Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Susan Brophy to Mack McLarty re: Nomination (1 page)	02/13/1993	b(6)
002. memo	Mary Podesta to John Podesta re: Consuela Washington [partial] (1 page)	02/10/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 359

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1993 [3]

2018-0662-S
rs3029

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/1

NOTE FOR: George S.

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

- [x] Information
- [ ] Action

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

Truman's Legacy to Clinton

By Lucian K. Truscott IV

Los Angeles

Isn't it paradoxical that on the day President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore attended the funeral service for Thurgood Marshall, Mr. Clinton found himself in the situation Harry S. Truman occupied in 1948 in the months leading up to his executive order integrating the military?

I grew up in the integrated Army. One day, schools, housing — the Army itself — were segregated; the next day they weren't. Six years would pass before Thurgood Marshall successfully argued Brown v. Board of Education before the Supreme Court. Ten more years would be wasted before Congress found the courage to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

But in July 1948, the courage of one man, Truman, ended the decades of dishonor represented by a segregated military in a democratic society. That February, he announced that he had ordered the Secretary of Defense to eliminate discrimination in the armed forces as soon as possible. A storm of protest, especially from Southern Congressmen, ensued: There would be a potential for violence. Whites didn't want to live in the same barracks with blacks.

The day after Truman issued his order, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the Army Chief of Staff, reportedly said: "The Army is not out to make any social reform. The Army will not put men of different races in the same companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it." That rebellion went nowhere.

Others raised questions: Would a white take orders from a black sergeant or lieutenant? What about bathroom facilities? Would — gasp! — whites and blacks share toilets, showers and sinks? What about the feelings of white families who might not want their boys living with blacks? Wouldn't this hurt the retention of soldiers and damage recruitment?

Oh, it was admitted that black units had served with distinction in World War II. Separate but equal, things would be fine, it was said. It was the mixing that would damage the Army: blacks serving side by side with whites would be detrimental to good order and discipline, and destructive of morale.

Military equality is inevitable.

Substitute "gays" for "blacks," and you've pretty much got the situation facing President Clinton. The same chorus of protest, resistance to change, fear of the unknown.

The idea of segregating gay soldiers in barracks and combat, now under study in the Pentagon, is as anathema as segregating black soldiers. Whether in the military or in schools, separate but equal is inherently unequal.

Reading the reactions of senior military officials, especially that of Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, you would think time had stopped, that Truman's courageous stand never happened.

Opponents of gays in the military say smugly that these two things are not analogous, because integration of the military dealt with skin color, and allowing gays in deals with a "lifestyle choice." Specious hogwash! Discrimination and segregation based on sexual preference are as unacceptable and plain stupid as the treatment of blacks before Truman.

It may take Congress, the national headquarters of risk aversion, years to pass the gay rights equivalent of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. But the principle is the very one Truman faced, and Bill Clinton knows this.

"The issue is whether men and women who can and have served with real distinction should be excluded from military service solely on the basis of their status, and I believe they should not," Mr. Clinton said Friday when he announced the July 15 deadline to draft an order allowing gays to serve in the military.

He will face stiff Capitol Hill opposition. Congressmen who make antebellum noises about this issue should be ashamed, and Mr. Clinton should tell them so. But integration will happen, perhaps beginning in July. Straight soldiers will learn to serve next to, catnap with, sleep near and use the same restrooms as gay soldiers. Officers who resist carrying out the order should be fired.

The equality Truman ordered was inevitable; so is the equality Bill Clinton wants for gay soldiers, sailors, airmen and women.

As my father told me, it doesn't matter what color they are, what sex they are or what their sexual preference is. The only thing that counts is whether or not they can soldier.

Lucian K. Truscott IV, a West Point graduate, is author of "Dress Gray." His two grandfathers (a four-star general and a colonel) and father (a colonel) were career soldiers.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2/2/93

The New York Times 2/1/93

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/1

NOTE FOR: Bob Rubin

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☑

Action ☐

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

Bush's withholding ploy is dilemma for Clinton

ASSOCIATED PRESS

As President Clinton tries to figure out how to give the economy a shove, he must confront the political irony that a similar effort by George Bush last year could wipe out two-thirds of his program.

A year ago, President Bush was confidently putting forward his own economic revival program, featuring a hodgepodge of tax breaks for families, home buyers and businesses.

But the only proposal from Mr. Bush's plan that ever took effect was something he could do without permission from Congress — adjusting the withholding tables so that Americans had less tax taken out of their paychecks starting in March 1992.

While that left consumers with more money to spend last year, it will reduce the amount they get back from the Internal Revenue Service in the form of tax refunds this year.

If everyone had accepted the full amount of the temporary tax relief offered by Mr. Bush, it would have translated into $19 billion less in refunds this year. But many taxpayers readjusted their withholding to offset the change, and for that reason economists believe the actual effect of the change will translate into $12.5 billion in smaller refund checks this year.

That means that the average refund check, which was roughly $1,000 last year, will be $160 smaller this year.

While that dip might seem slight, economists see it as one more blow for a consumer sector that has not been faring well of late. Personal incomes have barely edged ahead for several years now as Americans slogged through the recession and then a weak recovery.

Given that Mr. Clinton campaigned on a pledge to create 8 million jobs in the next four years, his advisers feel it is critical that the new administration has a credible revival plan when the president addresses Congress on Feb. 17.

But while some of Mr. Clinton's advisers once talked of an ambitious program of $60 billion in stimuli in 1993, that figure has been drastically cut as the new administration's rhetoric has come up against the sobering realities of an out-of-control federal budget deficit.

Labor Secretary Robert Reich said last week that Mr. Clinton's short-term stimulus program would probably come in at around $20 billion.

"That means that probably two-thirds of Clinton's stimulus package will be offset by the contractionary effects of smaller income tax refunds," said Bruce Steinberg, an economist at Merrill Lynch in New York. "That tends to reduce what was already a modest stimulus package."

Some have argued that recent good economic news shows the economy is already firmly launched on a sustainable recovery and more does not need to be done. They point out that the overall economy, as measured by the gross domestic product, expanded at an annual rate of 3.8 percent in the last three months of the year — the best showing of Mr. Bush's presidency.

But three-fourths of that gain stemmed from a big jump in consumer spending as Americans put aside their worries and went on a Christmas buying binge. And that spending was fueled by record credit-card use. With the bills now coming due, consumer spending will dip dramatically if job growth does not pick up, analysts fear.

"Unless we see some job and income growth over the next couple of months, consumers are just not going to be able to support that level of spending," said Mark Zandi, an economist at Regional Financial Associates.

The recent news on jobs has not been good either. The number of people filing for unemployment benefits has risen for three straight weeks. And last week, Sears and several other corporate giants announced thousands of new layoffs.

Bob Rubin

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/1/93

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/1

NOTE FOR: Bob Rubin

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☑

Action ☐

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/1/93

Date: 02/01/93 Time: 04:09

Even as Economy Shows Signs of Recovery, Layoffs Are Drag on Growth

By Stephanie Jordan-Johnson, The Macon Telegraph, Ga.
Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

Feb. 1--Employees of several large corporations are no doubt wondering if their job will be one of the thousands to come to an abrupt end.

Just as the economy is beginning to show some signs of recovery - increases in automobile sales, home sales and consumer goods sales - massive layoffs will thrust thousands of people into joblessness and curtail spending.

"We're now seeing cutbacks in large corporations that were able to stand the recession longer than many of the small and medium-sized businesses," said Jeffrey Humphreys, director of economic forecasting at the University of Georgia. Those big companies were able to postpone layoffs but are not able to hold off any longer.

Within the past two weeks, four major companies announced layoffs. Pratt & Whitney, a jet engine manufacturer, expects to do away with 6,700 jobs at its plants in Connecticut over the next 24 months. The company also has a plant in Columbus.

Closer to home, Boeing Co., the world's largest aircraft manufacturer, may cut as many as 30,000 jobs as the result of a cutback in production on every jet airliner it makes, including the aircraft built in Boeing's Macon plant.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said 1,500 white-collar jobs in the company's St. Louis headquarters will be eliminated. Also, about 8,500 jobs, or 10 percent of the remaining workforce, would be cut. Most of those jobs would be production positions at commercial factories in California.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. will cut about 50,000 jobs, close 113 stores and phase out the store's catalog service.

Perhaps most important and relevant to Middle Georgia are the cutbacks proposed at Robins Air Force Base. The Warner Robins Air Logistics Center may lose 1,050 civilian jobs because of military cutbacks.

Having a military base is a good engine for the economy because it brings in dollars from outside the community, Humphreys said. On the other hand, a military base can be bad when those dollars stop coming. Anytime a community has one large employer, it makes the business environment risky, he said.

However, Maj. Gen. William P. Hallin has said it is unlikely layoffs would actually occur. He believes voluntary and early retirement programs, attrition and hiring freezes could alleviate the need to dismiss any employees. Nevertheless, the local economy still would be affected by lost payroll associated with those jobs.

Keeping the base jobs intact would suit Middle Georgians just fine, since the base is a vital part of the area's employment picture. Federal employment in metropolitan Macon was 15,700 as of December 1992. A large number of those jobs are concentrated at the base.

Furthermore, the base's total employment is about 18,000, including both civilian and military employees. Total salaries paid to base employees in al year 1992 were almost $600 million.

"For every job lost at the base, the area will lose six-tenths of a job outside the base," Humphreys said. Those outside jobs are spread throughout the community. If the base jobs were eliminated, the retail and personal services industries would be hurt most, he said.

The Warner Robins chamber of commerce is trying to keep the community focused on the positive aspect of employment in the area, but at the same time recognizing that some negative things will occur.

"Our experience in the past, and we hope it will be in the future, is that many layoffs and reductions in force include positions not currently filled anyway," said Dick Walden, president of the Warner Robins chamber.

The positive aspect of the base's employment is that the JSTARs (Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System) program will soon come online and provide hundreds of construction jobs for a two- to three-year period and could add 200 to 300 permanent jobs, he said.

That will result in a net positive growth. If the community doesn't attach itself to the positive outcome, it will have a negative psychological picture of the layoffs which can affect the flow of money in the community and become a self-fulfilling prophecy, he said.

Yet changes and cutbacks in the defense industry are inevitable, since the country is moving away from a defense economy. Many aerospace companies are experiencing the results firsthand, receiving fewer orders for military aircraft along with a decrease in orders for commercial jet airliners.

Boeing has yet to determine how its layoffs will affect the Georgia plant. "Obviously with this magnitude of production rate reduction, there is bound to be an effect," said Fred Solis, a Boeing spokesman in Wichita, Kan. The corporate decision makers are looking at the various factors to come up with a good, reliable number of layoffs to report to employees, he said.

A Boeing company newsletter warned employees that the reductions will be significant. The company employs 851 workers in Macon, producing parts for Boeing's 737, 747, 757 and 767 aircraft.

Not all the recent layoffs will harm Middle Georgia, however. McDonnell Douglas, for example, will not be affected locally by the layoffs proposed for St. Louis, said Al Stewart, the company's safety and security administrator. The plant is continuing to do a good job with first-time quality production on time. "That's what it's all about," he said.

It seems the Sears closings and layoffs will have little if any impact in Macon. The store in the Macon Mall does not have a separate catalog division,

therefore no jobs will be lost there, a spokeswoman said. Customers place orders through a 800 telephone number.

Plans for any other layoffs are not known. The store manager did not return telephone calls last week.

Sears has eliminated more than 48,000 jobs in its retailing division since 1990 in an effort to regain market share and ensure the unit's profitability. The Sears chain slid from No. 1 to No. 3 among U.S. general merchandisers, behind No. 1 Wal-Mart and No. 2 Kmart, in 1991.

ﾠall, Middle Georgia has fared much better than other parts of the state .th layoffs and plant closings. In Georgia from June 30, 1992, to the present,

about 7,700 people have lost jobs due to plant closings or layoffs. Most of those losses occured in Atlanta and surrounding counties.

Only a handful of those job losses occured in Middle Georgia: William Carter Co. and Bibb Yarns Inc. in Forsyth, Rheem Manufacturing Co. in Milledgeville and Southern Air Transport in Warner Robins. Indeed, most of the jobs in Forsyth have been redeemed through new companies that have located in the town and hired workers.

In Macon, the Greater Macon Chamber of Commerce believes the Macon Economic Development Commission, which was organized specifically for economic development, will be a tool to help during times of mass layoffs.

The MEDC is in the "job creation business," said Paul Nagle, president of the Macon chamber. Through helping other businesses grow, the commission will in turn create businesses for people who are laid off, he said. END!A?MA-LAYOFFS

KBviaNewsEDGE

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 2/1

Mack

NOTE FOR: ~~MACK~~, PASTER, Emanuel, Gearan, Rubin

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐

Action ☑

[redacted]

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

[redacted]

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/1/93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mack lets
[illegible] a bad
idea

MR. PRESIDENT:

IT MAY BE HELPFUL TO INVITE THE GOVERNOR'S TO BE PRESENT FOR YOUR FEB 17th SPEECH. IT WOULD ADD TO THE HISTORIC DIMENSION OF THE SPEECH — A CALL TO THE NATION, UNITY IN THE FACE OF CRISIS. THEY COULD BE VERY SUPPORTIVE AFTER THE SPEECH. PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS TO SEAT THEM WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE.

HENRY CISNEROS.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/1

NOTE FOR: Tony Lake

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐

Action ☑

[redacted]

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

[redacted]

Tony

Don't we need
to review this
& Don't we need to
get closure in more
formulated
calendar of
How bo?

BC

The C.I.A.: Time for an Overhaul

In R. James Woolsey, the Central Intelligence Agency will have a Director who did not rise through its ranks. As a consumer, not a producer, of intelligence assessments, he knows their flaws. He also has an outsider's skepticism of covert operations. May he act on those sound instincts to reshape an agency mired in history's amber.

Mr. Woolsey has three main tasks. The first is to slim down a bloated cold war bureaucracy and budget while reorienting intelligence-gathering toward a host of smaller and murkier dangers.

The second is to open the assessment process to dissenting views from below while protecting it from politicization from above.

The third is to re-examine covert operations — the C.I.A.'s assumed right to meddle in other nations' internal affairs. He must ask whether such operations are at odds with President Clinton's pro-democracy foreign policy — and whether they have any use at all.

•

These are huge tasks, not least because they require an assault on the C.I.A.'s anachronistic culture and its belief, inherited from the cold war, that it alone knows what's best for the country. That belief is largely responsible for the contempt in which the C.I.A. holds Congress and the conviction that anything goes, including evading the law and the Constitution.

Opening the C.I.A. to public inspection — or at least Congressional inspection — is critical. And openness begins with the budget. The intelligence budget, unlike all other budgets, is largely secret. This allows the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies to escape public justification for what they're doing. Mr. Woolsey can begin by publishing the budget — attaching real numbers to specific agencies and broad functions.

The overall intelligence budget — which includes the National Reconnaissance Office and the National Security Agency — is an estimated $29 billion. It may be more. Either way, it's excessive. The resources devoted to the Soviet problem dropped from half the 1990 budget to slightly more than a third for the coming year. But the overall budget has been reduced by just a fraction. Surely other intelligence requirements cannot absorb the remaining billions.

Many career officers insist that deeper cuts will leave America deaf and blind. Yet money isn't the problem; the C.I.A. was rolling in money when it failed to predict the revolution in Iran and grossly overestimated the strength of the Soviet economy and, later, the strength of the Iraqi Army.

The real problem lies in the way the C.I.A. has traditionally concocted its intelligence assessments. These are inevitably a product of a committee of bureaucrats with vested interests in their programs, budgets and pet theories, with ears attuned to what top officials want to hear. What emerges is often mush.

Here again, openness could help. The Iran and Soviet assessments, for example, might have been sharper if the agency had subjected its findings to give-and-take with outside experts. Even when the agency's intelligence is good, the cult of secrecy inhibits officials from sharing it with others who could use it, like international arms inspectors in Iraq or the Red Cross in Bosnia.

Mr. Woolsey's third headache is covert operations, a small but nettlesome part of his job. It's time to examine if and when they are truly necessary, and to explore in every case whether democracy is better promoted openly.

Mr. Woolsey is no neophyte. He served Jimmy Carter as Navy Secretary and George Bush as an arms control negotiator. But he was never part of the C.I.A. or its cultural traditions. That may be the best thing going for him.

In Somalia, Now It's the U.N.'s Turn

In just two months, American forces have nearly completed their assigned mission of providing desperate Somalis with emergency humanitarian relief. The tasks ahead are best handled by the United Nations, not the United States alone. Yet U.N. authorities have shown extreme reluctance to take charge.

The Clinton Administration's hopes for a U.N.-based, collective-security foreign policy won't get very far unless the U.N. can be persuaded to play a more active role, in Somalia and elsewhere. That's the challenge facing Secretary of State Warren Christopher in today's meeting with U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Much remains to be done before Somalia is again a functioning country. Clan warfare still rages, especially in northern regions. And a viable national government needs to be reconstructed almost from scratch.

The U.S. is now paying more than 80 percent of the cost of military operations in Somalia and America's contingent of 24,500 troops represents 65 percent of total foreign forces. Washington wants the U.N. to take charge as soon as this month. In a U.N. operation, America's share of the cost would be a more tolerable 30 percent. To ease the transition, some of the present U.S. forces might remain in Somalia under U.N. command.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali insists the situation is too dangerous for lightly armed U.N. peacekeepers and will remain so for at least four more months. Whether Somalia is really more dangerous for U.N. troops than Bosnia or Lebanon is debatable. But there's no reason the Security Council could not authorize a more formidably armed presence.

Meanwhile, the Secretary General's representative in Somalia, Ismat Kittani, needs to take charge of political reconstruction. Washington has no special authority or talent for brokering between rival warlords and other claimants.

The U.N.'s reticence is part of a broader pattern. In Cambodia, U.N. officials have let themselves be pushed around by both the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh Government. In Bosnia, U.N. peacekeepers let Serb gunmen shove them aside to assassinate a Government official. And in Angola, where a U.N. supervised election broke down into renewed civil war, the Secretary General now contemplates withdrawing remaining U.N. personnel.

At his confirmation hearings, Secretary Christopher endorsed a "more robust, more muscular" U.N. and said the organization needed to take more risks if it was to be an effective force for peace. That's exactly what Mr. Boutros-Ghali needs to hear. If he is inclined to listen, Somalia would be an appropriate place to start.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

The New York Times 2/1/93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1993

Leon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA JDP

SUBJECT: LABOR EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Attached for your signature is an Executive order that would revoke two Bush Administration Executive orders on federal contracting. The Bush orders (i) prohibit contractors that have entered into so-called "project agreements" with unions from bidding on federal construction projects; and (ii) require unionized federal contractors to post a notice in the workplace informing workers that they do not have to join a union. More detailed memos from Leon Panetta and Bob Reich are attached.

OMB, the Office of Legal Counsel, White House Counsel, Mack McClarty, George Stephanopoulos, Alexis Herman and Rahm Emanuel have all signed off on the proposed order.

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee is meeting in Bal Harbour, Florida Wednesday and Lane Kirkland may be coming here to see you tomorrow.

The consensus recommendation is that you sign the proposed order today and release the attached statement sometime this afternoon. No one, including George, sees a major press opportunity around a public signing of the order. You can discuss the action with Kirkland by phone today or tomorrow at your meeting.

[ ] Approve proposed order   [ ] Discuss further

[ ] Approve proposed statement   [ ] Discuss further

If you approve the proposed order and statement, you can go ahead and sign them.

January 28, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert B. Reich RBR/JDP
Secretary of Labor

SUBJECT: Executive Orders Concerning Federal Contracting and Posting of Workplace Notices

The attached executive orders fulfill promises that you made during the campaign in response to concerns expressed to you by representatives of organized labor. These concerns stemmed from eleventh hour political actions taken by the Bush Administration prior to the election in 1992 to appease anti-union interests.

The first of the proposed executive orders would undo a Bush Administration directive that unfairly excludes contractors who rely on labor arranged through "project agreements" from bidding on federal construction contracts. These project agreements have long been recognized as valid and appropriate under federal labor law, and these agreements promote adherence to proper labor standards, safe working conditions, and more predictable costs for completing projects in a timely manner.

The second proposed order rescinds a policy that requires federal contractors to place notices informing workers that they are not required to join or support a union. This is a blatantly one-sided, anti-union directive since it omits any requirement that contractors notify workers of any of their other rights protected by the National Labor Relations Act, such as the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Both these orders address problems that need to be resolved immediately.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 28, 1993

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2.01.93

THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon E. Panetta
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Revocation of Certain Executive Orders Concerning Federal Contracting"

SUMMARY: This forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order drafted at the request of the Secretary of Labor. The proposed order would revoke two Executive Orders that interfere with the collective bargaining process on certain federal contracts.

BACKGROUND: Executive Order No. 12818 (October 23, 1992) prohibits contractors that have entered into project agreements with unions from bidding on federal construction contracts. Project agreements are a special form of collective bargaining agreement common to the construction industry. Such agreements establish labor standards for work prior to the hiring of workers and selection of a contractor for a project. Under such an agreement, the union refers workers to staff the employer's project subject to the conditions of the project agreement. A project agreement allows contractors to know their costs before bidding, assures a stable supply of skilled workers, and assures workers of safe working conditions. The proposed order would revoke Executive Order No. 12818, thus allowing such project agreements for federal construction contracts.

Executive Order No. 12800 (April 13, 1992) requires all unionized government contractors to post a notice in the workplace informing employees of their right under the National Labor Relations Act not to join or support a union. It authorizes the Secretary of Labor to promulgate enforcement regulations and to pursue debarment proceedings against federal contractors who violate the order. However, the matter of such a notice concerns the regulatory implementation of the Supreme Court's decision in Beck v. Communications Workers of America. Such implementation is typically a subject for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The proposed order would revoke Executive Order No. 12800, terminating the requirement for posting of the notice, and leaving the matter to the NLRB.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 28, 1993

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Revocation of Certain Executive Orders Concerning Federal Contracting"

The attached proposed Executive Order was prepared by the Office of the Counsel to the President. The Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, forwarded it to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Order revokes Executive Order No. 12818 of October 23, 1992, which prohibited the use of project agreements on federal construction contracts, and Executive Order No. 12800 of April 13, 1992, which required federal contractors to post a notice that workers are not required to join unions.

The proposed Order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Daniel L. Koffsky

Daniel L. Koffsky
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 28, 1993

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Executive Order entitled "Revocation of Certain Executive Orders Concerning Federal Contracting." This proposed Executive Order was prepared by the Office of the Counsel to the President. The Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, forwarded it to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Executive Order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Respectfully,

Daniel L. Koffsky

Daniel L. Koffsky
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

EXECUTIVE ORDER

\- - - - - - - -

REVOCATION OF CERTAIN EXECUTIVE ORDERS
CONCERNING FEDERAL CONTRACTING

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to eliminate Executive orders that do not serve the public interest, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 12818 of October 23, 1992 (prohibiting the use of project agreements on Federal construction contracts), and Executive Order No. 12800 of April 13, 1992 (requiring Federal contractors to post a notice that workers are not required to join unions), are revoked.

Sec. 2. The heads of executive agencies shall promptly revoke any orders, rules, or regulations implementing Executive Order No. 12818 of October 23, 1992, or Executive Order No. 12800 of April 13, 1992, to the extent consistent with law.

William J. Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I am taking two actions to restore a needed balance in America's workplace. I believe that these steps, by reducing unnecessary Federal Government intrusion into workplace relations, ultimately will promote the shared goals of American workers and management and strengthen the ability of this country's businesses and industry to compete in the world economy.

First, I am revoking Executive Order No. 12818. This order, issued on October 23, 1992 by President Bush, prohibits contractors that have entered into project agreements with unions from bidding on Federal construction contracts. American taxpayers and the Federal Government are not well-served by this restriction. Such agreements establish labor standards for work early in the process. They reduce instances of cost overruns by permitting contract bidders to make more reliable cost estimates before bidding. They promote completion of projects in a timely manner by assuring a stable supply of skilled workers. And they promote safe working conditions. By revoking Executive Order No. 12818 today, such project agreements will again be allowed in Federal construction contracts.

Second, I am revoking Executive Order No. 12800, issued on April 13, 1992. This order required unionized Federal contractors to post a notice in the workplace that workers are not required to join or support a union and threatened sanctions against contractors who did not comply. The effect of this order was distinctly antiunion as it did not require contractors to notify workers of any of their other rights protected by the National Labor Relations Act, such as the right to organize and bargain collectively. By revoking this order, I today end the Government's role in promoting this one-sided version of workplace rights.

William J. Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Chron

the flag was sent
to Gift Unit
2/1/93
To Johanna
Ramos/Rm
457
x7133
w/copy of
incoming ltr
+ outgoing

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2-1

Dear Wendell -

Thanks so much for
the Inaugural Day Flag.
My family will always
cherish it —

Best,
Bill

Washington, DC 20515

January 22, 1993

The Honorable Wendell H. Ford
Chairman
Joint Congressional Committee
on Inaugural Ceremonies
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to present to you the accompanying flag which was flown over the Central Section of the United States Capitol on January 20, 1993, during the Inauguration of William Jefferson Clinton as the forty-second President of the United States.

Cordially,

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

2-1-93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Congressman Gallo:

Many thanks for your letter of support regarding the reversal of the ban on abortion counseling in federally funded family planning clinics.

I look forward to having your support in future matters.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Thanks

The Honorable Dean A. Gallo
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

000469

DEAN A. GALLO
11TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

REGIONAL WHIP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3011

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2447 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3011
(202) 225-5034

DISTRICT OFFICES:
101 GIBRALTAR DRIVE
SUITE 2-D
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TWP.
MORRIS PLAINS, NJ 07950
(201) 984-0711

22 NORTH SUSSEX STREET
DOVER, NJ 07801
(201) 328-7413

3 FAIRFIELD AVENUE
WEST CALDWELL, NJ 07006
(201) 228-9262

January 25, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing in support of your action on January 22, 1993 to reverse the ban on abortion counseling in federally funded family planning clinics.

I believe that effective family planning, both at home and abroad, is vitally important to ensure the health and safety of a mother and her child. The previous restrictions served merely to curtail the ability of a care-provider to present a woman with all of her legal and medical options. Those individuals most critically affected were those women who are unable to afford alternate options of medical counseling.

Again, please know that you have my support in your decision to reverse this detrimental ban, and I look forward to working with you and your new Administration.

Sincerely,

Dean Gallo

DEAN A. GALLO
Member of Congress

D. 1513

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator McCain:

Thank you for writing to share your views on reforming America's health care system.

As you know I share your dedication to this task and have recently created the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform.

I am happy to share your ideas with the task force and am looking forward to the bipartisan support of the Congress in passing health care reform legislation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable John McCain
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

JOHN McCAIN
ARIZONA

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING
SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS

H. Pasta

United States Senate

111 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0303
(202) 224-2235

151 NORTH CENTENNIAL WAY
SUITE 1000
MESA, AZ 85201
(602) 835-8994

5353 NORTH 16TH STREET
SUITE 190
PHOENIX, AZ 85016
(602) 640-2567

5151 EAST BROADWAY
SUITE 170
TUCSON, AZ 85711
(602) 670-6334

TELEPHONE FOR HEARING IMPAIRED
(202) 224-7132
(602) 248-0174

000467

January 21, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

As you and we in Congress prepare to embark together on the path to reforming our nation's health care delivery system, I wanted to share my thoughts regarding the challenge that lies before us.

Perhaps second only to the need to conquer the federal budget deficit, reforming our nation's health care delivery system is the most important domestic issue we face. Like you, the need for health care reform was at the center of my election campaign. And, like you, I articulated the need to address the important goals of stemming the rise in health care costs and making health care coverage available to all Americans. While we articulated different visions for how we might accomplish these goals, both of us won our elections. Now we move on to the task of governing, and trying to fashion an approach to health reform that will meet the needs and expectations of the American people.

As we begin this journey, I am reminded of the painful lessons of the now-repealed Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act. Six years ago, Congress and then President Reagan worked to enact legislation to modestly expand the health care services available to the elderly through the Medicare program. It was hailed as the first major attempt at health care reform since the creation of Medicare and Medicaid in the mid-60's. Ultimately, it would come to be seen as one of Congress' greatest failures.

Some suggested the Act failed because some so-called "greedy geezers" wanted something for nothing. Others suggested that a poor job was done selling the virtues of the new program. The real reason, however, was a failure to appreciate an essential axiom of democracy -- successful public policy must be supported by a majority of those it affects. Many in Washington -- the Administration, Congress and most interest groups -- failed to understand the priorities of those who would be affected by the new law.

Without question, we need to reform America's health care delivery system. My fear, though, is that in our zeal to address this critical issue we will end up fashioning a package that fails to meet the needs and expectations of the American people.

As you have no doubt come to learn over the last year or so, America is very diverse. We are not a homogeneous society and, while all Americans share some basic goals for health reform, there are differences from state to state and region to region in both the specific nature of the health care crisis and the acceptable approach to reform. This was perhaps most dramatically evidenced in the debate surrounding the so-called "Play-or-Pay" proposal. While it enjoyed much favor in states and regions dominated by big business, it did not in states and regions dominated by small business. And while managed care has been embraced in many regions of the country, there are 12 states where managed care has less than a 5 percent presence in the insurance market.

While it is critical that we make swift progress in addressing the health care crisis, it is, in my view, imperative that we do so in a way that acknowledges the heterogeneous nature of our nation. In addition, it would be my hope that we not exacerbate the crisis of access or quality by grasping for the tired remedy of price controls.

As you recently stated to the nation's Governors, the challenge that lies before us with regard to health reform is to determine what can only be accomplished at the federal level and what should be left to the states. I believe this comment acknowledges and underscores the need for an approach to health reform that represents a true partnership between the federal government and the states, and provides the flexibility necessary to accomodate the differing needs and goals of states and regions.

Perhaps one place to begin would be to start with a package that combines the small business insurance markets reforms contained in the bi-partisan Senate proposal offered in the 102nd Congress by then Finance Committee Chairman Bentsen with incentives for cost containment, automation of the billing and claims processing activities, the Medicare and Medicaid provisions contained in last year's economic stimulus package, a proposal I have introduced which would make health coverage available to all children through the school system and medical liability reforms. Such a package would earn wide praise and not leave you at political crosswinds with the needs or expectations of the American people.

This is the path that I intend to travel, and one that I hope you will be travelling as well. If so, it will both give us an opportunity to work together in addressing the critical issue of reforming America's health care delivery system and prevent a repeat of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage debacle.

Sincerely,

John

John McCain
United States Senator

JM:mac

~~JOHN~~/MARSHA -
PLEASE MAIL

Need to keep
computerized
list of people
we send photo

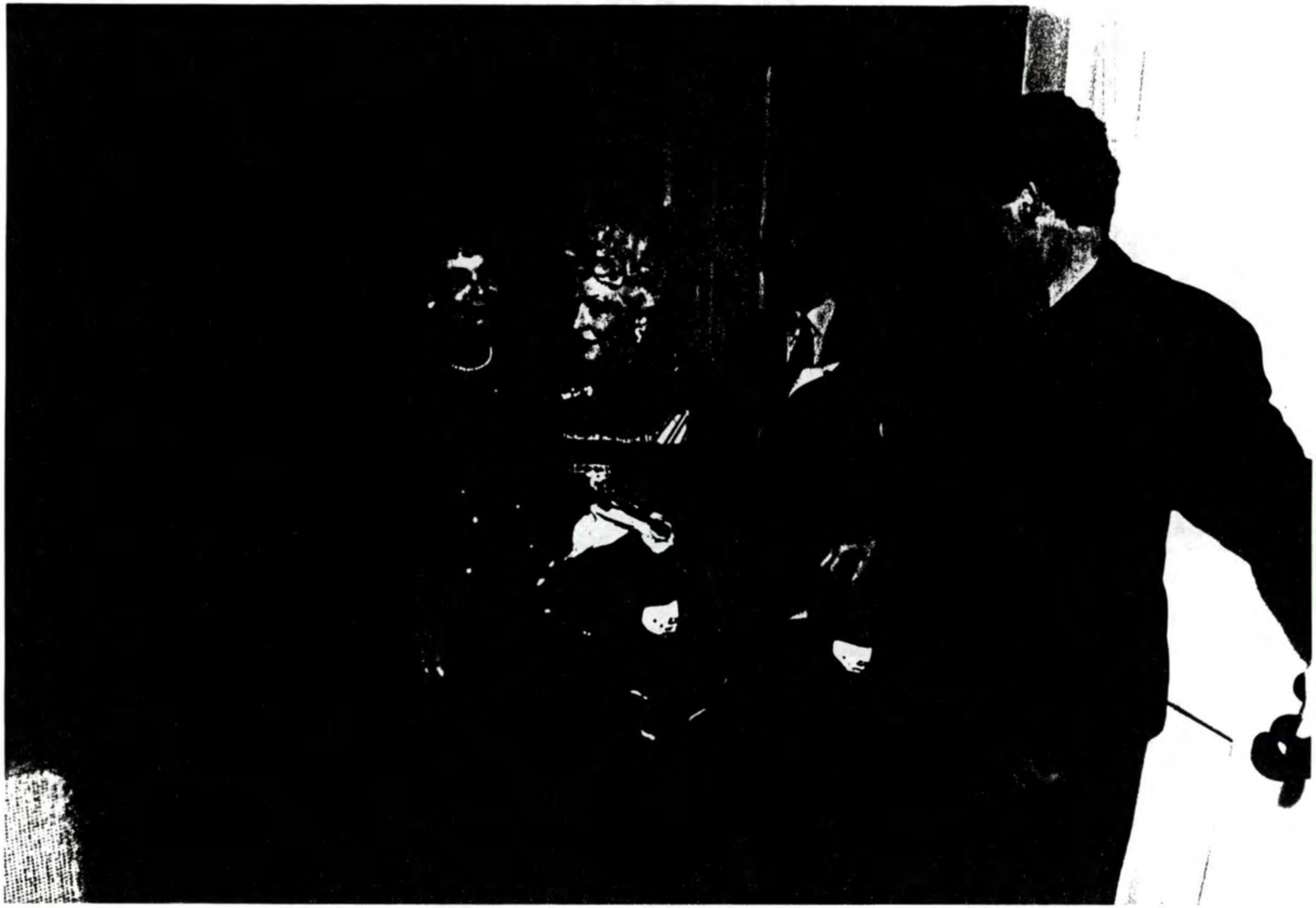
Signed photos
to
Should we do
or should
you? MARSHA SHOULD DO

2/1
sent to
Marsha
Scott

To Ann — What a night — You won the Super Bowl and I had you for a dinner partner!

Thanks —

Bill Clinton 1-31-93



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-1-93

February 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA JP

SUBJECT: Appreciation Letters for Inauguration Gifts

Attached for your signature are letters to the following individuals thanking them for the indicated gifts:

1) Mota Amaral, President of the Azores, an autonomous region of Portugal -- photographs of Azores people;

2) Fidel Ramos, President of the Philippines -- humidors and fine cigars;

3) Joanne Bryan -- note of congratulations;

4) Speaker Thomas S. Foley -- commemorative plaques and mementos of the Capitol;

5) Congressman Wendell H. Ford -- crystal bowl and other mementos.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

His Excellency
Mota Amaral
President
The Regional Government
of the Azores
Punta Delgada

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for the beautiful photographs of life in the Azores that Congressman Frank recently forwarded. I appreciate your kind message on the occasion of the Inauguration, and I look forward to having this outstanding collection for my future Presidential library.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

WHITE HOUSE GIFT UNIT

ID 9350032 A INITIALS SHS

LOGGED 930127 ARRIVAL 930127 PRESENT 930125
ARRIVAL FORM C CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON STAFF

DONOR A FOREIGN OFFICIAL
PREF HIS EXCELLENCY
NAME MOTA AMARAL

TITLE PRESIDENT OF
ORG THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE AZORES

ADDR C/O THE AMERICAN CONSULATE
ATT'N. MS. SANDRA SALMON

CITY PORTA DELGADA 09720-0002

SALUT DEAR MR. PRESIDENT
ACKNOWLEDGE BY BC FORM DFT

INTEND P PRESIDENT
CATEGORY 0477
BOOK - PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHS

DESCRIP HARDBOUND COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS:LIFE IN THE AZORES "TRILOGIA ACORIANA O ESPIRITO, O POVO E A TERRA" BY IRWIN KARNICK. ONE WORLD COMMUNICATIONS, EARTH FILMS, ONTARIO, CANADA. 1993. INSCRIBED BY THE DONOR, PRESIDENT AMARAL, "TO PRES. CLINTON, A FRIENDLY TOKEN OF ESTEEM AND APPRECIATION, W/ BEST WISHES ON HIS DUTY OF PRESIDENCY LEADERSHIP TO AMERICA. ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION '93." PORTUGUESE TEXT.

FLAG P/V

DISP AF ARCHIVES, FOREIGN

COMMENT GIFT REC'D IN G.U. THRU CONGRESSMAN BARNEY FRANK'S OFFICE, THRU LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS, E.W., RM. 112.

TOTVALU P/V GIFTS A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

His Excellency
Fidel V. Ramos
President of the Republic
of the Philippines
Manila

Dear Mr. President,

The beautiful humidors and fine cigars arrived in time to welcome me to the White House. Thank you for your thoughtful gift. I appreciate being remembered in this special way.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

WHITE HOUSE GIFT UNIT

ID 9370001 A INITIALS MNJ

LOGGED 930121 ARRIVAL 930121 PRESENT 930121
ARRIVAL FORM S STAFF OTHER THAN CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

DONOR H FOREIGN OFFICIAL
PREF HIS EXCELLENCY
NAME FIDEL V. RAMOS

TITLE PRESIDENT OF
ORG THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

CITY MANILA
CNTRY PHL PHILIPPINES

SALUT DEAR MR. PRESIDENT
ACKNOWLEDGE BY BC FORM DFT

INTEND P PRESIDENT
CATEGORY 0704
CONSUMABLES - TOBACCO

DESCRIP MAHOGANY HUMIDOR. ENGR. FOR PRESIDENT W/ PRES. SEAL; BRASS PRESEN. PLATE INSIDE LID; INSIDE GLASS LID COVERS INSET BOX W/ PERFORATED BASE HOLDING CIGARS: 8 "1881", 8 "CORONAS LARGAS", 8 "PANETELAS XO", 8 "CORONAS", 8 "CAPRICHOS"; 2 BOXES OF 20 CIGARILLOS; PERSONALIZED BANDS; HYDROMETER, CLIPPERS, CUTTER, & BURNING STICKS; 11" X 19". WOODEN HUMIDOR. ENGR. FOR PRES., APPROX. 8 1/2" X 13"; BRASS PRESEN PLATE INSIDE LID W/ HYDROMETER & CUTTER; 51 "TABACALERA" CIGARS.

VALUE 000249
APPR PER PHIL HEBERT, METROPOLITAN CIGARS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

DISP AF ARCHIVES, FOREIGN

COMMENT GIFT REC'D THRU P. F. QUICHO, PRES. CONSULTANT FOR METRO MANILA CONCERNS, AND DELIVERED TO GIFT UNIT VIA CONSTANCE DIERMAN, DOS.

TOTVALU 0000249 GIFTS A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Joanne Bryan
208 West Street, N.W.
Vienna, Virginia 22180

Dear Joanne,

Thank you for your note of congratulations.

It was good to hear from you after all these years. I remember my time at Georgetown very fondly, and that is largely because of the wonderful people who were there. Thanks for remembering me and for the advice.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

I loved your letter

351789

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1/26/93

November 20, 1992

Governor William Clinton
The Governor's Mansion
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Per
pour
request

#351822

Dear Bill,

Boy, is this ever going to be a long shot! Asking you to remember old acquaintances from the past who now want YOU to know THEM, must be a constant annoyance of victory. I was a member of Father Joseph Sebes's School of Foreign Service office staff over at 2nd Nevils at Georgetown, and knew you back in 1968. (I was the receptionist at that time.) So what, you're thinking? Well, watching you over the years has been very satisfying and I did my part "bragging" about you in the 1992 Presidential race to all who would listen. I remember you well as a friendly, courteous young person who Miss Chambers sent over to Charlie's on a few occasions to get black coffee for Father when an interview was scheduled. She said the priest would like the jesture, but many students paid this no heed. I recall your warmth and consistent good manners, so that the SFS Office was always glad to see your face. (Joan McGonigal was a charming addition also!)

My son Patrick, 16, is impressed by my good timing of having worked at Georgetown when you happened to be there, and your meeting President Kennedy at this same tender age is not lost on him. Sixteen year old kids are neat. I have a daughter your Chelsea's age too, and I wish her, you and all your family the very best luck at making our country get back

John Podesta

Mrs. Gerald A. Bryan
208 West Street, NW
Vienna, VA 22180

it's own better self. A tough job, no doubt, but if it's possible to fix, I'm sure you will.

Living now as a homemaker and part-time library assistant in Vienna, Virginia, I send you my family's congratulations, our very best wishes for success, and a fond WELCOME HOME.

Most sincerely,

Joanne Bryan

Joanne Bryan

Dean's Office
School of Foreign
Service 1967-71

School of Business
Administration
1971-76

P.S. Everyone is giving you advice, so here's my bit:

Remember to keep your friends close, but your enemies even closer.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Thank you for the warm welcome that you gave me at the inaugural luncheon. It was a wonderful opportunity to meet with you and members of the House and Senate leadership.

The commemorative plaques you presented on their behalf are perfect mementos of the occasion. The letter opener, the Capitol coins, and the key to the Capitol with the portrait of the beautiful Columbus doors will always remind me of that exciting day.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Bill

WHITE HOUSE GIFT UNIT

ID 9370022 A INITIALS MNJ

LOGGED 930127 ARRIVAL 930125 PRESENT 930120
ARRIVAL FORM P PRESENTED PERSONALLY

DONOR E ELECTED OFFICIAL
PREF THE HONORABLE
NAME THOMAS FOLEY

TITLE SPEAKER OF
ORG THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CITY WASHINGTON ST DC ZIP 20515

SALUT DEAR MR. SPEAKER
ACKNOWLEDGE BY BC FORM DF1

INTEND P PRESIDENT
CATEGORY 0307
AWARD - PLAQUE (NOT ARTWORK)

DESCRIP TWO PLAQUES. 1.) "LETTER OPENER USED AT THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS... TO OPEN THE CERTIFICATES OF ELECTORAL VOTES..."; TWO BRASS PRESENTATION PLATES "BY THE HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERSHIP"; 3 COINS (CAPITOL, SENATE AND HOUSE SEALS); WOOD BASE, 8" X 10". 2.) "THE KEY TO U.S. CAPITOL (COLUMBUS DOORS)..." W/ PHOTO REPROD. OF DOORS ON METAL PLATE ABOVE ENGRAVED PRESENTATION PLATE, "BY THE HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERSHIP"; WOODEN BASE, 11" X 14".

VALUE 000120
APPR PER TOM KEETING, ASS'T. TO SGT. AT ARMS, CAPITOL; #1, $50, #2, $70.

DISP AR ARCHIVES/PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

COMMENT GIFT PRESENTED BY REP. THOMAS FOLEY, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, AT THE INAUGURAL LUNCHEON, STATUARY HALL, THE CAPITOL, 1/20/93, AND FORWARDED TO GIFT UNIT BY GAIL MARTIN, CHIEF CLERK, SENATE. PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF "THE HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERSHIP."

TVALU 0000120 GIFTS A

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

2/1/93

JP: The attached letter was sent to Marsha Scott to have AP'd. Media Affairs wants to send the letter tonight. George S. (per Tricia Enright x7150 w/Media Affairs) requested the letter.

I have no other info.

[redacted]

FW

Run final version
past Todd Zitter
in a Rush
(thru Lanciers letter)

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1993

Ms. Ann Landers
c/o The Chicago Tribune
435 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Ann:

Last October I wrote you about the importance of a Family and Medical Leave Act. I shared with you the story of Jim and Kathy Censullo, whose infant son needed open heart surgery. Jim wanted to be with his wife and son in the hospital, but was told by his boss to get back to work for, "If your baby dies, at least you'll still have your job."

Jim chose to stay with his son and lost his job.

Several days ago, Vice President Gore and I spoke on the phone with the Censullo family, as well as other families from across the country, who have struggled with the choice of caring for a sick family member or keeping their job.

I was grateful for the opportunity to speak with them about the Family and Medical Leave Act and, this week, thanks to the efforts of many strong proponents in Congress, I hope to sign this legislation and make it law.

This law will allow Jim and other working men and women up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave in times of family medical crisis, exempting small businesses with fewer than 50 employees -- thus ending the brutal choice between family and job.

I expect the United States to join 72 other nations which have passed a Family and Medical Leave Act. If this happens it will be because of families like Jim and Kathy Censullo -- families who know that there is no choice when it comes to their family or their jobs -- families who work hard and play by the rules and make sacrifices for their children so they may have a future as good or better than their own.

It is very easy to talk about family values, but it is more important for us to value families. This week, our government has the chance to really value the American family. We hope and pray that they will do it.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

NATIONAL AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

February 1993

This February we rediscover, celebrate, and honor the history and achievements of African-Americans during National African-American History Month.

In 1993, I am proud to recognize that more African-Americans serve in the President's Cabinet than ever before in the history of our country. We are nearing the day when we will have built a new home for America, a home where all Americans will have a place at the table.

Understanding our past makes us aware of how far we have come and how far we have to go. Last month, for the first time in many years, our National Archives displayed for the public the Emancipation Proclamation. That document, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, launched the beginning of a life of freedom for millions of African-American people.

For several months last year, individuals and groups of citizens had been writing to the National Archives to inquire whether the historic document would be exhibited over the new year holiday in honor of its anniversary. After considering the matter, the National Archives decided to arrange an exhibit.

The fragile document was shown in our Nation's Capital for five days adjacent to the original Charters of Freedom -- the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights. The exhibit reminded America of how liberty had once been denied to a particular segment of our population. The diverse backgrounds of the people in those lines each day, however, showed how the history of African-Americans touches all of us.

The public response was overwhelming. People came from all walks of life, with their children or their friends, from every corner of our country, to see for themselves the pieces of paper that meant for millions the difference between slavery and freedom. Each night at closing time, the National Archives had to extend the visiting hours to accommodate people who had waited in line for nearly three hours. Indeed, the efforts of the few citizens that gave birth to the exhibit brought to life for thousands the story of freedom in America.

I invite all Americans to rediscover that story and others as our Nation observes National African-American History Month.

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Rahm —

Have you redesigned the paperflow system?

Podesta

bcc: Mack McLarty
Mark Gearan

BcIHc
Ge. 5
mmLG
Pos

January 29, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Rahm Emanuel

SUBJECT: Political Message

I. SUMMARY:

During the course of this weekend's events, you will have an opportunity to break away from the focus of the Zoe Baird nomination and the "Gays in the Military" issue.

By having you communicate with ten working families on the Family and Medical Leave Act, holding a Cabinet Meeting at Camp David, and speaking to the National Governors Association, you will have the ability to shift National attention to "The Clinton Reform Program". Similar to the "Reagan Revolution", the Administration needs to adopt a defining term, like "Clinton Reform Program", with which the American public can identify.

II. DISCUSSION:

There are four specific events you can use to control the message that the Cabinet Secretaries, Assistants, Governors and Congressional Leadership can convey to the American public about the first 100 days of your Administration.

Friday, January 29, 1993

1. Family and Medical Leave Act. The phone call to the 10 families illustrates that you understand the American public's hardship and that this means much more than merely just passing legislation. Although the phone call is on Family Leave, it is really about working families facing day to day hardships. The call reflects Stan Greenberg's notion of you remaining in touch with the people that elected you.

Sunday, January 31, 1993

2. The Cabinet Meeting at Camp David is a powerful photo opportunity for you and the Cabinet. This shows you working with your Cabinet discussing the Clinton Reform's.

Monday, February 1, 1993

3. The Monday speech to the National Governor's Association (NGA) will focus on healthcare and your call for the following three changes:

A. Streamlining the healthcare waiver system
B. Establishing a bi-partisan Gubernatorial Healthcare Task Force to work with the Administration's Task Force.
C. Regulating healthcare provider taxes

The overall message the Democratic Governors need to convey to the American public is that this Administration is changing the way in which Washington, D.C. does business. You are making changes on an issue that dominates America everyday. The Governors are a political force who can substantiate the change and legitimacy of the Clinton Reform's.

Tuesday, February 2, 1993

4. Your address to the NGA on Welfare Reform, a major pillar and signature issue during your campaign, enables you to speak to values you espoused in the Inaugural Address: Responsibility and Opportunity.

Although this is not currently on your schedule, I suggest you meet with Congressional Leadership following your speech to the NGA. This presents an additional opportunity to discuss campaign finance reform as well as updating them on the National Service Program. The message, emanating from this meeting, highlights the Clinton Reform's.

Through these four public appearances, you can show that you are the "President of Middle-America" and, as you stated during Inaugural Week, your commitment to change has not altered. You are initiating and following through on a "Reform Program" that will reflect the Clinton Change.

In another memo I outlined a schedule of photo and message events which take us to February 17, 1993. The goal should be to use the weekend as a breaking point to re-establish our agenda. the upcoming events provide the opportunity to aggressively present the Clinton change.

[redacted]

DATE: 2/1/93

TO: BOB REICH

JOHN D. PODESTA

... and

DATE: 2/1/93

[redacted]

TO: AMB KANTOR

DATE: 2/1/93

TO: RON BROWN

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

[redacted]

Trade Watchers Should Focus on Regions, Not Nations

By KENICHI OHMAE

Washington is now, in its relations with the regional economies of the U.S., in the same situation as London was with its colonies in the late 18th century. If the federal government tries to impose central control on these increasingly diverse regions, it will lose even more economic relevance and power than it has already lost.

A "regional economy" is a unit of about five million to 20 million people with a distinct skill base and industrial profile that causes it to trade not only goods and services but also people, information, technology and capital with other regional states around the world. In Europe, a good example is the new continental industrial belt that includes Alsace-Lorraine (France), Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria (both in southern Germany). In Asia, three of the most prosperous regions are Singapore's "Growth Triangle," encompassing Indonesia's Riau Islands and Malaysia's Johor state; Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta in southern China; and Taiwan.

North America consists of a dozen or more regional states. Good examples are the Pacific Northwest (including British Columbia) with its close ties to the Pacific Rim, Southern California and Texas with their ties to Mexico, and the Great Lakes region, including Ontario.

China is doing this pretty well

An appreciation of the differences between regions is reflected in the strategy of Japanese companies in the U.S. Japanese companies tend to avoid Washington and New York and start up in California or the Southern states, not only locating production there but also focusing their marketing efforts there. They have done the same in Europe. Wales, for example, receives half of Japan's direct investment in Britain.

If America's trade watchers ever captured trade flows on a regional basis, they would paint a far different picture than they do now. Moreover, they would recognize how irrelevant or even harmful some of their "good-for-the country" and "let's-make-America-competitive" proposals are for many individual regions. Such a perspective might have prevented the "voluntary" restraints on automotive and steel imports, the semiconductor price floors, quotas on color TVs — all of which put the interests of one or two regions ahead of the interests of several others.

The trade watchers should realize, too, that America's so-called trade imbalance is nothing of the sort — so long as the rest of the world continues to trade in greenbacks. Unlike other countries, the U.S. uses its domestic currency to buy foreign goods. This makes the trade imbalance akin to an imbalance of domestic regional trading, such as that between Arizona and California, or Maine and New York. The trade imbalance represents a victory for U.S. consumers, who are able to obtain the best and the cheapest goods world-wide using their domestically printed paper. With the current arrangement, it is as if the U.S. had "regionalized" Canada, Mexico, Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Germany, and made them parts of its domestic economy.

Given these realities, wouldn't it be better to let individual regions figure out what's best for them? What helps Austin excel globally in electronics or Idaho in chips might not help the Northwest excel in aerospace.

Wouldn't this be better than the current system, under which Europeans as a cluster negotiate with North Americans as a cluster, ensuring that small, politically active groups can impose their will on millions of other people? The world economy is moving in just the opposite direction. Around the world, ever-better-informed people are demanding the best and cheapest goods and services. That basic force has overrun manufacturers and politicians who say "buy American" or "Japanese is best."

Last month in Tokyo a group of business and opinion leaders started a movement to fund a new political process for Japan. Our goals are to reduce protectionism and put people's interests first. We also advocate a new constitution that recognizes that Japan has about a dozen regional economies. This constitution would let those regional economies deal with the world in their own best interests. "Japan" would take a back seat. Japan would, therefore, become a republic and rid itself of its central bureaucracy.

In a way, we are following the lead of Europe and the concepts of federation and community. There we have seen nation-states relax their traditional tension and allow more autonomy for regions such as Wales, Catalonia and Lombardy.

It doesn't seem that President Clinton's advisers understand this reality. The Clinton team uses the word "global" often, as if to prove it understands international economic affairs. But it usually is followed by the word "competition," as if to imply that the U.S. is pitted against other countries in a win-or-lose battle. And it seems to want to emulate Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, at the very time when MITI itself is redefining its mission in a borderless world.

Mr. Clinton's proposed tax on foreign companies suggests that he doesn't appreciate the financial interdependence of the world's major economies. His proposed tax could cause Japanese capital to go elsewhere — to Mexico, Canada or even Japan — and create a real vacuum of capital in several regions in the U.S., which is already short of capital. Just talking about something like this could cause what American economists call capital flight and what we in Tokyo call "happy homecoming."

Industrial planning is not the answer. Now is not the time for the U.S. to imitate Japan or Germany. It is true that in the '80s, while the U.S. was deregulating and opening its markets along with Britain, Japan and Germany held back and took advantage through subsidies and protectionism. But now U.S. companies and U.S. managers are much stronger and ready for the '90s. The Japanese and German governments have no choice but to respond to their consumers and deregulate. It will be their companies playing catch-up, and it will be U.S. and British banks, airlines, etc., that succeed. In the long run, the U.S. got it right, and the fact that its economy is beginning to revive is evidence of this.

This doesn't mean that the road ahead is smooth. Turbulence is part of our times. What Mr. Clinton must not do is lean back on his skis. As every good skier knows, to make a turn you must lean into the hill, against your instincts. Let regional economies lean into the hill, win or lose jobs, take part individually in a global economy that now is defined by 750 million people who earn $10,000 a year or more. Have faith in the benefits of those myriad interactions and resist the temptation to try to control it all from the center.

Mr. Ohmae is a partner in the Tokyo office of McKinsey & Co.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Bob Rubin – Interesting piece
cc Reich, Ron Brown, Kantor

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
1/27/93

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 2/1/93

NOTE FOR: CHRISTINE VARNEY
BERNIE NUSSBAUM

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

[redacted]

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702

[redacted]
cc:

Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D.C.

January 29, 1993

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In the wake of your perserverence in a controversial position as to the military, there are those critics who, for the sake of sensationalism, look to foment unnecessary tension within the Executive Branch. For example, I saw one purported constitutional expert on television last night suggest the possibility that the Acting Attorney General might take it upon himself to pursue an independent legal course in the Meinhold case.

[redacted]

While my occupying this office is accidental and of short duration, and while we are of different parties, it should be understood that you have my loyalty not just because you are the President, though that should be enough, but because, at least for now, I am your Attorney General, not some unconnected lawyer without a client. The independence you must demand is that of judgment, and you shall have that here, but the President, the unitary executive, has the absolute right to have his subordinates implement his policies.

President Bush, with whom I spoke yesterday, conveys his good wishes. And you have mine as well.

Sincerely,

Stuart Gerson

Stuart Gerson

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/1

NOTE FOR: Bob Rubin

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☑

Action ☐

[redacted]

C.C. MARCIA HALE

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/1/93

Mack
generally agree

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT E. RUBIN REH

SUBJECT: **Timing of Economic Program Discussions**

The process by which the economic team has been working to develop options for an economic program seems to have pulled together the various relevant segments of the Administration quite well. Now we have reached the point where we need a substantial block of your time over the next two weeks. The most straightforward reason is that this program (A) is of overwhelming importance to you; (B) involves extremely difficult decisions that you will want to discuss; and (C) requires a close integration of program, politics and message. All of your economic advisors agree that this time with you is essential.

We would like the time as follows:

February 2 - 2-3 hours	- Discussion of the overall package, including economic tradeoffs of various possible paths. Discussion/preliminary decisions involving totals and the entitlements.
February 3 - 2 hours	- Discussion/preliminary decisions regarding the non-defense discretionary budget.
February 4 - 2 hours	- Discussion/preliminary decisions regarding the defense budget and revenues.
February 5 - 2 hours	- Continuation of the revenue discussion, and review of economic and political tradeoffs for the total program.

In addition, we would like to reserve time as follows for the week of February 8: February 8 - 2 hours; February 10 - 2 hours; and February 12 - 2 hours. If, at the end of next week, you feel you do not need this much time, we will adjust then.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

[redacted]

Bruce Linsey

fyi

I'll get back to
you after I
hear from Bernie
for w approval

[redacted]

JDP

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BERNARD NUSSBAUM

FROM: CHRISTINE A. VARNEY
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: Request from Secretary Shalala's Office

As you can see from the attached memorandum, Secretary Shalala intends to designate the current Commissioner on Aging as the Assistant Secretary for Aging. Her office believes that she has the authority to undertake this change. In addition, the Secretary would like to elevate the pay rate for this position from Level V to Level IV of the Executive Schedule. Her office is requesting an Executive Order to implement the pay increase.

As you will note, this is on a short timeframe. Secretary Shalala would like to do the announcement of this position next Thursday, February 4, 1993. By way of copy of this memorandum to John Podesta and George Stephanopolous I will seek their input on the advisability of issuing the requested Executive Order.

cc: John Podesta
George Stephanopolous

MEMORANDUM

To: Christine Varney

From: Kevin Thurm KT

Date: January 29, 1993

Re: Executive Order re Commissioner on Aging

Secretary Shalala would like to change the status (title and pay) of the present position of Commissioner on Aging. She believes that this is a big win politically for the Administration with the senior community.

Next week she intends to alter the designation for the position of the Commissioner on Aging to an Assistant Secretary for Aging. The change in title can be executed by the Secretary under 42 U.S.C. S. 3011(b) (the statute which created the Commissioner position as a PAS).

To accompany this change, the Secretary would also like to elevate the pay rate of the position from Level V of the Executive Schedule to Level IV. The present designation derives from Executive Order 12154, as amended. Under 5 U.S.C. S. 5317, the President is authorized to place PAS and other positions (up to 34) at Levels IV and V in addition to those established by statute. According to Tom McFee, the HHS Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration, fewer than 34 positions have been so established. We seek, therefore, the President's assistance on this matter by way of an executive order amending Executive Order 12154.

By the middle of next week, we anticipate being prepared to have part of our Tier I team announced; we would like to recommend to the President that he nominate Fernando Torres-Gil for this new Assistant Secretary on Aging position at that time (he has already received White House political clearance). If possible, we would also like to announce the elevation in pay status by executive order or, at least, the President's intent to do so (technically, we do not need the Level IV slot until the nominee is confirmed and ready to be appointed).

Moreover, the Secretary is scheduled to appear at an AARP meeting next Thursday morning. Though we anticipate the announcement of the HHS team to come from the White House, we would like to make the timing as close to the Secretary's appearance as possible so that she may "break" the news to that group.

We have networked this on the Hill and have complete support. If you have questions, I'll have Jerry Klepner give you a call.

Thanks for the consideration. Please let me know how this will be handled.

[redacted]

DATE: 2/1/93

TO: SUSAN BROPHY

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Please coordinate a reply with
the NSC.

cc: Nancy Souderberg

[redacted]

[redacted]

Office of the President-Elect
and Vice President-Elect

John Podesta
Should be
sent to foreign
policy for
draft ~~[illegible]~~ reply,
right? —
RH

MEMORANDUM

TO: OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

DATE: JANUARY 14, 1993

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I received from Congressman Lucien Blackwell (D-PA). Congressman Blackwell would like President-elect Clinton to take a strong stand on foreign policy toward Africa during his Inaugural Address. Any attention you could give to this matter would be most appreciated.

Thank you for your assistance.

Nancy — given the timing
on this I've
sent back to
Brophy to
coordinate a reply
John

P. O. Box 8086, Little Rock, AR 72203-8086 501-374-3322
1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20270 202-973-2600

LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL
SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS AND OVERSIGHT

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3802

1728 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3802
(202) 225-4001

3901 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104
(215) 387-2543, 2544

January 12, 1993

President-elect Bill Clinton
Presidential Transition Office
1120 Vermont Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20270

Dear Mr. President-elect:

As the glorious day of your inauguration is nearly at hand, I would like to address an issue of the utmost importance which I hope you will speak to in your inaugural address.

Last month, I had the fortunate experience of visiting the west African nation of Guinea. During the course of my fact-finding mission, I met with several Guinean heads of state, including President General Lansana Conte. I cannot stress enough Mr. President, how impressed I was at the determination of the Guinean leaders and people, to establish a democratic multiparty form of government and a free market economic system. Since President Conte's introduction of these proposals in 1989, there has been remarkable progress made towards these goals.

The time has come however, to continue to bolster our economic support to Guinea and the entire continent of Africa. I urge you to consider the following statistics. Africa has an annual population growth of about 3%, the highest of any region in the world. The continent's population is expected to more than double by 2025, from 648 million in 1990 to 1.6 billion people in 2025. While the United States allocated $886 million for Africa in FY1992, we ranked fifth among the leading donors of bilateral economic development aid to the continent.

It is my firm belief Mr. President, that the United States must play a more active role in the development of the multitude of fledgling democracies which are present throughout the continent of Africa. With the end of the Cold War, the time has come to realign our foreign aid concentration on nations which have demonstrated their commitment to the principles of democracy and economic reform. One need look no further than the fact that direct assistance to Africa represents just 10% of our total foreign aid budget, to realize that we are lagging behind the other leading nations of the world in our support for a free and democratic African continent.

Mr. President, if the United States is to continue to remain the world's democratic and economic superpower, we must remain competitive in the world economic community in years to come. Increased investment in the democracy of Africa is a clear step in the right direction. Let us move forward in the next four years to end disparity in foreign aid, and continue to serve as an example to all the nations of the world who wish to emulate our great nation. By addressing this issue in your inaugural speech, and in future foreign policy discussions, you will show the world that the United States is firm in its commitment to fostering democracy across the globe.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any assistance on this, or any other issue. I look forward to working with you throughout the upcoming years, and wish you the best of luck and good fortune in all of your endeavors. God bless you Mr. President!

Sincerely,

L. E. Blackwell

Lucien E. Blackwell
Member of Congress

LEB/mcg

cc: Jennifer O' Connor

Office of the President-Elect
and Vice President-Elect

John Podesta
Should be
sent to foreign
policy for
draft ~~para~~graph,
right? —
RH

MEMORANDUM

TO: OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

DATE: JANUARY 14, 1993

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I received from Congressman Lucien Blackwell (D-PA). Congressman Blackwell would like President-elect Clinton to take a strong stand on foreign policy toward Africa during his Inaugural Address. Any attention you could give to this matter would be most appreciated.

Thank you for your assistance.

Nancy —
given the timing
on this I've
sent back to
Brophy to
coordinate a reply
John

P. O. Box 8086, Little Rock, AR 72203-8086 501-374-3322
1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20270 202-973-2600

LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL
SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS AND OVERSIGHT

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3802

1725 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3802
(202) 225-4001

3901 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104
(215) 387-2543, 2544

January 12, 1993

President-elect Bill Clinton
Presidential Transition Office
1120 Vermont Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20270

Dear Mr. President-elect:

As the glorious day of your inauguration is nearly at hand, I would like to address an issue of the utmost importance which I hope you will speak to in your inaugural address.

Last month, I had the fortunate experience of visiting the west African nation of Guinea. During the course of my fact-finding mission, I met with several Guinean heads of state, including President General Lansana Conte. I cannot stress enough Mr. President, how impressed I was at the determination of the Guinean leaders and people, to establish a democratic multiparty form of government and a free market economic system. Since President Conte's introduction of these proposals in 1989, there has been remarkable progress made towards these goals.

The time has come however, to continue to bolster our economic support to Guinea and the entire continent of Africa. I urge you to consider the following statistics. Africa has an annual population growth of about 3%, the highest of any region in the world. The continent's population is expected to more than double by 2025, from 648 million in 1990 to 1.6 billion people in 2025. While the United States allocated $886 million for Africa in FY1992, we ranked fifth among the leading donors of bilateral economic development aid to the continent.

It is my firm belief Mr. President, that the United States must play a more active role in the development of the multitude of fledgling democracies which are present throughout the continent of Africa. With the end of the Cold War, the time has come to realign our foreign aid concentration on nations which have demonstrated their commitment to the principles of democracy and economic reform. One need look no further than the fact that direct assistance to Africa represents just 10% of our total foreign aid budget, to realize that we are lagging behind the other leading nations of the world in our support for a free and democratic African continent.

Mr. President, if the United States is to continue to remain the world's democratic and economic superpower, we must remain competitive in the world economic community in years to come. Increased investment in the democracy of Africa is a clear step in the right direction. Let us move forward in the next four years to end disparity in foreign aid, and continue to serve as an example to all the nations of the world who wish to emulate our great nation. By addressing this issue in your inaugural speech, and in future foreign policy discussions, you will show the world that the United States is firm in its commitment to fostering democracy across the globe.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any assistance on this, or any other issue. I look forward to working with you throughout the upcoming years, and wish you the best of luck and good fortune in all of your endeavors. God bless you Mr. President!

Sincerely,

Lucien E. Blackwell
Member of Congress

LEB/mcg

cc: Jennifer O' Connor

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA

SUBJECT: Presidential Memorandum to Secretary Cisneros

Attached is a memorandum which Secretary Cisneros would like you to issue today and discuss at today's 3 p.m. meeting with various mayors. The talking points for that meeting, which are also attached, track the language of this memorandum.

The memorandum directs Secretary Cisneros to (1) create a mechanism for weekly meetings between him and state and local leaders; and (2) expedite the expenditure of HUD funds appropriated for FY 1992.

The memorandum, which was reviewed by the HUD office of General Counsel, has been approved by OMB and concurred in by senior staff. White House Counsel has no objections.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Expedited Expenditure of Public Housing Modernization and HOME Program Funds

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is critical to the health and vitality of our communities. Given the housing and other needs of America's communities, HUD must become an effective facilitator of change. Accordingly, I direct you to intensify your efforts to reinvigorate HUD and to transform it from a barrier to an enabler of innovative and lasting solutions.

One component of the Federal Government's new approach must include listening to the needs, concerns, and ideas of those who manage and interact with governments on the State and local levels. Accordingly, I hereby direct you to establish and implement a procedure for regular weekly meetings between you and delegations from individual States and localities. These meetings will enable HUD to incorporate into its decisions the varied perspectives of local communities. Furthermore, I direct you to invite to these meetings such representatives from other executive departments and entities as are necessary to ensure that the Federal response to community problems addressed by HUD is coordinated and integrated.

With respect to certain HUD programs, it has come to my attention that a significant amount of the Public Housing Modernization Funds approved by the Department have not been obligated by Public Housing Agencies, and that only 4 percent of HOME program funds made available by the Department in FY 1992 have been committed to affordable housing projects, with only 2 percent of the funds expended. I understand that you have already begun a comprehensive process to expedite the expenditure of these funds for both the Modernization program and the HOME program.

I commend your actions, and direct that you continue this effort and undertake other appropriate measures to ensure the expeditious expenditure of these funds. Timely action is essential to provide construction industry jobs and to stimulate our overall economy, as well as to fulfill our responsibilities to provide decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing for the Nation's lower income citizens.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JP

[redacted]

DATE: 2/5/93

NOTE FOR: ALEXIS HERMAN

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐

Action ☒

[redacted]

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

[redacted]

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEE

WOMEN'S CENTER

WOMEN HELPING WOMEN

Alexis

Mattia

(908) 549-6006
(908) 549-6000

JOAN H. MATTIA
Development Coordinator

224 Main Street, Metuchen, New Jersey 08840

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

New Jersey State Law
Enforcement Officers Association

Alexis

JAMES G. LEAVY
State President

P.O. Box 3784
Union, NJ 07083

908-686-7799
Fax 908-688-4230

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/1/93

[redacted]

TO: MACK McLARTY

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/1/93

[redacted]

TO: MARK GEARAN

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1993

FEB ... 31

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON

FROM: MARSHA SCOTT
Deputy Assistant to the President &
Acting Director of Correspondence

THROUGH: JOHN PODESTA
Assistant to the President &
Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: WASHINGTON TIMES ARTICLE 1/29/93

An article appeared in the Washington Times, 1/29/93, concerning the Comments Office and the 456-1111 number. The article is completely inaccurate. I heard a rumor four days before the Inauguration that all White House volunteers had been told to go home and not return. I contacted my predecessor, Shirley Green, and asked her to extend an invitation to all the volunteers on my behalf, welcoming them to stay as volunteers if they wished. Shirley informed me that they had all been released the previous Friday and that the list would probably not be provided to me. This proved to be correct. Therefore, I contacted Tom Fry at Transition and he rounded up 57 volunteers who staffed the White House, including the 20 Comment phone lines. They started work at 12:30 January 20.

The twenty comment phone lines have been fully staffed since that time. We experience a heavy volume - averaging 4000 a day from 9:00 to 5:00am, Monday through Friday. Monday, February 1, we are adding an additional 15 lines in the basement of the OEOB which will ring on the 456-1414 line and then roll over to the Comments line.

Public response to everything we do is tremendous; however, no phone is left unanswered or unattended during the time they are in operation. All of the volunteers to the best of my knowledge are our supporters - by way of the Transition or former volunteers who support the new Administration. They are closely supervised and do a great job.

cc: Mack McLarty
Mark Gearan

Clinton leaves phones ringing

By Rowan Scarborough
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Thousands of Americans have been unable to register their views with President Clinton on homosexuals in the military because the White House failed in its first week to adequately staff a special call-in switchboard.

The Presidential Inquiries Comments Office, the White House's public pulse taker, normally is staffed by about 60 volunteers who register caller views, tally the results and write presidential greetings.

For many Americans, it has been virtually impossible this week to get through on the 456-1111 number, partly because the new Clinton administration did not round up a sufficient number of volunteers who traditionally come from the president's own party.

Clinton aides persuaded some volunteers loyal to George Bush to come back to the White House and take calls for a Democratic president, but most refused, GOP sources said. The turndowns left phones unanswered and Republicans wondering why transition officials were not asking Democrats to step forward.

Said a former Bush White House worker: "The point is, I'm sure there are Democrats out there dying to work in the White House. It's just one of those things. This transition is so disorganized and continues to be disorganized."

Barbara Allen, Mr. Clinton's new public comments director, declined to take a reporter's phone call yesterday. The person who answered the phone declined to answer questions about the operation.

A massive wave of telephone calls have flooded Congress and the Pentagon this week, with a vast majority of Americans saying they oppose Mr. Clinton's plan to lift the ban on homosexuals in the armed forces.

The media have reported those tallies, but so far the White House has not released statistics on how its calls are running.

"I think I know why," said a former Bush administration official familiar with the operation.

This official, now a lobbyist, said Clinton aides have talked to him and other former staffers about getting Republican volunteers to return and answer the phone.

"To me, this is unheard of. To me, this has always been people who supported the current administration," said the former official, who asked not to be named.

Shirley Green, who ran the operation under President Bush and now directs the Bush transition office, said she was asked before the inaugural by Clinton aides if her staff of volunteers would stay on.

She told them they could not because their building passes expired, prompting the Clinton team to personally lobby the Republican volunteers to come back as Clinton people.

"Some of our volunteers are back in there manning the phones for the new administration. We had others who are Bush loyalists and didn't want to go back," Mrs. Green said.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Mack
we need to
fix this if this
story is true.

The Washington Times

1/29/93

96

Chron

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2-15-93

NOTE FOR: Carol Rasco

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐

Action ☑

[redacted]

Do you want to
call Milliken &
let him know the
President & asked you
to look into this?
Let me know JDP

[redacted]

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM

Rasco
As with others see if we can help
BC

TO: The President

FROM: Nancy Hernreich

RE: Incoming Mail

DATE: February 12, 1993

Date	From
1-5-93	Bill Milliken
	President Clinton asked for info on Cities in Schools (nation's largest non-profit dropout prevention program). Partnership Plan first year funding end in April. Request needs to be processed in early February
	(Do you want me to arrange for appointment with Cabinet Secretary re. this?)

cc: JDPodesta

Cities In Schools, Inc.
401 Wythe Street
Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314-1963
703-519-8999
FAX 703-519-7213

CITIES IN SCHOOLS
Turning kids around.

* Info for the President

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 5, 1993

TO: Nancy Hernreich

FROM: Bill Milliken

RE: Cities In Schools

In a discussion with President-elect Clinton this past weekend, he asked me to send him information on the Cities In Schools federal partnership which you will receive tomorrow via Federal Express. Perhaps it might be helpful to you, Nancy, to have some background on Cities In Schools to clarify the urgency of our request.

Cities In Schools is the nations largest non-profit dropout prevention program serving over 56,000 at over 430 schools in 133 communities in 23 states.

As I mentioned to President-elect Clinton, we have for some time had an inter-agency agreement with four federal departments (Justice, Labor, HHS, and Commerce), matched by private funds, that has enabled Cities In Schools to grow throughout the country. (As you may know, President-elect Clinton has had a long commitment to Cities In Schools and brought it to Arkansas).

The inter-agency agreement, called Partnership Plan, Phase 5, is funded for the first year which will end in April. No funds have been approved from the current budget for the next year of the plan. Our request needs to be processed in early February so the funds can be approved by the beginning of the new grant period in April. If we don't get these funds approved, then we are out of business.

The President-elect emphasized his commitment to our continued progress. We have strong support among career people in our sponsoring federal agencies, but they will need the approval of the various cabinet appointees to allocate the funds. We hope to meet with each of the cabinet members who affect this inter-agency agreement as soon as possible, so that they have a clear understanding of Cities In Schools and are able to approve the funding quickly.

You will find in the packet tomorrow a copy of our current inter-agency agreement and a brief history of our public-private federal partnership. Please call me at (703) 519-8999 to let me know you have received this and what our next step should be.

CITIES IN SCHOOLS
Turning kids around.

Cities In Schools, Inc.
401 Wythe Street
Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314-1963
703-519-8999
FAX 703-519-7213

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 5, 1993

TO: Nancy Hernreich

FROM: Bill Milliken

RE: Attachment

You will note on page two of our inter-agency agreement for Partnership Plan, Phase 5 that there is an asterisk next to each amount of money. These are not the amounts we requested, but those suggested by the Administration. Both Budget Years 1 and 2 were below what we requested and need. The amount we requested for Budget Year 1 was $2.23 million in federal funds. We received $550,000 less, or $1.68 million. For Budget Year 2, we requested $2.83 million. The amount projected by our Federal partners, based upon availability and not yet approved, is $1.4 million, less than half.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHRON.

[redacted]

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: Howard Paster

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1993

RECOMMENDED PHONE CALL

TO:	Senator Trent Lott 202-224-6253
DATE:	Week of February 8
RECOMMENDED BY:	Howard Paster HP
PURPOSE:	Lott signaled to his pollster Dick Morris that he expected to hear from the President about being so constructive in the Cabinet confirmation process. (Note that I delayed requesting this call while the gays in the military issue was pending.
BACKGROUND:	Lott was initially one of the most vociferous Republicans to talk about the ethical standards of our Cabinet designees. Then he ultimately backed down and cooperated.
TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:	1. Acknowledge his cooperation in the confirmation process 2. Talk about economic package and other issues.
CONTACT PERSON:	Howard Paster 456-2230
DATE OF SUBMISSION:	February 7, 1993
ACTION:	

* infrastructure

* cut [illegible], esp. on Med.

Srs shud pay more for Medicare

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHRON

DATE: 2/15/93

[redacted]

TO: Bruce Lindsey

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Rear Admiral Virgil L. Hill, Jr., USN
433 Dillingham Boulevard
Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Dear Virgil:

I've noted your recommendation of Mrs. Beverly Byron for Secretary of the Navy. You've given me an intriguing prospect to think about. Thanks for sharing the idea.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Virgil

I really enjoyed your Renaissance

Please write again if you have suggestions I need to hear

Thanks

Bill

To BL

What about her for other position at DOD

01/21/93 08:19 ☎804 445 8932 COMOPTEVFOR ☑001

Q# 60621

BC
Memo

Rear Admiral Virgil L. Hill, Jr. USN
433 Dillingham Boulevard
Norfolk, Virginia 23511

20 January 1993

Dear Mr. President,

During Phil and Linda Lader's dinner on New Year's Day in Hilton Head, you asked that we write you with our recommendations. My purpose is to recommend that you appoint Mrs. Beverly Byron as the next Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Byron represented the sixth district of Maryland for 14 years, serving as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel, House Armed Services Committee for much of that time. She is extremely knowledgeable on military affairs and is an enormously capable leader and administrator.

In the turmoil following Tailhook, we need someone who appreciates and understands people. Also, appointing a woman Secretary will send a clear and decisive message to the services and the public and allow us to finally put Tailhook behind us. This is a historic opportunity. Please give Mrs. Byron every possible consideration.

I have not discussed this matter with Mrs. Byron or any of her staff. In the <u>Renaissance</u> spirit, I must caveat this letter

Dear Virgie,
I've noted your recommendation of Mrs. Byron as Secretary of the Navy. You've given me an ~~interesting idea~~ intriguing prospect to think about.
Thanks for sharing the idea.
Sinc BC

with thc reminder that I speak only as a concerned citizen, experienced in and caring about the Naval service, and obviously represent no official position or organization.

Kim joins in sending our very best to you and Hillary. We have been excited and proud as we watch the events of the inauguration. You have captured the spirit and hope of the American people in a way not seen since John Kennedy. Congratulations and may God bless you both.

Sincerely,

Virgil Hill

V. L. HILL, Jr.
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

1. Rear Adm. Virgil Hill, Jr., USN ; Norfolk, VA .
Was at the New Year's Dinner at Hilton Head. Recommends Mrs. Beverly Byron as Sec. of Navy. Says a woman appointment would send a strong message.

2.

Rear Admiral Virgil L. Hill, Jr., USN, Norfolk, VA

Was at the new Years Dinner at Hilton Head. Recommends Mrs. Beverly Byron as Secretary of the Navy. Says a woman appointment would send a strong message.

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: Laura D'Andrea Tyson

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Ms. Bernadette Hyland
Apartment 2L
153 East 32nd Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Bernadette:

It's been a long road since the DLC Breakfast in October of '91. Hillary and I are grateful for all your support along the way. We are also thankful for your encouragement and your prayers -- please continue them.

I agree that Laura Tyson will do a great job heading the Council of Economic Advisers, and it's good to know of your confidence in her.

Sincerely,

Bill

I loved your letter and sent a copy of it on to Laura Tyson. I am so grateful for all you did in the campaign — I still remember that morning in October '91 when I saw you and knew you after all the years. The time I spent with Denis and the re of the Hylands was a wonderful experience for

CC: Laura Tyson
See esp. the PS —
This is a wonderful young woman — I thought you'd like to know your labors are appreciated Bill

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/15/93

NOTE FOR: HOWARD PASTER

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒ xx

Action ☐

[redacted]

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

02/15/93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Howard Paster

1) Bradley is OK on program except he hates tax breaks - should have put into deficit reduction

2) He's making strong arguments for VAT - we should get him in here tomorrow - w/ Leon —

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: PAUL BEGALA

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: DAVID KUSNET

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: MACK

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: GEORGE S.

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

February 14, 1993

Mr. President,

Attached under Bob Rubin's cover are two Treasury Department information memos on the credit crunch. The <u>February 11 memo from Lloyd Bentsen to Rubin includes some suggested speech text for your February 17 address.</u> Rubin notes that a decision memo on credit crunch issues will follow Monday.

We have circulated these memos to George, Mack, Mark Gearan and the Vice President.

Because you should see these as soon as possible, we are sending a copy to the residence and one to the Oval Office through Nancy.

John Podesta

Make sure Mack
Speech Staff
have <u>seen</u>

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

February 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT E. RUBIN RER

SUBJECT: **Treasury Memos on the "Credit Crunch"**

You frequently express concern about the "credit crunch". The following two memos outline Secretary Bentsen's views as to what actions should be taken in the reasonably near future. A decision memo will be forthcoming by Monday, so that you can include discussion of this issue in your speech.

You can disregard these memos and wait for the decision memo, or read them as background.

BR/Bo/GS/SM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Robert E. Rubin

FROM: Lloyd Bentsen LB/RA

RE: Credit Crunch

Treasury is working on proposals to alleviate the credit crunch and this is an update on where we stand. We believe that there are some immediate steps that the Administration can take that deserve inclusion in the President's February 17th speech.

We have operated using a couple of goals.

First, we need a coordinated response from all bank regulators. The Office of the Comptroller and the Office of Thrift Supervision are on board and the Fed and the FDIC have agreed in principle with our proposals. It is also important that the SEC agree on some of the measures.

Second, we can take immediate administrative action -- legislation will have to come later. There are a number of regulatory actions described below that can be implemented as soon as regulations are drafted.

Third, we need to send the right signals. We need to let Congress and other concerned parties know that we will not do anything that jeopardizes safety and soundness. At the same time, we need to send a strong message to bankers that we hear their concerns and are acting to alleviate them.

With these goals in mind, we are prepared to take approximately nine regulatory actions that we could take in conjunction with the Fed and FDIC. Most of these are highly technical, but should bring an immediate and positive response from the banking community. They include:

1. Changing loan review procedures to address the "character loan" problem.

2. Establishing examination procedures for loans secured by real estate that will focus on the borrower's ability to pay over time.

3. Establishing appropriate guidelines for returning partially charged-off loans to performing status.

4. Increasing coordination by regulatory agencies to minimize uncertainty and disruption.

5. Establishing workable appeals processes that would allow expedient resolution and direct input from Washington.

There will be two primary effects of these changes. They will make it administratively easier for lenders to lend. And, the psychological impact on lenders of such a regulatory shift will be considerable. We will develop estimates for the credit availability impact of these proposals.

We also plan to include some safety and soundness regulatory changes such as increasing attention on "derivative" financial instruments and interest-rate risks.

Treasury will also review possible legislative actions which could provide relief including bankruptcy reform and reduced reporting requirements. We will report to the White House within 90 days of the possibility of legislative initiatives. The President can make a statement to that effect in his speech.

We would, of course, like to review any specific language in this area which might be used in the President's materials.

5/17

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1993

12 A12:05

Memorandum for: BOB RUBIN

From: Lloyd Bentsen

Re: Credit Crunch

Enclosed you will find information that has been prepared by Frank Newman and Gene Ludwig concerning proposed administrative actions on addressing the credit crunch. Roger Altman has worked with them in compiling this and I think it is an excellent start down the road to alleviating the problem.

Attachment

cc: Roger Altman
Frank Newman
Gene Ludwig

CREDIT CRUNCH ALLEVIATION PROGRAM

A. **Regulatory actions (by OCC & OTS, in coordination with Fed** and FDIC)

1. Reduce uncertainty by getting required and backlogged regulations out soon.

2. Establish workable appeals process for financial institutions to review significant differences in judgement directly with appropriate regulatory officials.

3. Establish examination and rating procedures that separate "other mentioned" loans from higher-risk classifications. (This is esp. important for loans to small and medium-sized businesses, and directly addresses "character loans.")

4. Establish appropriate guidelines for returning partially charged-off loans to performing status, for loans that have reached fully collectible status.

5. Establish examination procedures for loans secured by real estate, that focus on the borrower's ability to pay over time, rather than presuming immediate liquidation.

6. Increase coordination of examinations by regulatory agencies to minimize uncertainty and disruption to bank of thrift operations, whenever backup or duplicate examinations are required by law.

7. Change bank and thrift regulatory reporting guidelines to avoid unnecessarily classifying a loan as "in substance foreclosure," when the borrowers is reasonably expected to pay the loan.

8. Revise treatment of loans used to finance the purchase of real estate from banks to ensure reasonable standards.

9. Revise appraisal procedures to limit requirements for appraisals to times when they genuinely assist in making informed credit decisions.

B. At the same time, increased regulatory attention will be focused on the following areas:

1. Swaps and other "derivative" financial instruments.

2. Interest-rate risk.

C. Changes requiring legislation will be developed for proposal to Congress, dealing initially with:

1. Bankruptcy reform

2. Paperwork burden.

February 10, 1993

FEB. 17 SPEECH

Credit Crunch Issues

I. Outline of Credit Crunch Issues

* Credit critical to economic growth and development has not been readily available, particularly to small and medium sized businesses.

* This "credit crunch" has been caused in part by an excessive regulatory burden imposed on banks and thrifts by their regulators.

* Through sensible regulation that focuses on real risk as opposed to excessive burdens we can both ensure the safety and soundness of our financial services sector and put an end to this credit crunch.

* Over the last several weeks the Treasury Department and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency have examined this issue closely and have come up with a program that is a significant first step in achieving this balance.

* This program includes primarily administrative and regulatory changes that will be implemented within the next several weeks by both the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Office of Thrift Supervision. This program includes changes in the area of in substance foreclosure, treatment of OAEM loans, examination procedures for loans secured by real estate, limitations on required appraisals, and an appeals process for banks which believe they have been unfairly treated in the examination process.

* We have consulted with the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC and have reason to believe that they will adopt a similar program.

II. Text Related to Credit Crunch Issues

The availability of credit in our country is critical to our economic growth and development. In recent years credit has not been sufficiently available, particularly to small and medium sized companies, due in part to an overreaction to difficulties experienced by some banks with some borrowers.

This Administration does not intend to let the credit crunch continue. I believe that we can make credit available again to creditworthy borrowers, without going back to a period of lax standards that characterized the 1980s. Moreover, I believe that through a more realistic analysis of lender risk and the application of this analysis to examination standards, we cannot only put an end to the credit crunch, but we can at the same time actually increase the safety and soundness of our financial services system. And, I believe that these goals can and must be accomplished in a manner that enhances our commitment to equal credit opportunity and community reinvestment.

To this end, we have developed a new program that is designed to do four things: (1) make credit available again to creditworthy borrowers; (2) maintain sound underwriting standards for loans and improve the safety and soundness of banks and thrifts through realistic risk analysis; (3) reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens that cost taxpayers money and weaken financial services institutions; and (4) advance our commitment to equal credit opportunity and community reinvestment.

Specifics of this program, much of which can be accomplished within the next few months administratively, will be developed in coordination with the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, who have already been consulted regarding the principles of the program. The program as it has been developed thus far includes changes in the area of "in substance foreclosure", treatment of OAEM loans, examination procedures for loans secured by real estate, limitations on required appraisals and an appeals process for banks which believe they have been unfairly treated in the examination process.

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: DAVID KUSNET

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

FOR WEDNESDAY
Speech

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

February 9, 1993

Mr. President,

The attached congressional letters came in to our office yesterday and today. I've asked Howard Paster and Bob Rubin to coordinate a response to the deficit memorandum and Howard and Leon Panetta to coordinate a response to the Nunn/Bumpers letter on Paperwork Reduction. But I wanted you to be aware of the letters.

John Podesta

I need a response to Nunn-Bumpers letter - can I say something ~~[illegible]~~ Wed. night about it?

B.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3 FEB 9 P1:56

January 22, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are excited about the many prospects which your Presidency holds for America's future. In particular, the prospect that your Administration is ready to take on the daunting challenge of making the Federal Government change for the benefit of the American people. We believe that an important element of such an effort to improve the management of the Federal Government will be to apply forcefully the powerful set of tools already available to the President, which four separate Presidents and the Congress have worked together to establish since 1974. One such tool is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, sponsored by Senator Lawton Chiles and Congressman Jack Brooks and signed into law by President Carter. We intend to introduce legislation to strengthen this valuable tool. We will need the support of your team at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Director Panetta.

The Paperwork Reduction Act established the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within OMB and gave the President a powerful tool for restraining the burdens placed upon the public by the delivery of Federal programs. OIRA was expected to play the role of "honest broker", evaluating proposed paperwork burdens and regulations, the "off-budget" consequences of federal mandates. In exercising the regulatory review function for the President, OIRA assures that agency proposals concurrently comply with any statutory requirements and reflect the President's programs and priorities. OIRA's paperwork and regulatory review functions complement the longer standing OMB functions of reviewing and approving on behalf of the President agency budgetary and legislative proposals before they are transmitted to Congress. They are important elements of the "M" in OMB.

Unfortunately, under the Bush Administration the regulatory review function as exercised by the Competitiveness Council tainted OIRA's reputation and obscured the broad public benefits of regulatory review as a necessary check on the natural regulatory bent of Federal agencies. We believe that a strengthened Paperwork Reduction Act, with its emphasis on public participation, and a revitalized OIRA are indispensible tools to your effort to reinvent government and take full advantage of new information technology.

We look forward to working with you in this and other efforts to improve government for the good of the American people.

Sincerely,

Dale

Dale Bumpers

Sam

Sam Nunn

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 7/15

NOTE FOR: Bruce Lindsey

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐

Action ☑

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have forwarded a copy of this to Bruce Lindsey to provide a response.

BL —
Shd try to help him ~~[illegible]~~

John Podesta

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD
CONNECTICUT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0702

February 5, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to respectfully request the appointment of Anne Ford to the National Council on Disability.

Anne has devoted her life to aiding, guiding and protecting young children, especially those with disabilities. For more than a decade, she has unselfishly volunteered her time to promote a better understanding of learning disabilities and to ensure that all children with learning disabilites have access to the resources they need.

Anne's interest in the field of learning disabilities was heightened fifteen years ago, when her daughter was diagnosed as learning disabled. As part of her effort to increase public awareness of the issue, Anne served on the Pediatric Development Board of New York Cornell Hospital from 1985 to 1989 and on the Board of Directors of Resources for Children with Special Needs in New York City from 1985 to 1991. She was recently appointed to the New York State Board of Regents Select Committee on Disabilities.

In 1989 as recognition for her outstanding work on the issue, Anne was chosen Chairman of the Board for the National Center for Learning Disabilities. The Center is the leading advocate and source of support and information for children and parents who must cope with learning disabilities. I have had the distinct honor of serving on the Board of Directors with Anne and can attest to her unwavering commitment to helping children and adults with learning disabilities.

It is my understanding that at this time there are three vacancies on the Council and currently no one to represent learning disabilities. Given the importance of issue, I respectfully urge you to appoint Anne Ford to the National Council on Disability. Thank you for your consideration.

Thanks!

Sincerely,

Chris

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD
United States Senator

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1993

Mr. President:

Please review before your 3:00p meeting today.

John Podesta

cc: Lindsey

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Susan Brophy to Mack McLarty re: Nomination (1 page)	02/13/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 359

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1993 [3]

2018-0662-S
rs3029

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

2-1

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

John — RE: ATTACHED

My wife left the SEC last September, where she was the senior career attorney in the Investment Management Division.

As you might imagine, I think her judgment is quite good.

I also have worked with Consuela & think she is quite good.

Could you pass this along to whoever is doing the SEC.

Thanks

John Podesta

[redacted]

John Emerson
153 EOB

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Mary Podesta to John Podesta re: Consuela Washington [partial] (1 page)	02/10/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 359

FOLDER TITLE:
February 1993 [3]

2018-0662-S
rs3029

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

MEMORANDUM

February 10, 1993

TO: John Podesta

FROM: Mary Podesta Mary

SUBJECT: Consuela Washington

I understand that Consuela Washington is being considered for SEC Chairman. She would be an excellent choice.

Consuela is smart, tough, and fair. She is a strong manager who both runs a productive and efficient shop and has an extraordinary capacity to get intractable parties to find acceptable compromises. In addition to being one of the brightest and most knowledgeable securities lawyers around, she has a good feel for the business impact of regulation.

[redacted] (b)(6)

No one would be better than Consuela at fixing the problems associated with Breeden's tenure and maintaining the tradition of excellence that means so much to those who work at the SEC.

Finally, the Clinton administration should try to name an SEC chairman as soon as possible. In the area I am familiar with, investment management, there are some important decisions to be made. Business Week recently reported that today Americans "save" for the future by investing in mutual funds, which now have almost $2 trillion in assets and are taking in over a $1 billion a day. While mutual fund scandals have been rare, routine surveillance is important. Under Breeden, the SEC began focusing inspections on large mutual fund organizations and investment advisers to large pension plans, leaving smaller and more local investment company groups and financial planners largely uninspected. While this may be the right way to deploy scarce resources, it is a decision this administration may want to reach its own conclusion about. Another example involves tax-exempt money market funds whose $90 billion in assets often is invested in municipal securities that depend on letters of credit from banks and insurance companies to make them suitable investments. Tax-exempt money market funds are not subject to the same safety rules as regular money market funds. An SEC project to make tax-exempt money funds safer was derailed by the Bush administration moratorium on new regulation.

CHARON

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: DAVID Kusnet

FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

For the Wednesday
night speech.

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert B. Reich

SUBJECT: Summer Jobs

Summary: You have signalled an intention to increase summer jobs funding by $1 billion. That extra money--in addition to $683 million already appropriated for 1993, and $267 million left unspent from last year's late-starting summer jobs initiative--will more than double the size of the program. You asked me to develop a design for putting the money to the best possible use.

To make this summer's program not just bigger, but better, I propose adding a serious element of academic enrichment. That way, kids get not just a job, but a bulwark against the academic erosion that too many disadvantaged teenagers suffer during the summer months. I also urge you to use this expansion and enrichment of the public summer jobs program as an occasion to challenge the private sector to deliver more summer job opportunities to young Americans.

Even aside from the business response this challenge should evoke, the public-sector part of the summer jobs initiative will reach 1.3 million kids. It will put the resources where the kids are. And it will reach them not just with jobs, but with academic assessment and training.

Public and Private Responsibilities: The Clinton summer jobs initiative has two major thrusts, linked by a common theme and a shared outreach campaign. One thrust stresses the responsibility of American business. The President and Labor Secretary will challenge the private sector to deliver summer jobs for young Americans. (I recommend issuing this challenge in your February 17 address.) With your approval, I will convene a special "CEO Task Force on Summer Jobs", charged with energizing and organizing business involvement.

The second thrust--the purpose to which your extra $1 billion will be dedicated--is an expanded and academically enriched public-sector summer jobs program.

Summer of Work and Learning: The academic skills of disadvantaged young people tend to deteriorate seriously over the summer months. Nearly one-third of the extra $1 billion is dedicated exclusively to skills assessment and tailored learning programs, typically totalling around 90 hours per participant over the course of the summer.

Putting the Money Where the Kids Are: While the "baseline" budget appropriated earlier is allocated by a pre-set formula, I propose focussing this extra money on the areas with the greatest numbers of disadvantaged youth. We have worked out a funding system that will offer every service delivery area in America a 25-percent increase over last year's JTPA Title II-B summer jobs budget. Beyond this general increase, however, close to half of the extra money (about $460 million) will be concentrated on 100 American cities, large and small, in line with their populations of disadvantaged young people. This way of distributing the budget sidesteps two traps. It neither spreads the money too thinly to make a major difference, nor increases funding beyond local capacity to put resources to good and responsible use.

Effective Outreach: An integral part of the initiative will be a public outreach campaign, in which I will take a personal role. The CEO Task Force for Summer Jobs will help carry the message to the business community. Media initiatives will emphasize that this is not simply a bigger version of the same old summer jobs model, and will link the summer work and learning program to the larger themes of the Clinton Administration workforce agenda. I am exploring possibilities for soliciting donated media time and programming not just for the outreach campaign, but to deliver part of the academic component. (We could orchestrate a series of programs on the changing economy and the workforce of the future, for example, to air every week at a regular time during the work day. This would be one way to unify the summer work and learning experience for all American kids, in public or private jobs, economically disadvantaged or not.)

Program Learning and Accountability: I propose reserving one percent of the funding increase for special experiments, demonstrations, assessments and other efforts to develop new ideas, challenge local programs to innovate and adapt, learn what works and what doesn't, and refine the whole idea of summer jobs programs so we can do even better in future years. I also propose a modest but symbolically significant adjustment in funding allocation. Local programs that succeeded in putting their part of last year's summer jobs money to good use will receive a slightly larger share of this year's budget, while less successful programs will receive a slightly smaller share. Finally, this year's program will feature intensified monitoring and technical assistance to bolster accountability.

The keys to a successful summer jobs initiative include an early start on program design details and budget allocations; adequate oversight and technical assistance; a coherent theme; and consistent high-level attention. All of these elements are within our capacity. I think that we're ready to go with this and make it work. Feel free to give it some play on February 17.

SUMMER JOBS EXPANSION AND ENRICHMENT:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION:

How many kids can be hired with this level of funding and how does it compare with previous years?

ANSWER:

We estimate that about 1.3 million kids can be hired with the $1.95 billion. Last year, 770,000 kids were hired.

QUESTION:

Who are the kids who will be hired under the summer program?

ANSWER:

They will be young people--14 to 21--who come from poor families. Many of them will be deficient in academic skills. For a large number, it will be their first job. They will be from all over the nation--our cities and surrounding areas and our rural areas. The program will provide them with, first of all, money for basic necessities; meaningful work experiences in a real job; and will also help them to overcome their academic deficiencies.

QUESTION:

What do you mean by academic enrichment?

ANSWER:

It is well documented that during the summer vacation months young people lose a substantial amount of what they've learned in school. When school starts again in the fall, teachers spend the first couple of months trying to bring their students back up to speed.

This summer program would help to stem these learning losses by linking instruction in reading and math and problem-solving with hands on learning at the work site. By combining work and learning -- and making it exciting with tools such as computers -- students can have successes and build their self-esteem.

QUESTION:

What kinds of jobs will these be? How will we make them meaningful?

ANSWER:

The jobs developed for the summer program will cover the whole range of jobs normally available in the public sector -- ranging from guides in parks and groundskeepers to clerical staff in city agencies. Other services normally available in the JTPA summer program include basic and remedial education and work maturity as well as some supportive services. This year there will be increased emphasis on academic enrichment. In order to make the work experience component more meaningful, good supervision is essential. Supervisors need to understand the goals of the program and receive some orientation on how to provide assistance to youth. Sufficient lead time is necessary to assure that these steps are taken. Since we are starting early to plan this year's program we can build in the necessary safeguards.

QUESTION:

Why is this summer supplemental different from the one that was enacted last year?

ANSWER:

First, the number of jobs is nearly double, going from three-quarters of a million last year to 1.3 million this year. Second, we will be significantly improving the quality of the summer experience, through the addition of an academic enrichment component. Third, we will pay much greater attention to the management and supervision in the program. Finally, last years supplemental for the summer program was not enacted until June 22; this year, we anticipate that the supplemental will be enacted much earlier, allowing cities more time to establish meaningful work and learning experiences for the kids.

QUESTION:

Many cities failed to spend the allocation they received in last year's supplemental. Why will this be any different?

ANSWER

Last summer was the first time in more than a decade that the JTPA summer program received supplemental funds and they were not available until June after many months of uncertainty about whether they would come at all. This year there will be sufficient lead time to plan worksites and to develop the outreach necessary to reach needy youngsters.

QUESTION:

Why do you expect that local Service Delivery Areas will be able to effectively utilize supplemental funds this summer when they expended only 48 percent of last year's $500 million in supplemental funding?

ANSWER:

The major difference this year--and it is a large one--is the timing of the announcement of the supplemental funds. Last year, local program operators were advised of their supplemental allocations in late June--when most of them had already commenced operations. While many jurisdictions, particularly in urban areas, were able to absorb the increase quite readily, others had difficulty in recruiting participants, developing worksites, and finding an adequate number of worksite supervisors within the vary short timeframe involved.

This year, there will be adequate lead time to plan for a large program increase. In addition, the Federal Government will greatly increase the availability of technical assistance to localities and will also much more closely monitor both program planning and operations. We also expect the States to play a much larger role in these areas. Finally, we will personally appeal to the Governors, the mayors, the county leaders, and the education system to ensure that they operate first-rate programs.

CHRON.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 2/15/93

TO: Howard Paster

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

[redacted]

CHRON.
10:15 am 2/15/93
JN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

0304

February 15, 1993

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Designation of Liaison to Senate Arms Control Observer Group

Background

The five co-chairmen of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group (SACOG) have written to request that you designate a liaison to meet with and brief the Group periodically on developments in the arms control field. Since its inception in 1985, this Group has played a crucial role in the successful negotiation and ratification of the INF, CFE, and START treaties. As a SACOG charter member, the Vice President can attest to the value of this consultative body.

Once final decisions are made on the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) and senior State and ACDA arms control officials are confirmed by the Senate, we can decide who should be assigned this liaison responsibility on a permanent basis. In the interim, the NSC Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control, Robert G. Bell, can function in this capacity. Both State and ACDA concur in this recommendation.

Recommendation

That you sign the letters to the five co-chairmen at Tab A making this designation.

Howard Paster concurs

Attachments
Tab A Proposed Letters to SACOG Co-Chairmen
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Lugar:

Thank you for your letter of January 7, advising me of the mandate and responsibilities of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group. As you note, Vice President Gore was a charter member of the Group, and he has attested to the crucial role it played in the successful negotiation and ratification of the INF, CFE, and START treaties.

I agree that the Group should continue to serve as an indispensible consultative link between the Senate and the Executive Branch on pressing arms control issues and hope the Group's charter will be extended to allow it to perform this function.

As you know, my Administration is looking forward to securing Senate confirmation of key sub-cabinet officials with responsibilities in the arms control area. Once that process is complete, I will designate a permanent liaison to the Group. In the meantime, I will ask my Special Assistant for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control, Robert G. Bell, to meet with and brief the Group as you deem appropriate.

Again, I appreciate your willingness to work closely with me in forging an effective partnership in the field of arms control.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Richard G. Lugar
Co-Chairman
Arms Control Observer Group
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Nunn:

Thank you for your letter of January 7, advising me of the mandate and responsibilities of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group. As you note, Vice President Gore was a charter member of the Group, and he has attested to the crucial role it played in the successful negotiation and ratification of the INF, CFE, and START treaties.

I agree that the Group should continue to serve as an indispensible consultative link between the Senate and the Executive Branch on pressing arms control issues and hope the Group's charter will be extended to allow it to perform this function.

As you know, my Administration is looking forward to securing Senate confirmation of key sub-cabinet officials with responsibilities in the arms control area. Once that process is complete, I will designate a permanent liaison to the Group. In the meantime, I will ask my Special Assistant for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control, Robert G. Bell, to meet with and brief the Group as you deem appropriate.

Again, I appreciate your willingness to work closely with me in forging an effective partnership in the field of arms control.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Sam Nunn
Co-Chairman
Arms Control Observer Group
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Byrd:

Thank you for your letter of January 7, advising me of the mandate and responsibilities of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group. As you note, Vice President Gore was a charter member of the Group, and he has attested to the crucial role it played in the successful negotiation and ratification of the INF, CFE, and START treaties.

I agree that the Group should continue to serve as an indispensible consultative link between the Senate and the Executive Branch on pressing arms control issues and hope the Group's charter will be extended to allow it to perform this function.

As you know, my Administration is looking forward to securing Senate confirmation of key sub-cabinet officials with responsibilities in the arms control area. Once that process is complete, I will designate a permanent liaison to the Group. In the meantime, I will ask my Special Assistant for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control, Robert G. Bell, to meet with and brief the Group as you deem appropriate.

Again, I appreciate your willingness to work closely with me in forging an effective partnership in the field of arms control.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Co-Chairman
Arms Control Observer Group
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Pell:

Thank you for your letter of January 7, advising me of the mandate and responsibilities of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group. As you note, Vice President Gore was a charter member of the Group, and he has attested to the crucial role it played in the successful negotiation and ratification of the INF, CFE, and START treaties.

I agree that the Group should continue to serve as an indispensible consultative link between the Senate and the Executive Branch on pressing arms control issues and hope the Group's charter will be extended to allow it to perform this function.

As you know, my Administration is looking forward to securing Senate confirmation of key sub-cabinet officials with responsibilities in the arms control area. Once that process is complete, I will designate a permanent liaison to the Group. In the meantime, I will ask my Special Assistant for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control, Robert G. Bell, to meet with and brief the Group as you deem appropriate.

Again, I appreciate your willingness to work closely with me in forging an effective partnership in the field of arms control.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
Co-Chairman
Arms Control Observer Group
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Stevens:

Thank you for your letter of January 7, advising me of the mandate and responsibilities of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group. As you note, Vice President Gore was a charter member of the Group, and he has attested to the crucial role it played in the successful negotiation and ratification of the INF, CFE, and START treaties.

I agree that the Group should continue to serve as an indispensible consultative link between the Senate and the Executive Branch on pressing arms control issues and hope the Group's charter will be extended to allow it to perform this function.

As you know, my Administration is looking forward to securing Senate confirmation of key sub-cabinet officials with responsibilities in the arms control area. Once that process is complete, I will designate a permanent liaison to the Group. In the meantime, I will ask my Special Assistant for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control, Robert G. Bell, to meet with and brief the Group as you deem appropriate.

Again, I appreciate your willingness to work closely with me in forging an effective partnership in the field of arms control.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Co-Chairman
Arms Control Observer Group
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

000689

United States Senate

ARMS CONTROL OBSERVER GROUP
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 7, 1993

Honorable William J. Clinton
President-Elect
Clinton-Gore Transition Office
P.O. Box 8086
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

Dear President-Elect Clinton:

We, the co-chairmen of the bipartisan United States Senate Arms Control Observer Group, are writing to share our thoughts regarding the crucial need for continuity in our arms control and nonproliferation efforts as your Administration takes office.

The Senate Arms Control Observer Group was created in 1985 by the Senate with three main goals in mind:

- to fulfill more adequately the Senate's constitutional role in the treaty-making process;
- to coordinate between Senate committees with regard to oversight in the area of arms control;
- and to create a mechanism for improving timely consultation and coordination between the Senate and the Administration in order to end an unsatisfactory history wherein, over a decade, none of the arms control treaties signed by Presidents of both parties with the Soviet Union (SALT II and two nuclear testing treaties) succeeded in attaining the approval of the full Senate.

The creation of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group was welcomed by the Reagan Administration in an enthusiastic and positive manner. Secretary Shultz designated Ambassador Paul Nitze to meet with the Group on a regular basis and update it on the status of negotiations. Likewise, during the Bush Administration, Ambassador Ron Lehman was designated to carry on the responsibilities of Ambassador Nitze.

The Senate Arms Control Oberserver Group is a bipartisan group of 20 Senators, with a designated core staff. The Group's efforts are designed to complement rather than duplicate the work of the committee of jurisdiction, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the committees concerned with military and intelligence aspects, the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The Group does not engage at all in negotiations, but consults with and advises our negotiating teams in order to report to the Senate and the concerned committees on the progress and development of the talks, and to ensure the most informed and thorough consideration possible when the agreements are submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent. Vice President-Elect Gore has been a member of the Group since its creation and an active participant throughout its existence.

Since its creation, the activities of the Group have grown in their importance to the Senate. The Group has developed a genuine nonpartisan spirit and a productive relationship of trust and confidentiality with the Executive Branch, often acting as a key sounding board for our negotiators as proposals were developed and modified in connection with the numerous negotiations, including: the INF Treaty; the two nuclear testing protocols; the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty; and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitations on Strategic Offensive Arms (START II). During the existence of this Group, the Senate has approved six significant arms control treaties which have strengthened our national security, enhanced nuclear stability and reduced the risk of nuclear war. The willingness of the leadership in the republics of the former Soviet Union to work with us in addressing some of the problems of the nuclear era presents opportunities for further strong and comprehensive agreements which must not be lost.

We believe the future value of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group is readily apparent as negotiations begin on a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) Treaty and as discussions continue with the republics of the former Soviet Union and other countries on implementation of START, adjustments to treaty terms that may be necessary because of changed circumstances, nonproliferation issues and a wide variety of nuclear, conventional and chemical weapons issues.

In view of the crucial need for continuity in the United States arms control policy, we respectfully urge you to identify as soon as possible a member or members of your administration who could serve in the same capacity as did Ambassadors Nitze and Lehman, to act as your liaison to the Group, and meet with and brief the Group on a regular basis on ongoing negotiations and discussions on arms control and nonproliferation agreements.

We stand ready to work closely with you in helping to ensure that there is an effective partnership and cooperation between the Senate and your administration in the field of arms control.

Sincerely,

Ted Stevens
Co-Chairman

Robert C. Byrd
Co-Chairman

Claiborne Pell
Co-Chairman

Sam Nunn
Co-Chairman

Richard G. Lugar
Co-Chairman

CHRON
2/15/93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 2/15

NOTE FOR: Regina Montoya; Bob Rubin

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☑

Action ☐

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

[redacted]

cc:

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1993

Denise Hyland Dangremond
16 Ronald Road
Barrington, Rhode Island 02806

Dear Denise:

I have received your letters, and I want to thank you for taking the time to write. Yours was touching, and I appreciate your words of encouragement.

I have forwarded Bob's very informative letter to the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. and to Bob Rubin

Again, thank you for your letters and for your friendship.

Sincerely,

Bill

One of the best things about the campaign was seeing you again. You grew more wonderful with time. Thanks.

[redacted]

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Denise Hyland Dangremond
16 Ronald Road
Barrington, Rhode Island 02806

DENISE HYLAND DANGREMOND
16 Ronald Road
Barrington, Rhode Island 02806

January 14, 1993

Ms. Carolyn Huber
Rose Law Firm
120 E. 4th St.
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Carolyn,

By now, I hope you're packing your suitcase for a historical trip to Washington, D.C. A few weeks ago during a brief phone conversation, you mentioned that I could be assured of directing personal letters to Bill and Hillary through you. Also, during the November 4 brunch at the Staleys' home Bill and Bob had a very brief conversation about an economic policy oriented issue and Bill asked Bob for his insights. I've enclosed these letters.

We realize that by the time Bill and Hillary receive this correspondence, they will have moved to D.C. and commenced their official new leadership roles. I certainly look forward to meeting you at the Inauguration celebration. Thank you again for all your efforts and time regarding the organization of campaign and election victory oriented events.

Sincerely,

Denise Dangremond

Deb –

The President asked me about these letters on Thurs., ~~Janu~~ January 21. I told him I ~~did~~ had not received them yet. When I got back to LR the letters were at my desk.

my ext is 6633.

Carolyn

DENISE HYLAND DANGREMOND
16 Ronald Road
Barrington, Rhode Island 02806

3 FEB 3 P5:29

January 13, 1993

President-elect Bill Clinton
Ms. Hillary Rodham Clinton
c/o Carolyn Huber
Rose Law Firm
120 E. 4th St.
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Bill and Hillary,

A multitude of thoughts come into my mind so very often regarding both of you. Your strength of character, your vision for our nation's future, and your profound sense of commitment are only a few of the characteristics that make you the finest leadership team in our history to approach the challenges before us.

I congratulate you on your victory, the direction of the entire campaign effort, and the way you have already touched the lives of so many Americans through personal contact. The Convention was a historical phenomenon! The Economic Conference in Little Rock, the diversity of your choices for leadership positions within the new administration, and your approach to inaugural events are all meaningful steps toward your transition to national leadership. I am deeply proud to be a friend. You will never know how important is has been for me to attend the Convention, to be in Little Rock for Election Day, and especially to be included in the post-election brunch.

You have been the catalyst for treasured friendships both forming and re-emerging. I spent a wonderful day with Kit and Amy in Hot Springs on November 2. Many mutual friends from Georgetown, Yale, and Oxford spent hours sharing great conversations at various hotels and restaurants, during walks around Little Rock, at Virginia's lively reception, and of course the special breakfast gathering at the Staleys' home. The community of spirit has continued through exchanges of photographs, countless phone conversations, and letters. I think it can best be described although somewhat ethereally as a "collective mind". This source of strength will continue to offer support as you bring people together to move forward as a nation empowered by consensus with emphasis on personal responsibility.

Bill, leaving your role as governor must have been a deeply emotional experience for you. I have never known anyone who has been so devoted to his state even as a young man. Well, you certainly fulfilled your dreams of having a positive effect on the land from whence you came...and now you move onward. There has never been a doubt in my mind that this is where you should be...perhaps by some grand design of which most people choose only to touch the edge.

Hillary, thank you for all of your efforts and accomplishments over the past many years especially in the area of empowering women and children in our country. You have been an outstanding advocate of much needed change and a true inspiration for many people. Being on the vanguard of historical transition brings personal challenges of which most people have no awareness. Your fortitude is truly appreciated.

I thoroughly enjoyed my role of enthusiastic campaigner speaking in public to groups, contacting others by phone and sending out letters. Meeting so many wonderful people with a positive outlook and a willingness to work hard for our country was an inspiration. I experienced a wide spectrum of emotions ranging from frustration at some people's narrow viewpoints and apparent lack of compassion to the thrill of discovering kindred spirits. I had to keep in perspective a respect for individuals' thought processes and the experiences that led them to their political persuasions.

You truly have initiated an era of new hope. Your many friends will always pray for your continued good health, safety, success and personal fulfillment. Enjoy all the adventures on which you are about to embark and know that the collective consciousness of the people who love you, hold you in their hearts and would do anything to lighten the burdens that might present themselves to you over the next several years.

After you feel at home at #1600, I hope the framed antique print that we sent to Arkansas just before Election Day can perhaps be located. It comes from Harper's Weekly and is special because it is a view of Hot Springs and it is dated November 3, 1877. I discovered it a year ago and could hardly believe the coincidence of the date…maybe I should have let you know then that it was all a sure thing!!!

Bob, Erik, Kirsten and I (and of course Bernadette) thank you for including us in so many special activities during the inaugural celebration. The memory of these events will hold a unique and treasured place within each of us. We all look forward to the challenges ahead of us as Americans! Godspeed.

Sincerely,

Denise