

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Domestic Policy Council

Series/Staff Member: Janet Abrams

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 7389

FolderID:

Folder Title:

[Materials on Family Planning & Abortion] [loose] [2]

Stack:

S

Row:

98

Section:

1

Shelf:

7

Position:

2

Bill Galston
Domestic Policy Council
2nd Floor West Wing

THE WHITE HOUSE

f the Press Secretary

March 30, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY DEE DEE MYERS

The Briefing Room

9:16 A.M. EST

MS. MYERS: We have no firm plans on the President's schedule for today. I think it is likely he will return to Washington this afternoon, and the rest of his schedule obviously will depend on Mr. Rodham's circumstances, which are, at this point, unchanged.

Q How about the abortion aid? Is it true the President going to lift the ban on the --

MS. MYERS: He said during the campaign that he would repeal the Hyde Amendment. We do not expect that our budget will contain that provision; it will not.

Q It will not contain --

MS. MYERS: It won't contain the Hyde Amendment.

Q So, in effect, he is asking that Congress repeal the Hyde Amendment?

MS. MYERS: Correct.

Q Is this seen as part of the health care package in that the benefits program couldn't allow abortion for some incomes but not others, or is this a separate -- how do you see this?

MS. MYERS: This is separate. This is part of the appropriations package. The Hyde Amendment, as you know, is normally included in the appropriations bills, and normally there's a fight over whether or not to remove it. This year, we won't include it and we'll work with Congress to make sure that we're in accordance with state and federal law.

Q What's the reasoning? What's the President's reasoning?

MS. MYERS: The President doesn't believe that there ought to be -- that we ought to ban funding for abortions in all cases, federal funding of abortions in all cases, which the Hyde Amendment does, which he said throughout the campaign.

Q Dee Dee, I'm sorry, I just am not sure of the procedure. It's totally your discretion to not include it?

MS. MYERS: This will have to be something that will be taken up with Congress. But our proposal, when we submit our budget to Congress, it will not include the Hyde Amendment. For the last 16 years, the appropriations bills have included it, is my understanding.

MORE

Q Well, that's basically the length of the amendment, isn't it?

MS. MYERS: I don't know what the length of the amendment is, but it's been in there since '76. It will not be there this year, and we'll work with Congress to make sure that we comply with state and federal law regarding that, but it will not be in this year's appropriations -- in our budget.

Q Dee Dee, what are prospects for congressional approval of this? This is something they have to -- I mean, they haven't gone along with this for a long time.

MS. MYERS: Right. I think it's unclear; I don't think anybody knows.

Q You haven't talked to -- the Legislative Affairs Office hadn't talked to the --

MS. MYERS: No, they have. Obviously, there's a large, new freshman class and a number of other changes, and we'll just have to work with Congress to see what happens.

Q Doesn't the amendment need to be repealed? Is it only year by year?

MS. MYERS: It will not be included in the budget this year, and we'll work with Congress -- obviously, it's a required congressional action.

Q Well, what does that really mean, practically? Does that mean --

MS. MYERS: It means, practically it will be taken up in Congress. But, as opposed to debating whether or not to eliminate it once it's there, the debate will be about whether to include it, and we're going to press for that and work with Congress to make sure --

Q Is it not the law now?

MS. MYERS: It's part of the appropriations bill every year. It's included every year, and we're going to try --

Q So it has to be passed every year?

MS. MYERS: Correct.

Q I thought the fight was about repealing it.

MS. MYERS: Well, it is because it's included every year.

Q Not including it -- does it become automatically repealed, or what's --

MS. MYERS: The proposal will be, by not including it, the fight will be about whether or not to include it. Normally, it's been the other way; it's always been included. But it's my understanding it's a year-by-year thing. It's been included for the last 16 years, there's been a floor fight about whether or not to eliminate it. Obviously, Congress has voted to include it; this year, it will not be included in our budget and we'll work with Congress to try to preserve that.

Q That'll be a Fiscal '94 appropriations bill?

MS. MYERS: Correct.

Q Dee Dee, why is that? Why is the Hyde Amendment so unusual in that regard, that it's apparently not self-sustaining?

MS. MYERS: You know, it may be. It may -- we're not including it this year and there and we'll work with Congress to try to maintain that. I'm not sure of all the specific --

Q But most amendments, you know, once they're passed by Congress, kind of exist. This one apparently has been passed by Congress on a yearly basis. Why is it that way? Is it --

MS. MYERS: I don't know the specific action on it. And I can look into that and get back to you. But I'll have to get back to you.

Q Don't you risk the political danger of those who favor the Hyde Amendment trying to attach it to each and every measure that is going to be debated by Congress as it takes up the appropriations?

MS. MYERS: I think you can make that argument about any controversial measure that doesn't -- that is no excuse for not pursuing overturning the Hyde Amendment, which is something the President said he would do during the campaign and something he is committed to.

Q So it's to this administration that it's worth slowing down the whole process to philosophically handle it?

MS. MYERS: I don't know that you can say for sure whether that will happen. But, obviously, he going to press to overturn -- to reverse the Hyde Amendment and work with Congress to make that happen.

Q Is the President thinking of price controls in moving toward a health plan?

MS. MYERS: As you know, we're working on the --

Q Forty-one or 42?

Q It's 41.

MS. MYERS: This, I believe, is 41. We're working on the details of the health plan and May 3rd we'll have something to announce.

Q Is that a --

Q Was Gore on the right track?

MS. MYERS: I can't comment on the specific details of it one way or another.

Q Is The Wall Street Journal on the right track on the Supreme Court nomination that Mario Cuomo is the frontrunner?

MS. MYERS: Once the President has a decision on the Supreme Court, we'll let you know.

Q You've said that the President's schedule --

MS. MYERS: That's 42.

Q That the President's schedule over the next few days is open based on what happens to Mr. Rodham. What are the options? Not attending the forest conference? Not attending the summit, or --

MS. MYERS: Well, hopefully not. I mean, we'll try to, again, it will depend on his father-in-law's situation. But at this point there is a Cabinet meeting scheduled for tomorrow. He's giving a speech in Annapolis to the American Society of Newspaper Editors on Thursday.

Q What time is it?

MS. MYERS: It's noontime, I believe.

Q Have a better fix on the topic?

MS. MYERS: We're still working on it, but I think you can expect something about Russia. I wouldn't look for the details of the Russian aid package, necessarily, but I think he will talk about Russia.

Q It is possible he would not go to Portland?

MS. MYERS: In the worst-case scenario, I can't say unequivocally that he will go, but we're planning to go forward and, hopefully, that will be possible. But again, there is the situation of his father-in-law.

Q There's no possibility, though, he would miss Vancouver?

MS. MYERS: I think it's very unlikely. I can't imagine that that would happen.

Q Are there any limitations on his preparations that he can do while in Little Rock for the summit? Does he have to come back here at a certain point?

MS. MYERS: I think he -- does he have to? No.

Q Shut up.

MS. MYERS: Holy cow, gang. (Laughter.) Let's keep it down up here. I think he's doing some things to prepare now. He's had a number of briefing books and he's spoken by phone to his national security advisors and others. I think he'll continue to do that, but he is coming back today. And, among other things, I think he'll spend some time working on Russia.

Q Doesn't he tentatively have a dinner on his schedule tonight -- a drop-by?

MS. MYERS: There's a reception before the dinner, I believe. If he's back, I think he's going to try to do that.

Q Where is that?

MS. MYERS: I don't have a schedule in front of me.
It's --

Q Washington Hilton.

MS. MYERS: Yes, I think that's right.

Q Dee Dee, on Thursday, is the speech -- is it purely an address, or is there questions and answers, too?

MS. MYERS: Last year there were questions and answers. So I haven't checked on the specific format, but I wouldn't rule that out.

Q What time is that speech?

MS. MYERS: Is it noon? I think, Jeremy, is that right?

MR. GAINES: I don't know.

Q Anything else on the schedule once he comes back today besides this reception?

MS. MYERS: No.

Q You seem a lot more confident today that he will come back, even if circumstances haven't changed.

MS. MYERS: I think he is coming -- at this point, he's planning to come back today, unless something happens this morning.

Q Not quite like yesterday.

MS. MYERS: Yes. Yesterday it was unclear; today, right now he's planning to come back. I think he'll probably leave Little Rock by around noon central, which will put him back here probably around 3:00 p.m. or 4:00 p.m. Eastern. I think he'll spend most of the afternoon in the office in a variety of meetings, and then attend this reception this evening; and then hopefully proceed with the schedule tomorrow, but we'll see how is father-in-law's condition evolves.

Q What is that reception?

MS. MYERS: What is it, Jeremy? I don't have a schedule in front of me.

Q Is it somewhere where he would have comments?

MS. MYERS: Yes, I think he'll make brief comments. But I think it's informal; it's not meant to be making news or any policy -- Jeremy's going to get the schedule.

Q Is the United States going to draw down 40 percent of its troops in Europe?

MS. MYERS: I think that the goal is by 1996 to reduce the troop force in Europe to 100,000. That's something that we've talked about over the course of the last several months. I mean, that's been discussed with our allies in Europe and that they're comfortable with.

Q -- didn't give a schedule for that. Is that because it hasn't been determined yet?

MS. MYERS: I think 1996 is the --

Q That's the end date --

MS. MYERS: Correct.

Q -- but in terms of when it starts?

MS. MYERS: Yes. I'd have to refer you to the Pentagon for the specific details about exactly when those reductions are going to be made. But the plan is to reduce the force level in Europe to 100,000 by 1996.

Q How many do we have there now?

MS. MYERS: About 180,000, I believe, which is down from a high in about 1988.

Tonight's schedule is the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies. It's a reception at the Washington Hilton and he'll make brief remarks.

Q What time?

MS. MYERS: 6:15 p.m.

Q And back?

MS. MYERS: 7:15 p.m.

Q Coverage?

MS. MYERS: It is pool.

Q Dee Dee, does the administration believe the short-term stimulus package is in trouble in the Senate?

MS. MYERS: Actually we resolved that pretty well yesterday, I think. As you know, Senator Breaux, Boren and Bryan dropped their amendment. We're optimistic that that will pass in its original form. So we're optimistic on that today.

Q But you still have a problem with Republicans -- the Brown Amendment and the possibility of a filibuster, don't you?

MS. MYERS: Sure, there are still some obstacles, but we're optimistic that that will get resolved and that the stimulus package will pass the Senate.

Q Let me ask you this. Since the President said the other day that he will not permit wasteful spending and that you've maintained that, among other things, fish atlases and others are not in the bill, why not support the Brown Amendment since it doesn't say take the money out, it just says you can't spend it on these items.

MS. MYERS: I think that the President has said that he'll make sure that there is no -- oh, Thursday's speech is 1:00 p.m., not 12:00 noon -- that he'll make sure there is no wasteful spending; it's unnecessary. We'll continue to work with the Senate to try to get the stimulus package passed. We think that that will happen; we're optimistic. And we'll see what happens today.

Q Travel on Thursday -- is that still the plan to go to Portland?

MS. MYERS: I think that's likely. We haven't worked out the final details but I think that's likely that we would leave Thursday afternoon for Portland, spend the night in Portland on Thursday.

Q From Annapolis or from --

MS. MYERS: Unclear. I think we'd come back to Andrews. It's unclear what the timing would be whether the President would come back to the White House and leave later or whether we would go directly from there. I think it's our goal that people would be able to cover the speech and file before we left for the West Coast.

Q File from --

MS. MYERS: Yes, I don't know how it will affect broadcast people.

Q What's the Cabinet meeting on tomorrow?

Q Badly, it sounds. Sounds pretty grim so far.

MS. MYERS: I think it's on a number of things including the economic package and I'm sure they'll discuss the Russian summit and other plans.

Q If the President is not going to unveil the details of the package Thursday, what is the focus, then, of the speech with regard to Russia as why we need to aid -- is that --

MS. MYERS: Well, I think -- that will certainly be included in the topics. We're still working on the specific speech, but certainly there is a case to be made for why it is the U.S. interest to help the Russians in their transition to democracy and why the President continues to support the reformers and President Yeltsin as the leader of the reform movement.

Q And that would be the focus?

MS. MYERS: Pardon me?

Q That would be a focus of this --

MS. MYERS: I think that's the direction that it's moving in. It may -- he may touch on other topics, but I think you can expect that he'll talk about Russia.

Q In that speech, he will not unveil his package?

MS. MYERS: He's still working on it. I don't think you -- I just would caution you against looking for all the specific details on the aid package. I don't think that will come on Thursday.

Q When would the funds be released, before or after the 25th of April?

MS. MYERS: What, after the Russian vote?

Q Would that be a factor in releasing the --

MS. MYERS: Well, we'll have the details on the package at the summit. I think what we're looking toward is things that can help immediately, but again we'll have the details of the package on next weekend.

Q The President said in Little Rock yesterday that we give far less aid to Russia than we do to some smaller countries, presumably Israel and Egypt. Is it possible that he might ask Congress to shift some aid from Israel and Egypt to Russia?

MS. MYERS: No, he has said repeatedly that he is committed to the current levels of aid for both Israel and Egypt.

Q No circumstances under which he'd change it?

MS. MYERS: He's committed to the current levels of aid.

Q Does he think the American people have to be sold on aid to Russia?

MS. MYERS: Well, I think that he feels that it is his obligation to continue to make the case so that they -- to continue -

Q I mean, is he concerned that the case has not been made with the American people?

MS. MYERS: I think that he is going to continue to make it. I think he thinks it can be made better, that is it an ongoing process, that you can't ever expect that you make one speech or one statement and that its done. I think he believes that the American people need to be participants in the dialogue and that he'll continue to talk about it.

Q But, I mean, there is --

MS. MYERS: Pepperoni and cheese, please. (Laughter.)

Q Does he think that there is an atmosphere against aid in this country?

MS. MYERS: Well, I think he indicated that it's difficult, yesterday. He said that foreign aid is not always popular in any country. But I think he's going to continue to press his case. I think he believes it is in the best interest of this country to help the Russians in their transition to democracy and he's going to continue to make that case. It's not easy, I don't think that he expects that it'll be easy.

Q Dee Dee, Clinton's predecessor last year unveiled a \$24-billion aid package for Russia --

MS. MYERS: That was a multilateral package, I would remind you.

Q -- which included about \$6 billion in U.S. aid, and very little of that money has been delivered. Will his plan build on that, incorporate parts of that, reuse some of the money?

MS. MYERS: Obviously that's a starting point. That was the government's proposal last year. We'll continue to build on that. As you pointed out, a lot of that money was never spent. But I don't want to talk too much about the details of the aid package before the decisions are made.

Q -- recycle? I mean, is this just going to be a recycled --

MS. MYERS: No.

Q -- version of last year's plan?

MS. MYERS: No.

Q When will the plan be revealed? When are you going to announce it?

MS. MYERS: The specific details of the plan I think won't be revealed until after the President has spoken to President Yeltsin.

Q -- will it be Saturday? Sunday?

MS. MYERS: Sunday.

Q I'm just checking -- he hasn't spoken to Yeltsin, has he?

MS. MYERS: No.

Q Back to the --

MS. MYERS: The daily -- this is like the --

Q How about the AIDS czar? We haven't hit that yet.

Q Pickering?

MS. MYERS: Pickering has been sent up to the Hill. I'm so glad you asked.

Q Whoa, news breaks out.

Q When did that happen?

MS. MYERS: Either last night or this morning. It was approved last night and I don't know when it specifically went up.

Q Approved by who?

MS. MYERS: Well, it went from our staff secretary, John Podesta, to the Executive Secretary or whoever the person is on the Hill who takes --

Q Did he clear all his hurdles?

MS. MYERS: He's -- it's been sent up and we expect a confirmation hearing to be scheduled and we're optimistic that he will be confirmed.

Q Can you say what held it up?

Q -- he was cleared?

MS. MYERS: No, but it's gone forward now.

Q Is Pickering likely to go with the President to Vancouver?

MS. MYERS: I don't know. I don't know if he'll go if he's not approved. I'll check.

Q Is Gore going to go?

MS. MYERS: I don't know the answer to that, either.

Q Is there a specific plan --

Q Did you get a green light from the Hill to send it up?

MS. MYERS: We're optimistic that it will be confirmed. As you know, the President --

Q Did you get an approval? I mean, did you check with the committee?

MS. MYERS: I don't know who was consulted. I know that there were some meetings on it here mostly between State and the White House, I believe. But I think everybody's optimistic that Ambassador Pickering will be approved in due speed.

Q Will the same standards be applied to Judge Sessions as were applied to Ambassador Pickering?

MS. MYERS: I don't know if the two situations are comparable. As you know, Attorney General Reno is reviewing Judge Sessions' case now, and at some point she'll make a recommendation to -- or a presentation to the President and he'll make a decision. I don't see how the two are connected.

Q Well, from what little we know, both were accused of abusing perquisites of office.

MS. MYERS: They're separate -- completely separate investigations. I think both will be evaluated judiciously and fairly and the President will make a decision on Judge Sessions when Attorney General Reno is prepared and puts the facts in front of him.

Q Back to the stimulus package for a second. Are you confident, have you received any assurances from the Hill that it will pass the Senate before Congress goes on recess?

MS. MYERS: We're hopeful that it will. And I think that they're making progress on it today. We'll see what happens. But we're hopeful that the stimulus package will pass. I don't expect it will come out of conference before recess necessarily, but we're hopeful that it will pass the full Senate.

Q Dee Dee, you said there should be a dialogue with the American people on the -- is there a plan for an event like that?

MS. MYERS: No, I wouldn't look for a town hall or anything, but I just mean that the President is going to continue to talk about it so that the American people understand why he believes it's important.

Q Also, is there a specific plan for some kind of a background briefing in this room before we go to Vancouver?

MS. MYERS: I think that what we're looking toward is, first of all, there will be a background briefing today -- before I forget -- at 3:00 p.m. Marla Romash will brief on the forest conference -- on what the schedule is, what the agenda is, what the issues are. Tomorrow at some point we'll do a briefing on the schedule for the Russia conference -- the summit. And then I believe Friday morning or sometime after we leave here, before we go to Vancouver, there will be a more detailed briefing on the Russia conference -- the summit.

Q In Portland?

MS. MYERS: Yes.

Q A quick question on --

MS. MYERS: That's a tentative schedule, but that's what we're looking toward.

Q So tomorrow morning and Friday --

MS. MYERS: Tomorrow -- sometime tomorrow on the details of the agenda, really, about what the different sessions are and who will be attending, things like that. And then Friday morning more specific details on exactly what's going to be discussed.

Q When are you going to be able to do that? In the midst of the timber summit you're going to have a background briefing?

MS. MYERS: Well, before the timber summit. I think the tentative schedule -- and again this is tentative -- is the timber summit would start some time like 10:00 a.m. So we would do something like 9:00 in the morning in Portland. Which is noon Eastern Time, I might point out for your --

Q Nobody will be able to do that -- I mean, none of the TV people will be able to do that.

Q Practically speaking, that doesn't sound practical.

Q It won't work.

MS. MYERS: Why not?

Q Because it's an hour -- because you've got an hour there before the thing starts. There's no way we can -- if there's any way to schedule that --

MS. MYERS: Well, I'm giving ball park times. I mean, we'll schedule it earlier if it needs to be earlier. I mean, we're not locked in here.

Q You don't sound like you're taking the timber summit particularly serious.

MS. MYERS: No, we are taking the timber summit seriously, but we're constrained by time. We're doing the best we can to provide you with the information that you need. This is not a --

Q Well, we've been asking for a background summit since the day you announced the summit about a month ago.

MS. MYERS: We can't provide you with details that we don't have. I mean, if you want accurate information, we will do our best to provide it. You need to work with us. If 9:00 a.m. doesn't work, let's talk about it and we'll find a time that does work. Maybe Thursday afternoon is better; but we're not going to have the details we need to give you the background before we go. And you don't have to go if it's -- if you don't want to. I mean, it's not mandatory. (Laughter.)

Q We definitely want to go. It's a question of --

MS. MYERS: I mean, we're trying to help here, guys.

Q Dee Dee, we all want to go.

MS. MYERS: Well then, let's work -- let's work it out. Let's not assume the worst before we even have a chance to --

Q We can talk about it later.

MS. MYERS: Yes.

Q Dee Dee, do you have any reaction to Susan Sarandon's and Tim Robbins's protest at the Academy Awards last night over the Clinton administration's refusal to allow 250 HIV positive Haitians at Guantanamo Bay to come into the United States? That was a question.

MS. MYERS: No. I think Susan Sarandon and Tim Robbins are both fine actors. Thank you.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 30, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

12:35 P.M. EST

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Good afternoon. Let me start out first of all by announcing that the four federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies are taking their first action today to implement the President's program on alleviating the credit crunch.

The initiatives announced today by the Office of the Comptroller, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board and the Office of Thrift Supervision will give the nation's strongest banks and thrifts increased flexibility to make loans to creditworthy customers by eliminating unnecessary documentation requirements.

Because these initiatives require no change in existing regulations, they are effective today. The banks and thrifts that are both highly rated and adequately capitalized will be able to devote a portion of their loan portfolios, based on the institution's capital, to making loans to small- and medium-sized businesses and farms, using their own best judgment as to the creditworthiness of the borrower and the necessary documentation.

These loans will be judged solely on the basis of performance and will not be subject to criticism by examiners on the basis of documentation. It is anticipated that approximately 10,000 banks and thrifts will be able to take advantage of this program. Accordingly, the maximum values of the loans that can be made under this program could aggregate to approximately \$46 billion.

Q Can you put that out on a printed form? You're a little fast.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The agencies are able to handle questions as well.

Q Did you say character loans -- in other words --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if they're the character loans, but they're the ones for the -- we're just setting aside a portion of loans which won't have to go through the additional process of review, and it's for the good banks.

Q And there will be no new regulations --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: They were issued today. The regulations are issued today and they go into effect immediately.

Q George, your move to lift the Hyde Amendment is in furtherance of a campaign promise. But can you tell us when the

MORE

#47-03/30

decision was made finally to go ahead with that, and how and what the circumstances were?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The decision will be official when the President's budget documents are submitted next week. I don't know the precise date when the budget documents are compiled -- and they're still frankly in the process of being finalized -- but the President is determined to follow through on this.

Q What?

Q Would he veto any piece of legislation to which the Hyde Amendment was attached?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not going to get into that today. We're submitting a budget without the Hyde Amendment in it, and we're going to work with Congress and the states on the implementation.

Q With all that Congress has on its plate, why was it decided to pursue this now?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the budget is being submitted now.

Q You could have stuck it on there. You could have just left it the way it was.

Q Yes, you could have left it the way it was. I mean, that's a serious question.

Q -- and avoided a fight at a time when you've got all this other stuff that you're trying to do. Why --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just think that the assumption of your question is not true. First of all, the President is committed to repealing the Hyde Amendment as he stated in the campaign. Secondly, to suggest that there wouldn't be a fight if he didn't include it is just wrong.

Q Well, is he willing to jeopardize --

Q George, in addition to repealing the amendment, this would open up the actual expenditure funds to support abortion decisions. Will the President include funds in the budget to pay for those expenses?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, again, I'm not certain that your assumption is correct, that there is any new funding needed. I don't think any of us know the real funding implications at this point of repealing the Hyde Amendment. But the budget will stand as the President presented it.

Q George, will federal funds be included -- be available, then, for all Medicaid abortions? Or will there be any restrictions at all?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, again, as you know, the states have varying laws on abortion funding and this is something that will come out over time.

Q But nothing from the --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: All this is, is a straight repeal of the Hyde Amendment. It strikes the language that was in the bill last year.

Q As a follow, will abortion or reproductive services be part of the minimal services required under the health care reforms?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: As we've said time and time again, we're not going to comment on the President's package until it's announced.

Q But won't that make it more difficult to get health care through if abortion is included?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're not going to comment on the President's package.

Q George, forgive me if I forgot about this, but will women, spouses or active duty female military personnel be allowed to have abortions at military hospitals?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's already been done.

Q And will the federal government pay for abortions off base if they can't have -- if there are no military facilities available?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I, frankly, am not certain of the implications of that law. I know that it's -- it was repealed, that they are now allowed on military bases. I'm not familiar with the funding issues; I can get back to you.

Q Is the President going to be willing to jeopardize the possibility of health care reform by fighting for this -- the Hyde Amendment?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't except the assumption and the question. The President is calling now for the repeal of the Hyde Amendment. He will announce a health care plan in a month.

Q A lot of polls show that while people support -- more people support a woman's right to have an abortion, the equation flips when you ask if taxpayers should pay for it. Why does the President believe that taxpayers should be paying for abortions?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that this is just a matter of, for 16 years you've had the federal government flat out prohibiting states from spending the money to pay for abortions whether or not they're medically necessary, whether or not they result from a case of rape, whether or not they result from a case of incest, whether or not they threaten the life of the mother. The President feels that that goes too far. That's what the Hyde Amendment has done for the past 16 years; it simply goes too far.

Q Yes, but states can pay for it; it's just the federal government --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What he's doing is removing the federal prohibition on that. The states will still have flexibility. We still don't know the full implications of the repeal over time. As you know, there are several states now which do have some restrictions on abortion funding; several others that don't. They

will continue to maintain that flexibility. The President insures that states do have some flexibility by calling for the repeal.

Q Do you think there's been enough change on Capitol Hill that you can get this repeal through?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's probably a little bit too early to tell right now, but the President believes that this is the right thing to do, that the repeal of the Hyde Amendment is the right way to go and that's why he's not having it in his budget.

Q Are you saying, George, the decision is being made absent consideration of the financial implications?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I'm saying that the full financial implications are unclear. It's unclear whether it's going to cost money or we're just not sure yet.

Q No one's decided -- no one came up with an estimate of what this costs? Obviously if you're offering a government service that wasn't offered before, there will be --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Frankly, I don't think it is that simple, but we just don't have a full accounting yet. We don't have an accounting. We're not certain that it's going to cost any money at all.

Q George, is the President considering sending Americans to Russia to supervise the implementation of some aspects of his aid program, such as the building of housing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: As you know, the President will be making the full announcement later in the week of how the program will work. I think that a number of Americans and others have made these kinds of suggestions, and we're taking these suggestions into account and considering them very closely as the President prepares his package; but there are no decisions yet.

Q Were they the officials, or --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There's just no decisions yet.

Q Let me go back to abortion for a second and ask if his proposal to repeal the Hyde Amendment means also that the President will accept the District of Columbia using its own funds for abortions.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We have no decision on that yet. I would expect so, but we just don't have an announcement on it.

Q George, another budget issue. Senator Domenici said this morning that the White House has agreed to eliminate a \$790-million budget assumption for grazing fees and mining. And I wanted to know: is that's true, why has the President reversed his course on that, and where is the money going to come from that was included in the budget?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll have to take the question. I haven't seen Senator Domenici's statement, but I'll take it and get back to you.

Q Did you say what the President will be discussing in his Saturday morning bilateral with the Canadian Prime Minister?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: As you know, he did meet with Prime Minister Mulroney when Mr. Mulroney was here in Washington last month. I expect that they will, first of all, be discussing the G-7 approach towards Russia and a range of other bilateral issues. I think it's conceivable they'll be talking about the North American Free Trade Agreement and other trade issues.

Q Are you willing to cut more from your defense budget to meet Ron Dellums' objections -- again, at some of the weapon systems that may soon be eliminated anyway?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Right now, the President has put forward his defense budget. We will continue to work with Congress as it goes through, but we're going to stand by our numbers at this point. But we'll obviously listen very closely to what the Chairman has to say.

Q What's the justification for standing by your numbers in a fight with Democrats in the Senate and House when you're essentially all on the same team, and it's likely these cuts will come anyway in the very near future?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't know that there's necessarily going to be a fight through the hearing process and the markup process of the defense authorization and appropriations bills. If there are reasonable suggestions, we'll certainly take a look at them. But the President has presented a budget which he believes meets the threats we face.

Q Can you project the week for us, now, and if the President comes back this afternoon --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is planning on coming back this afternoon. Frankly, Helen, beyond that we've tried to give you as much information as we can. The President expects to go to the American Society of Newspaper Editors on Thursday. He expects to go to the timber summit; but bear with us -- I mean, things could change.

Q You mean because of the illness?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Certainly, yes.

Q Do you have a time estimate now for when he's going back? Is he --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think in a few hours, but I'm not positive. He should be -- I think he's on his way to the airport now.

Q The pool said 2:15 p.m. here. Does that make --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, it's close. I mean, I know he's on his way to the airport now.

Q Is there anything else on his schedule besides this -- back here today, besides the reception tonight?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Just some private meetings.

Q Do you know anything about the timing on --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Let me get Carl, then I'll come back.

Q What does the President have planned to try to educate the American people so that this aid to Russia is seen as, not a waste of money, but a good thing. You guys have talked about he isn't -- he's willing to take that on but what is -- do you know what he is planning to do, in order to make this case?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President has been speaking out on this issue for well over a year. And I expect that he will continue to tell the American people that helping fund and helping invest in the process of reform -- both market reform and democratic reform -- in Russia is important, not only for the security of the world, but also for the security and prosperity for the American people.

If we invest now in Russia we can save billions in the long run in lower defense expenditures, for instance, in the creation of new jobs and the opening up of new investment and trade opportunities for the American people. And I expect he will continue to speak out on that.

Q But is he planning to do a TV address, George? Has that been ruled out?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It hasn't been ruled out, but there are no specific plans yet.

Q On Pickering -- is that on the fast track and do you have sort of a go-ahead now from the Foreign Relations Committee?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We sent it up to the Foreign Relations Committee and we hope they consider it as soon as possible. We hope he's confirmed quite quickly.

Q So that he can go to the summit?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That would be ideal. It's not inconceivable that he could go to the summit without being confirmed.

Q Can you say now why his nomination was held up so long?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, it's been sent up now and we expect it will be speedily confirmed. We just did a full background check.

Q Do you have anything on timing for appointments for the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q Question?

Q AIDS czar?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: National Endowment for the Arts and the AIDS czar. Nothing on timing.

Q At Thursday's event, is he going to take questions?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'd expect so.

Q Have you got a date on the budget yet?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know it's -- we hope by the end of next week. I don't have an exact date.

Q Are you still planning to provide the budgets to the individual committees ahead of time on computer disks, as you promised? And what would that ETA be?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I would hope so. I would assume it's all within the same day, though.

Q But you already gave the military budget up there in that forum. Do you have -- you're not going to give others --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not going to rule it out. I just don't know the exact day as when they're going to be put forward.

Q Do you expect the Senate to pass the short-term stimulus package before the Easter recess?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Certainly hope so. The President would like his package passed as quickly as possible.

Q Can you say why you didn't support the Brown amendment?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Because the President's package provides for the important investments that we need. He has made several assurances that there will not be any funding for projects that do not -- that are not productive investments. And beyond that, he just wouldn't want to restrict the flexibility of states and localities.

Q George, since the First Lady has spent so many days in Little Rock because of her father's health, can this cause a delay in the final publication of the report on health --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so. The Health Care Task Force had a good hearing yesterday -- a full public hearing, and the meetings are proceeding.

Q You don't expect that will delay the report?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so.

Q What is the President doing tomorrow?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, it's -- we're not exactly sure. We hope that he's going to be in Washington. We hope that there is the possibility of a Cabinet meeting and other private meetings here in the White House. But as I said earlier, everything is subject to change.

Q No tentative plans for any sort of public events?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not at this point.

Q Is there a subject for the Cabinet meeting?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: They have a range of issues to go over, including the reconciliation process.

Q Do you have a time for a background briefing on Russia?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No time yet, but we hope it will happen tomorrow.

Q If I can take you to the Middle East --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'd love to.

Q -- the Foreign Ministers, when they met in Damascus, they issued a statement that they are declining the invitation to the 20th of April conference, attending to hear more explanations from the administration toward the requests or the explanations that are asking the Palestinians -- the six points and other things.

A couple of questions. Can you address now the escalating violence in the Middle East to the point that now Gaza Strip and West Bank will be closed at midnight Middle East Time, 5:00 p.m. this afternoon our time, indefinitely? And there is no recourse. And the second question, can you address the agreement between Mr. Christopher and the Palestinians over the six points that was at the point of going ahead and holding the conference on the 20th of April instead of --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I haven't seen any reports on the first thing you mentioned. But all I would say is that Secretary Christopher intends to continue to work with the Palestinians and all the Arab states to get their acceptance of his invitation to come to Washington on the 20th and to make progress on the peace talks. We will continue to press for that. We will continue to stay in discussions.

Q Do you have a different venue for the meeting or the conference? Because the first venue was the February 1st agreement between Mr. Christopher and Mr. Rabin, which the Palestinians had rejected and the Arab countries had rejected.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just know we would like it in Washington on the 20th. I don't know the exact place.

Q Can you address the violence now? Can you express your --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I have not seen that report, but I'll try and get a handle on it.

Q -- express your concern -- statement of concern by the administration about what is happening now?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're obviously concerned by the escalating violence on all sides. We continue to be concerned by that. But I haven't seen the specific report you mention.

Q George, are any Cabinet members besides the Secretary of State going to Vancouver?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's likely that the Secretary of Treasury will go.

Q Is the Vice President going?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure yet. We're still working out the final lists.

Q George, the Base Closing Commission voted yesterday to add a couple of California bases to the list, and those are bases that Aspin specifically omitted at the urging or prodding of the President. If the Commission were to final vote to also recommend

their closing, would the President then be inclined to send the full list back to the Commission to press them not to do that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think we're going to comment on every particular action by the Commission until they submit their full list to the President. In July he'll make his decisions and review all of their recommendations at that time. But as the President has said many, many times, he wants to make sure that economic impact is taken into account as these decisions are made.

Q Well, if it would appear at the end of the commission process that economic impact has not been sufficiently taken into account, would he, then, take appropriate action?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President would certainly take that into account, and I'm certain it would affect his decision.

Q When is the President going to have his next press conference?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, let's see, he had one on Friday. We'll have to wait to see when he returns to Washington. I expect that he'll have a press conference after the summit with Mr. Yeltsin on Sunday, though.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

12:52 P.M. EST
#47-03/30

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 30, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY DEE DEE MYERS

The Briefing Room

5:58 P.M. EST

Q You look like you have news today.

MS. MYERS: No, I have no news. Why break a longstanding tradition? (Laughter.)

Q Is this on background?

MS. MYERS: This is on background. Identify me as an alleged administration official, self-described. No, the only thing is, the President, as you know, is back, and the only event on his schedule tomorrow is his Cabinet meeting at 10:00 a.m., which looks like it will go forward as previously planned.

Q Photo op chances?

MS. MYERS: Probably.

Q Did he meet with any senators this afternoon or talk to them on the telephone?

MS. MYERS: I don't know if he spoke to any on the phone. He did not meet with any. He did attend a health care meeting, and the rest of the time he spent in his office.

Q What time is the background briefing?

MS. MYERS: I believe it's going to be either 2:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m., so it'll be tomorrow afternoon. I'm just not sure who it's going to be yet.

Q And what is that briefing, logistics?

MS. MYERS: It'll be more than that. It's going to talk about specifically what's going to happen at the conference, and I think there will be an opportunity to ask additional questions about Russia issues.

Q It definitely won't be Christopher, though?

MS. MYERS: No.

Q Lake?

MS. MYERS: Probably not. Probably somebody else, though. A senior person, though.

Q Any plans for the President to go back to Little Rock before Portland and Vancouver?

MS. MYERS: It's not planned, but that could change. It depends on circumstances.

MORE

Q What was this meeting with state attorneys general all about?

MS. MYERS: Vice President Gore stood in, and it's --

Q Yes, I checked the office, and all they had was an exchange of ideas.

MS. MYERS: Yes, I think that's right. (Laughter.) It's part of their annual --

Q Now, that's funny.

MS. MYERS: Sarah asks the question and then answers them. (Laughter.) It makes my job a lot easier, though. Another informative briefing.

Q Anything particular on the agenda for the Cabinet meeting?

MS. MYERS: A number of things. I think they'll talk about Russia, about the upcoming summit, about the process of getting the budget resolution and the stimulus package through Congress. I think they'll talk a little bit about the Forest Conference and a few other things. Probably health care.

Q Is there likely to be anything added tomorrow, or is he just going to spend his time getting ready to go?

MS. MYERS: I think he'll spend his time mostly in meetings, getting ready on both the Forest Conference and the summit with President Yeltsin and catching up on things he may have missed in the last few days.

Q Dee Dee, is he being briefed, kept up to date on what's going on in Waco?

MS. MYERS: Yes. He is briefed about the situation there on a daily basis, kept up to date on happenings there.

Q Who does that?

MS. MYERS: I believe it's part of his intelligence briefing in the morning, or his national security briefing.

Q If they were to move in Waco, would the President get the go-ahead to do something like that now?

MS. MYERS: I can't comment on the decision-making process that might be involved.

Q Is there any kind of plan that's been submitted to him?

MS. MYERS: I can't comment on that, either.

Q Well, we ought to have a comment on that. My golly.

MS. MYERS: Well, just as a matter of policy we can't comment on something like that.

Q Well, but I know. But he can tell you to tell us something.

MS. MYERS: If there's something to tell you we'll make sure that we tell you. But at this point, there's nothing to report.

Q People are getting the idea that government can't function down there.

MS. MYERS: It's a difficult situation. But --

Q But as a matter of procedure, though, I mean, would he have to sign off on any kind of assault that might take place?

MS. MYERS: I don't think as a matter of course the President would have to sign off on something like that, but I'll double-check. I don't believe that's part of standard operating procedure, but again, I wouldn't be able to comment on these specific plans.

Q Dee Dee, earlier when George was talking about the abortion decision, he said that it would add -- give states more flexibility. Is there not a requirement that, where Medicaid money is involved, states cannot enact more restrictive abortion measures than the federal government?

MS. MYERS: No, I think states can determine how Medicaid money is spent through state policy. One of the things the President objected to was that the federal government was setting policy for states.

Q So there would be no need for any additional legislation to -- because this that I'm thinking that this does not. In other words, states are not --

MS. MYERS: To give states control over Medicaid dollars?

Q Yes.

MS. MYERS: No, not that I know of.

Q And there will be no requirement that they use -- that abortions be -- I'm sorry, that --

MS. MYERS: No, this would not mandate that states spend their money that way. States, at this point, can decide whether or not to spend -- well, they can't decide whether or not to spend -- well, they can't decide whether or not to spend federal money because that's a decision that's been made for them by the Hyde Amendment. But they can decide how to spend state money and whether or not Medicaid money that states control. Or state Medicaid money is used for abortions and, as you know, states have a wide variety of policies addressing that.

Q But not federal Medicaid --

MS. MYERS: At this point, all federal money is banned. You can't use federal money for abortions.

Q Right, so that when the Hyde Amendment is --

MS. MYERS: If the Hyde Amendment is repealed, states will then have the flexibility to determine how that money is spent. Some states would then to choose to spend it on abortions, other states would still have restrictions against it.

Q But the President would not contemplate putting affirmative language in place of the Hyde Amendment that would say that states must fund Medicaid abortions.

MS. MYERS: No, that's not being proposed at this point. I don't expect it to be.

Q Dee Dee, is there any better understanding this afternoon than from the briefing earlier about the grazing issue and combination reached with western senators?

MS. MYERS: Well as you know, the President, Vice President and -- met with a group of western senators a couple of weeks ago. The administrations policy has not changed. The process has changed some. We're still committed to pursuing reform in grazing, mining and below-cost timber sales. I think Secretary Babbitt and others will do now is work through the legislative process to achieve that.

Q But I thought grazing was not legislative, it was administrative.

MS. MYERS: It is administrative -- well, there's administrative and legislative changes that can be made. What the western senators want is a more comprehensive approach that addresses the needs of smaller ranchers and farmers, for example. Or reclamation of lands that have been mined, things like that. If you address it, reconciliation as you know, you're limited to dealing with budget issues only. Their concern was that would preempt a more comprehensive policy. So the administration's goal now is to work with them through the legislative and administrative processes to achieve a more comprehensive approach to those issues.

Q The bottom line on the budget has not changed?

MS. MYERS: The bottom line on the budget has not changed. We're still committed to reform in those areas. Reforms that will probably increase -- I think will certainly increase federal revenues. And how that's worked out in the budget process is still unclear.

Q So are you saying that you're flexible on grazing and mining if the revenues from some other area are -- come up. I mean are you --

MS. MYERS: We're flexible on how to achieve those goals. It's a procedural as opposed to a policy change. I think that a lot of the western senators feel it's best achieved through broader administrative changes or through legislative changes as opposed to simply doing it through the budget process.

Q So it could be achieved then, could it not, through other remedies besides grazing and mining, right? I mean, you could go after something else?

MS. MYERS: In terms of the overall money? Yes, but the issue is that we're still -- I mean, we're still committed to changing -- to reform in grazing, mining and below-cost timber sales. And I think Secretary Babbitt will lead the charge on that. Now, there may be other ways to raise -- I mean there may be other administrative changes that might -- I don't want to rule that out. But we're not talking about that in this process yet.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

6:04 P.M. EST

Clinton Seeks to Restore Aid For Family Planning Abroad

By STEVEN A. HOLMES
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Reversing nearly a decade of American policy, the Clinton Administration has decided to ask Congress to renew funding for two international groups that either provide or pay for abortions and had lost their funds under the Reagan Administration.

The president of one group, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, said in an interview that she had received assurances from senior State Department officials that the Administration intended to ask Congress for at least \$20 million, and perhaps as much as \$40 million, for the agency in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

Similarly, an executive of the International Planned Parenthood Federation said Administration officials had indicated that his group would get about \$12 million in cash and \$3 million in goods, mainly contraceptives.

State Department officials confirmed that the Administration planned to resume grants to the two organizations, though they declined to specify the amounts.

The money for the two groups is a small portion of the \$430 million that

the United States currently spends on international population programs. But restoring the funds marks a sharp break from a policy shaped primarily by the Reagan and Bush Administrations' opposition to abortion.

"It's a total reversal," said Timothy E. Wirth, the former Colorado Senator, who has been nominated Counselor of the State Department, where he would direct population policy. "There is an awareness in the Administration that if the United States does not aggressively re-enter the population battle to try to level off the world's population, and doesn't do it now, the chances of having the world's population stop between 9 billion and 10 billion people are zero, and we will move rapidly toward 12 billion to 15 billion."

The Mexico City Declaration

Present population is nearly 5.5 billion and is growing by a billion people every 11 years.

President Clinton signaled the change on Jan. 22 when he signed an executive order scuttling the policy in-

Continued on Page A5, Column 1

stituted by the Reagan Administration at a conference in Mexico City in 1984. The Mexico City Declaration, as the policy became known, denied funds to any private organizations that "support or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning."

Thus, the International Planned Parenthood Federation and similar groups could not get money from Washington if they provided abortion counseling, even if that counseling was paid for by other governments.

A year later, Congress passed the Kemp-Kasten amendment, which prohibited funds for any program or organization that "supports or participates in management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization." This ended Washington's support for the United Nations population agency because of its affiliation with programs in China that reportedly forced women to have abortions.

The Weight of Washington

The United States had covered 25 percent of the budget for International Planned Parenthood, according to Mark Laskins, the assistant secretary general. Nafis Sadik, the head of the United Nations agency, said her organization had to cut back on family planning programs, particularly in Africa.

But officials from both organizations say European countries, particularly the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, increased their contributions to make up for the loss.

Although Mr. Clinton's executive order in January did not overturn Kemp-Kasten, Dr. Sadik was invited to the signing ceremony as a signal of the President's thinking.

Already reeling from reports that the Administration intends to overturn the ban on Federal funding for abortions, groups opposed to abortion promise a court fight over the new policy.

Court Challenge Is Promised

"The facts haven't changed," said Douglas Johnson, legislative director of the National Right to Life Committee. "There is still abundant evidence from diplomatic, journalistic and academic sources that coercion is applied systematically in China's population program."

The United Nations agency, he added, "is very deeply engaged in that program."

Yet any court challenge may be rendered moot by a bill being drafted by Constance A. Morella, a Maryland Republican, that would repeal Kemp-Kasten and allow support for the United Nations agency, while still prohibiting aid for United Nations population programs in China.

In line with the new policy, several lawmakers are drafting a bill in Congress to increase general funding for population programs.

Representative Anthony C. Beilenson, a California Democrat, is drafting a bill that would increase support for such programs to \$725 million in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1 and to \$800 million the following year, almost double the current level.

That would put the United States in line to meet a commitment that industrialized nations made during a 1989 conference in Amsterdam to direct 4 percent of foreign aid toward population control; the current level in the United States is about 2.5 percent.

Sponsor Is Pessimistic

But Mr. Beilenson doubts that Congress will approve the 4 percent figure, given the current budgetary constraints and the general unpopularity of foreign aid. So far, the Administration has not indicated what level of funding it will seek.

Even as a new population policy is emerging, however, fissures have opened up between women's groups and organizations primarily concerned with overpopulation.

Women's groups argue that more money should be channeled toward programs dealing with women's health, and education.

Other groups feel that the critical issue is curbing population growth, and that unless that is done, other development efforts, including health and education, will come to naught.

"This is the crux of the issue," said Jodi Jacobson, a senior researcher at the Worldwatch Institute. "It's almost a psychological battle going on. During the 1980's and Reagan and Bush, most of the energy in the field went to protecting the notion that we need a population policy."

"Now we're in a situation — with the Clinton Administration coming in, with talk about restructuring foreign aid and the Wirth appointment — where the women's health groups, the environmental groups and the population groups are saying we need to look at what comes next."

Calm Analysis Dominates Panel Hearing on Gay Ban

Senators Try to Find What Makes Soldier Fight

By ERIC SCHMITT
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31 — In a hearing unusual for its cool analysis of an exceptionally emotional issue, experts and senators debated today whether allowing homosexuals in the military would damage the intangible essence that binds an effective fighting force.

Without the shouting, name-calling and doomsday predictions that usually accompany the discussion, the lawmakers tried to figure out how ending the ban would alter that elusive bond that military officers call unit cohesion.

Some experts said lifting the ban would temporarily disrupt morale and discipline, but no more than integrating blacks had in the late 1940's, or than expanding roles for women and switching to an all-volunteer military had in the 1970's — all concepts derided when they were introduced.

Training and Leadership

"I find no convincing evidence that changing the current policy would undermine unit cohesion any more than the other social changes that society has asked the armed forces to make over the past 50 years," said Lawrence J. Korb, a former Assistant Secretary of Defense for manpower in the Reagan Administration who wrote the regulations now in force.

Training and strong leadership could deal with the disruption, Mr. Korb told the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is holding hearings on President Clinton's proposal to allow homosexuals in the military. "Since our armed

forces are composed of people with different backgrounds and values, its leaders have had and will continue to have to adjust to this diversity in building cohesion," he said.

But other experts warned that the bond that troops start to establish in basic training would break under the strain of heterosexual and homosexual soldiers sharing foxholes, barracks and close quarters aboard ship.

"The problem of having homosexuals serve openly is the extent it becomes a divisive cleavage point in small units," said William D. Henderson, a retired Army colonel who wrote "Cohesion: The Human Element in Combat."

Thought and Deed

The most provocative moments of the four-hour hearing came when speakers and senators sought to determine whether a unit's cohesion would be damaged just by its members' knowing that a soldier was homosexual or if it would take overt homosexual behavior to cause disruption.

"Is there a real distinction between homosexual orientation and homosexual behavior?" Senator Dirk Kempthorne, Republican of Idaho, asked David H. Marlowe, the chief of military psychiatry at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

"An orientation, like an attitude, is in the head," Dr. Marlowe said. "What we are concerned with as human beings is the behavior that people exhibit. I can't

Continued on Page A17, Column 1

of behavior," Mr. Korb said. "Either on base or off base," Senator Cohen said. "Well, I think if you're off base, that's one's private conduct," Mr. Korb said. "That should have no bearing at all."

More national news, pages B9 and D23.

Realizing that such a solution was probably an unrealistic goal, senators by the end of the hearing focused more on the vexing, nit-picky questions that military planners would face if gays are allowed to serve openly. "If we were to lift the ban against homosexuals serving in the military, should there be a policy that would prevent a display of gay life style?" asked Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine. "We do need appropriate standards."

tracted to every other man, or the same for women," he said. "That's really what we're talking about here. That somehow or another there's a feeling that just because you are a homosexual, you're attracted to every one who happens to be your same sex." Many senators and even some of the experts said the best solution to the gay issue would be for the military to stop asking recruits about sexual orientation and for gay troops to sexual orientation private.

Cool Analysis at Hearing on Gay Ban

Continued From Page A1

read anyone's mind. We read behavior. The issue of orientation decoupled from behavior is not an issue we should be concerned with."

In an interview during a break in the hearing, Dr. Marlowe said a military unit's acceptance of a gay member or commander depended on the dynamics of each particular group. To some groups, it might not matter. To others, it could ruin morale. "We have to stop thinking of the military as a big cookie-cutter mass and look at it as many small groups that are highly interdependent," he said.

Advocates of homosexual rights and their supporters in Congress, who describe their effort to overturn the ban as a civil rights issue, said the hearing today was a clear victory for their cause.

"It's time for the armed forces to stop discriminating against anyone because of who they are and what they do in their private life," said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. "Condoning prejudice is an appalling means to unit cohesion. Whatever name discrimination takes, it ought to be exposed and rooted out."

Supporters of the ban also claimed to have seized the momentum in a policy debate that will continue at hearings through June. President Clinton has ordered the Pentagon to present a plan to lift the ban by July 15.

"It seems to me, one by one, the arguments supporting a change in policy are falling," said Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia.

Neither side disagreed on the importance of unit cohesion to a fighting force, ranking it ahead of God, country and just about every other reason that sustains troops in battle.

"The need to not let your buddies down is the strongest type of motivation

that allows soldiers to endure the repeated dangers and hardships of war," Dr. Henderson said.

Difficult to define precisely, unit cohesion is instilled from the moment a young enlisted recruit or officer surrenders his civilian life to the highly structured military world, the experts said.

"What we do really in one sense is very simple," said Dr. Marlowe, who is a social anthropologist. "It is to demonstrate to young people who come in from the highly individualistic, self-serving society we live in their survival,

Senators delve into what soldiers need in battle.

success and achievement is profoundly bound up in their relationships with and their interdependence with the other members of the group."

Dr. Henderson said, "Any deviation from unit norms, values or expected behavior brings immediate and intense group pressures to conform to group norms."

Lawmakers grilled the witnesses on the effects of sexual tensions on morale and discipline.

Effect on Cohesion

"What does introduction of sexual attraction do to that cohesion?" asked Senator Daniel R. Coats, Republican of Indiana.

"If I may, sir, it destroys it," Dr. Marlowe replied. "And I think we have seen this happen on a heterosexual basis in units in which erotic love between a leader and a soldier has been introduced."

"Why does that destroy it?" Senator Coats wondered.

"Because of the implications which can never be kept out: favoritism, differential behavior, differential reward," Dr. Marlowe said.

"By putting homosexuals in with heterosexuals you are introducing that same element into the small unit," Senator Coats said. "Is that not correct?"

"The potentially erotic, yes," Dr. Marlowe said.

Dr. Marlowe later added that the "critical issue would be: is the leader exhibiting behavior that would lead to that interpretation."

Chances of Acceptance

Dr. Marlowe said he knew of cases of homosexuals openly serving in the military. When gay troops make it clear that they are soldiers first and homosexuals second, they have a much better chance of being accepted by their units, he said.

"If a homosexual identity is the primary thing that someone is going to present to the other three men in his tank crew, to the other men in his infantry squad, rather than the identity of the soldier, it's going to make cohesion and incorporation awfully difficult," Dr. Marlowe said.

The committee's chairman, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, had promised fair, thorough and objective hearings. For many senators clearly uncomfortable talking about gay people, today's subject is uncharted territory.

"If there's anything I don't know much about, it's homosexuality," said Senator Lauch Faircloth, Republican of North Carolina.

Mr. Korb, who is now with the Brookings Institution, sought to dispel what he called homosexual stereotypes.

"There's a body of evidence that shows that not every gay man is at-

Abortion-Rights Supporters Are Split on U.S. Measure

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 1 — Supporters of abortion rights are fighting among themselves over what a proposed Freedom of Choice Act should include, dimming the legislation's already difficult prospects.

The disagreements on Capitol Hill over the effort to ban most state restrictions on abortion reflect divisions among abortion-rights supporters nationally, but the disputes may limit grass-roots support for enacting any such measure.

Conceived in 1989 when both the executive and judicial branches seemed on their way to prohibiting abortions, the legislation enjoyed broad support among abortion-rights advocates.

But now that the Supreme Court seems to be shifting away from reversing *Roe v. Wade* and a new Democratic Administration is in place that supports abortion rights, some of the measure's supporters are seeking more sweeping legislation than they would have settled for last year. Other supporters contend that Congress has not changed enough to make any bill easy to pass.

Bizarre Alliances

As the battles play out on Capitol Hill, bizarre alliances are forged. Last month, for example, abortion rights supporters like Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, joined with opponents of abortion like Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, in a move to kill a provision allowing states to require parental consent or notification before a minor can have an abortion.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights agreed to drop the provision, which said the act did not prohibit states "from requiring a minor to involve a parent, guardian or other responsible adult before terminating a pregnancy."

The companion Senate bill, which was approved by the Labor Committee but has no target date for floor action, has an almost identical provision.

This week Ms. Schroeder explained her opposition to the provision by contending its language encouraged states to adopt parental consent laws. Mr. Hyde said it was too weak and vague, "a real nothing-burger."

Outrage and Compromise

But the combination outraged another supporter of abortion rights, Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who said that if the clause was omitted, "There will be no bill." He said acknowledging that states could require parental involvement was essential to passage of the measure, and he called the insistence on removing the clause "the worst self-defeating leftist purism."

Representative Jerrold Nadler, the Manhattan Democrat who offered the amendment to delete the parental-involvement clause, said in a statement two weeks ago that his effort was aimed against "the prospect of state governments forcing pregnant teenagers, alienated or emancipated from their parents, into back-alley abortions through the imposition of mandatory parental consent."

But on Wednesday he said his amendment was chiefly intended for parliamentary advantage, and that he would accept some language acknowledging parental involvement rather than see the bill defeated. "The situation is changing," he said. "We'll see where the votes are."

Indeed, some form of authorization for state parental consent laws may go back into the House bill next month. Representative Don Edwards, the California Democrat who was outvoted in the subcommittee, also accused the Republicans of backing the change to weaken the bill.

Mr. Edwards said he was sure he could restore the provision. "We'll

have no trouble in the full committee," he said. But Mr. Frank and other allies were less certain, and the House leadership is increasingly concerned about the bill's prospects.

A key reason for their concern is that the disunity on the bill extends beyond Capitol Hill to the abortion-rights groups they have been counting on to urge lawmakers to pass the bill.

Some familiar organizations stand firmly with Mr. Edwards and the companion Senate bill, introduced by Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, urging quick action.

The Senate measure includes a provision that specifically says the bill does not "prevent a state from declining to pay for the performance of abortions," another provision many of the bill's advocates consider regrettable but politically necessary. But they concede that the issue is complicated by the Clinton Administration's decision to seek to end the ban on paying for abortions with Federal money under Medicaid. They contend that issue should be fought separately on its own terms.

'Conscience Clause'

The Senate bill's "conscience clause" not only allows medical personnel to refrain from performing abortions, it allows states to exempt private hospitals, including religious hospitals, from allowing them. The

Disputes hinder a move to ban state restrictions on abortion.

House bill would exempt only individuals, not institutions.

Kate Michelman, head of the National Abortion Rights Action League, complained of the "capriciousness of certain members." She said without a consent provision, no bill could be passed. "If we try to wait for a bill that will do it all," she said, "we will have states imposing enormous burdens all over the country, and that burden will fall most on poor young women in rural areas."

As more states pass such laws, she said, it will be harder and harder for members of Congress from those states to vote for legislation that would overturn them.

And Judith Lichtman of the Women's Legal Defense Fund said, "The Senate bill is a good bill and we should pass it promptly, so that state legislatures don't pass laws which further restrict a woman's right, like restrictive 24-hour waiting periods or forced counseling."

Opposition to Exemption

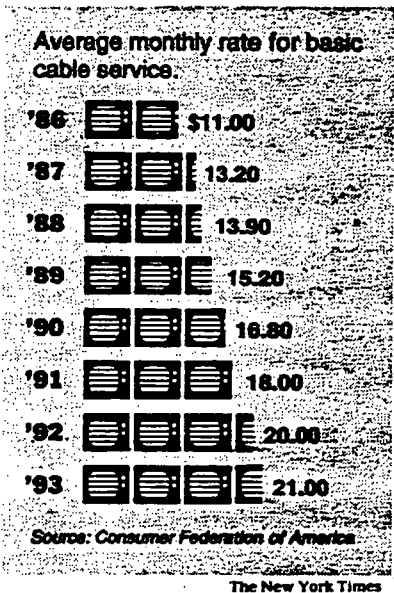
But Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women, said of the Senate bill: "I don't think it's worth passing. I'm certainly leaning that way." She attacked the exemption for hospitals, saying religious-based hospitals should have to allow abortions if they received any Federal money. "Our membership feels we shouldn't accept a bill with any of these restrictions in it," she said.

Several critics said that compromises had been made too quickly. Kathryn Kolbert, vice president of the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, said, "Don't give away the store before you've had a vote."

Ms. Schroeder said, "It's not like you have to run out and pass something at any price, as it was when it looked like Bush would be re-elected." --

1/2

F.C.C. ORDERS CUTS IN CABLE TV RATES; EASES RERUN RULE



15% DROP IS SEEN

A Rollback Could Begin by Summer and Total \$1 Billion a Year

By EDMUND L. ANDREWS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 1 — In the Government's toughest single consumer-protection action in decades, the Federal Communications Commission today ordered sweeping cuts of cable television prices that could total well over \$1 billion nationwide annually. The lower prices could show up in customer bills by this summer.

The cuts, whose depth stunned some industry analysts, will force about two-thirds of the nation's cable systems to reduce their prices for most services by 10 percent. In addition, the agency ordered cable companies to reverse any price increases they imposed since Congress passed a law last fall to regulate the industry.

The recent increases are estimated to average about 5 percent, and so the combined rollbacks would add up to price cuts of 15 percent or more. They would affect the vast majority of cable television offerings — from Cable News Network and Discovery Channel to Nickelodeon and the Arts & Entertainment networks.

Premium Channels Unregulated

The only services that would be entirely free of regulatory oversight would be "pay cable" channels like HBO that are sold individually rather than as part of packages.

The F.C.C. gave consumer groups, local governments and the cable industry 120 days to respond to its order, and said that prices would be frozen at current levels during this period.

The regulations affect about \$16 billion of the cable industry's \$20 billion in annual revenues. F.C.C. officials estimated that the 10 percent rollback would add up to about \$1.2 billion a year nationwide. Beyond that, the industry will have to cancel rate increases adopted since last fall, which together would have totaled about \$400 million.

The rollbacks are only part of a much broader regulatory regime adopted today that could cut deeply into cable television profits for many years. The commission also left ample room for consumers and local governments to demand additional rate cuts in the future, put new restrictions on the prices for set-top boxes and remote-control devices and force the nation's biggest cable companies to change some of their basic business practices.

Industry Pleas Ignored

In one particularly big blow to the industry, the commission made it virtually impossible for a cable television operator to evade strict rate regulation by shifting basic programming to premium packages that would be more lightly governed. Defying industry

Continued on Page D12, Column 4



CLOSE HOLD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL RASCO

FROM: Nancy-Ann Min *NAM*
Associate Director for Health

SUBJECT: Family Planning/Abortion Q's and A's

I have attached a revised draft of Secretary Shalala's responses to the Q's and A's on family planning and abortion issues. This draft reflects comments I received from some of the members of our working group, as indicated in the margins.

I would appreciate it if everyone would give this one more careful look before we clear it for submission to the Congress.

Attachment

cc: Susan Brophy
Bill Galston
Steve Neuwirth
Melanne Verveer
~~Ricki~~ Ricki Seidman
Charlotte Hayes

Family Planning

- (1) It was recently announced that Baltimore City Schools are expected to be the first in the nation to offer Norplant, a surgically implanted contraceptive, to teenage girls. The drug is expected to be offered to students at Laurence Paquin Middle and High School, and will eventually be expanded to the six high schools that have school-based health clinics on campus.

- a. Do you support the distribution of Norplant to this population?

Norplant, a new ^(FDA) implantable hormonal, long-term contraceptive, has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration as safe for use as a contraceptive method in the United States. Local community groups, including the Baltimore City Schools, may have a right to provide voluntary contraceptive services to sexually active individuals in compliance with any relevant Federal, State or local requirements, including informed consent requirements. However, I am not aware of any Federal restrictions on the provision of Norplant through the schools, nor would I support such restrictions at the national level.

- b. Given the drug's short history, do you believe these minor girls should have to obtain parental consent before implanted with Norplant?

Norplant has been approved by the FDA as a safe, reversible family planning method. ~~These inserts can be removed through a simple, outpatient procedure.~~ As to remove the implant.

reversed ~~with all other contraceptive services provided to adolescents through the Title X national family planning program, Norplant is available to adolescents who request such services on a confidential basis. I would, however, urge parents to become involved with their children's decisions whenever practicable.~~

- c. If you do not support parental consent before Norplant is distributed to minor girls, do you at least support parental notification before this new drug is distributed?

There are no Federal laws that require parental consent or notification for the provision of contraceptive services to minors. ~~nor would I recommend that Norplant~~ would not be singled out for such a requirement.

- d. Would you support using federal funds for this type of distribution?

Funding for the provision of Norplant is currently available through various Federal programs including Medicaid and the Title X national family planning program. Title X specifically requires that all family planning services to adolescents be provided in a confidential manner, and prohibits parental consent or notification requirements for the provision of such services. provided

- e. What if any restrictions would you place before federal funds could be used to distribute Norplant to minors?

(See above response)

family planning

- (2) Section 1008 of the Public Health Service Act implementing the Title X Family Planning Act provides that: "None of the funds appropriated under this Title shall be used in programs where abortion is a method of family planning."

- a. How do you interpret this section of the law, which has not been altered since 1970?

The previous Administration's interpretation of this section of the statute lead to the so-called "gag Rule", which has been the focus of much litigation and controversy. ~~Because we believe the rule~~ and which inappropriately restricted grantees, ~~I suspended the~~ (see insert 1 below) ~~and proposed that the program return to the compliance standards operative prior to the issuance of the "gag Rule" in 1988.~~ The Department is currently reviewing comments received in response to the February, 1993 ~~Federal Register~~ its notice and working on the development of a new rule in accordance with the notice and comment provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act. As the Department's February, 1993 interim rule notes, the original interpretation of section 1008 (from the program's inception in 1970 up until the 1988 "gag Rule") did not include a prohibition on non-directive counseling on abortion.

- b. Do you support regulations known as the "Gag Rule" which aim to separate abortion related activities from federally supported family planning activities? If not, do you support any limitations on the ability of clinics receiving federal funds to counsel and refer women for abortion in federally funded Title X clinics?

~~I support the President's efforts in which he directed~~ (see insert 2 below)
~~the Department to publish in the Federal Register --~~
~~(1) a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) proposing to~~
~~return the program to the abortion policies and~~
~~interpretations that were in effect prior to February~~
~~1988 and (2) an interim final rule suspending the "gag~~
~~rule" and reinstating the pre-1988 policies pending the~~
~~issuance of a final rule.~~

The Department has proposed that ^{the} compliance standards operative prior to 1988 be reinstated, including those set out in the Family Planning Program Guidelines which that require that in the event of an unplanned pregnancy, ~~and where the patient requests such action, that non-~~ directive counseling be provided to a client on all at her request, options relating to her pregnancy, including abortion, and to refer her for abortion, if that is the option she selects.

Insert 1: I therefore suspended the so-called "gag rule" and proposed that the program return to

Insert 2: See ~~above response.~~ The Department has published
above response.

- c. Do you view the federal family planning program as preventive in nature?

Department believes that the ^{intended} The Federal family planning program ~~is meant to~~ provide a broad range of acceptable and effective medically approved family planning methods and services to persons desiring such services. ~~These services must~~ ^{The Department's} be provided in a manner that does not subject ^{view is that these} individuals to coercion, deception or withholding of complete and accurate medical information about their health condition and legal options.

- d. Do you think it is important to separate abortion activities from legitimate family planning or preventive activities? How do you propose to separate abortion activities from legitimate family planning activities?

As the Department stated in the February, 1993 interim rule, we believe the 1988 "gag rule" would have required many grantees to make extensive, expensive and unnecessary alterations in their physical facilities and organizational structures. ~~We have proposed,~~ ^{that} consistent with the longstanding Departmental interpretation and administration of the statute, ^{we have proposed} Title X projects not be permitted to promote or encourage abortion as a method of family planning, and ^{that they} be required to maintain a separation (that is more than a mere exercise in bookkeeping) of their project activities from any activities that promote or encourage abortion as a method of family planning. The Department will consider this issue further ~~in response to the comment received when promulgating a new final rule~~ in light of the comments received to its February, 1993 interim final rule.

- e. Should Title X clinics be permitted to perform abortions on the same site as the federally funded Title X clinic?

(See above response)

- f. Should personnel whose salaries are supported by federal funding be permitted to work in abortion related activities at the same site?

(See above response)

Family Planning

- (3) Since its involvement in funding contraceptives and family planning, the Federal government has invested over \$2 billion to curb teenage pregnancy. Yet the rate of teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases afflicting teenagers continues to grow. Many experts feel it is time for us to admit this approach has not yielded the returns we had hoped, and to recognize that we have focused on the symptom of teen pregnancy rather than the root, which is teen sexual activity.

- a. What if anything will you direct the Department of Health and Human Services to do to curb the rate of teen sexual activity?

Adolescent pregnancy prevention is a priority within the Department in order to provide national leadership in creating credible, reliable response to the problem. Toward this end, I have asked several experts in the Department to begin to design a strategy on teenage pregnancy in order to develop a strong adolescent pregnancy initiative.

- b. What role, should abstinence education play in this effort?

Abstinence is a legitimate public health approach to ~~delaying or preventing early adolescent sexual activity in order to prevent pregnancy and the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection.~~ However, a broader, more comprehensive range of public health and social service approaches is needed to target these dual problems. ~~The impact of the abstinence-only message of the last decade has been minimal because it is laden with heavy moralistic tones. We need a significantly revised approach which includes among other things age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education, comprehensive reproductive health information and services, school-based services, family life and life skills training, and on-going parenting education and family support efforts.~~

developing a

Abortion

- (1) What is your position on abortion?

~~Individuals have a right to complete and accurate medical information and unharassed access to safe, legal medical services.~~

See insert 3
attached

- (2) Do you believe a woman should have a right to an abortion, for any or no reason, throughout the entire duration of pregnancy?

~~I support the right to privacy as articulated in the 1973 Supreme Court decision Roe v. Wade.~~

See insert 4
attached

- (3) Do you support reasonable restrictions on abortion such as parental consent for minors? What about parental notification?

~~Ideally, parents should be involved in decisions affecting the health and well-being of their children. In real life, however, such matters are not clear cut, and as with all such controversial matters, parental consent and notification requirements are a matter of continued policy debate both at the State and Federal level.~~

See insert 5
attached

- (4) What is your position on the Freedom of Choice Act?

~~This bill codifies the tenets of the Roe v. Wade decision legalizing abortion and defers to States on matters of parental involvement and public funding. The Department is reviewing this legislation, however, to date, we have no formal position.~~

See insert 6
attached

- (5) Do you support the "Hyde" amendment which prohibits the expenditure of federal funds for abortion except in those cases where the mother's life would be endangered if the fetus was carried to term?

include → ~~The Administration's FY 1994 Budget request proposes repeal of the Hyde Amendment, an annual MHS appropriations rider which has prohibited the use of any federal funds for abortions since the mid-70s. The Administration will be working with the Congress to provide for an approach that is consistent with Federal and State laws.~~

so-called does not

limited

Insert 3: The right of personal privacy is a fundamental liberty guaranteed and protected by our Constitution. The Government's role should be to reduce the need for abortion, not to interfere with the difficult and intensely personal decisions women must sometimes make with regard to abortion.

Insert 4: The application of the right to privacy in this content has been articulated by the Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade.

Insert 5: The Administration opposes any Federal attempt to limit access to abortion through mandatory waiting periods or parental or spousal consent requirements. The Administration ~~does~~ ^{has not opposed} ~~Supports~~ State efforts to require some form of adult counseling or consultation for underage girls who choose to have an abortion -- as long as workable and effective bypass provisions are attached to such laws.

Insert 6: The Administration supports the Freedom of Choice Act, which codifies the tenets of Roe v. Wade.

(6) What is your position on RU-486?

~~I support the President's efforts in which~~ The President directed the Department to review the scientific basis for the import ban on RU-486 and to pursue initiatives that promote the testing, licensing, and manufacturing of RU-486 in the U.S. FDA has since lifted the ban and Roussel-Uclaf, the French manufacturer of RU-486, has agreed to license the drug to an American organization, the Population Council, to begin the process of clinical trials in the U.S.

We have presented initiatives in all this area. We're going to have more police on the street, more investment in Head Start, and a dramatic increase in incentives for business to invest in those areas.

But, frankly, I think also, we have to say to those kids, the only way you can make it is if you play by the rules. And we know it's tougher where there aren't as many intact families. We know it's tougher where there's more violence. But we've got to have more people go in and deal with those kids one-on-one. A friend of mine said the other day -- someone asked -- said, how are we going to rescue all these kids? And she said, "The same way we lost them; one at a time."

And we've got to have more people interested in these people as people. I'm telling you. I just got back from South Central, LA. Those kids aren't all that different from everybody else's kids. They just want a chance to live. And if we can give it to them with more personal involvement, I think they can make it.

MR. SMITH: When you talk about one-on-one, are you talking about as a giant volunteer corps or are you talking about some kind of system that's going to cost more money to do it?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I'm talking about --

MR. SMITH: In 30 seconds.

THE PRESIDENT: I'm talking about -- the money should be going to the things I mentioned. What we need is for people in each of these communities to be involved with those kids. I can't do that. We need people in these communities sponsoring schools, involved in the schools, working with those kids after school and on the weekends. They're good kids. They just need a chance to make it.

* * *

MS. ZAHN: From the Rose Garden we continue our conversation, our town hall meeting with President Clinton right now. I thought I'd give the folks that have been staring at our backsides all morning a chance to ask you a question.

Sir, your question.

Q My question to you is in regards to a law enforcement issue in this country. We're well aware of the position of the previous administration in regards to the support of law enforcement. My question deals with the fact that I heard you mention earlier about trying to get additional police officers, 100,000 and so forth. We in this city, I believe -- couple of weeks ago, went to the Hill to try to get additional funding to keep several segments of our police department running, mainly one of which is the helicopter unit, which provides a lot of support service for the ground police officers and the Secret Service and ATF. And they were turned down for -- I think it was like -- \$2 million or something.

At any rate, my question to you is, dealing with Congress, which it seems they have a problem of partisanism now, like I say, as far as --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me explain. First of all, let's talk about the bigger issue here, that this gentleman is an example of a major national problem. Thirty-five years ago, there were three policemen in America for every serious crime. Today, there are three crimes for every police officer. And a lot of cities have had to reduce hiring of police officers with budget problems

MORE

they've got. So one of the things I said in the election was I would try to find a way to put 100,000 more police officers on the street over the next four years.

There's a bill moving through Congress right now which makes a down payment on that, and the House passed it late last night. If the Senate passes it, and I think they will this time -- it's a smaller bill, but it will permit us to hire another 15,000 or so police officers. And that will start the down payment. And I'm going to support the crime bill, which includes the Brady bill, to require people to wait so we can check their criminal background before they buy handguns. It will also have more police officers on it.

We're going to give people coming out of the military incentives to go into police work. We're going to give young people the opportunity to pay off part of their college loan by being police officers for a while. So I think we can get this 100,000 figure. And you will be helped by that. But this bill that's going through now should help D.C. and all the states, because it provides funds specifically for those who want to rehire people who have been laid off, as well as hire new police officers. And that should help a lot.

Q Good morning. I'd like to know, is abortion going to be covered under the new health care plan?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think a decision has been made about that. Let me tell you what the problem is. The Congress has historically not permitted public funds to be spent for abortion except to save the life of the mother. Most private health insurance plans permit broader -- some broader coverage for abortion for people who are covered.

So what the Health Care Task Force is trying to resolve is how to at least provide for the position that we shouldn't -- in solving the national health crisis, we shouldn't take away from people some right they now have in their health insurance plans. And that's what they're trying to work through now. And I'm not sure exactly where they're going to wind up, but I think they're going to try to wind up in a way that either does that or at least makes it possible that that can be done. That's the dilemma here.

MS. ZAHN: You mean the continuation of --

THE PRESIDENT: That gives people the right to at least access what they've got now in their health insurance plan if they're private citizens and they get that as a result of this change we've got. Because what we're trying to do is not run this money for the uninsured through the government anyway. We want it to be operating outside the government and the taxpayers.

MS. ZAHN: Harry's working the other side of the audience over there.

MR. SMITH: We've got a one-minute question.

Q I'm from southern California, and there we have a lot of problem with immigration. I kind of have a question for you. Idealistically, I feel that America should let as many people in as we can. But in our state it's really taking a toll on Medicare, et cetera, et cetera.

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. You're from California, you know that --

MR. SMITH: Thirty seconds left.

None of the funds contained in this Act may be used to perform abortions:

(a) except in the case of rape or incest or where the life or physical health of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term; or

(b) where consistent with state law.

To: Nancy Ann / Bill Galston

FYI - Bob Pelucci

Focus on Abortion Rights

Few issues of late have produced more skirmishes in the halls of Congress than abortion. Today the House Judiciary Committee takes up legislation (HR 26) that would explicitly guarantee a woman's right to an abortion.

BILL SYNOPSIS: Legislation dubbed the "Freedom of Choice Act" by its sponsors would prohibit states from restricting a woman's right to an abortion before fetal viability or at any time during pregnancy if the life or health of a woman is in danger.

The bill would allow states to pass laws to protect health-care workers from having to participate in an abortion procedure if they oppose abortion.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights approved the measure on March 18, but not before voting, 5-2, to remove "parental notification" language, which would have permitted states to require minors to notify or get consent from a parent or another adult before having an abortion.

A related measure (S 25) was approved, 12-5, by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee on March 24. That bill includes a clause allowing states to enact parental notification laws.

SUPPORTERS SAY: Abortion rights advocates argue the bill would basically codify *Roe v. Wade*, the landmark 1973 Supreme Court decision that guaranteed the right to an abortion in most circumstances. This, they say, is necessary to ensure that abortion rights will not be threatened if the court were to overturn *Roe*.

They add that the bill is needed to roll back recent Supreme Court decisions that have allowed states to pass restrictive laws, such as mandated waiting periods before an abortion can be performed.

OPPONENTS SAY: Anti-abortion groups contend that by establishing "viability" as the threshold at which states can restrict abortions, the bill leaves states little or no authority to regulate abortion.

Because the measure does not define viability, they say, health-care workers would be able to decide arbitrarily whether to carry out an abortion.

They add that by allowing post-viability abortions to preserve the health of the mother, the bill would make it almost impossible for a state to pass any significant restrictions at this late stage of development.

WHITE HOUSE POSITION: The election of Bill Clinton has given abortion rights supporters a substantial ally in the White House. Unlike former President George Bush, who threatened to veto last year's version of the bill, Clinton has promised to sign the measure if it clears Congress.

OUTLOOK: Bill sponsor, Don Edwards, D-Calif., is expected to offer an amendment that would add the parental involvement language that was removed during subcommittee action. Edwards may also try to add a provision to ensure that private institutions, such as Catholic hospitals, would not be required to perform abortions.

Henry Hyde, R-Ill., will offer an amendment to allow states to pass laws requiring that medical doctors perform all abortions. Another Republican, Charles T. Canady, Fla., is expected to offer an amendment that would allow states to ban abortion after 24 weeks, except to save the life of the mother.

Both supporters and opponents predict that the measure will probably win the full committee's approval. Supporters are hopeful that the bill can pass the House sometime in June, but they could run into difficulties crafting a rule that will gain a majority vote on the floor.

—David Maerl

appears in today's Congressional Monitor.

House Judiciary Panel Advances Bill to Ban Most State Curbs on Abortion

By Kevin Merida
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Judiciary Committee, in a 20 to 15 vote, approved legislation yesterday that would ban most state restrictions on a woman's right to an abortion.

Called the Freedom of Choice Act (FOCA), the bill now has cleared the key House and Senate committees and awaits floor action. But it remains entangled in a web of politics, making ultimate passage by the full Congress far from certain.

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) has said he will not bring FOCA to the floor until he is assured it can pass without weakening amendments—the same fear that prevented a vote on the bill in the last Congress. A timetable for Senate action is nowhere in sight, despite passage of the bill in March by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

"It's a delicate situation," acknowledged Rep. Barbara B. Kennelly (D-Conn.), an abortion rights supporter and the only woman on the House Democratic leadership team. "But it has to be worked out. The sooner, the better."

Lawmakers who favor abortion rights succeeded yesterday in fending off several Republican-sponsored antiabortion amendments that would have permitted states to adopt or maintain regulations such as 24-hour waiting periods, limitations on third-trimester abortions, prohibitions against non-physicians performing abortions, and strict parental consent and notifications laws.

Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), sponsor of the House bill, is pushing for floor action in the next few weeks, saying: "We'll have momentum." But yesterday's committee session, with several close calls on amendments, reflected the land mines ahead in the House.

In one dramatic example, the committee deadlocked 17 to 17 on an amendment by Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.), a leading anti-abortion lawmaker, that would have allowed "a constitutionally permissible waiting period" before a woman has an abortion. Hyde argued that this would allow a woman "time for reflection," adding that there are waiting periods for handgun purchases, sterilization operations and even home refinancing.

But Edwards argued that waiting periods are "designed to harass the woman" and talk

her out of abortion, and they often delay abortions and increase the risks to women.

The tie vote occurred when three Democrats joined their Republican colleagues in supporting waiting periods and Rep. Dan Glickman (D-Kan.) did not make it back to

The committee passed several amendments that abortion rights supporters hope will make the bill more politically salable.

the hearing room in time for the vote. Although he would not commit to the Hyde amendment, Glickman, whose state has a waiting period, said: "I do not object to a reasonable waiting period. I'll just have to take it up on the floor."

Both sides have been locked in a war of

words over interpretation of the bill. Proponents say the proposed statute would codify *Roe v. Wade*, the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that legalized abortions, and prevent states from chipping away at a woman's freedom to terminate a pregnancy. Supporters say the law is necessary to counter recent Supreme Court rulings that have upheld restrictive state laws. Opponents argue that FOCA is a radical departure from *Roe v. Wade* and would lead to a new wave of litigation challenging state laws that currently regulate abortion within the boundaries of the *Roe* decision.

Yesterday, the committee passed several amendments that abortion rights supporters hope will make the bill more politically salable. One reinforces the intent of the bill; another allows private hospitals and other individuals to refuse to perform abortions on moral or religious grounds. And another amendment is designed to allow minors who face restrictive state laws on parental notification to get consent from a "responsible adult" or appeal their case to a judge.

While abortion rights groups were jubilant at yesterday's Judiciary Committee outcome, some have been frustrated at how long it is taking to bring the bill to the floor.

Supporters worry that the longer the bill is delayed, the more time opponents will have to mount attacks against it. But some Democratic leaders have been equally frustrated that abortion rights advocates have not been able to work out compromises that could help ensure the bill's passage.

Part of the problem is that abortion is an issue that cannot be handicapped along partisan or ideological lines. There will be Democratic and Republican, moderate and conservative supporters and opponents of FOCA, depending on how the bill is worded.

That is why the next major hurdle will be in the House Rules Committee, which will decide what amendments may be offered to the bill and whether those amendments can be altered. The full House must approve whatever the Rules Committee decides before the bill can be brought to the floor.

Rep. Olympia J. Snowe (R-Maine), a leading abortion rights supporter, acknowledges the issue of amendments is a quandary for her side. "I don't think we can afford to bring it up and fail," she said of FOCA. "If you don't get support the first time you raise this issue on the floor, it's very difficult the next time. So we've got to get it right the first time."

McLarty, Two Other Aides, Hubbell Quit Country Club

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House, moving quickly to defuse a potentially embarrassing flap over private clubs, said yesterday that three senior presidential aides, including Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty, had resigned from a Little Rock, Ark., country club that had been accused of discriminating against blacks.

White House deputy communications director Ricki Seidman disclosed the resignations of McLarty, deputy counsel Vince Foster, and associate counsel William Kennedy, from the Country Club of Little Rock shortly after associate attorney general-designate Webster Hubbell told the Senate Judiciary Committee he was bowing out of the same club to avoid any perceptions of a lack of racial "sensitivity."

The Country Club of Little Rock briefly erupted into a campaign controversy last year when candidate Bill Clinton played golf there shortly before the New York presidential primary, prompting criticism from local civil rights leaders and an apology from Clinton. Later in the year, the club admitted its first black, a move that some critics denounced as "tokenism."

With his confirmation possibly imperiled over the issue, Hubbell, a close personal friend of the president who had been a member of the club since 1978, told committee members in recent days that he had been actively working for years to recruit African Americans to the club. He supplied the panel with letters and affidavits to support his assertions.

Nevertheless, Hubbell, who as the No. 3 Justice Department official would oversee the Civil Rights Division, surprised the panel by announcing that he was resigning from the club. "I have come to realize there remains in the minds of some people the perception that my continued membership in the club reflects some lack of sensitivity," he said. "I think it's important that that perception not distract from his performance at the Justice Department."

Although none of the White House aides had to be confirmed by the Senate, "they felt that if the perception had arisen, there shouldn't be any doubt about any of them," Seidman said. They did so even though McLarty "in particular" also had made strenuous efforts to recruit African Americans for the club, she said.

Yesterday's developments appeared to leave only one Clinton administration official still in the club: Howard Curtis Reed, the black Little Rock economist admitted last year who now serves as a special counsel in the Office of Special Trade Representative Mickey Kantor. The club has a \$25,000 membership fee.

Asked yesterday if he too now would resign, a clearly annoyed

Reed, whose membership Hubbell and McLarty had actively sought for club, said he had no plans to do so. "I think it's unfortunate that it had to come to this. . . . There's something wrong with the system where they should have to resign over this issue. . . . They did all the right things, now it seems they've been penalized. . . . It's not funny, but you have to laugh."

The question of membership in private clubs had been a sensitive one for the Senate Judiciary Committee. In recent years, the panel grilled a series of Republican judicial nominees over such memberships and defeated one, U.S. District Judge Kenneth L. Ryskamp of Miami, named to an appellate court, in part over the issue. The committee had adopted a resolution vowing in 1990 to oppose future judicial and Justice Department nominees who belonged to discriminatory clubs unless they are "actively engaged in bona fide efforts to eliminate the discriminatory practices."

Yesterday, most Senate Democrats said they were satisfied that Hubbell had met the spirit and letter of the resolution. Chairman Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) said he was "absolutely convinced" that Hubbell tried to integrate the club. Added Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio): "I think you were doing the lord's work in the club. I'm sorry you have seen fit to resign."

But some of the rancor that has accompanied committee debates over the issue resurfaced. Sen. Alan J. Simpson (R-Wyo.) said he saw little difference between the actions of Hubbell and Ryskamp. "To hear some of the discussions today, there are more contortionists than in the Moscow circus," Simpson said.

But Democrats contended that Hubbell had taken far more aggressive steps to integrate, quoting from some of the letters they received from prominent Little Rock blacks attesting to his efforts and his general character. Mahlon A. Martin, the first black city manager of Little Rock who had been hired by Hubbell when he was mayor there, said he was "personally aware" of Hubbell's efforts to recruit black club members "dating back a number of years."

A former University of Arkansas offensive lineman, Arkansas Supreme Court judge and law partner of Hillary Rodham Clinton, the soft-spoken Hubbell had become a lightning rod for GOP criticism earlier this year that the administration was seeking to "politicize" the department, allegations that have been denied by the White House.

But yesterday, much of the criticism seemed to melt away and Republican senators largely accepted Hubbell's recounting of his roles in such controversial moves as the administration's decision to seek the dismissal of a nearly all-white jury selected to hear the bank fraud trial of U.S. Rep. Harold E. Ford (D-Tenn.). Ford was acquitted of the charges.

CC: Martha Foley
Bill Galster

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13-Jul-1993 11:42am

TO: Nancy-Ann E. Min
TO: David K. Kleinberg
TO: Victor Zafra

FROM: Nicole Sanderson
Office of Mgmt and Budget, HIMD

SUBJECT: Hyde press briefing

I attended the kickoff meeting of the Campaign for Abortion and Reproductive Equity (CARE) at 10 am this morning. CARE is an initiative involving approximately 130 national, state, and local organizations in an effort to eliminate all Federal bans on abortion funding. CARE was created in response to the June 30th House vote that retained restrictions on Medicaid funding of abortion. Today's meeting was organized jointly by the ACLU, NARAL, and Catholics for Free Choice.

According to CARE's mission statement: "Repeal of the Hyde Amendment, the funding restriction on the Labor/Health and Human Services/ Education Appropriations Bill, is the campaign's central target, because it is the most well known of the [abortion funding] restrictions and imposes hardships on the greatest number of women. The Campaign will also work simultaneously to remove all other Federal funding restrictions that impede women's access to abortion."

The meeting began with a press briefing, which included short speeches from Rep. Maxine Waters; Rep. Cynthia McKinney; Pamela Maraldo (President, Planned Parenthood); Julia Scott and Byllye Avery (National Black Women's Health Project); Elvira Crocker (President, Mexican American Women's National Association); and Reverend Elenora Giddings Ivory (Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights).

The general message of the speakers was that abortion rights supporters had been too complacent and divided before their defeat on June 30th. The speakers called for a unified, organized effort to repeal the Hyde Amendment and similar restrictions in other bills. Maxine Waters stated that CARE must focus on several issues: the composition of and directives for the conference committee regarding the L/HHS bill, abortion coverage under health care reform, the future of FOCA, and States' rights issues.

The second half of the meeting was a closed strategy session with briefings from Jo Blum, Planned Parenthood; Bob Bingaman,

NARAL; and Andrea Miller, Center for Reproductive Law and Policy. Press members and other non-participants were asked to leave.

I collected press releases and a list of member organizations, and I will send copies to Nancy-Ann today.

July 13, 1993



Health—*A changing world*

Office of Management and Budget

Executive Office of the President

Washington, DC 20503

Please route to: Nancy-Ann Min

Subject: Handouts from Hyde
 Amendment news briefing

From: Nicole Sanderson

Decision needed _____

Please comment _____

For your information X

Per your request _____

Take necessary action _____

With informational copies
for:

Phone: 202/395-4926

Fax: 202/395-3910

Room: #7002

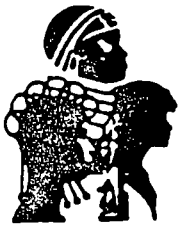
Attached are the handouts from the Campaign for Abortion and Reproductive Equity (CARE) meeting that I attended today. I have sent you a summary of the meeting via electronic mail.

*Participants in the Campaign for Abortion and Reproductive Equity (C.A.R.E.)
List in Formation
July 12, 1993*

The Abortion Access Project
Abortion Rights Mobilization
Access/Coalition for the Medical
...Rights of Women
Advocates for Abortion Rights &
...Reproductive Freedom
AIDS Action Council
Afrikan-American Advancement Corp.
The Alan Guttmacher Institute
American Association of University
...Women (AAUW)
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
...of Pennsylvania
Americans for Democratic Action
American Federation of State, County,
...& Municipal Employees (AFSCME)
American Jewish Congress/Commission
...Law & Social Action
American Jewish Congress (NY)
American Jewish Congress (D.C.)
American Medical Women's Association
American Public Health Association
Arizona Women's Political Caucus
...(AWPC)
Asian Pacific Islanders for Reproductive
...Health
Asian Women's Shelter
Atlanta Feminist Women's Health Center
Boston's Women Health Book Collective
California Catholics for Free Choice
California Physicians for Choice
California Women's Law Center
Catholics for a Free Choice
Catholics for a Free Choice/Akron
Catholics for a Free Choice/Blackwood
Catholics for a Free Choice/Colorado
Catholics for a Free Choice/Columbus
Catholics for a Free Choice/Fairhope
Catholics for a Free Choice/Lakewood
Catholics for a Free Choice/MA
Center for Population Options (CPO)
Center for Reproductive Law & Policy
Center for Women Policy Studies
The Chicago Abortion Fund
Chicago Catholic Women
CHOICE
Clinica Ginecoquirurica y Planificacion
...Familiar
Coalition of Labor Union Women
Coalition of Labor Union Women,
...Illinois
Coalition of Labor Union Women,
...Metro-Detroit Chapter
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic
...Violence, Inc.
Council on the Concerns of Women
...Physicians of the National Medical
...Association

Democratic Socialists of America -
...Youth Section
D.C. Coalition of Labor Union Women
Emma Goldman Clinic for Women
Equal Rights Advocates
Federation of Feminist Women's Health
...Centers
Feminist Alternative and Feminist
Alternative Press
Feminist Women's Health Center
Finding Common Ground
Founding Director of Feminist Women's
...Health Centers
Freedom of Choice Cleveland Coalition
Fund for a Feminist Majority
Georgians for Choice
Greater Rochester Coalition for Choice
Hadassah, National American Affairs
Hollywood Women's Political
...Committee (HWPC)
Hollywood Policy Center
Houston Area Women's Center
Hoyas for Choice
Human Rights Campaign Fund (HRCF)
International Council of Women
...Physicians
Japanese American Citizens League
Judson Memorial Church
Loretto Women's Network
Lymphoma Foundation of America
MADRE
Mexican American Legal Defense and
...Education Fund
Mexican American Women's National
...Association (MANA)
Middle Georgians for Choice
Ms. Foundation for Women
Missouri Women's Network
NOW Legal Defense Fund
National Abortion Federation (NAF)
National Assembly of Religious Women
National Abortion Rights Action League
...(NARAL)
National Black Caucus of State
...Legislators
National Political Congress of Black
...Women, Inc.
National Black Police Officers
...Association
National Black Women's Health Project
...(NBWHP)
National Coalition of American Nuns
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
...(NCNW)
National Emergency Civil Liberties
...Committee
National Family Planning Reproductive
...Health Association (NFPFHA)

National Latina Health Organization
National League for Nursing
National Organization for Women
...(NOW)
National Organization for Women
...Rockland County
National Welfare Rights Union
National Women's Health Network
National Women's Law Center
National Women's Political Caucus
...(NWPC)
Native American Women's Health
...Education Resource Center
Native American Women's Reproductive
...Rights Coalition
New York City Commission on the
...Status of Women
New York State Republican Family
...Committee
Nurses for Choice
Planned Parenthood Federation of
...America (PPFA)
Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri
Planned Parenthood of Maryland
Planned Parenthood of Southeastern
...Pennsylvania
Population-Environment Balance
Pro-Choice Resources
Public Health Association of New York
...City
Prenatal Care Steering Committee
PRETERM Cleveland
Prison Project of Santa Fe
Pro-Choice Network of W.N.Y.
Pro-Choice Resource Center
Radical Women
Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights
...(RCAR)
RCAR -Southern California
Reproductive Rights Education Project
Reproductive Rights Network (R2N2)
Seniors for Choice of Alabama
Sex Information and Education Council
...of the US (SIECUS)
Southern Students for Choice, Inc.
...(SSFC)
Southern Tier Women's Services
Summit Medical Center
Teamsters Local 743
Transportation Workers Union Local
...513
UCONN Women's Center
Unitarian Universalist Association of
...Congregations
United Church of Christ Coordinating
...Center for Women
United States Student Association
Vote Choice, a Georgia PAC
Voters for Choice



NATIONAL BLACK WOMEN'S HEALTH PROJECT

Public Education / Policy Office

Julia R. Scott, Director

CARE—Campaign for Abortion and Reproductive Equity Kickoff Meeting July 13, 1993

AGENDA

Opening Session 10:00 am - 10:30 am

- Welcome, Introductions, and Brief Description of CARE by Julia Scott, National Black Women's Health Project
 - Remarks by Members of Congress including Rep. Cynthia McKinney, Democrat of Georgia, Rep. Maxine Waters, Democrat of California and Rep. Nita Lowey, Democrat of New York
 - Remarks by Pamela Maraldo, President, Planned Parenthood Federation of America
 - Remarks by Byllye Avery, National Black Women's Health Project
 - Remarks by Elvira Crocker, President, Mexican American Women's National Association
 - Remarks by Rev. Elenora Giddings Ivory, Board Member, Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights
 - Media Question and Answer Opportunity facilitated by Julia Scott
- Program Closes -- Short Break

Strategy Meeting 10:45 am - 11:30 am

Chaired by Julia Scott, National Black Women's Health Project

- o Legislative Update & Assignments--Jo Blum, Planned Parenthood Federation of America
- o State Strategies--Bob Bingaman, National Abortion Rights Action League
- o Media Overview--Andrea Miller, Center for Reproductive Law and Policy
- o Creation of an Outreach Committee--Julia Scott
- o Next Steps

Place: Communications Consortium, 1333 H Street NW, First Floor Conference Room
Contact: Denise Shannon 202/986-6093



NATIONAL BLACK WOMEN'S HEALTH PROJECT

Public Education / Policy Office

Julia R. Scott, Director

For immediate release
July 13, 1993

Contact: Julia Scott
202/835-0117

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN CALLS FOR CONTINUED EFFORTS TO END DISCRIMINATORY ABORTION FUNDING POLICY

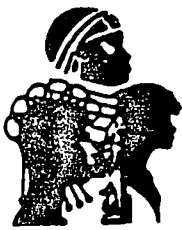
WASHINGTON – Today, the more than 130 organizations of the National Campaign for Abortion and Reproductive Equity (CARE) recommit ourselves to the critical goal of restoring federal coverage for abortion services for low-income women and other women who rely on federal programs for their health care. In response to the June 30 vote in the U.S. House of Representatives, which reinstated the prohibition on funding for low-income women's abortions except in cases of life endangerment or reported rape or incest, the CARE campaign is redoubling its efforts to ensure that no woman – regardless of her economic or employment status – is denied the right to make personal, private reproductive choices.

Since 1978, Medicaid – the joint federal and state health program for low-income people – has provided coverage for all reproductive and childbearing choices except abortion. For some low-income women, denying coverage for abortion services is the same as banning abortion outright. Women are forced to carry their pregnancies to term, risk their lives and health with unsafe, illegal or self-induced abortions, or scrape together money needed for family essentials to pay for the procedure. Those most harmed by this discriminatory policy have been the most vulnerable low-income women in our society – women of color and young women. This tragedy has gone on much too long.

Having passed the House with the harmful funding ban attached, the appropriations measure for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education will soon be considered by the Senate. The CARE campaign urges Senators to follow the lead of prochoice members of the House and work to defeat the Hyde Amendment. We also urge members of Congress to understand that a vote against low-income women's reproductive rights is an anti-choice vote.

The government cannot be the neutral player it must be until both childbirth and abortion are covered services. Women, not the government, must make the choice whether to have a child. The majority of Americans believe in this important principle and support returning fairness and equity to federal health care programs.

#



NATIONAL BLACK WOMEN'S HEALTH PROJECT

Public Education / Policy Office

Julia R. Scott, Director

CAMPAIGN FOR ABORTION AND REPRODUCTIVE EQUITY (C.A.R.E.)

The National Black Women's Health Project (NBWHP) is a self-help and health advocacy organization committed to improving the health status of Black women. Our mission is rooted in the concept and practice of mutual support among women of African descent. Our focus on the health status of Black women living on low incomes fuels our commitment to assure full access to reproductive health care for all women.

Although abortion has been legal in the U.S. since the 1973 *Roe v Wade* decision, the right to abortion for all women has been eroded as a result of challenges by anti-choice policy makers and regressive court decisions.

Historically, poor women and young women, disproportionately women of African descent have suffered the greatest attack on their rights. The enactment of the 1978 *Hyde Amendment*, which prohibited the use of federal funds to pay for women's abortion effectively ended poor women's ability to exercise their right to abortion. The theoretical "right to choose abortion" is meaningless for women who do not have the financial resources to exercise their right to choose. To deny poor women abortion services while paying for childbirth and sterilization highlights the discriminatory funding policies of our government.

- By singling out abortion as the only medically related procedure denied to Medicaid recipients, the *Hyde Amendment* has had devastating consequences for low-income women. Forced to postpone terminating their pregnancies because they can not readily raise the money, they then are exposed to the risks associated with later procedures.
- The available data today confirms that restrictions on federal funding for abortion (including funding for abortion in public hospitals) results in dire consequences for low-income women as well as a shortage of physicians who provide this essential medical service.
- It is very difficult to justify exclusion of low-income women from the statutory guarantees of the *Freedom Of Choice Act*, and yet demand several months later that national health care policy (which is, in part, designed to address the lack of access to health care for low-income people) include comprehensive reproductive health services, including abortion.

The NBWHP supports the right to reproductive choice and self-determination for all women of African descent. We believe reproductive freedom is basic to the lives of all women including the most vulnerable women in our society, poor women and young women. The NBWHP will commit its resources and energies and will direct our members, chapters, and self-help groups to mount a national campaign to end discrimination in federal funding for abortion services, that is, to ensure reproductive equity. We hope you will join NBWHP and others in the campaign. Please fill out and return the sign up form printed on the back of this handout.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Campaign for Abortion and Reproductive Equity (C.A.R.E.) is to repeal restrictions on federal funding for abortion services that discriminate against women dependent on federal programs or insurance for their health care. Repeal of the Hyde Amendment, the funding restriction on the Labor/Health and Human Services/Education Appropriations Bill, is the campaign's central target, because it is the most well known of the restrictions and imposes hardships on the greatest number of women. The Campaign will also work simultaneously to remove all other federal funding restrictions that impede women's access to abortion.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

- Endorse the campaign.
- Encourage other organizations to endorse the campaign. Don't forget to include groups whose primary focus is welfare rights or advocacy for low-income persons. To be the most effective and representative, our coalition must have a broad scope.
- Distribute post cards, telegram authorization forms, and other campaign materials to your membership. Encourage them to include the efforts of this campaign among their priorities.
- Call or write your Senators and Representative and make clear that any vote to restrict funding for abortion services is an anti-choice vote.
- Set up meetings with your Senators and Representative to gain their commitment to vote against the Hyde Amendment or other efforts to restrict abortion funding.
- Enlist the support of prominent organizations and individuals from your state.
- Submit letters to the editor or opinion pieces to your local newspapers. Encourage reporters to interview the women who have been harmed by these funding restrictions.



STATEMENT OF KATE MICHELMAN
PRESIDENT
NATIONAL ABORTION RIGHTS ACTION LEAGUE
ON THE CAMPAIGN TO RESTORE FUNDING FOR
ABORTION SERVICES FOR POOR WOMEN

Contact: Sara Pines
202/973-3032

July 13, 1993

America must not allow government policies to establish a right only for the wealthy. We must reverse the callous Hyde Amendment which penalizes poor women by perpetuating an intolerable, discriminatory reproductive health policy. The National Abortion Rights Action League will continue working to ensure that the fundamental right to choose abortion is a right for all American women.

This is an issue of basic fairness, for all women, regardless of income. We must develop a comprehensive reproductive health policy in this nation to ensure that all American women can exercise the same rights and reproductive health options.

All women must have the opportunity to assume personal responsibility, through their reproductive choices, for their own and their families' futures by making their own decisions about abortion and other reproductive health options.

Government should not be in the business of deciding which women can get abortions and which women cannot. We must provide choices to women and their families -- not take those choices away.

We will not rest -- we must look toward the Senate to end the discrimination of the Hyde Amendment.

--30--

Calculating the cost: Abortion for the poor

Activists are pushing to allow federal funding.

By Fawn Vrazo
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

When middle-class women want an abortion, most go straight to an abortion clinic or a private doctor, confident their insurance or private income will cover the cost.

But when a poor Philadelphia woman named Patricia Ransom recently decided on an abortion, things were more difficult. Ransom lives in Pennsylvania — one of 37 states that do not routinely provide public funds for abortion.

So Ransom started saving her welfare money. When her boyfriend stole it, she started saving again. Still, she didn't have enough.

One week, depressed at the thought that she might have to give birth to a third child she did not want, Ransom considered slashing her wrists. "I didn't have the money. I was crazy," she recalled.

She was talked out of her suicidal thoughts by a hotline worker who pointed out that her children, ages 2 and 3, needed a mother. Finally, Ran-

som, 29, got a \$100 grant from an abortion-aid fund. The procedure was done.

In the past, the plight of poor women had been largely overlooked by mainstream abortion-rights organizations that seemed more interested in preserving abortion's accessibility for the middle class.

But that is changing.

As the nation tackles its next big abortion question — should abortion coverage be included in a national health-care plan? — the stories of poor women like Patricia Ransom are getting increased attention from abortion-rights groups.

Long denied federal Medicaid funds for abortion by a 1977 law called the Hyde Amendment, many disadvantaged women have had to get abortions however they can — by raiding meager household budgets or borrowing from relatives — or, in some cases, have tried to abort themselves with sharp objects or dangerous drugs.

The ban on federal funds for abor-

See HYDE on A10

NEWS RELEASE

CATHOLICS
FOR A
FREE CHOICE

For immediate release
July 13, 1993

CONTACT: Denise Shannon
O: 202/986-6093
H: 202/667-5048

Catholics Support Abortion Funding for Poor Women *Group Urges Defeat of Hyde Amendment*

(WASHINGTON) The following is the statement of Frances Kissling, President, Catholics for a Free Choice:

Catholics for a Free Choice is here today to represent the views and opinions of the majority of American Catholics, who support Medicaid funding of abortions. Despite the well-known position of the Catholic bishops, and in spite of widely held misconceptions, American Catholics are in the forefront of prochoice opinion. These prochoice views range from approval and use of contraception and legal abortion to support for the use of public money for abortion services.

Sixty-two percent of Catholics favor the use of tax dollars to pay for a woman's abortion if she cannot afford it (CBS News/ New York Times survey of 1,346 adults nationally, July 8-11, 1992).

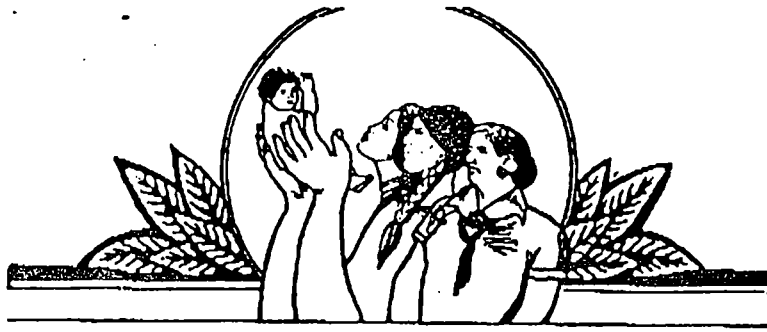
These prochoice views are informed by what is best in our Catholic tradition, which calls us to stand with the poor and other disadvantaged groups. It also demands that we respect each individual's ability to make moral decisions according to her own conscience. And it recognizes that conscience can only be exercised when it is free from coercion, whether that coercion is religious or economic.

Since the passage of the Hyde Amendment, which bans coverage of abortion in the Medicaid program, Catholics for a Free Choice has been on record in opposing this discriminatory legislation. We continue to stand for coverage of family planning and abortion for all women and men, in all relevant government programs, regardless of income. In order to be able to fully participate in society and to care adequately for themselves and for their existing children, all women have the means to make determinations about family size and the spacing of children.

Along with the majority of American Catholics, we strongly urge the Congress to provide all Americans equal access to the full range of reproductive health care options.

Catholics for a Free Choice is an educational organization that supports the right to legal reproductive health care, especially family planning and abortion. CFFC also works to reduce the incidence of abortion and to increase women's choices in childbearing and child-rearing through advocacy of social and economic programs for women, families, and children.

- end -



Organizacion Nacional de La Salud de La Mujer Latina
National Latina Health Organization

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUBMITTED BY: Luz Alvarez Martinez
Director, National Latina Health Organization
510-534-1362

DATE: July 13, 1993

The National Latina Health Organization is committed to work toward the goal of bilingual access to quality healthcare and the self-empowerment of Latinas through educational programs, health advocacy, outreach, research and policy development.

The NLHO completely supports the Campaign to End Discrimination in Federal Funding for Abortion Services. It is time for the United States Legislature to face the fact that abortion is an essential service that is part of women's comprehensive healthcare. The United States does not refuse to fund prenatal care, birthing services, family planning or sterilization procedures for low-income women. Why is abortion funding treated so differently?

Abortion funding is not a moral issue. Abortion funding is a matter of good, comprehensive reproductive healthcare and must be made available to all women. Poor women are the only ones that do not have access to abortion. The legality of abortion is meaningless if women do not have the funds to pay for an abortion.

We must stop punishing poor women, restore federal funding of abortions and get rid of the Hyde Amendment.

For further information contact:
Gillian Malken
Phone; (202) 785-5980
Fax: (202) 785-5969

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 13, 1993

ADA OPPOSES COMPROMISING FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

Washington, D.C.--July 13, 1993-- This year at its 46th Annual National Convention, Americans for Democratic Action strongly reaffirmed its support for women to maintain full control over their own reproductive health care choices including the unfettered right to abortion regardless of place of residence or economic status.

As staunch pro-choice advocates, ADA found proposed amendments to the bill damaging to its original intent. It is essential that the right to choose be untainted by restrictions such as waiting periods and parental notification.

ADA feels that we must focus our energy on working toward passage of a bill which does not exclude abortion from programs that fund medical care for poor people, which will leaving women who cannot afford to pay for their own health care without access to abortion services. In addition allowing states to impose a requirement that minors' parents be notified is intolerable because it will put undue burdens on those least able to fend for themselves. Finally, the inclusion of waiting periods places yet another burden on women who are bound by financial, emotional, and time constraints.

ADA recognizes the importance of a bill that would codify the Roe decision. However, we cannot accept restrictions which fundamentally compromise this principle.

Divided House Panel Advances Bill To Ease State Abortion Restrictions

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 19 — Abortion-rights supporters won an important victory today as a bitterly divided House Judiciary Committee approved legislation that would ban most state restrictions on abortion.

Committee liberals bit their tongues and voted for two amendments intended to improve the bill's chances on the House floor. One would leave intact state laws requiring parental consent or notification before a minor could have an abortion. The other would allow states to exempt private institutions, like Catholic hospitals, from performing abortions.

Those provisions, opposed by many abortion-rights advocates, including some panel members who voted for them today, were considered essential if the bill was to have any hope of winning a majority on the House floor. But even with them, passage is uncertain, and a lengthy period of lobbying and vote counting is expected before any vote is scheduled.

The vote to send the bill to the full House for action was 20 to 15, with only 2 Democrats, Romano L. Mazzoli of Kentucky and George E. Sangmeister of Illinois, voting against the bill. Only one Republican, Jim Ramstad of Minnesota, voted for it.

Troubles Ahead

But votes preceding that were even more revealing about the difficulties ahead for what the bill's sponsors call the Freedom of Choice Act. An important purpose of the bill is to invalidate the sort of state waiting periods that the Supreme Court upheld in 1992. An effort to amend the bill to allow such waiting periods failed on a tie vote.

The count was 17 to 17, with Representative Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, absent for that vote. Mr. Glickman said he did not know how he would have voted on the specific amendment, but he said he did not want to eliminate his state's waiting period. Supporters of the bill fear that they will have a tough time defeating such an amendment on the floor.

The Judiciary Committee is one of the most ideological in the House, with particularly liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans. It has only one woman, Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado. The 48 women in the 435-member House are more heavily represented on every other standing panel except the unim-

portant District of Columbia Committee, which also has only one woman.

Abortion is also one of the less partisan issues in Congress. Today's votes were an uncertain beacon for the floor, where there are other committed anti-abortion Democrats like Mr. Mazzoli and Mr. Sangmeister and other Republican backers of abortion rights like Mr. Ramstad.

Predictions by Lobbyists

Kate Michelman, head of the National Abortion Rights Action League, said after the vote that she expected "much more Republican support on the floor." Douglas Johnson, legislative director of the National Right to Life, said, "We'll get a lot more Democratic support on the floor."

The timetable in the Senate is equal-

A close vote on waiting periods for abortions.

ly uncertain, though a similar bill came out of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee in late March.

Much of today's debate was spent on whether the bill merely codified Roe v. Wade, the 1973 abortion decision, as its supporters contended, or went far beyond it. Its chief opponent, Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, suggested that the bill would force states to pay for abortions.

Parental Consent

Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California, said the bill was written to endorse abortion law as it stood before 1989, when the Supreme Court gave the states new latitude to impose restrictions on abortion. And the committee chairman, Representative Jack Brooks of Texas, said it was needed to protect women against the effects of the Supreme Court's retreat from the Roe decision.

But Mr. Hyde compared the bill with the right-to-die mission of Dr. Jack Kevorkian, saying that "Kevorkian only kills people who want to die," while this bill killed babies who had no choice.

Mr. Hyde contended that the provision allowing laws that require parental consent or notification but that also

provide a way for a minor to bypass that procedure did not go far enough. He said that as drafted, it would not protect all such state laws.

But Mr. Hyde supported the provision allowing private hospitals to refuse to perform abortions after failing to include public hospitals.

Mrs. Schroeder voted against that proposal after complaining about "all these politicians wrapping all their rhetoric around my reproductive system." But it carried, 31 to 4.

Another Republican effort to allow states more latitude was defeated 20 to 15 after harsh debate. Representative Bill McCollum of Florida argued for allowing states to impose "informed consent laws." Patients would have to be counseled about medical risks and about adoption and other alternatives to abortion. He said the public favored such laws, which The Supreme Court upheld last year.

Representative Schroeder said that it treated women as "lesser creatures" and that doctors already warned women of medical risks.

But Representative Bob Inglis, Republican of South Carolina, said abortion providers "want to make a lot of money out of this." He said: "They are not doctors. They may have graduated from some medical school at the bottom of their class, from some back alley."

Trailing in Race, Texas Senator Turns to Humor

By SAM HOWE VERHOVEK

Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, May 19 — It's a United States Senator on camera, all decked out in a black leather jacket and Terminator sunglasses, striking an Arnold Schwarzenegger pose and mocking his own reputation as a stodgy Elizabethan scholar.

"Was it Shakespeare who said, 'Hasta la vista, baby?'" asks the Senator, a Senator desperately trying to hold on to his job.

In what one political consultant here cast as the political equivalent of a Hail Mary pass into the end zone, Senator Bob Krueger has unleashed a series of zany political advertisements designed to spoof his own lackluster image and raise his standing in the June 5 runoff election for the seat he was appointed

to in January.

Polls released in the last few days have shown Mr. Krueger, a Democrat appointed by Gov. Ann W. Richards, trailing the Republican candidate, State Treasurer Kay Bailey Hutchison, by 10 to 20 points. Despite facing major Republican opposition, Ms. Hutchison actually ran ahead of Mr. Krueger in the first round of voting on May 1.

Attempt at Humor

In one advertisement, Mr. Krueger cheerfully concedes his shortcomings: "I'm Bob Krueger, the guy who finished second in the race for my own Senate seat. So what was it? This old suit? The hair? My Arnold Schwarzenegger physique?" (The Senator does not have an Arnold Schwarzenegger physique.)

Not surprisingly, the commercials have been praised by some Democrats as inspired and derided by Republicans as pathetic.

Even Barbara Bush has gotten into the fray. In a rare public appearance on Wednesday at a campaign rally for Ms. Hutchison here, the former First Lady borrowed a page from the man Mr. Krueger was selected to replace, Lloyd Bentsen.

"I know Arnold Schwarzenegger," said Mrs. Bush, evoking Mr. Bentsen's famed "I knew Jack Kennedy" line in a 1988 Vice Presidential debate with Dan Quayle. "And Bob Krueger is certainly no Arnold Schwarzenegger."

In another commercial, an announcer poses questions to people on the street: "Who's just awful at being a politician?" ... "Must be Bob Krueger."

"Who wears old suits because he's so cheap?" ... "That sounds like Bob Krueger."

"Who quotes Willie Shakespeare instead of Willie Nelson?" ... "Oh, definitely Bob Krueger."

Help From Clinton Aide

The advertisements were designed by two Austin media consultants, Mark McKinnon and Roy Spence, but Mr. McKinnon said the idea for the Schwarzenegger spoof was hatched by Paul Begala, one of President Clinton's

top political strategists, who came to Texas last week to help advise the campaign and who is known for emphasizing populist themes.

The commercials are clearly intended to inject a note of self-deprecatory humor into Mr. Krueger's campaign. Some candidates have enjoyed remarkable success in portraying themselves in such a light, most notably Senator Paul Wellstone, Democrat of Minnesota. He won his seat in 1990 after televising a documentary-style advertisement, reminiscent of the movie "Roger and Me," in which he wandered around office buildings in an unsuccessful bid for a face-to-face meeting with the Republican incumbent he eventually defeated, Rudy Boschwitz.

But Mr. Krueger is already a Senator, and it remains to be seen whether an effort to remake his image at this point will sell with the voters. And in Mr. Wellstone's case, there was a clear underlying theme to his advertise-

ments: that he was the common man fighting against an out-of-touch politician.

In one of the advertisements, Senator Krueger refers to himself as a "terrible politician," but Republicans ridiculed him for spending money to tell voters something they already know.

"Bob Krueger doesn't need to spend one more dime to convince anyone in Texas that he's lousy at this job," said Fred Meyer, the state Republican chairman.

Mr. McKinnon said the advertisements would help voters see that Mr. Krueger, unlike a lot of other professional politicians, was not above poking fun at himself.

"He does go around quoting William Shakespeare," explained Mr. McKinnon. "He probably wouldn't know Willie Nelson if he bumped into him. But he's a real good man and a great Senator."