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8 August 1988

Bob:

Here is the draft for your introduction of Congressman Richardson on 14 September. Richardson will be making remarks at the Agency's Hispanic Heritage Week in the Headquarters Auditorium at 11:00 a.m.

We have coordinated these remarks with the Office of Congressional Affairs. I have also attached a write-up about Bill Richardson that I thought you might find interesting. It appeared in Politics in America: The 100th Congress.

S
Bill Baker

Attachments:
As stated

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PROPOSED REMARKS
BY
ROBERT M. GATES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF
CONGRESSMAN BILL RICHARDSON
AT CEREMONY FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK
- SEPTEMBER 14, 1988

IT IS TYPICAL OF OUR NATION THAT WE CELEBRATE THE WHOLE, BUT
RECOGNIZE THE PARTICULAR. AND TODAY, AS A NATION, WE HAVE BEGUN TO
RECOGNIZE THE PARTICULAR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY --
ACHIEVEMENTS THAT NOW STRONGLY SHAPE THE CURRENT NATIONAL LANGUAGE
AND PERSPECTIVE.

HISPANIC LITERATURE, ART, AND MUSIC HAVE LONG FORMED PART OF THE
AMERICAN CULTURE, BUT ONLY RECENTLY HAVE WE APPRECIATED THE FULL
EXTENT OF THAT CONTRIBUTION. AND ONLY RECENTLY HAVE WE BEGUN TO SEE
THE HISPANIC EXPERIENCE AS A FULFILLMENT OF WHAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN
DEFINED AS THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE. FOR IN SPITE OF INEQUITY AND
STRUGGLE, THE PROMISE OF AMERICA HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE PROMISE OF
OPPORTUNITY -- A PROMISE MADE BY AND FOR A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS.
BOTH OUR PAST AND OUR FUTURE IS BOUND UP IN THE DREAMS AND
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF IMMIGRANTS WHOSE TALENT, SKILL, AND PERSERVERENCE
HAS DEFINED, REDEFINED, AND ENRICHED AMERICA.

OUR SPEAKER TODAY, HAS LONG WORKED FOR THE SUCCESSES OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY. CONGRESSMAN BILL RICHARDSON WAS BORN IN PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, BUT GREW UP IN MEXICO CITY. HE WAS EDUCATED AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY, WHERE HE EARNED A BACHELOR OF ARTS, AND AT THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY, WHERE HE EARNED THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS. HE SERVED IN SEVERAL POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BEFORE HIS ELECTION IN 1982 TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO. HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE SINCE THEN. BUT AT ONE POINT IN HIS LIFE, HE NEARLY PASSED UP POLITICS FOR A CAREER IN PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL. AT 18, HE WAS DRAFTED BY THE KANSAS CITY (NOW OAKLAND) ATHLETICS. IF NOT FOR AN ELBOW INJURY, HE MIGHT BE ON THE BASEBALL DIAMOND NOW.

BUT AS A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HOUSE, BILL CURRENTLY SERVES ON THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, THE COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING, THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, AND THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS AS WELL AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP, WHERE HE ALSO SERVES AS A MAJORITY WHIP AT LARGE.

WE ARE DELIGHTED AND HONORED THAT CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON HAS AGREED TO JOIN US IN CELEBRATING HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK, AND TO GIVE US THE BENEFIT OF HIS VISION AND HIS PERSPECTIVE.

New Mexico - 3rd District

3 Bill Richardson (D)

Of Santa Fe — Elected 1982

Born: Nov. 15, 1947, Pasadena, Calif.

Education: Tufts U., B.A. 1970, M.A. 1971.

Occupation: Business consultant.

Family: Wife, Barbara Flavin.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Political Career: Executive director, New Mexico Democratic Party, 1978-80; Democratic nominee for U.S. House, 1980.

Capitol Office: 332 Cannon Bldg. 20515; 225-6190.



In Washington: Richardson is an aggressive, ambitious man whose penchant for publicity makes some colleagues a little wary of him. But he is a shrewd politician, and he knows how to work his way into positions of influence. Sitting on both the Energy and Commerce and Interior committees, Richardson is in a good position to pursue issues that are crucial to New Mexico, and he does so tenaciously.

He possesses superior public relations skills, and he uses his committee assignments to attract valuable attention back home. He sees to it that regular field hearings are held in his district, and that they are widely reported.

Richardson's desire for attention causes him problems in the legislative process. Members hoping to win his support for a measure sometimes complain that the only way to do so is to make him a sponsor and give him a generous supply of the credit, regardless of how important his role has been.

Although he bears an Anglo name, Richardson has a Hispanic background, and has been a leader on Mexican-American issues. Early in the 99th Congress Richardson was chosen as chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, but he later stepped down saying that he wanted to spend more time on state-wide issues in New Mexico. His decision to give up the chairmanship came at a time of controversy over his support for comprehensive immigration reform legislation, which most members of the Hispanic Caucus opposed.

The immigration bill combined legalization of many illegal aliens already in the United States with new sanctions against employers hiring those here illegally. A majority of Hispanics in the House argued against the bill on the grounds that the sanctions would lead to discrimination against anyone who looked or sounded foreign.

Richardson had voted against immigration

reform himself in 1984, but in the 99th Congress he favored a compromise in an effort to make the bill as palatable to Hispanic interests as possible. "There's going to be an immigration bill anyway," he said in 1986. "I hate to fall on my sword." Later he voted for the bill that became law, saying it was "the last gasp for legalization to take place in a humane way."

If Richardson's work on immigration led to some tensions within the Hispanic Caucus, it also may have helped change some minds. In 1984, no members of the Hispanic Caucus supported the legislation; in 1986, four of 10 members went along with his position.

Another sensitive issue for Richardson has been U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. In his first term, Richardson was a staunch critic of Reagan administration efforts to support the contra rebels in that country. But in the 99th Congress he altered his course, expressing concern about human rights abuses by Nicaragua's Sandinista regime. In early 1985 he warned that the Sandinistas needed to "clean up their act," and a few months later he supported sending the contras non-military aid. "I am willing to give the president of the United States a chance and the benefit of the doubt," he said. The House later adopted a Richardson amendment requiring the president to establish procedures to ensure that the aid would not be used for weapons purchases.

In 1986, Richardson opposed administration efforts to send military aid to the contras. Instead he joined with Indiana Democrat Lee H. Hamilton to offer an unsuccessful substitute package providing \$27 million in humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan refugees as well as funding to promote regional peace talks.

Richardson pays particular attention to the needs of American Indians, who have a significant presence in his district. In the 99th

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Bill Richardson, D-N.M.

New Mexico 3

With three-fifths of its voters either Hispanic or Indian, the 3rd is decidedly more liberal and more Democratic than either of the state's other constituencies.

The population is divided between the Hispanic counties of northern New Mexico and the energy-rich Indian lands along the Arizona border.

Of the two regions, the Hispanic north is the most loyally Democratic. It includes six of the seven New Mexico counties carried by Walter F. Mondale in 1984. The centerpiece of the region is Santa Fe, the second-largest city in the state, and a pleasant mix of Spanish and Indian cultures has attracted a steady influx of young Anglos.

The rest of the Hispanic north is primarily mountainous, semi-arid grazing land that supports some subsistence farming. Unemployment has been high in the area; the Mora County jobless rate was well above 30 percent for much of this decade.

An economic oasis is the Anglo community of Los Alamos, where the atomic bomb was developed during World War II. One of

North and West — Farmington; Santa Fe

the most prosperous counties in the country, its unemployment rate has been negligible in the 1980s. Its voters — well educated and scientifically inclined — are largely Republicans. But there is a strong moderate streak in some of those Republicans; John B. Anderson's presidential bid drew 15 percent in Los Alamos County in 1980.

The Indian country divides more closely at the polls. The Indians, most of them Navaho, usually vote Democratic. But they turn out in small numbers and occasionally bolt to the Republicans — the council for the Pueblo tribes endorsed Reagan in 1980.

The largest county in the region is San Juan County, where a conservative Anglo population settled around Farmington to tap the vast supply of oil, gas and coal in the Four Corners area. San Juan County gave Reagan two-thirds of its vote in 1984.

Population: 432,492. White 272,117 (63%), Black 2,060 (1%), American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut 90,403 (21%), Spanish origin 168,577 (39%), 18 and over 280,182 (65%), 65 and over 34,045 (8%). Median age: 26.



but in the 99th Congress he sought funding to fight alcohol and drug abuse among Indians in the giant anti-drug package. He has also worked on other Indian health legislation, but those efforts were frustrated in the 98th Congress, when President Reagan pocket-vetoed an Indian health package, and in the 99th, when the House and Senate were unable to resolve differences.

Richardson has been an active player on Energy and Commerce from his first months on the committee. In 1983, he teamed with Republican James T. Broyhill of North Carolina to offer a producer-oriented version of legislation governing gas pricing. This was a good deal for both men. Richardson, by teaming with one of the chamber's shrewdest legislators, got his name on a major bill at a stage when most lawmakers were still invisible.

Widely identified as a liberal Democrat on most issues, Richardson is not an automatic environmentalist vote on Energy and Commerce. When the Transportation Subcommittee began taking up legislation to reauthorize the "superfund" hazardous-waste cleanup program, Richardson resisted a proposal to add 261 sites to the list of sites to be cleaned up. Oil

and gas companies in New Mexico were concerned that under such a proposal they could be held partly liable for supplying fuel to local service stations with leaking tanks. But when the full committee voted to report superfund legislation in late 1985, Richardson and nine other Democrats joined in rejecting it as too weak.

Richardson also speaks out frequently on behalf of New Mexico's troubled uranium industry. In 1985 he offered an amendment to the authorization bill for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission allowing the agency to require that utilities use domestic uranium. He withdrew the proposal when Interior Chairman Morris K. Udall promised to hold hearings.

At Home: A former staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richardson made his entry into politics in 1978, when he moved to New Mexico to become executive director of the Democratic State Committee. Within months he was planning a 1980 congressional campaign against Republican Rep. Manuel Lujan Jr. He was criticized as a carpetbagger, but he responded that his ethnic heritage — he was raised in Mexico City by a Mexican mother and an American father — made

Bill Richardson, D-N.M.

heavily Hispanic New Mexico a logical home.

By coming within 5,200 votes of the seemingly entrenched Lujan, Richardson became a star in his state party overnight. When the northern New Mexico 3rd District was created the next year, he was the early favorite to win.

His campaign survived some serious problems. He had to retract a statement in his literature that identified him as a "top" foreign policy adviser to the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. Questions about a \$100,000 campaign loan produced a probe by the Federal Election Commission. Although he was eventually cleared of any wrongdoing, the probe did bring his campaign unwanted negative publicity.

Richardson countered the bad press by campaigning dawn to dusk through the small towns and pueblos, reaching the Hispanic and Indian voters who together cast a majority of the ballots. With his 1980 organization still in place and a substantial campaign treasury, Richardson won the four-way primary with 36 percent. In the most loyally Democratic constituency in the state, his win was tantamount to election.

Richardson has not had serious competition since then, although at least one of his campaigns attracted considerable attention. In 1986, he was challenged for re-election by former GOP Gov. David Cargo, a whimsical man

who was seeking a political comeback 15 years after leaving office — following a long absence from the state.

Cargo managed to land some blows. When Richardson accepted an honorarium for touring a southwest Virginia coal mine, the Republican branded him "Peso Bill" — a move that generated home-state pressure and eventually helped encourage Richardson to donate the money to charity. Unfortunately for Cargo, his organization and vote-getting abilities did not match his capacity for one-liners. Richardson, capitalizing on publicity he received for his work on a bill to grant a national historic designation to the Santa Fe Trail, blew Cargo away with over 70 percent of the vote.

Richardson almost passed up politics for a career in professional baseball. Following his boyhood in Mexico City, he moved to the United States to attend school. At age 18, he was drafted by the Kansas City (now Oakland) Athletics. He might still be roaming the baseball diamond had an elbow injury not ended his sports career.

After graduating from Tufts University, Richardson moved to Washington and found work in the State Department's congressional relations office. He subsequently worked for three years as a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staffer before moving to New Mexico.

Committees

Education and Labor (17th of 21 Democrats)
Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education; Employment Opportunities.

Energy and Commerce (18th of 25 Democrats)
Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness; Energy and Power; Telecommunications and Finance.

Interior and Insular Affairs (15th of 23 Democrats)
National Parks and Public Lands; Water and Power Resources.

Select Aging (31st of 39 Democrats)
Housing and Consumer Interests; Human Services.

Elections

1986 General
Bill Richardson (D) 95,760 (71%)
David F. Cargo (R) 38,552 (29%)

1984 General
Bill Richardson (D) 100,470 (61%)
Louis H. Gallegos (R) 62,351 (38%)

Previous Winning Percentage: 1982 (65%)

District Vote For President					
1984		1980		1976	
D	77,774 (46%)	D	59,788 (40%)	D	73,305 (53%)
R	89,612 (53%)	R	76,859 (52%)	R	63,159 (46%)
		I	9,325 (6%)		

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1988			
Richardson (D)	\$370,329	\$244,188 (66%)	\$354,849
Cargo (R)	\$88,365	\$24,092 (27%)	\$86,865

1984				
Richardson (D)	\$439,746	\$258,235 (59%)	\$425,804	
Gallegos (R)	\$207,831	\$27,400 (13%)	\$201,826	

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	24	76	90	9	52	44
1985	25	71	89	6	33	65
1984	31	66	89	9	19	80
1983	16	82	87	9	29	71

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

- Produce MX missiles (1985)
- Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985)
- Weaken gun control laws (1986)
- Cut back public housing construction (1986)
- Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986)
- Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986)
- Block chemical weapons production (1986)
- Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986)

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCNY
1988	75	18	100	41
1985	70	14	76	32
1984	85	17	100	20
1983	95	13	-88	

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