

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

To all file

TO: *RD*

	ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIALS
1 DCI		X	13 MAY 1986	
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3 EXDIR				
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5 DDI				
6 DDA		X		
7 DDO				
8 DDS&T				
9 Chm/NIC				
10 GC				
11 IG				
12 Compt				
13 D/OLL		X		
14 D/PAO		X		
15 D/PERS				
16 VC/NIC				
17 CH/Protocol		X		
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SUSPENSE _____
Date

Remarks

Executive Secretary

12 May 86

Date

STAT

JOHN H. CHAFEE
RHODE ISLAND

Executive Registry

86-2056X/1

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

May 8, 1986

The Honorable William J. Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for the Agency seal medallion and generous citation which you presented to me this morning. I am greatly honored to have received these.

As you know, I feel deeply about the importance of, and have high admiration for, the skills of the Central Intelligence Agency. Thus, such recognition by you and that organization is very pleasing to me. I also thank you for the photograph album with pictures of the agency now and in earlier years.

The breakfast with you and the top people of your team was most pleasant. I was glad to have the chance to be brought up to date on what is taking place in the agency and some of the challenges you face.

If I can ever be of help, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,



B-405-1R

The Honorable William J. Casey
May 8, 1986
Page 2

P.S. I will read your speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Efforts to prevent leaks of secret material are of great interest to me.

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Jay - Info

ER File Copy

Tonie

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IMMEDIATE

ER

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Form 3-65 160c

(13)

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Breakfast in Honor of Senator John H. Chafee
Thursday, 8 May, 8:00 a.m., DCI Dining Room

FROM: David D. Gries
Director, Office of Congressional Affairs

EXTENSION NO.

DATE: 9 May 1986

STAT

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

cc: DDCI
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DCI														

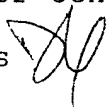
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FORM 1-79 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

B-405-JR

Executive Registry
86- 2056X


7 May 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
FROM: Dave Gries 
SUBJECT: Breakfast for Senator John Chafee

You are scheduled to host breakfast for Senator Chafee on Thursday, 8 May at 8:00 a.m. in the DCI Dining Room. The purpose of the breakfast is to present Senator Chafee with the Agency Seal Medallion in honor of his prior service as a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Also to be presented are the citation and photo album.

For your background, Senator Chafee is a cosponsor, along with Senator DeConcini, on legislation requiring strict security measures for all Stinger anti-aircraft missiles sold by the United States. The legislation is attached.

In addition, as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Chafee sponsored an amendment that could preserve the three year recovery rule for federal retirees. It appears from press reports, however, that the rule will be phased out in two years beginning in January 1988. You might ask Senator Chafee what the status is and whether there is a chance the three year recovery rule could be preserved at some later point in the legislative process.

Other attendees at the breakfast will be: Messrs. Gates,  George, Kerr, Donnelly and myself. A biography of Senator Chafee is attached for your information.

STAT

Attachment

AL RECORD — SENATE

May 1, 1986

ent a bill close to the
a. Mr. President, I ask
orial be printed in the

l follows:
York Times, Mar. 29, 1986)

NOT FREE AT LAST
to widen your barge canal
dredge my harbor . . . In
th politics, Americans have
p with pork. Typically, the
st Federal dollars in water
ad a lot to do with deale
e with economic merit. Now,
cade of stubborn effort by
the system is on the verge of

assed by both the House and
al beneficiaries of improve-
transport irrigation, flood
municipal supply will have to
expense. Neither bill is per-
e's version, authorizing \$20
projects, is downright profit-
st-sharing is likely to survive
islation and should progres-
e most deplorable boondog-

wasteful or environmentally
r projects have sometimes
d in Congress, and occasion-
but the battles have had to be
a time, and the odds against
always been long. Every
ngress knows that the next
ttack may be his own.

questioning wasteful water
under way and refusing to
s. President Reagan has kept
re, threatening vetos to en-
rium on all new projects until
ed to reform. Now, after a
t a single major new authori-
islators are reluctantly giving

ed by the Senate last week re-
lf the cost of all inland navi-
uction be paid out of fuel
ees would offset up to 45 per-
osts of harbor maintenance.
control projects, communities
cover 25 to 35 percent of con-
s, with 5 percent paid up front.
aring provisions in the House
derably weaker. The House,
ose to authorize dozens of
haven't even been declared
e Army Corps of Engineers.
ration, which originally asked
t cost sharing, sensibly warns
mpromise leaning toward the
will be vetoed.

ough battles lie ahead, some
is assured. Uncle Sam may con-
water projects, including some
justified by economic criteria.
however, users that reap most
fits will bear some of the

SERVICE CONTRACT
FORM ACT OF 1986

PHREY. Mr. President, on
f this year, I introduced the
tract Reform Act of 1986.
t this time, eight distin-
members, Senators HECHT,
EAST, HELMS, ZORINSKY,
SYMMS, and GRAMM have
me in cosponsoring this
egislation. Support for S.
so come from private-sector
ns. On April 25, I received a

letter of endorsement for the reform
measures of S. 2261 from Mr. David Y.
Denholm, president of the Public
Service Research Council of Vienna,
VA. The Public Service Research
Council has been a leading organiza-
tion which aggressively has supported
efforts in Congress to promote free
and open competition in the work-
place. I commend the PSRC for its ex-
cellent work in educating the public
on the reforms of S. 2261. I ask that
the letter of support from Mr. Den-
holm be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

PUBLIC SERVICE RESEARCH COUNCIL,
Vienna, VA, April 23, 1986.

The Hon. GORDON HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR GORDON: On behalf of the members
of the Public Service Research Council, I
want to express our strong support for the
Service Contract Reform Act, S. 2261, which
you introduced on March 27, 1986.

This is a very well crafted piece of legisla-
tion. It is responsive to the concerns of
those who desire to retain the original
intent of the SCA while at the same time
greatly lessening the ill effects inherent in
such laws.

The urgent need for the government to
eliminate waste and reduce spending should
make S. 2261 a very popular proposal. We
look forward to working with you to mobi-
lize support for this vitally important legis-
lation.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID Y. DENHOLM,
President.

STINGER MISSILES AND
TERRORISTS

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am
pleased today to cosponsor Senator
DECONCINI's legislation, S. 2286, re-
quiring strict security measures for all
Stinger antiaircraft missiles sold by
the United States. If enacted, this leg-
islation will help prevent these dan-
gerous and extremely accurate weap-
ons from getting into the wrong
hands. I would like to commend Sena-
tor DECONCINI for his leadership on
this issue, and for putting together
this important bill.

It was revealed a few weeks ago that
rebel forces in Angola and Afghani-
stan had begun receiving shipments of
Stingers from the United States. This
concerns me because of the danger
that some of these shoulder-fired mis-
siles, which have a range of 5 kilome-
ters, might be diverted to the black
market and become available to terror-
ists. The Stinger—with its advanced
infrared targeting system and lethal
precision—can destroy an airplane
from 3 miles away, and is more ad-
vanced and reliable than comparable
Soviet weapons. I have little doubt
that the same fanatical terrorists who
have recently singled out Americans
for attack are greedily eyeing the
Stinger.

The delivery of Stingers to rebels in
Afghanistan and Angola provides a
new opportunity for terrorists to
obtain these weapons. Since they are

May 1, 1986

CONGRES

being delivered to the Aghani and An-
golan resistance forces without the
strict security requirements we place
on the Stingers we sell to other coun-
tries, the chances are greatly increased
that Stingers could find their way into
the hands of terrorists. Our legislation
takes steps to prevent this.

The bill requires that the launcher
and missile components of each Sting-
er be stored in separate areas. Each
area must have a full-time guard and
an intrusion-protection system, and
must be surrounded by a 6-foot fence
on steel or reinforced concrete posts.
Other requirements include strict ac-
counting of the number of missiles, in-
spection by U.S. officials, protection of
information relating to the Stinger,
and a separate key system under
which two people are necessary in
order to open the storage area.

Mr. President, I see no point to plac-
ing strict security requirements on the
Stingers we send to some countries,
but not on those we send to Angola
and Afghanistan. Either we believe ter-
rorists will try to obtain this weapon
or we do not, and if we do, we must
work to thwart them. I urge my col-
leagues to consider the tragic possibili-
ty of terrorists using the best of our
military technology to shoot innocent
Americans out of the sky. With that
terrible scenario in mind, I hope they
will support this legislation. ●

MARY THOMPSON HOSPITAL: A
TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

● Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, I would
like to take this opportunity to recog-
nize one of Chicago's oldest and most
dedicated health care facilities.

On May 12, 1986, Mary Thompson
Hospital, the city's second oldest exist-
ing hospital, will celebrate its 121st
year of service to Chicago's Near West
Side.

Mary Thompson Hospital has been,
and continues to be, an important in-
stitution in the community and pro-
vides a diversity of high-quality medi-
cal services.

The hospital's founder, Dr. Mary
Harris Thompson was the first female
surgeon in the United States and a
pioneer in community health care.
When Dr. Thompson came to Chicago,
neither of the two hospitals then open
would allow women on their medical
staffs, and one would not admit
women or children as patients.

Chicago, at the time, was a thriving
frontier town whose development had
outpaced the growth of its health and
sanitary facilities. The city was crowd-
ed with refugees uprooted by the Civil
War, in addition to large numbers of
needy soldiers' wives, widows, and or-
phans. Consequently, there was a tre-
mendous need for medical care. Dr.
Thompson opened her new hospital,
called Chicago Hospital for Women
and Children, in a large frame house
at the junction of Rush and Indiana
Streets. The hospital had a capacity of
14 beds and provided care for 766 pa-

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Rhode Island - Junior Senator

John H. Chafee (R)

Of Warwick — Elected 1976

Born: Oct. 22, 1922, Providence, R.I.
Education: Yale U., B.A. 1947; Harvard U., LL.B. 1950.
Military Career: Marine Corps, 1942-45, 1951-52.
Occupation: Lawyer.
Family: Wife, Virginia Coates; five children.
Religion: Episcopalian.
Political Career: R.I. House, 1957-63, minority leader, 1959-63; R.I. governor, 1963-69; defeated for reelection as governor, 1968; Republican nominee for U.S. Senate, 1972.
Capitol Office: 567 Dirksen Bldg. 20510; 224-2921.



In Washington: After more than 25 years in politics and government, Chafee gives colleagues the impression he has seen it all. Ruffled, good natured and irreverent, he brings to the Senate a style some hard-driving junior Republicans may not entirely understand. Chafee was governor of his state when some of them were in junior high school.

If he does not seem emotionally driven, though, Chafee has not lost his enthusiasm for his work. He still relishes a good fight and can be a formidable figure when aroused to action.

And unlike some of his allies on the liberal Republican side, he has enough appeal to conservatives to get elected to a leadership position in a Republican Senate contingent dominated by a point of view he does not share.

Chafee's election as chairman of the GOP Conference in the 99th Congress was in part a victory for a coalition of moderate senators from the Northeast and Midwest. But his 28-25 win over Jake Garn of Utah also was a product of the Rhode Islander's personal popularity and charm.

Much of Chafee's legislative energy has gone into efforts to modify the Reagan budget priorities. He is one of the most prominent of a small group of Republican moderates who have been pressing, with some success, for more money for domestic programs and less for defense.

Chafee's differences with President Reagan became apparent early in 1981, when he offered the best-organized challenge to the first round of Reagan budget cuts. He drew 40 votes with his amendment to restore \$1 billion to the budget for primary education, mass transit, low income fuel assistance and other urban oriented programs.

He had better luck in 1983, when he

teamed with four other Republican moderates to present an alternative to the GOP leadership budget. The moderates' plan, which won the third time it came up for a vote, called for \$11 billion less in deficits than the leaders' proposal.

Chafee insisted at the time that deficits, not rebellion, were his chief concern. "We've been loyal soldiers in the ranks," he said. He and his moderate allies chose a conciliatory stance in 1984, clearing the way for action on the budget by agreeing to a compromise with the administration that added a modest \$2 billion to non-defense programs.

But Chafee has found himself in sharper conflict with the administration in the 99th Congress over the issue of taxes. He is one of the most vocal advocates on the Finance Committee of a deficit-reducing tax increase, despite Reagan's adamant opposition. "I just know that when we're finished, we're going to need taxes," he said as budget debates got under way in 1985. The year before, he had sought without success to force an effective tax increase by delaying implementation of the scheduled indexing of tax rates.

On the Environment and Public Works Committee, Chafee has been a consistent voice for environmental protection and a key ally of panel chairman Robert T. Stafford of Vermont. As chairman of the Pollution Subcommittee, Chafee was at the center of debate in the 98th Congress over a number of key environmental laws.

Chafee's biggest environmental success was passage of legislation strengthening the law that regulates disposal of hazardous wastes. He was one of the chief architects of the bill, which banned for the first time the disposal on land of all liquid and some solid hazardous wastes.

John H. Chafee, R-R.I.

On other environmental legislation, however, Chafee ran into more problems. He helped push an extension of the Clean Water Act through the Environment Committee in 1983, but the bill never made it to the Senate floor even though it had been modified to meet some objections from industry groups. He also played an important role in 1984 in moving the "Superfund" chemical waste cleanup bill, which was reported from committee but did not reach the Senate floor.

In the 97th Congress, Chafee was the chief sponsor of the one important new environmental bill to emerge during those two years, a measure aimed at eliminating federal subsidies for development on fragile "barrier beaches" along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

On economic issues, Chafee's chief cause is international trade. He has been one of the most ardent free traders in the Senate, and a champion of Americans who do business overseas.

Chafee has strongly opposed "Buy America" provisions that forbid the government to buy products from abroad. He led the successful fight against an amendment to the 1982 gas tax bill that would have required that steel used in highway construction be made in the United States. Chafee warned that the provision would cause retaliation by other countries, leading to "a full-scale trade war from which no one would gain and many would lose."

Chafee convinced the Finance Committee to accept a provision, eventually included in a different form in the 1981 tax cut bill, to reduce the high tax rates imposed on Americans working abroad. He later pushed through the Senate a bill to modify the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits bribery of foreign officials by U.S. corporations, as well as an amendment to allow tax deductions for business-related "grease payments" to foreign officials.

By 1985, however, Chafee was moving toward a slightly tougher trade stance, particularly in relation to Japan. "We've now reached the point where we've got to consider some form of retaliation" against Japan, he said, because of that country's reluctance in bilateral trade talks to open its own markets to U.S.-made goods.

At Home: Chafee's affable personality and moderate record have allowed him to survive more than 20 years of politics in Rhode Island, winning most of the time and recovering easily from defeat.

His survival was a close question in 1982, when Democratic challenger Julius C. Michaelson came within 10,000 votes of victory simply by emphasizing that Chafee belonged to

the party of Ronald Reagan and that Reagan was no friend of Rhode Island. Michaelson, a liberal former state attorney general, contended that Chafee had been a "very essential" supporter of the Reagan program.

It was not a bad Democratic strategy. Not only did Reagan fail to carry Rhode Island in 1980, but he drew a smaller share of the vote (37 percent) than he did in any other state.

Chafee fought off Michaelson by reasserting his value to Rhode Island. He boasted of his role in negotiations that convinced the General Dynamics Electric Boat division to keep its large shipyard in the state.

Chafee sought to underline his independent politics by inviting moderate GOP senators such as Oregon's Bob Packwood into Rhode Island on his behalf, but he did not go out of his way to pick arguments with Reagan. He noted disagreements with the White House on defense programs, but praised the president for his efforts to cut government spending. Michaelson, he implied, was a weak-kneed labor stooge who would not cast the necessary votes to balance the budget. Michaelson saw it another way. It takes "no guts to be a Reagan robot," he said. "It takes a strong stomach."

The position Chafee held on the Finance Committee and his efforts to ease the burden on American businesses abroad helped him build a campaign treasury twice as large as Michaelson's. The challenger, who was general counsel to the state AFL-CIO, depended heavily on union support.

Michaelson carried Democratic Providence and the industrial Blackstone Valley by nearly 20,000 votes, a margin that Chafee barely offset by sweeping the rest of the state.

The close result was not unusual for Chafee. When he ran for governor in 1962, after serving as state House minority leader in the early 1960s, he won by 398 votes over Democrat John A. Notte Jr. The incumbent had damaged himself by advocating a state income tax — the same issue that was to cause Chafee trouble six years later.

As a three-term governor in the 1960s, Chafee pushed for an increase in Rhode Island's social and welfare spending, calling it "a state version of the Great Society." He won reelection easily in 1964 and in 1966.

In 1968, however, running against Democrat Frank Licht, he got caught on the wrong side of what turned out to be a referendum on state taxes. Chafee insisted an income tax was necessary to prevent a massive boost in the sales tax. Licht disagreed, and upset Chafee by 7,808 votes.

After his defeat, Chafee was appointed

Rhode Island - Junior Senator

Navy secretary in the Nixon administration. That seemed likely to help the 1972 Senate campaign he was planning against Democratic Sen. Claiborne Pell. And when he left the Pentagon to begin the campaign, he seemed a probable winner.

But it did not turn out that way. Pell has always been accused of aloofness, but he knew what to do that year, purchasing superb television advertising and speaking a collection of European languages to voters in the ethnic neighborhoods of Providence and the mill towns. And the old tax issue was still a partial liability for Chafee. Even the rare Republican presidential victory in the state that fall did not help him. Pell was re-elected by 32,000 votes.

That might have been the end of Chafee's political career, had Democrats not managed to do everything but throw the state's other Sen-

ate seat at him in 1976 by fighting with each other all year.

Gov. Philip W. Noel was the front-runner for the 1976 Democratic nomination, but he crippled himself by making comments in a wire service interview that sounded like racial slurs. He had to resign as the party's national platform chairman, and he went on to lose the Senate primary by 100 votes to Cadillac dealer Richard P. Lorber, who spent lavishly of his own money and accused Noel not only of racial insensitivity but of bossism.

Noel then refused to back Lorber in the general election, allowing Chafee to resurrect his old coalition of the early 1960s — Republicans, independents and dissident Democrats. Lorber tried to paint the well-to-do Chafee as an elitist, but the charge did not stick. Chafee won every town in the state except one.

Committees

Environment and Public Works (2nd of 8 Republicans)
Environmental Pollution (chairman); Regional and Community Development; Transportation.

Finance (5th of 11 Republicans)
Taxation and Debt Management (chairman); Health; International Trade; Savings, Pensions and Investment Policy.

Elections

1982 General
John H. Chafee (R) 175,495 (51%)
Julius Michaelson (D) 167,283 (49%)
Previous Winning Percentage: 1976 (58%)

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1982			
Chafee (R)	\$1,003,605	\$409,253 (41%)	\$1,019,020
Michaelson (D)	\$447,686	\$192,788 (43%)	\$438,630

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1984	71	26	66	28	60	36

1983	80	18	67	33	45	50
1982	54	45	47	50	30	69
1981	75	23	68	29	50	47
1980	76	16	38	56	34	63
1979	78	17	38	53	26	63
1978	78	13	29	65	29	65
1977	56	26	53	34	61	29

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

Overturn Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion (1983) N
 Allow chemical weapons production (1983) N
 Create Martin Luther King Jr. holiday (1983) Y
 Bar funding for MX missile (1983) N
 Permit school prayer (1984) N
 Cut military aid to El Salvador (1984) N
 Keep tax indexing (1984) N
 Retain funds for "Star Wars" defense research (1984) N
 Authorize procurement of 21 MX missiles (1985) Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACA	AFL-CIO	CCUS-1	CCUS-2
1984	60	58	18	56	
1983	60	35	29	42	
1982	80	14	50	43	
1981	45	38	47	61	
1980	72	29	63	55	
1979	47	22	59	33	57
1978	55	26	63	47	
1977	45	24	44	56	