUS In
 8:55 Scowcroft, Howe, (b)(3) In
 9:05 (b)(3) Out
 9:09 Howe, Scowcroft Out
 9:10 Teeter, Grady, D. Smith, Will Feltus
 9:20 All Out, POTUS to Map Room
 9:22 POTUS In Map Room
 9:24 Interview w/ Mark Gillespie (KTUU-TV
 Anchorage, Alaska) begins
 9:30 Interview Ends
 9:32 Int. w/ Tobby Hatley (KECI-TV
 Missoula, Montana) begins
 9:38 Int. Ends
 9:41 Int. w/ Don Colson (WABI-TV
 Bangor, Maine) ~~begins~~ begins
 9:47 Int. Ends
 9:49 Int. w/ Dave Silverbrand (WPXT-TV
 Portland, Maine) begins
 9:55 Int. Ends
 9:58 POTUS Out to Oval
 10:02 POTUS In
 10:30 Fitzwater, Feltus, D. Smith In
 10:36 Grady In
 10:39 POTUS Out to Map Room, All Out
 10:41 POTUS In Map Room

10:43 Int. w/ Fran Fawcett (KRIV-TV
 Houston) begins
 10:49 Int. Ends
 10:51 Int w/ Mark Londner (WSVN-TV
 Miami, Florida) begins
 10:58 Int. Ends
 11:00 Int. w/ Guillermo Benites (WLTU-TV
 Miami, Florida) begins
 11:06 Int. Ends
 11:08 POTUS Out to Oval
 11:12 POTUS In
 11:22 D. Smith, Bob Grady In.
 11:27 POTUS, Smith, Grady Out to Map Rm.
 11:29 POTUS In Map Room
 11:31 Int. w/ Gary Roedemeier (WHAS-TV
 Louisville, KY) begins
 11:39 Int. Ends
 11:38 Int. w/ Jim Mitchell (WAVE-TV
 Louisville, KY) begins
 11:44 Int. Ends
 11:46 Int. w/ Robert B. Dunbar (WLKY-TV
 Louisville, KY) begins
 11:58 Int. Ends
 11:55 Int. w/ Barbara Bailey (WKYT-TV
 Lexington, KY) begins
 12:02 Int. Ends
 12:04 POTUS Out of Map Room
 12:09 POTUS In
 12:24 Scowcroft In
 12:25 Baker In
 12:31 Scowcroft Out
 12:44 Baker Out
 12:46 Baker In
 1:05 Baker Out
 1:08 Team 100 members In Oval
 1:23 POTUS, All Out to South Ground
 for Photos in front of Res.
 1:33 POTUS In Map Room
 1:40 Int. w/ Larry Barker (KOAT-TV
 Albuquerque, NM) begins
 1:47 Int. Ends
 1:49 Int. w/ Conroy Chino (KOB-TV
 Albuquerque, NM) begins
 1:56 Int. Ends
 1:58 Int. w/ Deanna Saucedo (KRQE
 TV Albuquerque, NM) begins
 2:05 Int. Ends

2:07 Int. w/ Rolland Smith (WWOR-TV
New York, N.Y.) begins

2:13 Int. Ends

2:15 Int. w/ Leslie Goodman B-Q'92

2:17 Int. Ends

2:19 POTUS Out to Oval

2:23 POTUS In

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1992

Dear Henry:

Thank you for your letter reporting on your recent trip and the positive role we are playing in helping democracy develop in Eastern Europe, Ukraine and Russia.

I am delighted that USIA is part of the American University of Bulgaria success story and that you are personally taking on the library project.

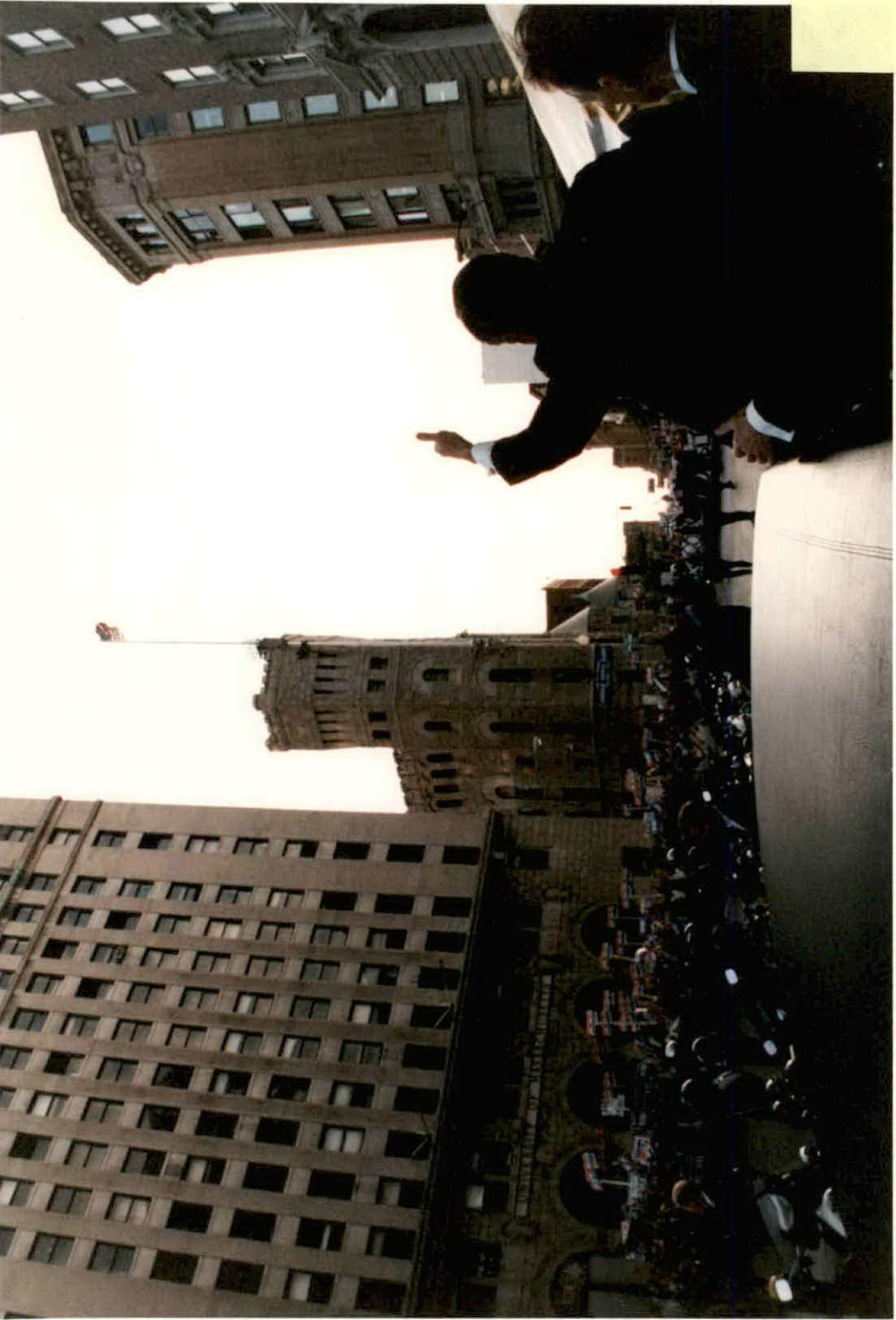
There is no more important investment in our future than the efforts USIA is making to nourish the struggling democracies in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. I appreciate the many new initiatives you and your people are undertaking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush", is written over a yellow rectangular highlight.

The Honorable Henry E. Catto
Director
U.S. Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547

Boston



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