

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                           | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. memo                | From Bruce Lindsey re: Harkin (2 pages) | 02/04/1993 | b(6)        |

### COLLECTION:

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

### FOLDER TITLE:

February 1993 [14]

2018-0662-S  
rs3035

### 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]

**ROUTING SLIP**

**FROM:** Mack McLarty  
Chief of Staff

**DATE:**

3 FEB 11 PM 2:04  
*[Signature]*

**TO:**

Rahm Emanuel \_\_\_\_\_  
Marcia Hale \_\_\_\_\_  
Alexis Herman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nancy Hernreich \_\_\_\_\_  
Anthony Lake \_\_\_\_\_  
Bruce Lindsey \_\_\_\_\_  
Regina Montoya \_\_\_\_\_  
Bernie Nussbaum \_\_\_\_\_  
Howard Paster \_\_\_\_\_

John Podesta *X* \_\_\_\_\_  
Carol Rasco \_\_\_\_\_  
Bob Rubin \_\_\_\_\_  
Eli Segal \_\_\_\_\_  
George Stephanopoulos \_\_\_\_\_  
Christine Varney \_\_\_\_\_  
David Watkins \_\_\_\_\_  
Maggie Williams \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**FOR YOUR:**

Action *X* \_\_\_\_\_

Information \_\_\_\_\_

See me \_\_\_\_\_

*Please forward to the President.*



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

FILED 11 P12:04

Dan Rostenkowski  
Illinois

Chairman  
Committee on Ways and Means

February 9, 1993

Dear Mack:

Since the attached memo concerns the development of the President's economic program, it is of a time-sensitive nature. Thanks for sharing it with him.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dan".

Dan Rostenkowski  
Chairman

Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty, III  
Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA

Attached is a decision memorandum from Secretary Bentsen concerning actions to alleviate the credit crunch.

I have been told by Bob Rubin that it is **urgent**, and as you will see from his note, his impression is that it is balanced and would have a favorable impact on credit extension. Therefore, I am forwarding it to you without input from the Vice President or other senior staff.

I have forwarded copies to the Vice President, Mack, Mark, George and Laura Tyson. I will forward comments/concerns if any, from those individuals to you as I receive them.

Following the two page decision memo is one page list of actions proposed by Secretary Bentsen. If you decide to approve the basic approach, please **strike** any actions which you think are inappropriate or for which you would like more information.



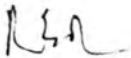
00285355

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT E. RUBIN   
SUBJECT: **Decision Memorandum on Short-Term Regulatory  
Actions to Alleviate the "Credit Crunch"**

Attached is a decision memorandum from Secretary Bentsen recommending short-term regulatory actions to alleviate the "credit crunch". In addition to the decision memorandum, I have attached the two previous memos from Secretary Bentsen on the "credit crunch".

If you approve the regulatory actions recommended in the decision memorandum prior to Wednesday, and if you want this in your speech, we will work with Treasury and the speechwriters to develop the appropriate language for that purpose.

Although I am no expert on banking, I do have some knowledge of the field. My impression is that this set of recommendations is balanced and would have a favorable impact on credit extension.

Attachments





THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Secretary Bentsen

SUBJECT: Actions to Alleviate the "Credit Crunch"

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: Banks have operated under burdensome regulations that have limited their lending, especially to small and medium-sized businesses that are key to job growth.

II. BACKGROUND:

1. Initial focus of proposals:

- A. Alleviate the "credit crunch."
- B. Maintain and improve safety and soundness.
- C. Assure equal opportunity lending and expand bank involvement in needy communities.

2. "Credit Crunch" Alleviation:

A. Treasury (including the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Office of Thrift Supervision), in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC, has developed a set of 11 specific regulatory actions that can be implemented over the next few months to remove needless impediments to lending (list attached).

B. The regulatory actions primarily address:

- Examination processes;
- Loans to small and medium-sized businesses;
- Real estate, which is often used as collateral for small and medium-sized business loans.

C. These steps, which have the support of all four regulatory agencies, should immediately and significantly improve both the procedures and the climate for lending to creditworthy borrowers.

D. Balanced and constructive cooperation by the SEC will be important for certain of these actions. No discussions have yet been held with the SEC on this topic.

E. It is likely that additional similar regulatory steps will be developed over the next few months.

F. Some additional potential actions may require legislation, but since significant improvements can be made purely through these regulatory programs, they have been given initial emphasis. Initial discussions with Congressional staff indicate that it would be advisable to postpone any public discussion of legislative initiatives until the Administration has formulated a comprehensive approach to banking issues.

3. Steps to Improve Safety and Soundness: Regulatory attention will be shifted from unproductive procedures to focus on key risks in today's banking environment, better utilizing regulatory resources to improve safety and soundness (see attached).

4. Equal Credit Opportunity and Community Support: Efforts to address both issues are beginning and programs will be developed in the next few months.

### III. RECOMMENDATION:

Treasury has discussed these specific proposals with both the Federal Reserve and the FDIC at the board level. Chairman Greenspan has personally expressed his support and both organizations are eager to cooperate. Treasury has also advised Congressional staff of the general outlines of the plan and received positive reactions. These proposals should be well received by the banking and business communities.

I advise you to approve these regulatory actions.

### IV. DECISION:

☐ Approve      ☐ Approve as amended      ☐ Reject  
☐ No action

Attachment



**DRAFT: FEBRUARY 15, 1993**

**"CREDIT CRUNCH" ALLEVIATION PROGRAM**

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

1. Establish workable appeals process for financial institutions to review significant differences in judgment directly with appropriate regulatory officials.
2. Increase coordination of examinations by regulatory agencies and reduce duplication in examinations to minimize uncertainty and disruption to bank and thrift operations, whenever backup or duplicate examinations are required by law.
3. Reduce uncertainty by getting required and backlogged regulations out soon.
4. Minimize documentation requirements for small and medium-sized business loans at well-capitalized, well-rated institutions.
5. Establish examination and rating procedures that more accurately separate "other mentioned" loans from higher-risk classifications. (This is especially important for loans to small and medium-sized businesses, and directly addresses loans where character is used as one of the primary determinants.)
6. Revise guidelines for returning partially charged-off loans to performing status, for loans where timely principal and interest payments are being made.
7. Insure that examination procedures for loans secured by real estate focus on the borrower's ability to pay over time, rather than presuming immediate liquidation.
8. Revise appraisal regulations and implementation procedures, consistent with law, to limit requirements for appraisals to times when they genuinely assist in making informed credit decisions.
9. Revise treatment of loans used to finance the purchase of real estate from banks to ensure reasonable standards.
10. Change bank and thrift-related regulatory reporting guidelines to avoid unnecessarily classifying a loan as "in substance foreclosure," when the borrower is reasonably expected to pay the loan.
11. Establish procedures for more efficient, effective evaluation of real risk in multi-bank institutions.

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

1. Undercapitalized and poorly rated institutions that pose real risk to the insurance funds.
2. Equal opportunity lending and bank involvement in needy communities.
3. Swaps and other "derivative" financial instruments.
4. Interest-rate risk.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

BR/Bo/GS/SM

February 10, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Robert E. Rubin  
FROM: Lloyd Bentsen LB/R.A.  
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.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1993

5/11  
FEB 12 12:05

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.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



February 16, 1993

Mr. President:

Enclosed is the information you  
requested concerning distribution  
of tax changes.

John Podesta







February 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Gene Sperling

SUBJECT: Distribution Tables

**Distribution Tables:**

You asked for specific facts about how much each income category pays both as a percentage of the overall revenue raised, and as a percentage of their income. As it turned out, these were needed for the chart we were considering, so you have probably seen much of the data. Here is the back-up charts as you requested them. The first one just groups from 0-\$30,000 and \$30,000-to-\$50,000. The second one breaks down the first \$50,000, by categories of \$10,000.

As you can see, those under \$30,000 are basically held harmless. It is worth noting that it would only take another \$4.1 billion -- perfectly placed -- to hold harmless those in the \$30,000 to \$50,000 category. They currently pay \$181 more a year, or \$15 a month or about \$3.50 a week -- though this is certainly not a trivial amount of money to many of the families in this category. Treasury is still finalizing these numbers.

**Note:** I will get you the capital gains indexing figures first thing in the morning. There is one important fact I need to check about how much our raising the top marginal rates changes all the calculations.

**Administration's Revenue Proposals (1)**  
**(Offsets: EITC expansion & increases in LIHEAP & Food Stamps)**  
**(Includes Taxation of Social Security Benefits)**  
**(1994 Income Levels)**

| Family Economic<br>Income Class (2)<br>(000) | Number<br>of Families<br>(millions) | Tax Change<br>as a Percent<br>of Income<br>(%) | Average<br>Tax Change<br>Per Family<br>(\$) | Total Tax Change |                                |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                              |                                     |                                                |                                             | Amount<br>(\$B)  | Percent<br>Distribution<br>(%) |
| 0 - 30                                       | 49.2                                | 0.0                                            | 5                                           | 0.2              | 0.4                            |
| 30 - 50                                      | 22.4                                | 0.5                                            | 181                                         | 4.1              | 7.0                            |
| 50 - 75                                      | 17.4                                | 0.7                                            | 403                                         | 7.0              | 12.0                           |
| 75 - 100                                     | 9.9                                 | 0.7                                            | 564                                         | 5.6              | 9.6                            |
| 100 - 200                                    | 8.8                                 | 0.7                                            | 868                                         | 7.7              | 13.1                           |
| 200 & over                                   | 2.4                                 | 2.9                                            | 14,140                                      | 33.7             | 57.7                           |
| <b>Total (3)</b>                             | <b>110.7</b>                        | <b>1.0</b>                                     | <b>527</b>                                  | <b>58.4</b>      | <b>100.0</b>                   |

Department of the Treasury  
Office of Tax Analysis

15-Feb-93

- (1) This table distributes the estimated change in tax liabilities due to the Administration's revenue proposals. Taxation of Social Security benefits and increases in the EITC, LIHEAP, and Food Stamps are included.
- (2) Family Economic Income (FEI) is a broad-based income concept. FEI is constructed by adding to AGI unreported and underreported income; IRA and Keogh deductions; nontaxable transfer payments such as Social Security and AFDC; employer-provided fringe benefits; inside build-up on pensions, IRAs, Keoghs, and life insurance; tax-exempt interest; and imputed rent on owner-occupied housing. Capital gains are computed on an accrual basis, adjusted for inflation to the extent reliable data allow. Inflationary losses of lenders are subtracted and gains of borrowers are added. There is also an adjustment for accelerated depreciation of noncorporate businesses. FEI is shown on a family rather than a tax-return basis. The economic incomes of all members of a family unit are added to arrive at the family's economic income used in the distributions.
- (3) Families with negative incomes are included in the total line but not shown separately.

**Administration's Revenue Proposals (1)**  
**(Offsets: EITC expansion & increases in LIHEAP & Food Stamps)**  
**[Includes Taxation of Social Security Benefits]**  
**(1994 Income Levels)**

| Family Economic<br>Income Class (2)<br>(000) | Number<br>of Families<br>(millions) | Tax Change<br>as a Percent<br>of Income<br>(%) | Average<br>Tax Change<br>Per Family<br>(\$) | Total Tax Change |                                |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                              |                                     |                                                |                                             | Amount<br>(\$B)  | Percent<br>Distribution<br>(%) |
| 0 - 10                                       | 14.9                                | -0.2                                           | (10)                                        | -0.2             | -0.3                           |
| 10 - 20                                      | 18.4                                | 0.0                                            | 2                                           | 0.0              | 0.1                            |
| 20 - 30                                      | 16.0                                | 0.1                                            | 21                                          | 0.3              | 0.6                            |
| 30 - 50                                      | 22.4                                | 0.5                                            | 181                                         | 4.1              | 7.0                            |
| 50 - 75                                      | 17.4                                | 0.7                                            | 403                                         | 7.0              | 12.0                           |
| 75 - 100                                     | 9.9                                 | 0.7                                            | 564                                         | 5.6              | 9.6                            |
| 100 - 200                                    | 8.8                                 | 0.7                                            | 868                                         | 7.7              | 13.1                           |
| 200 & over                                   | 2.4                                 | 2.9                                            | 14,140                                      | 33.7             | 57.7                           |
| Total (3)                                    | 110.7                               | 1.0                                            | 527                                         | 58.4             | 100.0                          |

Department of the Treasury  
Office of Tax Analysis

15-Feb-93

- (1) This table distributes the estimated change in tax liabilities due to the Administration's revenue proposals. Taxation of Social Security benefits and increases in the EITC, LIHEAP, and Food Stamps are included.
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- (3) Families with negative incomes are included in the total line but not shown separately.





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1993  
(5 pm)

Nancy,

I have delivered this set of recommended phone calls to the residence, but also wanted to leave a copy for the President with you. I've also left you your own copy.

Todd



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: *BC* BARBARA CHOW via HOWARD PASTER  
SUBJECT: Calls to Senators

I. SUMMARY

You asked for a list of additional Senators that you may wish to call over the weekend with regard to the economic program. The names are listed in priority order.

II. DISCUSSION

I have divided that list into five major groups with separate talking points for each one. The groups include:

1. Key swing Democratic votes (mostly conservative, deficit hawks);
2. Democratic base (those who will carry your message to the Senate);
3. Senate Democratic Class of 1994 (Members who are normally supportive of the leadership position but are expected to run hard races in the midterm elections);
4. Liberals (will likely support the program but may attack it from the left).
5. Moderate Republicans who have voted with Democrats in the past.

In addition to these calls additional appointments are pending with the following Senators:

- \* Senator Patrick Moynihan
- \* Senator Bill Bradley
- \* Senator Bennett Johnston
- \* Senator Jim Sasser

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO: Senator Ernest (Fritz) Hollings  
Senator Kent Conrad  
Senator Richard (Dick) Shelby  
Senator Sam Nunn  
Senator David Boren  
Senator Charles (Chuck) Robb

DATE: February 13, February 14

RECOMMENDED BY: Barbara Chow via Howard Paster

PURPOSE: Ask for support on economic program

BACKGROUND: This is a group of key swing votes, generally deficit hawks, who have demonstrated independence from leadership positions in the past. A number of them will likely express concerns about the level of taxes in the package, the ratio of taxes to spending and/or specific issues in the package (e.g. energy tax).

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Acknowledge work by members on deficit reduction.
2. Emphasize tough nature of the package and strict adherence to principles of budget realism. No smoke and mirrors, no phony accounting, no black boxes. Savings are real, credible, enforceable.
3. Indicate that this is our best opportunity in over a decade to gain control over the deficit and move it in the right direction. We cannot afford to squander it.



4. Ask for support. Keep the momentum going. Vote in favor of a budget resolution, appropriation and reconciliation bills that codify our economic program.

CONTACT PERSON: Howard Paster (x 2230)  
Barbara Chow (x 6493)

DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 13, 1993

ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO: Senator Tom Daschle  
Senator Bob Graham  
Senator Joseph (Joe) Lieberman  
Senator John Glenn

DATE: February 13, February 14

RECOMMENDED BY: Barbara Chow via Howard Paster

PURPOSE: Ask for support on economic program

BACKGROUND: This group can be expected to carry your message to the Senate. This is a generally receptive audience within the Democratic base of the Senate. These calls would fall in the "rally the troops" category.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Indicate that their support is particularly important to you and you hope that they will carry the message on the economic program to the Congress.
2. Emphasize the importance of producing a program that balances investment and credible deficit reduction.
3. Indicate that this is our best opportunity in over a decade to gain control over the deficit and move it in the right direction. We cannot afford to squander it.
4. Ask for support. Keep the momentum going. Vote in favor of a budget resolution, appropriation and reconciliation bills that codify our economic program.

CONTACT PERSON:

Howard Paster (x 2230)  
Barbara Chow (x 6493)

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

February 13, 1993

ACTION:

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO: Senator Dennis DeConcini  
Senator Frank Lautenberg  
Senator Richard Bryan  
Senator Paul Sarbanes

DATE: February 13, February 14

RECOMMENDED BY: Barbara Chow via Howard Paster

PURPOSE: Ask for support on economic program

BACKGROUND: This group is normally supportive of the leadership position but may be skittish about the economic program because they are all up in 1994 and most are expected to run in hard races.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Indicate that you will be asking for their support on the economic program and you recognize the difficult political choices some of the reductions will pose for them.
2. We sink or swim together. Failure to pass a bold economic program means sluggish or declining economic growth which will not provide a credible platform to run on in the midterm elections.
3. Indicate that this is our best opportunity in over a decade to gain control over the deficit and move it in the right direction. We cannot afford to squander it.
4. State that you know that 1994 will be a tough political year and that you are willing to work hard to help them with their races.



5. Ask for support. Keep the momentum going. You will support--in Washington and in their states--those who vote in favor of the economic program.

CONTACT PERSON: Howard Paster (x 2230)  
Barbara Chow (x 6493)

DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 13, 1993

ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO: Senator Howard Metzenbaum  
Senator Edward (Ted) Kennedy

DATE: February 13, February 14

RECOMMENDED BY: Barbara Chow via Howard Paster

PURPOSE: Ask for support on economic program

BACKGROUND: This group represents the more liberal members of the Senate. They will likely support the economic program but may be critical of some of the spending cuts (e.g. the size of the Medicare reductions) and argue for higher spending levels for education, social services, and other programs.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Indicate that you share their concerns that the package be balanced and fair. Wealthy Americans will contribute first to deficit reduction before any sacrifices are asked of the middle class. The poor will not bear the brunt of deficit reduction as they have done over the past decade.
2. Emphasize the importance of the stimulus and investment programs and your overriding focus on the need for job creation and economic growth.
3. Indicate that this is our best opportunity in over a decade to gain control over the deficit and move it in the right direction. We cannot afford to squander it.
4. Ask for support. Keep the momentum going. Ask for assistance in preserving the stimulus and investment programs through the appropriations process.

CONTACT PERSON:           Howard Paster (x 2230)  
                              Barbara Chow (x 6493)

DATE OF SUBMISSION:       February 13, 1993

ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO: Senator James (Jim) Jeffords  
Senator John Chafee  
Senator Dave Durenberger  
Senator John Danforth  
Senator William (Bill) Cohen

DATE: February 13, February 14

RECOMMENDED BY: Barbara Chow via Howard Paster

PURPOSE: Ask for support on economic program

BACKGROUND: This group represents moderate Republicans (some of whom have already announced their planned retirement in 1994) who have voted with Democrats in the past.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Indicate that you would like their support on the economic program. Building a strong economy is a bipartisan goal.
2. Emphasize the importance of producing a program that balances investment and credible deficit reduction. Stress the positive environmental aspects of the program.
3. Ask for support. This package reflects much of the philosophy that they have championed over the past several years. Please vote in favor of a budget resolution, appropriation and reconciliation bills that codify our economic program.

CONTACT PERSON: Howard Paster (x 2230)  
Barbara Chow (x 6493)



DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 13, 1993

ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2/15/93

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/15

TO: *Nancy Soderberg*

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

*Can you handle or  
refer to State. We  
shouldn't let this  
completely fall through  
the cracks. Let me know!*

*C.C. Marcia Hale*

February 13, 1993

Nancy Hernreich  
Assistant to the President for Scheduling  
The White House

Dear Ms. Hernreich,

On behalf of the Reverend Paul Moore I am writing to request an introduction of Michael Sobol, Acting Minister of Humanitarian Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, and his wife Ludmila, to the President of the United States.

Michael Sobol takes over the portfolio of Humanitarian Affairs following the death ten days ago of Minister Ludmila Syroegina, of multiple cancers. Mr. Sobol had worked with her since the ministry's inception and has worked tirelessly and efficiently throughout his country to support and facilitate CitiHope's programs. Mr. and Mrs. Sobol will be in Washington this coming week, arriving Thursday noon, February 18 and departing late Saturday February 20.

The Reverend Paul Moore, together with his wife Sharon, has well-established programs to help the needy, especially children, and the homeless in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and greater New York. His mission of caring brought him to Belarus in 1990, shortly after the Iron Curtain crumbled, knowing of acute difficulties the Republic was facing as the result of receiving 70% of the Chernobyl disaster's radioactive fall-out. His organization, CitiHope International, has delivered \$22.5 million worth of pharmaceutical and hospital supplies to the country since October 1990. This amount equals 50% of the total medical aid Belarus has received from the U.S. In the summer of 1992 3,713 metric tons of uncontaminated foods were distributed to 170 institutions and to 125,000 targeted families in the lowest 5 percentile of the economic ladder throughout the republic. This program was made possible with the joint effort of the Department of Agriculture.

CitiHope has expanded plans for 1993. It has been contracted by the Department of Agriculture to distribute 13,000 metric tons of commodities to 270 institutions, those same families in need and to 300-400 bakery outlets. The plan is to enrol 180 volunteers, versed in sound business practices, from the U.S. private sector to help each bread store outlet to set up a shop-for-profit, a grass-roots program to teach free market economics from the "bottom up". This is a sequential monetizing plan in which an increasing amount of earnings will enable each shop to import directly, eventually at acceptable international prices. It is also planned to build up an

escrow fund dedicated to updating Belarus' medical facilities and capabilities in the face of particular and urgent need. The plan aims at better social services through economic education and enterprise development.

If a meeting is possible with the President or Mrs. Clinton or the Vice-President, I would like to suggest that Serguei Martynov, Charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Belarus, be included as interpreter. Please contact Rev. Paul Moore directly about the feasibility of a meeting, or myself.

I have included a timely editorial from the New York Times stating that Belarus is the first former Soviet Republic to ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, a policy which could lead to compliance by other former republics, an important step towards guaranteeing safety from nuclear irresponsibility.

Respectfully yours,

Sincerely,

*Anne O'Brien*  
Anne O'Brien  
Special Representative  
CitiHope International

The Reverend Paul Moore  
CitiHope International  
Main Street Andes, NY 13731  
Tel. 914-676-4400  
fax. 914-676-3332

Anne O'Brien (as of February 15)  
CitiHope International  
1911 N. Fort Meyer Drive, suite 702  
Rosslyn, VA 22209  
tel. 703-243-2090  
fax. 703-812-8758

*Anne O'Brien*

Special Representative  
CitiHope International



BC - D<sup>P.1</sup>ir ✓  
 Hc  
 Geo S. / Paul Bess  
 Jr  
 MMLG  
~~Dt~~  
 Desk

## DANIEL YANKELOVICH

February 11, 1992

To: "Mack" McLarty  
 From: Dan Yankelovich  
 Re: Future Town Meetings

misc. reading  
 material  
 forwarded to  
 POTUS 2/15/93

There is a serious flaw in the "town meeting" format the President used last night in Detroit. I am taking the liberty of identifying it because so much is at stake in developing a sound method for engaging the public.

The flaw is this: the kinds of questions people asked were exactly the same questions interests groups ask: what are you planning to do about my joblessness, my illness, my taxes, my relatives in Haiti and Croatia? In effect, people are saying, "How are you going to address my needs?"

This format worked splendidly in the campaign. It exhibited the President's gift of empathy and his mastery of the issues. It served his purposes as a candidate. It does not serve his purposes as President, for two reasons.

The first is that it reinforces the public mindset that dominated the 1970s and 1980s: "What have you done for me lately?" In a subtle way, it sends the message that the proper role of the public is to assert its rights and entitlements, and the proper role of government is to cater to them. The mood thus created is the very opposite of what the President wants to encourage, namely, a new focus on the need for reciprocity, responsibility and even sacrifice for the common good. It undercuts the President in ways that are bound to create disillusionment.

The second -- and more serious -- flaw is that the format fails to engage the public in a genuine dialogue on how to solve problems rather than create new ones. The President says he wants peoples' ideas, but the format invites their demands, not their ideas. To solve this problem you need to set a specific agenda for the town meetings. For example, the President might say, "Here are three choices for reducing the deficit, with their pros and cons. What do you think?" Or, "Here are several choices for treating older patients with terminal cancer -- which best combines compassion with common sense?" In our work at the Public Agenda and Kettering Foundation, we find that this format works wonderfully well. It elicits the public's thoughtfulness rather than its wish list; it makes people feel like citizens rather than subjects of a benevolent but ineffective government.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1993

Mr. Robert Cizik  
Chairman and Chief  
Executive Officer  
Cooper Industries  
P.O. Box 4446  
Houston, Texas 77210

COPY

Dear Bob,

I certainly enjoyed having the opportunity to be with you on your recent trip to Washington. The President very much appreciated your joining us at our Business Leaders meeting. We appreciated your counsel and your support very much.

In that regard, I have taken the liberty of sharing Jane Oldner's letter to you with the President. As I mentioned, I have known Jane for a number of years and thought her commentary and insights underscore the importance of manufacturing in our economy. The President fully agreed with that assessment. I also loved your final paragraph to Jane - it's just one reflection why your common sense approach has been so successful over the years.

Again, it was good to be with you and I look forward to our being together in the near term.

Personally,

Bob-



Enjoyed our time together.

Your counsel was very helpful.

MMcL:sj

bc: The President  
David Watkins



file - Little Rock

Cooper Industries  
P.O. Box 4446  
Houston, Texas 77210

Robert Cizik  
Chairman and  
Chief Executive Officer



January 14, 1993

Ms. Betty Jane Oldner  
c/o The Puryear Co.  
Dumas, Arkansas 71639

Dear Ms. Oldner:

Thank you for your very thoughtful letter. Your comments are very important to me because in a few short paragraphs you describe why manufacturing is important to our economy. We not only provide jobs directly, but also indirectly through our purchases in the community.

I disagree with your mama. You don't talk too much. You said just the right things.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

RC/m

BETTY JANE OLDNER  
% THE PURYEAR CO.  
DUMAS, ARKANSAS 71639

December 15, 1992

REC'D

JAN 14 1993

CIZIK

Dear Mr. Cizik,

Thank you for saying such words of wisdom on the Larry King Show last night.

What impressed me so about your comments, was the importance of Cooper Industries to our town - Dumas, Arkansas. In the heart of the Delta.

A division of Cooper Industries is located in Dumas. The plant has grown and grown. Just this month there has been another expansion. More people brought in to the community.

This plant is vital to Dumas - jobs for hard working, dedicated people. These people in turn purchase furniture, gifts, paint, floor covering from our family owned business - The John Puryear Co. - and to many others.

Your plant purchases all their paint and floor covering needs from my son, Clay.

It made me proud to listen to you - to know you were in Little Rock for Clinton's Economic Conference. To bring great minds of wisdom and knowledge to a common table to seek ways to change America back to the America we have loved and fought for.

My daddy started our business April 25, 1931. We are in the same location; serving the town we love. Although we have been here 61 years, we have continued to change and keep pace with the times - otherwise we would not be serving your excellent company.

May God's Blessings be upon you.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Feb 8, 1993

Dear Mark -

I sent this to the President  
at the Mannin in Little Rock  
after the election, but I doubt he  
ever saw it. I thought you  
should. If I can help, follow.

W. J. Thompson

GOVERNOR JAMES R. THOMPSON 35 WEST WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601-9703

December 9, 1992

Dear Bill-

First, and obviously, congratulations.  
Second - and more important - thanks  
for having the courage to run, and  
the grace and stamina to run a  
great race. We who became your  
friends through years of service at  
NBA were enormously proud of you,  
Hillary + Chelsea. We know what  
you endured as individuals and as  
a family and we're grateful to you.

In conversations recently with  
Beryl Anthony, I've suggested that  
it would be important to consider  
the possibility of a specific new  
initiative - in infrastructure and/or  
revenue bonds - for your meeting with  
the Governors in February. You and  
I have heard a number of Presidents

tell us what great guys we were the first winter meeting and then have the relationship drift off the obligatory "once a year". All your former colleagues expect much more (probably too much!) from you and handing them a specific proposal in February would not only warm their hearts, but encourage a lot of great post-meeting "let's different" talk on the White House lawn afterwards.

I've served as the Chairman of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board since March of '89. The Board is a good one - Jony Kaphan, a former General Counsel of CIA and Je Jordan, a former West Point Commandant and CSIS President. We would obviously be pleased to serve at your pleasure.

-3-

The other Administration post I've had for a short time is the Chairmanship of the JEMA Advisory Board. After Florida, I assume the transition team will want to rethink the JEMA role, but I know my 4 term Governor has his own notions of how JEMA ought to run. I'd be pleased to be of whatever assistance I might be to your transition team here.

All this free advice is offered in the same spirit as the phone call I got from a just defeated Bill Clinton who took the time just days later to call his friend Jim Thompson & try to save him from the same mistakes. That phone call touched me profoundly. It also worked! Payne & Samantha And their best to Hillary & Chelsea. And Blues,

Jim



SWANEE HUNT  
500 EAST EIGHTH AVENUE  
DENVER, COLORADO 80203  
(303) 839-9781

*130-1-130*  
*Does*  
*Bruce*

February 9, 1993

Mack McLarty  
Chief of Staff  
The White House  
West Wing, 1st Floor  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mack,

First and foremost, I want to thank you for your encouragement in our brief meeting during the Transition. You had a thousand more pressing things to attend to; I appreciate your taking the time to get to know me a bit better.

Second, I want to be more explicit regarding what's happening in terms of the embassy in Italy. In the last few days I have had meetings with several key persons who are serving on a small, informal committee making ambassadorial recommendations to the President. On the White House personnel side were Peter Knight and John Emerson. On the State Department side was Brian Atwood. All the meetings, as far as I can tell, went quite well. Our conversations were substantive and enthusiastic.

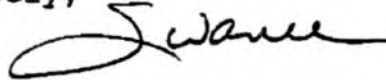
I have not met with either Warren Christopher or Bruce Lindsay, who, I was told, are not meeting with candidates for this position at this time. But I did meet with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, who has assured me of his support. I was informed by both Atwood and Emerson that almost certainly Italy will remain a political appointment, that I have excellent sponsorship, that my overall credentials (involvement with domestic social issues, academic degrees, language skills, international business experience, political activity, and cultural accomplishments) are very competitive for this position. I was also told that the Italian-American community is lobbying from the Hill for its candidate(s), and that there is significant competition.

The decision is slated to be made within the next two or three weeks. (Bush appointees have been asked to return home by March 1st.) I may be in Washington again on February 14 and 15. Mack, I will be more than pleased when this process is completed; I'm very comfortable working on behalf of causes I believe in, much less comfortable putting myself forward.

Mack McLarty  
February 9, 1993  
Page Two

All of this is just meant as a "heads up" on my situation, not a specific request for action. Obviously, if you figure out some way to be helpful, including advice, I would very much appreciate it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James".

P.S. I hear Mark Middleton is working with you. An excellent choice! Congratulations.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1993

Mr. President,

Attached is a memo from Ron Brown on why your community development bank initiative should be located in the Commerce Department.

The NEC and Domestic Policy Council are coordinating an interagency task force on CDBs and want time to staff and make recommendations to you on the structural issues, such as which agency will take the lead. Ron and his staff understand this and are part of the task force, but wanted to let you know why they felt CDBs would find their natural home at Commerce. The first meeting of the task force is today.

Incidentally, please note that Ron's memo is dated February 4. I am not sure what happened, but it only came across my desk yesterday, never having been logged into our office in the usual manner. In any event, I talked to Ron this morning and he is comfortable with the NEC interagency process, but wanted you to be aware of his views.

  
John Podesta

cc: Mack, Rubin, Rasco

002841





MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: Ronald H. Brown *Ronald H. Brown*  
RE: Community Development Banks and the Commerce Department  
DATE: February 4, 1993

### Introduction

I share your vision that community development banks will help to revitalize urban and rural communities that now suffer from a shortage of capital. These institutions will help to create jobs, expand private enterprise and build the economic and social infrastructure of these communities. The few community development banks in existence today have strengthened the communities in which they operate. As you have indicated, the only way to ensure the expansion of these banks is through the commitment of government resources coupled with private resources and expertise. This public-private partnership would be a unique method of providing capital to under-served communities.

### Discussion

The community development banks (CDBs) have the same mission as the Department of Commerce -- to use government as a tool that helps businesses and communities create jobs and achieve long-term economic growth. I believe Commerce is the right place for CDBs for several reasons:

- o Commerce knows how to provide assistance for economic revitalization of distressed communities and for expanding the number of minority entrepreneurs -- two prime objectives of the CDBs. Indeed, if CDBs were part of the Department, the current economic development activities would be made more efficient and cost-effective, resulting in Departmental savings.
- o Commerce can help community banks get going. For example, existing programs could be used to provide start-up advice to prospective bank operators who wish to start a CDB.

002841

- o Commerce knows how to help business customers of CDBs as well. Commerce is the only cabinet agency with experience in commercial business development and with particular experience in the start up of manufacturing and high-technology enterprises. Commerce currently provides management assistance information as well as advice to exporters looking for markets abroad. But right now many of these business-people lack what community banks will deliver -- a reliable and accessible source of capital for community-based institutions.

By contrast, other possible locations would not equally well serve the mission of CDBs.

- o Commercial banks will view CDBs as unwelcome competition for existing "bankable" low income loans. But, because commercial banks are not regulated by the Department of Commerce, there can be no argument that this department is being diverted from its historical mission.
- o CDBs should have a broad mission, emphasizing small business development in central cities and rural communities. The mission of CDBs should neither be tailored to meet just housing finance needs nor adjusted to those of a social services agency; in either event slighting the need for commercial development. In the Commerce Department, on the other hand, the emphasis would be on creating the CDBs in a fashion that would serve a broad range of community-based needs.

Of course, other agencies have experience that would be very helpful in the implementation of this program. You can be sure that if we had the CDB program, I would reach out to my colleagues in the Cabinet and search out expertise from both the private and public sector in order to implement the best-designed program possible.

### Conclusion

Placing CDBs at Commerce would fulfill two central purposes of your community-bank proposal. It would provide a supportive environment for the development of community development banks, and promote the efficient and effective delivery of capital in conjunction with other business development services.

Once you give the go ahead, I will pull together the necessary internal and external brain power to move rapidly to the next stage.

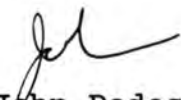
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1993

Mr. President:

Bob Reich asked that I get this to you.

I've provided copies to Mack, Leon, Bob Rubin, George, and Paul Begala.



John Podesta



## MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert Reich

DATE: February 15, 1993

SUBJECT: Educating the public about the deficit, this week

A sampling from the Sunday papers: "Mr. Clinton believes that the Government's biggest contribution [to American productivity] would be to stop draining the nation's investment funds;" "Clinton's Deficit Plan to be Unveiled this week;" "...what Mr. Clinton describes as a bold program to reduce the deficit and its long-term burden on the American economy."

They make you sound like Calvin Coolidge. Your plan isn't a deficit plan; it's an investment and growth plan, whose purpose is to create better jobs. When you unveil the plan this week, you need to link deficit reduction to the private-sector's responsibility to create better jobs and economic growth. Connect deficit reduction to your central themes of responsibility and collaboration. Challenge American business to utilize the extra resources freed by deficit reduction (as well as targeted tax breaks) to create better jobs for all Americans. Specifically:

1. The American economy won't grow unless the private sector uses the resources freed by deficit cuts to invest in the future productivity of all Americans.

--American business must not use the added resources to (a) speculate (as they did in the 1980s), (b) pad their executives' salaries, (c) improve productivity by buying new machines merely to replace their workers, (d) hire platoons of lawyers to sue one another, (e) hire consultants to bust unions, or (e) build new factories abroad.

--Business should use the added resources to (a) train and upgrade their front-line workers, (b) invest in apprenticeship-like programs for non-college educated workers, (c) equip front-line workers with world-class machines, in state-of-the-art factories, to make them more productive, (c) improve the health and safety of workers on the job, (d) research and develop new world-class inventions, and (e) generally, improve the competitiveness of America and Americans in global markets.

--Productivity improvements must come from making all Americans more productive, not merely from reducing wages and cutting payrolls. Deficit cuts won't improve the lives of average Americans unless American business chooses the first path.

002839



2. This plan creates the opportunity for a new alliance between government, business, and labor, to invest in the nation's future rather than feather their own nests.

--The public sector will play its part by cutting unnecessary spending (the Republicans rewarded themselves bonuses, and lived fat and happy in executive dining rooms), and applying the resources to educating and training our workforce, and building transportation, communications, and environmental systems for the 21st century. You are seeing to it that this is accomplished.

--America's workforce must do its part as well. Labor must be willing to relinquish rigid job classifications, work rules, and cost-of-living adjustments unrelated to productivity improvements. We can no longer afford these rigidities.

--American business executives must stop rewarding themselves huge salaries and benefits, and instead give their workers more job security, better training, healthier and safer working conditions, a share in the profits, and a real voice in the enterprise. Countless studies show that these are linked to improved productivity and profitability. (You might add that you have asked Secretaries Brown and Reich to co-chair a Conference on the Future of the Workplace, to explore these new forms of collaboration.)

--Wall Street must take the longer-term view of American productivity. Instead of rearranging the slices of the pie through short-term ploys, Wall Street must do its part to help bake a bigger pie--investing in the real sources of future growth, the skills of the American workforce and the machines and equipment necessary to fully utilize those skills.

3. The goal is to shift our sights from the present to the future, and to do so fairly. The resources for the public and private investment we need must come from all Americans, in fair proportion. Not only must the rich pay their fair share, but

--American companies (i.e. pharmaceuticals) must not use their power and market position to unfairly enrich their shareholders and executives. The antitrust laws should be vigorously enforced.

--Top executives must moderate their wages and benefits, and close the widening gap separating them from their workforces. The deductibility of executive wages should be capped.

--The rich and well-educated must not secede into suburban ghettos (gated communities, residential compounds, exurban villages) and turn their backs on the rest of their countrymen.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3 FEB 12 P5: 12

FEBRUARY 12, 1993

TO: JOHN PODESTA  
FROM: KAREN HANCOX, LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS  
SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN BACCHUS AND THE SPACE STATION

In the February 11 Members' meeting, the President asked Congressman Bacchus to put his views regarding the space station in writing.

Enclosed is the letter for the President's review.

C to RM  
062825





432 CANNON BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0915  
(202) 225-3871

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
900 DIXON BOULEVARD  
COCOA, FLORIDA 32922  
(407) 832-1776



JIM BACCHUS  
15TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

MEMBER:  
BANKING, FINANCE AND  
URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND  
TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND  
FAMILIES

## Congress of the United States

### House of Representatives

February 11, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. President:

I was honored to meet with you today to discuss your economic proposals and appreciate your interest in my views about Space Station Freedom. I want to urge again your support for full funding for the Space Station and to reiterate the significant benefits that the Space Station will provide.

As I stated today, I agree with you that we need an aggressive, but fair strategy to reduce our budget deficit and restore long-term economic growth. But we also need to make the investments in science and technology that will propel our economy and create high-wage, high-growth jobs. I strongly believe that the space program and Space Station Freedom are an integral part of that mix. Historically, there has been a return of more than \$7 to the private sector for every \$1 dollar the U.S. has invested in space research and development.

Cancelling Space Station Freedom would end not only this one program, but also decimate our entire space program and certainly end for a generation the human exploration of space. As the Space Station will be the primary cargo for the Space Shuttle beginning in 1996, cancellation of Freedom would be tantamount to cancellation of the Shuttle program as well. We could lose not only the approximately 75,000 Space Station-related jobs, but also tens of thousands of Shuttle-related jobs at the Kennedy Space Center in my district and around the country. As the Space Station also is indispensable to preparing astronauts for the rigors of space travel, cancellation of Freedom would cripple our efforts to lead the world in human space exploration, with tremendous consequences for our economic competitiveness and international leadership.

It is clear that cancellation of the Space Station program would have serious international repercussions. Our international partners in Canada, Europe, and Japan have committed about \$8 billion to the program and would lose much of their investment. They would rightly question further

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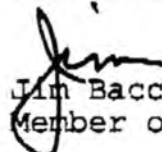
cooperation with the United States in international science projects and very likely develop partnerships without us to undertake such endeavors. Especially in the area of space, the ingredients are in place for others to step into a void left by the United States: Russia has the technology and certainly would welcome the capital others can provide to undertake such ventures.

I share your concerns about recent reports of cost overruns in the Space Station program. But I am confident that through streamlined management and other corrective measures, NASA will be able to bring the project within its budget. The House Subcommittee on Space, of which I am a member, has scheduled a hearing on this issue, and I can pledge to you that we will do everything we can to make sure NASA is accountable for every dollar spent on this program. I also want to point out that the best safeguard against future cost increases is full funding now, as delays can only increase the overall cost of the project.

In summary, I would like to quote from a speech Vice President Gore delivered in my district in October: "The cancellation of the Space Station Freedom would do more to destroy our leadership in space than anything else."

Mr. President, I urge you to commit yourself to the completion of Space Station Freedom. In so doing, you can spur economic growth at home, while ensuring continued American leadership in international scientific cooperation and in the exploration of space.

Sincerely,

  
Jim Bacchus  
Member of Congress

JB:vvw



ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA, CHAIRMAN

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JAMES H. ENGLISH, STAFF DIRECTOR  
J. KEITH KENNEDY, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

February 12, 1993 P6:24

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

After our phone conversation, I had a chance to consider more carefully the questions you raised and I wanted to provide you with these additional observations.

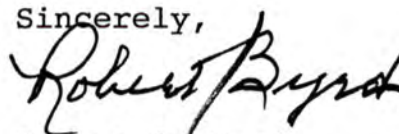
First, on the question of deficit reduction, I believe you should do your best to meet your stated goal of cutting the fiscal year 1997 deficit by \$145,000,000,000. As I understand it, this would entail cumulative deficit reductions totalling approximately \$400,000,000,000 for the period fiscal years 1994-1997. It seems to me that if you determine that it is not politically feasible to achieve deficit reductions of this magnitude, you should instead do what is achievable even if your deficit reduction goal is missed.

Second, on the question of the ratio of revenues to spending cuts, I do not agree with those who feel that we should have \$2 in spending cuts for every \$1 in additional revenues. Rather, I believe that it is entirely appropriate that revenues at least equal spending cuts. Furthermore, I urge you to consider a third category of deficit reduction and that is a category for elimination or reduction of tax subsidies for the wealthy or for particular businesses which have no national benefit. Apparently under the accounting methods used by OMB and CBO, elimination of tax subsidies is counted as revenue increases. However, despite this method of accounting, I do not know why you could not cite three categories of deficit reduction: namely, revenues or tax increases; entitlement and mandatory spending cuts; and elimination or reduction of tax subsidies.

I greatly appreciated the opportunity to speak with you earlier today.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,



Robert C. Byrd  
Chairman

RCB:je:m

002827  
C to  
RM



United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

X-RAYED

Robert C. Byrd  
U.S.S.

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

**ROUTING SLIP**

13 FEB 12 P6:24

**FROM:** Mack McLarty  
Chief of Staff

**DATE:** 2/12/93

**TO:**

Rahm Emanuel \_\_\_\_\_  
Marcia Hale \_\_\_\_\_  
Alexis Herman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nancy Hernreich \_\_\_\_\_  
Anthony Lake \_\_\_\_\_  
Bruce Lindsey \_\_\_\_\_  
Regina Montoya \_\_\_\_\_  
Bernie Nussbaum \_\_\_\_\_  
Howard Paster \_\_\_\_\_

John Podesta ✓\* \_\_\_\_\_  
Carol Rasco \_\_\_\_\_  
Bob Rubin \_\_\_\_\_  
Eli Segal \_\_\_\_\_  
George Stephanopoulos \_\_\_\_\_  
Christine Varney \_\_\_\_\_  
David Watkins \_\_\_\_\_  
Maggie Williams \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

*\* for the President*

**FOR YOUR:**

Action \_\_\_\_\_  
See me \_\_\_\_\_

Information \_\_\_\_\_

002827



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

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

John Podesta

## 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.

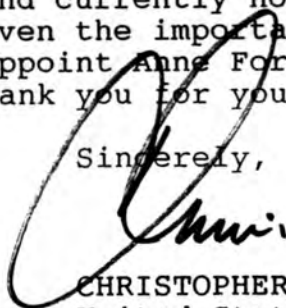
Anne has devoted her life to aiding, guiding and protecting young children, especially those with disabilities. For more than a decade, she has unselfishly volunteered her time to promote a better understanding of learning disabilities and to ensure that all children with learning disabilities have access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

Sincerely,



CHRISTOPHER J. DODD  
United States Senator

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1993

Handwritten notes in the top right corner, including "FOR", "MAY", "FOR", and "EST".

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT E. RUBIN *per*

SUBJECT: **Senator Moynihan's Position on Moving to 1997 the Date for Beginning to Increase the Retirement Age under Social Security**

Howard Paster suggested I send you this exchange of notes between Senator Pat Moynihan and me, in preparation for your meeting with him. Moving up the increase in the retirement age for Social Security is not currently in the economic plan, and Howard's judgment is that we should not force the issue with Senator Moynihan at this time.

I would note, as a matter of interest, that Senator Moynihan specifically told me he would be willing to try to get this through the Committee if you wanted, despite his policy objection. This note could be interpreted as reflecting a bit of back-tracking on the Senator's part.

Attachment

cc: Howard Paster

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
February 15, 1993

The Honorable D. Patrick Moynihan  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Pat:

Thank you for your note with regard to the retirement age under Social Security. I suspect your suggested alternative, Treasury bond maturity deferral, might raise a few eyebrows. This rather nicely makes your point as to Social Security, though I think one could argue the analogy both ways.

I have passed this on to the relevant people, as we consider this still unresolved issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. Rubin', with a large, sweeping initial 'R'.

Robert E. Rubin  
Assistant to the President  
for Economic Policy

P.S. On another note, I do have a call in to Steve Ricard. I have discussed this with both the President and the First Lady, and we are in the process of setting up a meeting very shortly.



DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN

MAX BAUCUS, MONTANA  
 DAVID L. BOREN, OKLAHOMA  
 BILL BRADLEY, NEW JERSEY  
 GEORGE J. MITCHELL, MAINE  
 DAVID PRYOR, ARKANSAS  
 DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., MICHIGAN  
 JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV, WEST VIRGINIA  
 TOM DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA  
 JOHN BREAU, LOUISIANA  
 KENT CONRAD, NORTH DAKOTA

BOB PACKWOOD, OREGON  
 BOB DOLE, KANSAS  
 WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR., DELAWARE  
 JOHN C. DANFORTH, MISSOURI  
 JOHN H. CHAFEE, RHODE ISLAND  
 DAVE DURENBERGER, MINNESOTA  
 CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA  
 ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH  
 MALCOLM WALLOP, WYOMING

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
 WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6200

LAWRENCE O'DONNELL, JR., STAFF DIRECTOR  
 EDMUND J. MIHALSKI, MINORITY CHIEF OF STAFF

February 5, 1993

## MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT RUBIN

I have been busy with the actuaries concerning the matter the President asked you to bring up with me. I assume the Progressive Policy Institute proposal to raise the retirement age by 2 months per year beginning with those who reach age 62 in 1994. This would produce \$800 million in savings during the President's first term. Another \$8.1 billion in his second.

I cannot know this, but would state with some confidence that it will raise holy hell. 1.7 million people retire each year; the majority at age 62. For many, perhaps most of these folk, retirement involves lots of planning and no small amount of pleasant anticipation. Then, of a sudden, the President says I am breaking the deal. You had planned on X amount of money per month. I am making it X minus. (All of the savings in the first term will come from lowering the 80 percent rate at which persons now retire at age 62.)

I hate to sound so negative. But these are quasi-fiduciary undertakings. If we want to raise real bucks, why not announce that the maturity date of 30-year Treasury Bonds will be put off two months a year starting in 1994 with no interest to be paid for the extra waiting period?



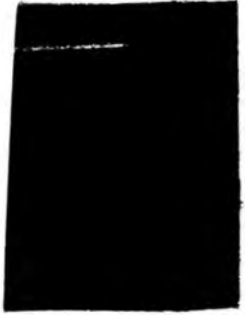


THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1993

Mr. President,

I attach for your information a memorandum from Rob Shapiro, which just came into our office, setting forth his ideas for your economic program. The discussion of your economic plan has probably moved beyond this memo, but I thought you might be interested in seeing it. I have sent a copy to Bob Rubin and George.



John Podesta



To: President Clinton  
Fr: Rob Shapiro  
Re: Parameters for the Economic/Budget Program  
Dt: February 6, 1993

3 FEB 13 87:23

To win support -- and to work -- the February economic/budget program will have to take account of both current financial-market conditions and certain lessons from previous attempts to reform economic policy and reduce the deficit.

The financial markets anticipate a three-part program: 1) a one-time fiscal stimulus in the range of \$25 billion; 2) a permanent increase in public investment, especially in infrastructure and investment incentives; and, 3) permanent deficit-reduction reforms to both offset the increase in public investment and substantially reduce federal borrowing.

The markets will pay attention to certain details: Is the stimulus temporary, or does it herald another permanent increase in spending? Is the public-investment program restricted to economic goods, or will it be used to increase social spending? Are the deficit-reducing reforms substantial and permanent?

If the program confounds the current expectations that the stimulus will be temporary, non-investment spending will be controlled and the deficit will be fall sharply, we risk an adverse bond-market reaction -- higher long-term interest rates, which would slow growth and increase deficits.

The difficult measures required to meet these expectations will not win broad support without a compelling rationale. Based on recent history, deficit-reduction will not provide a sufficient explanation. Rather, we should select measures to reduce the deficit based on how much they directly advance the *real* goals of our program -- stronger growth, rising incomes and greater equity.

#### A. Stimulus:

The central question in stimulus for the financial markets is not so much the size of the package -- so long as it remains small -- but whether it will provide for one year of higher spending or for a permanent increase in baseline public spending and borrowing. If the stimulus package is designed as additional permanent spending, we risk higher long-term interest rates and the consequences that would follow. Apart from the stimulus question, the markets *do* expect a permanent increase in baseline public investment; but they also believe that deficit reduction will more than offset this increase.



From the market's perspective, the best course would be to use the first stage of the public-investment program as stimulus. That is, we can achieve stimulus without putting pressures on interest rates by promptly increasing infrastructure spending and providing tax relief for firms investing in new equipment and for families with children, while delaying offsetting budget cuts or tax increases for six-to-nine months. This course, consistent with the campaign, would not increase the baseline for federal spending and borrowing, so long as deficit reduction begins in FY 1994.

## **B. Long-Term Public Investment:**

From the markets' perspective, the central issue for public investment is much the same as for stimulus -- what matters is not so much the size of the program, as whether there are offsetting cuts in other areas. This expectation can be fulfilled, in part, by applying the distinction between different kinds of public spending that we offered in the campaign. The budget increases can be confined to areas of genuine economic investment -- education and training, infrastructure, R&D, and private-investment incentives -- while the offsetting cuts come from consumption-related spending. If the investment package includes non-investment spending increases, the markets may interpret the program as another public-spending spree.

For our middle-class supporters, the issue for long-term investment is also not so much its size, as whether it represents a different kind of Democratic spending. A clear line between investment and other public spending is part of the answer. In addition, a very powerful message could be conveyed to both the taxpayers and the markets by linking our request for greater public investment to another for limited line-item-veto authority. Finally, every investment proposal should be linked to reforms for reinventing the relevant programs, consistent with our campaign pledges.

Expanded infrastructure spending can be part of a package to reduce pork-barrel projects, for example by creating an independent body modeled on the Base Closing Commission to evaluate these projects, or by increasing use of user fees.

Increased education spending can be part of a package to create apprenticeship tracks in local high school, promote charter schools in public-school choice programs, establish teacher competency standards, and require young people receiving college assistance to pledge community service or a share of their future incomes.



Higher R&D spending can be part of a package to reform the national labs, create a civilian DARPA, cut university overhead payments, and revise Pentagon procurement practices to promote dual-use technologies.

The incremental ITC can be part of a package to promote broader worker training, for example by requiring firms claiming special business-tax incentives to provide their line workers with greater opportunities to upgrade their skills on an on-going basis.

### **C. Deficit Reduction:**

From the market's perspective, the issue for deficit reduction is not only its size, but also its certainty. A promise to cut health-care spending or discretionary programs in the out-years, without proposing specific reforms to achieve the savings, would certainly risk a serious response from the bond markets, jeopardizing the recovery.

In addition, a critical lesson can be drawn from repeated failures to break the structural deficit: we will not be able to mobilize majority support in Congress or the country to cut spending or raise taxes if we try to justify these difficult steps by simply the need to reduce the deficit. First, most middle-class Americans, based on the experience of the last decade, are skeptical that if they *did* give up benefits or pay more taxes, the long-term result will really be smaller deficits. Second, using the rationale of deficit reduction to justify spending cuts or tax increases provides no answer to the question, why me? That is, the rationale of deficit reduction provides no basis for choosing among all the programs that could be cut and all the taxes that could be raised. As a result, the call for deficit reduction cannot withstand the counterattacks from those interests chosen to bear the burden.

The 1990 budget deal is the only example of spending cuts and tax increases being justified simply by deficit reduction -- yielding marginal benefits for the deficit and disastrous political results for Bush. By contrast, the corporate-tax increases of 1982 and 1984 were justified not by deficits, but by the need to achieve and sustain the recovery by eliminating uneconomic tax incentives. Similarly, Reagan promoted his 1981 spending cuts not as means of controlling deficits, but by maintaining that smaller government would liberate markets to produce more national wealth.

Our challenge is to establish popular bases for the changes required to break the deficit. Stated another way, our deficit reductions should be additional benefits or by-products of popular reforms designed to achieve our larger ends

of enhancing national security, economic growth, incomes and fairness.

Savings in defense can be driven not by the deficit, but by a sustained case for our post-Cold War security requirements.

Savings in discretionary programs and tax expenditures can be driven by a sustained case for enhancing U.S. economic competitiveness. In this area, the target can be special-interest provisions that provide special spending and tax subsidies for particular industries -- placing every other sector at a disadvantage and insulating those receiving the benefits from the competitive pressures that drive innovation in a global economy.

Savings in health-care and retirement security programs can be driven by a sustained case for fairness. The progressive case that high-income people should not receive a disproportionate share of taxpayer-supported health-care and retirement spending and tax benefits -- i.e., a share that exceeds their share of the population -- leads *not* to COLA cuts, but to higher taxes on the benefits of affluent retirees and lower caps on the retirement and health-care tax benefits of affluent workers. Appealing to fairness and to the value of work can also produce a sound case for accelerating the scheduled increase in the retirement age for social security benefits.

Savings in the operations and management of the federal establishment can be driven by a sustained case for raising the productivity of government.

Increased revenues can be by a sustained case for fairness and economic expansion. Tax increases in the near-term can be limited to high-income people whose incomes rose sharply in the 1980s as their tax burdens declined. Middle-class Americans should face higher taxes only down-the-road, *after* incomes have been rising again. If and when middle-class taxes do have to be raised, the changes should be driven, once again, not by deficit considerations but by the need to increase savings by discouraging unproductive consumption.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1993

Mr. President:

I have forwarded copies of the attached to Bob Rubin, the Vice President, Mack and George for their use as well.

John Podesta





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

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

3 FEB 5 P1:24

February 4, 1993

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

FROM: Alice M. Rivlin *Al*  
Deputy Director

SUBJECT: Reinforcing the Investment Theme

Your remarks to the OMB staff yesterday were terrific! You raised morale many levels.

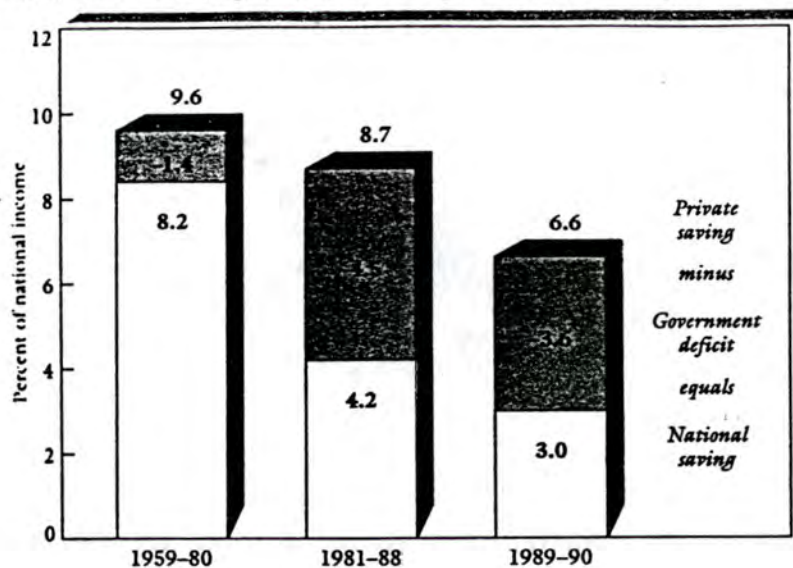
As I listened to you, however, it occurred to me that we may all be missing an opportunity to tie together "investment" and "deficit reduction" into a powerful unified theme of investing in our future. At times you sounded as though "investment" and "deficit reduction" were two different goals to be pursued simultaneously rather than different aspects of the same goal. Here's the argument:

- To increase future living standards, we need two kinds of investment, public and private.
- Private investment can only be funded in two ways: from our own domestic savings or by borrowing the savings of foreigners.
- In the 1980s, domestic saving in America collapsed. Domestic saving, as a percent of GDP in the 1980s dropped to less than half the rate of the 1960s and 1970s. More than half the drop was associated with the increasing government deficit. (A government deficit is public dissaving.)



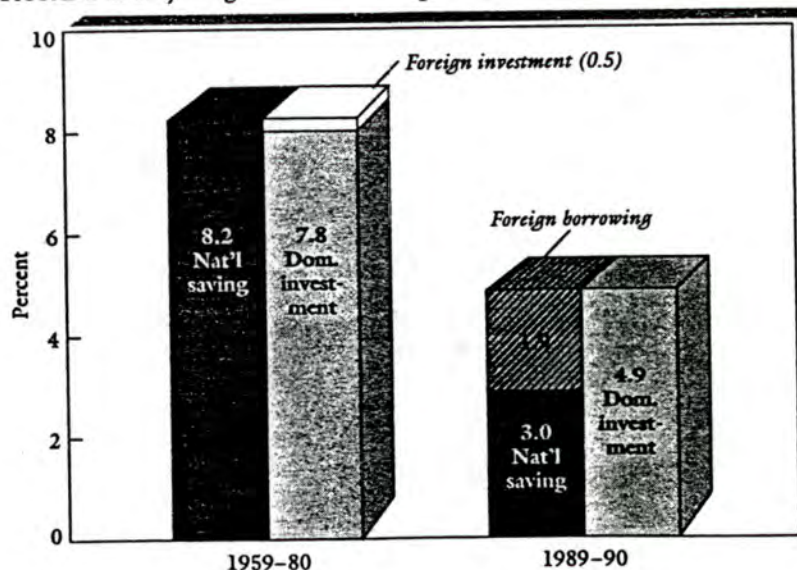
The chart below, from Charlie Schultze's nice little book, Memos to A President, shows this collapse dramatically.

FIGURE 4-2. The Components of the Collapse in National Saving, 1959-90



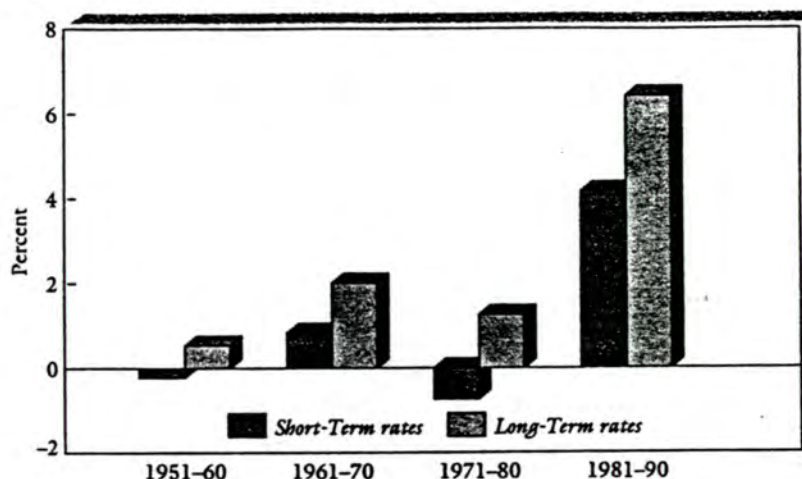
- The collapse in saving reduced American investment, although part of the shortfall was made up of foreign borrowing. The second chart shows this shift dramatically.

FIGURE 4-4. Adjusting to a Lower Saving Rate, 1959-80, 1989-90



- The mechanism by which the higher deficit reduces private investment is, of course, the change in interest rates. Interest rates were much higher in real terms in the 1980s than in previous decades. (See third chart.)

FIGURE 17-1. Real Interest Rates, 1951-90



- Hence, if we want to have a higher standard of living in the future, we must do two things at once. First, we must increase public investment in skills, infrastructure and technology. Second, we must reduce government dissaving to release resources for private investment. Thus, deficit reduction and public investment are two parts of the same strategy to increase our nation's productivity and create high wage jobs for the future.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                           | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. memo                | From Bruce Lindsey re: Harkin (2 pages) | 02/04/1993 | b(6)        |

### COLLECTION:

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

### FOLDER TITLE:

February 1993 [14]

2018-0662-S

rs3035

### 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]



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Jerry McEntee, President of AFSCME  
407/395-3000

RECOMMENDED BY: Joan N. Baggett, Political Affairs

PURPOSE: Jerry McEntee, the President of AFSCME, has been trying to reach out to you for a conversation. It would be very helpful to the overall labor support for the economic program for you to call and talk with him before labor starts their formal meetings in Bal Harbour the end of this week.

BACKGROUND: Eli has spoken with him on National Service and he seems to be okay -- not unduly concerned about job displacement. He may raise Rick Bloomingdale and Tony Carnevale as excellent candidates for jobs in the Administration. (We already have Jerry Klepner, their former legislative director at HHS doing Congressional Relations.)

I have also requested that Hillary give him a call on health care, even though they spoke informally at the Family and Medical Leave bill signing last week.

McEntee can be reached at his hotel in Boca Raton at 407/395-3000.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 10, 1993

ACTION:

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CS

from [unclear]

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

00267655  
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

02.12.93

CO 053

3 FEB 12 A10:42

FEBRUARY 12, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Howard Paster *HP*

SUBJECT: Senator Leahy and Egyptian President Mubarak

In the course of notifying members of the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Reno nomination, I spoke with Senator Leahy who is in Egypt. He asked specifically that I advise both of you that President and Mrs. Mubarak speak glowingly of you, and they look forward to visiting the U.S. before too long. I pass this along both because the Senator asked me to do so, and because I assume the Egyptians wanted that to happen.

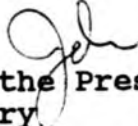
Jenny's  
copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO SENIOR STAFF

FROM: JOHN PODESTA   
Assistant to the President and  
Staff Secretary

It has come to my attention that members of the Correspondence staff are having a difficult time securing approval for form letters from various White House offices. Only with cooperation from senior staff in approving the letters will the mail be answered expeditiously.

Correspondence is a high priority for the President. For most citizens, it is the only way they have personal interaction with the President. We are getting and responding to a record volume of mail. Please support this effort.

Thank you.

*Distr. Buted to all these*

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

*checked*

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

|                      | ACTION                   | FYI                      |                    | ACTION                   | FYI                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ PASTER ✓         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ McLARTY ✓          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ RASCO ✓          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ GEARAN ✓           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ RUBIN ✓          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <del>PANETTA</del> ✓ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <del>SEGAL</del> ✓ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ EMANUEL ✓          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ STEPHANOPOULOS ✓ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <del>GIBBONS</del> ✓ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ VARNEY ✓         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ HALE ✓             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ WATKINS ✓        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ HERMAN ✓           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ✓ WILLIAMS ✓       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ LAKE ✓             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Tyson</u> ✓     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ LINDSEY ✓          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ MONTOYA ✓          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ NUSSBAUM ✓         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

REMARKS:

+ Marsha Scott ✓

+ JP

✓

RESPONSE:

JOHN D. PODESTA  
 Assistant to the President  
 and Staff Secretary  
 Ext. 2702

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS  
BRUCE LINDSEY  
RICKI SEIDMAN  
JOHN EMERSON

RE: NOMINATION STATS

Attached is a summary of where we are today on nominations and confirmations and comparative numbers for Bush, Reagan and Carter. This information was prepared by the Executive Clerk's Office.

You might find the backup documents useful for planning purposes. Let me know if you need anything else.



John Podesta



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 FEB 24 P4:49

NOMINATION/CONFIRMATION COMPARISON

As of: February 24

|            | <u>CLINTON</u><br>1993 | <u>BUSH</u><br>1989 | <u>REAGAN</u><br>1981 | <u>CARTER</u><br>1977 |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Nominated: | 28                     | 21                  | 45                    | 59                    |
| Confirmed: | 25                     | 11                  | 30                    | 27                    |

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN PODESTA

THROUGH: RON GEISLER *RG*

FROM: SARA EMERY *SE*  
Assistant Executive Clerk

SUBJECT: Nominations & Confirmations  
During the First Year

Shortly the press will probably begin doing stories about the slowness of the President's sending his nominees for sub-Cabinet positions to the Senate. (Every new President faces this.) We already have received phone calls from the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times requesting information that could be used to make a comparison among Presidents. They were told to search the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents for these numbers.

In order to help you, and other appropriate senior staff, prepare yourselves for press queries, we have prepared the attached comparisons among the Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton nomination and confirmation numbers. We must caution you about such comparisons in general as there are so many variables one must take into consideration, such as: (a) the number of positions a President is authorized to nominate fluctuates, (generally the number increases and therefore, President Carter no doubt had fewer positions to which to nominate than does President Clinton); (b) the change between political parties brings more pressure to bear for a President to get his appointees in place sooner than between Presidents of the same party. This, therefore, is one of the reasons the Bush numbers appear to be low. Also President Bush was in no hurry to change the majority of U.S. Attorneys and Marshals; and (c) the clearance process has become increasingly more time-consuming over the years.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CONFIRMED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1993  
(CLINTON ADMINISTRATION)

Total as of:

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| January 20, 1993  | 3  |
| January 21, 1993  | 18 |
| January 26, 1993  | 20 |
| January 28, 1993  | 21 |
| February 3, 1993  | 23 |
| February 4, 1993  | 24 |
| February 18, 1993 | 25 |

NOTE: These numbers do not include military officers, Foreign Service Officers, Public Health Service Officers, and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Commissioned Corps Officers.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1989  
(BUSH ADMINISTRATION)

Total as of:

|                   |     |                    |     |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| January 20, 1989  | 18  | June 15, 1989      | 195 |
| February 2, 1989  | 20  | June 16, 1989      | 205 |
| February 21, 1989 | 21  | June 19, 1989      | 206 |
| February 28, 1989 | 26  | June 21, 1989      | 210 |
| March 1, 1989     | 27  | June 22, 1989      | 220 |
| March 3, 1989     | 29  | June 23, 1989      | 222 |
| March 6, 1989     | 32  | July 11, 1989      | 245 |
| March 7, 1989     | 33  | July 14, 1989      | 248 |
| March 8, 1989     | 36  | July 17, 1989      | 257 |
| March 9, 1989     | 39  | July 18, 1989      | 261 |
| March 13, 1989    | 41  | July 20, 1989      | 269 |
| March 14, 1989    | 43  | July 24, 1989      | 276 |
| March 17, 1989    | 46  | July 25, 1989      | 281 |
| April 4, 1989     | 65  | July 26, 1989      | 284 |
| April 6, 1989     | 74  | July 31, 1989      | 286 |
| April 7, 1989     | 77  | August 1, 1989     | 291 |
| April 12, 1989    | 84  | August 2, 1989     | 293 |
| April 13, 1989    | 87  | August 3, 1989     | 294 |
| April 17, 1989    | 90  | August 4, 1989     | 319 |
| April 18, 1989    | 94  | September 6, 1989  | 338 |
| April 19, 1989    | 96  | September 7, 1989  | 341 |
| May 1, 1989       | 109 | September 8, 1989  | 346 |
| May 2, 1989       | 121 | September 12, 1989 | 355 |
| May 5, 1989       | 127 | September 13, 1989 | 361 |
| May 10, 1989      | 128 | September 14, 1989 | 364 |
| May 11, 1989      | 130 | September 15, 1989 | 368 |
| May 12, 1989      | 136 | September 18, 1989 | 371 |
| May 16, 1989      | 142 | September 20, 1989 | 376 |
| May 17, 1989      | 145 | September 21, 1989 | 379 |
| May 18, 1989      | 146 | September 22, 1989 | 380 |
| May 31, 1989      | 157 | September 26, 1989 | 383 |
| June 6, 1989      | 171 | September 27, 1989 | 386 |
| June 7, 1989      | 176 | September 29, 1989 | 394 |
| June 8, 1989      | 181 | October 3, 1989    | 401 |
| June 9, 1989      | 186 | October 4, 1989    | 403 |
| June 13, 1989     | 190 | October 6, 1989    | 413 |



NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1989  
(BUSH ADMINISTRATION)

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| October 10, 1989  | 414 |
| October 11, 1989  | 418 |
| October 12, 1989  | 422 |
| October 13, 1989  | 423 |
| October 17, 1989  | 431 |
| October 20, 1989  | 434 |
| October 25, 1989  | 439 |
| October 30, 1989  | 445 |
| November 1, 1989  | 446 |
| November 2, 1989  | 448 |
| November 6, 1989  | 452 |
| November 7, 1989  | 454 |
| November 8, 1989  | 459 |
| November 9, 1989  | 463 |
| November 13, 1989 | 471 |
| November 14, 1989 | 472 |
| November 15, 1989 | 479 |
| November 17, 1989 | 491 |
| November 20, 1989 | 496 |
| November 21, 1989 | 501 |

Senate Adjourned: November 22, 1989

NOTE: These numbers do not include military officers, Foreign Service Officers, Public Health Service Officers, and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Commissioned Corps Officers.

By White House press release, President Bush announced that 62 individuals appointed by President Reagan to positions requiring Senate confirmation would be retained in his Administration.

Out of the total number of 501 nominations, 17 were for part-time positions.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CONFIRMED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1989  
(BUSH ADMINISTRATION)

Total as of:

|                  |     |                                     |     |
|------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| January 25, 1989 | 3   | July 27, 1989                       | 166 |
| January 31, 1989 | 6   | July 31, 1989                       | 172 |
| February 2, 1989 | 10  | August 2, 1989                      | 178 |
| February 8, 1989 | 11  | August 3, 1989                      | 187 |
| March 1, 1989    | 16  | August 4, 1989                      | 212 |
| March 2, 1989    | 18  | September 12, 1989                  | 214 |
| March 7, 1989    | 19  | September 14, 1989                  | 220 |
| March 9, 1989    | 20  | September 20, 1989                  | 222 |
| March 16, 1989   | 21  | September 22, 1989                  | 226 |
| March 17, 1989   | 26  | September 29, 1989                  | 230 |
| April 12, 1989   | 29  | October 2, 1989                     | 233 |
| April 13, 1989   | 33  | October 3, 1989                     | 234 |
| April 18, 1989   | 35  | October 4, 1989                     | 239 |
| April 19, 1989   | 49  | October 5, 1989                     | 251 |
| May 4, 1989      | 51  | October 6, 1989                     | 263 |
| May 9, 1989      | 52  | October 7, 1989                     | 295 |
| May 10, 1989     | 60  | October 12, 1989                    | 296 |
| May 11, 1989     | 65  | October 13, 1989                    | 297 |
| May 12, 1989     | 67  | October 18, 1989                    | 304 |
| May 17, 1989     | 79  | October 19, 1989                    | 305 |
| May 18, 1989     | 97  | October 20, 1989                    | 307 |
| June 7, 1989     | 101 | October 24, 1989                    | 316 |
| June 8, 1989     | 105 | October 27, 1989                    | 318 |
| June 9, 1989     | 108 | November 3, 1989                    | 328 |
| June 14, 1989    | 116 | November 8, 1989                    | 329 |
| June 20, 1989    | 117 | November 9, 1989                    | 333 |
| June 21, 1989    | 134 | November 13, 1989                   | 336 |
| June 22, 1989    | 141 | November 15, 1989                   | 337 |
| June 23, 1989    | 147 | November 18, 1989                   | 356 |
| July 12, 1989    | 148 | November 19, 1989                   | 391 |
| July 13, 1989    | 152 | November 20, 1989                   | 394 |
| July 21, 1989    | 155 | November 21, 1989                   | 395 |
| July 24, 1989    | 159 | November 22, 1989                   | 411 |
| July 25, 1989    | 160 | Senate Adjourned: November 22, 1989 |     |
| July 26, 1989    | 164 |                                     |     |

NOTE: These numbers do not include military officers, Foreign Service Officers, Public Health Service Officers, and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Commissioned Corps Officers.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1981  
(REAGAN ADMINISTRATION)

Total as of:

|                   |     |               |     |
|-------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| January 20, 1981  | 18  | May 14, 1981  | 182 |
| January 22, 1981  | 19  | May 19, 1981  | 184 |
| January 23, 1981  | 22  | May 20, 1981  | 186 |
| January 26, 1981  | 23  | May 22, 1981  | 197 |
| January 30, 1981  | 27  | May 27, 1981  | 204 |
| February 2, 1981  | 30  | May 28, 1981  | 207 |
| February 3, 1981  | 38  | May 29, 1981  | 216 |
| February 5, 1981  | 40  | June 1, 1981  | 225 |
| February 19, 1981 | 41  | June 2, 1981  | 231 |
| February 23, 1981 | 43  | June 3, 1981  | 236 |
| February 24, 1981 | 45  | June 5, 1981  | 239 |
| February 26, 1981 | 48  | June 9, 1981  | 250 |
| February 27, 1981 | 49  | June 10, 1981 | 253 |
| March 2, 1981     | 53  | June 11, 1981 | 258 |
| March 5, 1981     | 58  | June 15, 1981 | 266 |
| March 6, 1981     | 61  | June 16, 1981 | 271 |
| March 17, 1981    | 84  | June 18, 1981 | 278 |
| March 19, 1981    | 87  | June 19, 1981 | 279 |
| March 23, 1981    | 92  | June 22, 1981 | 287 |
| March 25, 1981    | 93  | June 25, 1981 | 293 |
| March 26, 1981    | 94  | June 30, 1981 | 301 |
| March 27, 1981    | 95  | July 1, 1981  | 309 |
| April 1, 1981     | 104 | July 6, 1981  | 311 |
| April 3, 1981     | 112 | July 7, 1981  | 312 |
| April 6, 1981     | 120 | July 8, 1981  | 322 |
| April 13, 1981    | 125 | July 9, 1981  | 332 |
| April 22, 1981    | 137 | July 10, 1981 | 335 |
| April 23, 1981    | 142 | July 13, 1981 | 344 |
| April 27, 1981    | 149 | July 15, 1981 | 352 |
| April 29, 1981    | 154 | July 16, 1981 | 360 |
| May 1, 1981       | 160 | July 23, 1981 | 376 |
| May 4, 1981       | 161 | July 24, 1981 | 389 |
| May 5, 1981       | 165 | July 28, 1981 | 391 |
| May 11, 1981      | 166 | July 29, 1981 | 399 |
| May 12, 1981      | 178 | July 31, 1981 | 411 |



NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED (Fulltime & Part-time) DURING 1981  
(REAGAN ADMINISTRATION)

|                    |     |                                           |     |
|--------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------|-----|
| August 11, 1981    | 418 | November 16, 1981                         | 658 |
| August 18, 1981    | 425 | November 17, 1981                         | 659 |
| August 19, 1981    | 427 | November 18, 1981                         | 660 |
| August 28, 1981    | 437 | November 19, 1981                         | 664 |
| September 4, 1981  | 449 | November 23, 1981                         | 673 |
| September 8, 1981  | 450 | November 24, 1981                         | 682 |
| September 10, 1981 | 457 | December 1, 1981                          | 687 |
| September 11, 1981 | 461 | December 2, 1981                          | 689 |
| September 14, 1981 | 465 | December 4, 1981                          | 698 |
| September 15, 1981 | 472 | December 7, 1981                          | 700 |
| September 16, 1981 | 474 | December 8, 1981                          | 703 |
| September 17, 1981 | 491 | December 9, 1981                          | 704 |
| September 18, 1981 | 492 | December 11, 1981                         | 707 |
| September 21, 1981 | 504 | December 14, 1981                         | 711 |
| September 22, 1981 | 510 | December 15, 1981                         | 714 |
| September 24, 1981 | 513 | December 16, 1981                         | 720 |
| September 28, 1981 | 515 | Senate Adjourned: December 16, 1981       |     |
| September 29, 1981 | 524 | NOTE: These numbers do not include        |     |
| October 1, 1981    | 528 | military officers, Foreign Service        |     |
| October 5, 1981    | 530 | Officers, Public Health Service           |     |
| October 6, 1981    | 532 | Officers, and National Oceanic &          |     |
| October 7, 1981    | 541 | Atmospheric Commissioned Corps            |     |
| October 9, 1981    | 554 | Officers.                                 |     |
| October 14, 1981   | 559 | Out of the total number of 720            |     |
| October 15, 1981   | 560 | nominations, <u>65 were for part-time</u> |     |
| October 16, 1981   | 573 | <u>positions.</u>                         |     |
| October 19, 1981   | 576 |                                           |     |
| October 20, 1981   | 580 |                                           |     |
| October 21, 1981   | 583 |                                           |     |
| October 27, 1981   | 587 |                                           |     |
| October 30, 1981   | 588 |                                           |     |
| November 2, 1981   | 594 |                                           |     |
| November 3, 1981   | 596 |                                           |     |
| November 4, 1981   | 631 |                                           |     |
| November 5, 1981   | 634 |                                           |     |
| November 9, 1981   | 643 |                                           |     |
| November 10, 1981  | 647 |                                           |     |
| November 13, 1981  | 648 |                                           |     |



NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CONFIRMED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1981  
(REAGAN ADMINISTRATION)

Total as of:

|                   |     |                    |     |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| January 20, 1981  | 1   | June 4, 1981       | 153 |
| January 21, 1981  | 4   | June 8, 1981       | 155 |
| January 22, 1981  | 12  | June 9, 1981       | 157 |
| January 27, 1981  | 14  | June 10, 1981      | 168 |
| January 29, 1981  | 18  | June 11, 1981      | 176 |
| February 3, 1981  | 20  | June 15, 1981      | 181 |
| February 5, 1981  | 22  | June 16, 1981      | 183 |
| February 6, 1981  | 25  | June 19, 1981      | 202 |
| February 16, 1981 | 27  | June 22, 1981      | 205 |
| February 24, 1981 | 30  | June 26, 1981      | 225 |
| February 26, 1981 | 36  | July 8, 1981       | 229 |
| March 3, 1981     | 37  | July 10, 1981      | 234 |
| March 10, 1981    | 44  | July 13, 1981      | 244 |
| March 12, 1981    | 46  | July 15, 1981      | 247 |
| March 18, 1981    | 51  | July 17, 1981      | 259 |
| March 23, 1981    | 53  | July 20, 1981      | 260 |
| March 26, 1981    | 56  | July 24, 1981      | 280 |
| March 27, 1981    | 61  | July 27, 1981      | 288 |
| April 2, 1981     | 67  | July 28, 1981      | 296 |
| April 8, 1981     | 80  | July 30, 1981      | 318 |
| April 9, 1981     | 81  | July 31, 1981      | 343 |
| April 27, 1981    | 83  | August 1, 1981     | 346 |
| May 4, 1981       | 96  | August 3, 1981     | 347 |
| May 5, 1981       | 105 | September 9, 1981  | 348 |
| May 6, 1981       | 109 | September 11, 1981 | 352 |
| May 7, 1981       | 114 | September 15, 1981 | 355 |
| May 8, 1981       | 115 | September 16, 1981 | 356 |
| May 12, 1981      | 116 | September 17, 1981 | 367 |
| May 13, 1981      | 120 | September 18, 1981 | 373 |
| May 14, 1981      | 125 | September 21, 1981 | 376 |
| May 19, 1981      | 134 | September 25, 1981 | 401 |
| May 20, 1981      | 135 | September 29, 1981 | 410 |
| May 21, 1981      | 137 | September 30, 1981 | 419 |
| June 1, 1981      | 140 | October 1, 1981    | 427 |
| June 2, 1981      | 143 | October 6, 1981    | 430 |

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CONFIRMED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1981  
(REAGAN ADMINISTRATION)

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| October 7, 1981   | 444 |
| October 14, 1981  | 445 |
| October 16, 1981  | 446 |
| October 20, 1981  | 447 |
| October 21, 1981  | 462 |
| October 26, 1981  | 468 |
| October 27, 1981  | 470 |
| October 29, 1981  | 480 |
| November 3, 1981  | 483 |
| November 5, 1981  | 486 |
| November 6, 1981  | 492 |
| November 10, 1981 | 506 |
| November 13, 1981 | 507 |
| November 16, 1981 | 518 |
| November 18, 1981 | 530 |
| November 20, 1981 | 536 |
| November 23, 1981 | 540 |
| November 24, 1981 | 549 |
| December 3, 1981  | 567 |
| December 7, 1981  | 568 |
| December 9, 1981  | 598 |
| December 10, 1981 | 615 |
| December 14, 1981 | 623 |
| December 16, 1981 | 635 |

Senate adjourned: December 16, 1981

NOTE: These numbers do not include military officers, Foreign Service Officers, Public Health Service Officers, and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Commissioned Corps Officers.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1977  
(CARTER ADMINISTRATION)

|                   |     |                |     |
|-------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Total as of:      |     |                |     |
| January 20, 1977  | 14  | April 4, 1977  | 164 |
| January 28, 1977  | 15  | April 5, 1977  | 166 |
| February 1, 1977  | 16  | April 7, 1977  | 185 |
| February 2, 1977  | 17  | April 12, 1977 | 187 |
| February 4, 1977  | 19  | April 15, 1977 | 191 |
| February 7, 1977  | 28  | April 21, 1977 | 195 |
| February 8, 1977  | 29  | April 25, 1977 | 204 |
| February 9, 1977  | 30  | April 27, 1977 | 207 |
| February 10, 1977 | 31  | April 28, 1977 | 211 |
| February 14, 1977 | 32  | April 29, 1977 | 215 |
| February 15, 1977 | 33  | May 2, 1977    | 216 |
| February 16, 1977 | 41  | May 3, 1977    | 218 |
| February 18, 1977 | 44  | May 4, 1977    | 222 |
| February 21, 1977 | 45  | May 5, 1977    | 231 |
| February 22, 1977 | 46  | May 13, 1977   | 246 |
| February 24, 1977 | 59  | May 16, 1977   | 250 |
| February 25, 1977 | 63  | May 17, 1977   | 255 |
| March 1, 1977     | 64  | May 19, 1977   | 264 |
| March 3, 1977     | 66  | May 20, 1977   | 266 |
| March 4, 1977     | 74  | May 23, 1977   | 273 |
| March 7, 1977     | 81  | May 24, 1977   | 276 |
| March 9, 1977     | 85  | May 26, 1977   | 280 |
| March 10, 1977    | 87  | May 27, 1977   | 283 |
| March 11, 1977    | 101 | June 2, 1977   | 284 |
| March 14, 1977    | 108 | June 3, 1977   | 292 |
| March 18, 1977    | 121 | June 6, 1977   | 295 |
| March 21, 1977    | 128 | June 7, 1977   | 296 |
| March 22, 1977    | 130 | June 8, 1977   | 307 |
| March 23, 1977    | 132 | June 9, 1977   | 312 |
| March 24, 1977    | 134 | June 10, 1977  | 318 |
| March 25, 1977    | 142 | June 13, 1977  | 323 |
| March 29, 1977    | 146 | June 15, 1977  | 324 |
| March 30, 1977    | 155 | June 16, 1977  | 332 |
| March 31, 1977    | 158 | June 20, 1977  | 334 |
| April 1, 1977     | 161 | June 21, 1977  | 337 |

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1977  
(CARTER ADMINISTRATION)

|                   |     |                    |     |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| June 22, 1977     | 342 | September 12, 1977 | 500 |
| June 23, 1977     | 345 | September 13, 1977 | 510 |
| June 27, 1977     | 348 | September 14, 1977 | 512 |
| June 28, 1977     | 349 | September 15, 1977 | 513 |
| June 29, 1977     | 360 | September 16, 1977 | 523 |
| June 30, 1977     | 366 | September 19, 1977 | 537 |
| July 1, 1977      | 368 | September 22, 1977 | 540 |
| July 7, 1977      | 370 | September 23, 1977 | 550 |
| July 8, 1977      | 378 | September 26, 1977 | 551 |
| July 11, 1977     | 385 | September 27, 1977 | 562 |
| July 12, 1977     | 386 | September 28, 1977 | 567 |
| July 13, 1977     | 392 | September 30, 1977 | 571 |
| July 14, 1977     | 393 | October 4, 1977    | 573 |
| July 15, 1977     | 399 | October 7, 1977    | 583 |
| July 18, 1977     | 406 | October 11, 1977   | 584 |
| July 19, 1977     | 411 | October 12, 1977   | 602 |
| July 20, 1977     | 413 | October 13, 1977   | 607 |
| July 21, 1977     | 415 | October 17, 1977   | 610 |
| July 25, 1977     | 421 | October 19, 1977   | 620 |
| July 26, 1977     | 425 | October 21, 1977   | 627 |
| July 28, 1977     | 430 | October 26, 1977   | 629 |
| July 29, 1977     | 432 | October 27, 1977   | 634 |
| August 1, 1977    | 440 | October 28, 1977   | 650 |
| August 2, 1977    | 443 | October 31, 1977   | 652 |
| August 4, 1977    | 447 | November 1, 1977   | 653 |
| August 5, 1977    | 450 | November 2, 1977   | 657 |
| August 15, 1977   | 455 | November 3, 1977   | 658 |
| August 16, 1977   | 462 | November 4, 1977   | 660 |
| August 22, 1977   | 464 | November 7, 1977   | 663 |
| August 25, 1977   | 474 | November 8, 1977   | 665 |
| August 26, 1977   | 475 | November 11, 1977  | 668 |
| August 29, 1977   | 478 | November 14, 1977  | 675 |
| August 31, 1977   | 480 | November 17, 1977  | 676 |
| September 2, 1977 | 483 | November 21, 1977  | 678 |
| September 7, 1977 | 484 | November 22, 1977  | 681 |
| September 8, 1977 | 489 | November 23, 1977  | 682 |
| September 9, 1977 | 499 | November 28, 1977  | 683 |



NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1977  
(CARTER ADMINISTRATION)

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| December 1, 1977  | 684 |
| December 2, 1977  | 685 |
| December 5, 1977  | 687 |
| December 6, 1977  | 690 |
| December 8, 1977  | 691 |
| December 9, 1977  | 692 |
| December 12, 1977 | 699 |
| December 15, 1977 | 700 |

Senate Adjourned: December 15, 1977

NOTE: These numbers do not include military officers, Foreign Service Officers, Public Health Service Officers, and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Commissioned Corps Officers.

Out of the total number of 700 nominations, 68 were for part-time positions.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CONFIRMED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1977  
(CARTER ADMINISTRATION)

Total as of:

|                   |     |                |     |
|-------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| January 20, 1977  | 10  | April 28, 1977 | 150 |
| January 24, 1977  | 11  | April 29, 1977 | 155 |
| January 25, 1977  | 12  | May 2, 1977    | 156 |
| January 26, 1977  | 14  | May 3, 1977    | 157 |
| January 31, 1977  | 15  | May 5, 1977    | 161 |
| February 3, 1977  | 16  | May 9, 1977    | 170 |
| February 10, 1977 | 21  | May 12, 1977   | 173 |
| February 11, 1977 | 23  | May 13, 1977   | 177 |
| February 21, 1977 | 24  | May 25, 1977   | 202 |
| February 24, 1977 | 27  | May 27, 1977   | 205 |
| February 25, 1977 | 29  | June 7, 1977   | 221 |
| March 2, 1977     | 30  | June 10, 1977  | 222 |
| March 4, 1977     | 41  | June 13, 1977  | 225 |
| March 8, 1977     | 42  | June 14, 1977  | 227 |
| March 9, 1977     | 44  | June 15, 1977  | 236 |
| March 10, 1977    | 49  | June 16, 1977  | 242 |
| March 11, 1977    | 51  | June 17, 1977  | 243 |
| March 15, 1977    | 55  | June 20, 1977  | 244 |
| March 17, 1977    | 56  | June 21, 1977  | 247 |
| March 18, 1977    | 62  | June 22, 1977  | 248 |
| March 22, 1977    | 63  | June 23, 1977  | 257 |
| March 23, 1977    | 75  | June 24, 1977  | 261 |
| March 24, 1977    | 77  | June 27, 1977  | 264 |
| March 25, 1977    | 78  | June 28, 1977  | 270 |
| March 29, 1977    | 89  | June 30, 1977  | 282 |
| March 30, 1977    | 95  | July 11, 1977  | 294 |
| April 1, 1977     | 102 | July 13, 1977  | 308 |
| April 4, 1977     | 103 | July 14, 1977  | 310 |
| April 5, 1977     | 106 | July 15, 1977  | 311 |
| April 6, 1977     | 121 | July 21, 1977  | 319 |
| April 7, 1977     | 125 | July 22, 1977  | 320 |
| April 20, 1977    | 128 | July 28, 1977  | 337 |
| April 21, 1977    | 129 | July 29, 1977  | 339 |
| April 25, 1977    | 140 | August 2, 1977 | 344 |
| April 27, 1977    | 149 | August 3, 1977 | 355 |

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CONFIRMED (Full-time & Part-time) DURING 1977  
(CARTER ADMINISTRATION)

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| August 4, 1977     | 367 |
| August 5, 1977     | 372 |
| September 8, 1977  | 376 |
| September 15, 1977 | 400 |
| September 16, 1977 | 409 |
| September 20, 1977 | 410 |
| September 21, 1977 | 422 |
| September 22, 1977 | 426 |
| September 28, 1977 | 430 |
| October 7, 1977    | 465 |
| October 10, 1977   | 473 |
| October 12, 1977   | 477 |
| October 19, 1977   | 480 |
| October 20, 1977   | 507 |
| October 25, 1977   | 511 |
| October 26, 1977   | 524 |
| October 27, 1977   | 525 |
| October 29, 1977   | 529 |
| November 1, 1977   | 531 |
| November 2, 1977   | 540 |
| November 4, 1977   | 545 |
| November 15, 1977  | 547 |
| November 22, 1977  | 549 |
| November 29, 1977  | 551 |
| December 1, 1977   | 552 |
| December 6, 1977   | 570 |
| December 15, 1977  | 599 |

Senate Adjourned: December 15, 1977

NOTE: These numbers do not include military officers, Foreign Service Officers, Public Health Service Officers, and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Commissioned Corps Officers.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/24/93

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT  
THE FIRST LADY  
HOWARD PASTER

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

The attached has been forwarded  
to the President.



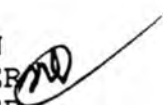
## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 FEB 24 P6:46

February 24, 1993

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE  
ROBERT E. RUBIN  
SAMUEL R. BERGER   
W. BOWMAN CUTTER

SUBJECT: Draft American University Speech

Attached at Tab 1 is the draft of your speech for Friday at American University prepared by Jeremy Rosner. It reflects all our comments on Jeremy's earlier draft.

We have circulated the speech this afternoon to Bentsen, Brown, Reich, Kantor, Tyson, Spero and Summers. We will have their comments tomorrow morning.

Attachment  
Tab A Draft Speech

cc: George Stephanopoulos  
Stan Greenberg

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

# DRAFT

## REMARKS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The American University  
Washington, DC  
February 26, 1993

I am honored to join you here this morning at the American University, on the occasion of the University's centennial, and at the dawn of a new era for our nation and our world.

Thirty years ago, President Kennedy came to this University to address the paramount challenge of his time: the imperative of pursuing peace in the face of nuclear confrontation. Today, I have come to the American University to describe what I consider to be America's great challenge in our own day: the imperative of American leadership in the face of global change. Over the past year I have spoken about what we must do to update our security and promote democracy. Today I want to speak, in particular, about the economic leadership we must exert, at home and abroad, as a new, global economy unfolds before our eyes.

Twice before in this century, history has asked the United States and the other great powers to provide leadership for a world ravaged by war. After World War I, that call went unanswered. Britain was too weakened to lead the work of reconstruction. The United States was too unwilling. The great powers turned inward. We raised trade barriers. We sought to humiliate rather than rehabilitate the vanquished. The result was instability, depression, and a second world war.

After that second war, we refused to let history repeat itself. Led by an American president of common origins and uncommon vision, the Western powers reached out to shape a new era. We drew together in NATO to oppose Communist aggression. We carried out the Marshall Plan, an unprecedented effort to rebuild vanquished nations. We built new institutions to foster peace and prosperity -- the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and more. Those bold actions helped usher in four decades of robust economic growth and firm collective security.

Yet the Cold War was a draining time. We devoted trillions of dollars to it. We posted our sons and daughters around the world in defense of freedom, and lost thousands of them in the hills of Korea and the jungles of Vietnam. We grew up learning how to duck under our desks praying they might shield us from nuclear annihilation -- and that fate seemed frighteningly possible just months before President Kennedy spoke here in 1963.

Now, thanks to his leadership, and that of every president from Harry Truman to George Bush, the Cold War is over. The Soviet Union is gone. The nuclear shadow is receding. Democracy is on the march. It is a new day and a great moment for America.

Yet across America I hear people raising central questions about our place and our prospects in a new world. They ask: Will

we and our children have good jobs? Expanding opportunities? Affordable health care? First-class educations? Secure communities? After having fully defended freedom's ramparts, they want to know if we will fully share in freedom's bounty.

I believe we can and we must. For in a newly globalized economy, recovering from the Cold War, ready for growth but in need of leadership, a prosperous America isn't only good for Americans; it's essential for the world's future. That is what makes this the most important turning point in world affairs in forty-five years. We stand at this century's third moment of decision. It asks us whether we will repeat the mistakes of the 1920s and 1930s by turning inward, or repeat the successes of the 1940s and 1950s by reaching outward. It asks whether we will pursue our own prosperity in a way that can enrich and ennoble humankind. My fellow Americans, I say that our new direction at home can set a new direction for the world as well.

The challenge that confronts us in the 1990s is particularly difficult because it is less distinct and apparently ominous than those that followed the world wars. The world remains a dangerous place. Yet there is no fascist aggressor preparing to overrun Europe, no hostile ideology with delusions of destiny. We face instead a more amorphous challenger: the revolution in the way the world transacts its commerce. And the question for our generation is whether we will let its changes carry us



passively toward a future of insecurity and instability, or channel those changes actively toward our nation's enduring objectives of human dignity, democracy, prosperity, and peace.

It is important to understand the monumental scope of the changes reshaping the world's economy and our own. When I was growing up, at the beginning of the Cold War, business was mostly a local affair. Most farms and firms were owned locally, they borrowed locally, hired locally, and shipped most of their crops and goods to nearby towns and states. Arkansas supplied Arkansas. America supplied America.

But now we are interwoven into the fabric of a global economy. Imports and exports, which accounted for only one dollar in ten of our economy when I was growing up now account one dollar in every four. Nearly three-quarters of the things we make here in America compete directly with foreign products, here and abroad, and every one of our products and services has potential foreign competitors. Every day, whether we see it or not, our lives are touched by flows of commerce that now cross national borders as inexorably as the weather.

Capital has become global. Some three trillion dollars race around the world's financial markets every day, compared to one trillion dollars that traverses the globe in trade in a year. And when a firm wants to build a new factory, it can turn to

financial markets that are open 24 hours, from London to Tokyo, from New York to Bombay.

Products have become global. When we drive to work in our American brand-name car, that car may have been assembled in Detroit, using Japanese components and German styling, and sold to us through an ad campaign produced by a British firm.

Services have become global. The accounting firm that keeps the books for a small business in Wichita also may be helping new entrepreneurs in Warsaw. And the same fast food restaurant that your family goes to -- that I go to -- also may be serving families from Mexico City to Moscow, and managing its business globally with new information technologies and satellites.

Most important, information has become global -- and it has become king. In earlier history, wealth was measured in land; then gold, or oil, or machines. Today the principal measure of our wealth is information -- what we know. Unlike land, information is mobile. Unlike machinery, it moves at the speed of light. The value of information has soared and the half life of new ideas has shrunk. As a result, we are engaged with the world in a constant race toward innovation. And that means the best investment we can make today is in the education and skills and minds of our own people.

There are mixed feelings in all this. We wish everything could be made in America. We recall simpler times when one product line would last for years. We are angry about the jobs and factories moving overseas or across the border. We worry about our own prosperity relying on events beyond our shores.

These feelings are particularly understandable after years during which our leaders neglected the things we must do to make a global economy benefit our workers and communities. Yet the truth of our age is this: open and competitive commerce with the world enriches us as a nation. It spurs us to innovate. It connects us with new customers. It gives us access to more resources and products. It enables our producers, who are themselves consumers of services and raw materials, to prosper.

Our exports are especially important. As bad as the recent recession was, it would have been twice as deep if not for the products we sold to other nations. Every billion dollars of American exports creates some 20,000 American jobs, and we now have over seven million export related jobs. They tend to involve better work and better pay; they are disproportionately in manufacturing, and on average they pay almost \$3500 more a year. Those are exactly the kind of jobs we need to foster for your generation of young Americans.

American jobs and American prosperity give us reason enough to master the new global economy. But far more is at stake. For this new fabric of commerce also shapes global prosperity, and with it, global prospects for democracy, freedom, and peace.

We must remember that, even with all our problems today, the American economy is the strongest engine of global growth and global progress. We remain the world's largest producer, and the world's largest and most open market. Especially at a time when Germany is coping with the burdens of reunification and Japan faces financial problems of its own, the world looks to us for this era's economic growth and leadership.

Our economic leadership is especially important for the world's new and emerging democracies. Their ability to grow and deepen their legitimacy, to foster a middle class and a civic culture, depends in part on their ability to tap into a growing global economy. And our security and prosperity will be greatly affected by their own.

But democracy's prospects are dimmed, especially in the developing world, by trade barriers and slow global growth. While more than 60 developing countries have reduced their trade barriers in recent years, 20 of the 24 developed nations have adopted more protectionist policies than a decade ago. And such



barriers now cost the developing world more in lost exports and income than all the foreign assistance developed nations provide.

This is more than a matter of income for new or would-be democracies. It is a matter of culture and survival. Conflict has many causes, and from the time of Cain and Abel theorists have debated its origins. Yet we should note what philosophers from Thucydides to Adam Smith have all observed: that the habits of commerce run counter to the habits of war. Trade cannot safeguard freedom; neither we nor any other democracy would exchange our weapons for widgets. And as Senator Moynihan has argued and recent history proves, ethnic hatreds can splinter states and economies. Yet just as neighbors who have helped raise each other's barns are unlikely to become arsonists, people who share mutually beneficial bonds of commerce are less likely to attack one another.

So if we have not yet arrived at the brotherhood of man described in the scriptures, we can at least work to foster a peaceful community of commerce.

Our own nation is better positioned than any on earth to benefit fairly from the emerging global economy. But to do so we must confront the obstacles that stand in our way. Many of our trading partners cling to unfair practices. Protectionist voices here and abroad call for new barriers. Indifferent government

policies have left too many of our workers and communities exposed to the harsh winds of trade without letting them share in the sheltering prosperity trade has helped create. Cooperation among the major powers toward world growth is not working well enough. Most of all, we have not done enough to prepare our own people and productive resources for the rigors of this new world.

Well, now we can change all that. Leonardo DaVinci said that God sells us all things at the price of labor. It is time for this nation and this generation to get to work.

This is a moment of great responsibility. We have the responsibility to meet the challenge of change. Our allies and friends abroad have the responsibility to match our efforts. Today, I want to discuss five steps I believe we can and must take, so that our new direction at home can help create a new direction for the world.

First, we must get our own economic house in order. Nine days ago I spelled out my plan to reform government and cut billions in spending, create half a million jobs, invest in America's knowledge, skills, and long-term productivity, and reduce our deficit in a way that is serious, balanced, and fair.

Already, the voices of inertia and self-interest have begun to protest. Yet almost nobody took up my original challenge:

that anyone who thinks we should cut more should simply be as specific as I have been. If anyone does, they may be in for a surprise, because I'm liable to take them up on their ideas.

I don't claim this plan is perfect. But I do believe it is equal in magnitude to the historical challenge before us. It would secure the foundations of American economic growth at a moment when the world depends on that growth as well. And it would expand the resources, confidence, and moral suasion we need to continue our global leadership into the next century.

Second, it is time for us to get serious about trade. For too long public discussions on trade have been dominated by voices from the irresponsible extremes: one that says government should build walls to protect our firms from competition; the other that says government should do absolutely nothing in the face of unfair foreign practices, job losses, or trade dislocations. Neither view takes on the hard work of creating a more open trading system. Neither view steps up to the task of empowering our workers to compete, or of ensuring that there is some compact of shared responsibility between the winners and the losers that trade produces within our own borders.

My administration is now developing a comprehensive trade policy that will step up to those challenges. And I want to describe the principles on which it will rest.

It will not be a policy of blame, but a policy of responsibility. It will tell our trading partners that we value their business, but that there is no more something for nothing. We will welcome foreign products into our markets, but insist that our products are welcomed into foreign markets. We will welcome foreign investment in our businesses, but insist that our investors are welcomed by foreign businesses. We will welcome the subsidiaries of foreign firms on our soil and the jobs they create, but we will insist that they pay the same taxes we levy on our own firms.

Our trade policy will be part of an integrated economic program, not some sporadic tool we use to compensate for a lack of a domestic agenda. For there is much about our competitive posture that cannot be straightened out by quotas and tariffs: we must have a lower deficit; a reformed health care system; sharper technologies; revived cities; better schools -- these will be the steel of our competitive edge. And we will tell American business and labor that they must take responsibility for becoming competitive abroad as well, for too many of the chains that have hobbled us in world trade have been home made.

Our trade policy will also bypass senseless debates over whether our efforts should be multilateral, regional, bilateral, or unilateral. The fact is, each has its place. Certainly, we seek to open up all nations' trade rules. That is why I am



committed to a prompt and successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of the GATT talks. While that Round has dragged on too long, it holds the potential to help create over a million new American jobs by the early part of the next century. Yet we also know that regional and bilateral agreements can explore ground that goes beyond the GATT. And these smaller agreements, once concluded, can act as a magnet, inducing neighboring countries to drop barriers and adopt more open trading systems.

That is exactly what happened with the North American Free Trade Agreement. Beginning with our largest trade partner, Canada, and then with Mexico, we negotiated an agreement that can help create tens of thousands of American jobs over the next decade in machine tools, textiles, auto parts, farm products, and other parts of our economy. Now, beginning March 15, my administration will begin negotiations with our hemispheric neighbors to ensure that NAFTA, as it is called, will respect environmental quality and workers' rights as well. And once that work is done, I hope we can expand NAFTA to other free nations of this hemisphere, and reach out toward the East to liberalize our trade relations with the Asian Pacific Rim as well.

Third, it is time for us to exert leadership among the major financial powers to improve our coordination on behalf of global economic growth. At a time when capital is so mobile and fungible, we cannot afford to work at cross purposes with the

other Group of Seven powers: Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan. The G-7 partners must work harder and more closely to reduce interest rates, stimulate capital spending, reduce structural barriers to trade and investment, and restore robust global growth. And we must look anew at the institutions we use to chart our way in the global economy and ask whether they are serving our interests in the best possible ways.

Tomorrow, Secretary Bentsen and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Greenspan will meet with their counterparts from these G-7 nations to begin that work, and I look forward to meeting with the other G-7 heads of state at our Tokyo summit this July. I am particularly hopeful that by then, our economic package will have been substantially enacted. For I plan to say to my counterparts: I put my political capital on the line to get our fiscal house in order, invest in growth, and face up to the challenge of change. Now, in the interest of collective prosperity and global growth, it is time for you to do the same.

Fourth, we need to promote the steady expansion of growth in the developing world, not only because it is in the interest of the people who live there, but because it is in our own interest. These nations are a rapidly expanding market for American products and investment. For example, exports to Latin America have been the fastest growing part of our own gross national product over the past [ # tk ] years. Moreover, our ability to

protect the global environment and combat the flow of narcotics into our country hinges in important ways on the course and pace of progress in the developing world.

There is much we can do. Our trade policies must encourage an open flow of goods and services with developing countries. Our aid policies must do more to address population pressures, support sustainable development, and promote more accountable governance in an increasingly restive world population, where over one billion people live on barely one dollar per day. This is an approach that will repay dividends of trade, friendship, and peace. And it is right.

The final step we must take is toward the success of democracy in Russia, and in the world's other new democracies. The perils facing Russia are especially acute, and especially important for our own prosperity. For the reductions in our defense spending that are an important part of our economic program here at home are only tenable so long as Russia poses a diminishing threat to our security.

Today Russia's condition is precarious. If the reforms begun by President Yeltsin fail, the world will suffer. Consider the implications for Europe if millions of Russian citizens decide they have no alternative but to flee to the west, where wages are ten times higher. Consider the implications for the



global environment if dozens of Chernobyl-style nuclear plants are forced to start operating without spare parts.

We must ask ourselves why we were willing to spend over a trillion dollars to ensure communism's defeat if we are not willing to spend some millions to support democracy's success. We cannot finance much of Russia's revival, but then again the Marshall Plan financed less than five percent of the post-war investments in Europe. Russia now, like Europe then, has a wealth of talent, resources, and potential. And with carefully targeted assistance, conditioned on progress toward reform, arms control, and non-proliferation, we can improve our own security and prosperity at the same time we help the Russian people.

These steps constitute an agenda for American action in a global economy that requires our leadership in order to grow. As such, they constitute an agenda for our own prosperity as well.

Some may wish we could pursue our own domestic comfort strictly through domestic policies, as we have understood them in the past. But the fact is, in this new global economy, there is no such thing as domestic policy. This thing we call the global economy is an unruly, bucking bronco that often lands with his feet on different sides of that old line. And if we are to ride him into the next century, we must harness the whole horse.



Of course, some will urge us not to take the ride. But that would be a sad mistake and our own loss. For I believe this new world favors us. I believe we are better equipped than any other people on earth -- by reason of our history, our culture, and our disposition -- to prosper in this new era.

Just look at our immigrant nation. Diverse. Multi-ethnic. Multi-lingual. In this new economy, the ability to communicate with the people of many lands will be a bankable asset. And our civic habits of tolerance and respect, while never perfect in our own eyes, will still shine like a beacon to a fractious world.

Look at our culture. This expressive land that produced CNN and MTV was born for the information age. This jazzy nation that created be-bop and hip-hop was meant to be wired to the world in real time.

We have always been a nation of pioneers, curious, restless, and bold. It flows from our heritage. It is ingrained in our soul. It is no accident that our nation has steadily expanded the frontiers of democracy, religious tolerance, racial justice, women's equality, environmental protection, technology, and the cosmos itself. For it is in our nature to reach out and reaching out has served not only us, but the world as well. Now together, it is time to reach out again. Toward tomorrow's economy. Toward a better future. Toward a new direction. Thank you.

Chen

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO MARSHA SCOTT  
DAVID DREYER

Attached is a list of proclamations which are issued annually. This list was prepared by the Executive Clerk's office. Other proclamations designating days, weeks, or months are issued at the request of Congress.

These may be helpful in planning future speeches or jogging expeditions.

John Podesta

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
01/01/92 - 12/31/92

| DAY      | TITLE                                                      | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JANUARY  |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 20       | Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday                   | P.L. 98-144 of 11/2/83, established the third Monday in January of each year, beginning in 1986, as a legal public holiday. Although no request for a proclamation, one has been issued since 1986. |
| FEBRUARY |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|          | American Heart Month                                       | Always issued each year for February since 1964 at request (PL 88-254 of 12/30/63; 77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 169b).                                                                                   |
| MARCH    |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|          | American Red Cross Month                                   | Red Cross Month always issued each year for March since 1943. Issued as American Red Cross Month since 1987.                                                                                        |
| 01-07    | Save Your Vision Week                                      | Issued for 1st week of March since 1964, except 1971 & 1982 when issued for 2nd week of March (PL 88-242, approved 12/30/63; 77 Stat. 629; 36 U.S.C. 169a).                                         |
| 15-21    | National Poison Prevention Week - beginning March 15, 1992 | Always issued each year for 3rd week of March since 1962 at request (PL 87-319 of 9/26/61; 75 Stat 681).                                                                                            |

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| DAY | TITLE | AUTHORITY |
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APRIL

Cancer Control Month

Always issued for April since 1938 at request (Pub.Res.No. 82 of 3/28/38; 52 Stat. 148; 36 U.S.C. 150).

14,12- Pan American Day and Pan American Week  
18

Pan American Day: Customarily issued as "Pan American Day and Pan American Week." Proc. 1912, 5/28/30, had effect of covering every 4/14 (req'd. by Governing Board of Pan American Union); however, Proc. issued each year since 1948. (Proc. 2386, 2/12/40, observes Union's 50th Anniversary) Pan American Week: See above. Always issued for the week including 4/14, except in 1965, from 1946 thru 1948, 1955 thru 1977, and 1979.

MAY

Older Americans Month

From 1963 thru 1973 this was called "Senior Citizens Month." In May 1974 it became Older Americans Month. In 1980 the title included Senior Citizens Day, observed 5/8/80. (From 1984 through 1989, the Congress passed joint resolutions requesting the President to issue the proclamation -- even though Presidents have been issuing it annually since 1963.)



PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
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| DAY   | TITLE                  | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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| MAY   |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 01    | Law Day, U.S.A.        | Issued each year for May 1 since 1958 at request (PL 87-20 of 4/7/61; 75 Stat. 43; 36 USC 164).                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 01    | Loyalty Day            | Issued annually for May 1 since 1959 at request (PL 85-529 of 7/18/58; 72 Stat. 369; 36 U.S.C. 162). Note that an earlier Proc. was issued in 1955.                                                                                                                                                              |
| 07    | National Day of Prayer | ALWAYS THE FIRST THURSDAY IN MAY (PL 100-307 of 5/5/88) Prior to PL 100-307, any day of the year except Sunday (PL 82-324, 4/17/52; 66 Stat. 64; 36 U.S.C. 169h). Since 1981, proclaimed as the first Thursday in May. Beginning in 1957, a day in October was designated, except in 1972 and in 1975 thru 1977. |
| 10    | Mother's Day           | Always the 2nd Sunday in May (Pub.Res.No. 2 of 5/8/14; 38 Stat. 770)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 10-16 | Small Business Week    | Issued each year since 1964 for a week in May.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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| DAY          | TITLE                                                                   | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| MAY          |                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 15,10-<br>16 | National Defense Transportation Day and<br>National Transportation Week | National Defense<br>Transportation Day:<br>Customarily issued as<br>"National Defense<br>Transportation Day and<br>National Transportation<br>Week." Issued each year<br>for 3rd Friday in May<br>since 1957 at request (PL<br>85-32, 5/16/57; 36 U.S.C.<br>160). National<br>Transportation Week: See<br>above. Issued for week<br>including 3rd Friday in<br>May since 1960 (PL 86-475<br>of 5/20/60, first req'd.;<br>PL 87-449 of 5/14/62 (36<br>USC 166), requests an<br>annual proc.) |
| 17-23        | World Trade Week                                                        | Has been issued each year<br>since 1948 for the 3rd<br>week of May with three<br>exceptions: 1949, 1955,<br>and 1966.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 22           | National Maritime Day                                                   | Always issued for May 22<br>since 1933 at request<br>(Pub.Res.No. 7 of<br>5/20/33).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
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| DAY | TITLE | AUTHORITY |
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MAY

|    |                                |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 25 | Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day |
|----|--------------------------------|

Issued each year since 1948 per request. PL 81-512 of 5/11/50 (64 Stat. 158; 36 USC 169g), asks President to proclaim annually this day as a day of prayer for permanent peace. PL 90-363 of 6/28/68, requires that beginning in 1971 it will be observed the last Monday in May. Often entitled "Prayer for Peace Memorial Day," and traditionally requests the flying of the flag at half-staff "for the customary forenoon period," per 36 USC 174.

JUNE

|       |                            |
|-------|----------------------------|
| 05-11 | National Safe Boating Week |
|-------|----------------------------|

Issued since 1981 for first week in June (PL 96-376 of 10/3/80; 36 U.S.C. 161). From 1958 thru 1977, issued for a week including July 4 (PL 85-445 of 6/4/58). Not issued from 1978 thru 1980.

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
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| DAY          | TITLE                           | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| JUNE         |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 14,14-<br>20 | Flag Day and National Flag Week | Flag Day: Proc. 1335, 5/30/16, covers all succeeding years, but has been issued annually since 1941 (PL 81-203 of 8/3/49; 63 Stat. 492). Customarily issued as Flag Day and National Flag Week, as in 1986; the President usually mentions "a time to honor America," Flag Day to Independence Day (89 Stat. 211). National Flag Week: See above and issued each year since 1966 for the week including June 14 (PL 89-443 of 6/9/66; 80 Stat. 194). In addition, the President often calls upon the American people to participate in public ceremonies in which the Pledge of Allegiance is recited. |
| 21           | Father's Day                    | Issued for 3rd Sunday in June in 1966 and annually since 1971 (PL 92-278 of 4/24/72; 36 USC 142a).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| JULY         |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 19-25        | Captive Nations Week            | Issued each year since 1959 for the 3rd week of July (PL 86-90 of 7/17/59; 73 Stat. 212).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| AUGUST       |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 26           | Women's Equality Day            | Issued in 1973 and 1974 at request and since 1975 without request.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |



PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
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| DAY          | TITLE                                             | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
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| -----        |                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| SEPTEMBER    |                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 15-15        | National Hispanic Heritage Month                  | Beginning in 1989, always issued for 9/15 - 10/15 of each year (PL 100-402 of 8/17/88). Previously issued each year for the week including September 15 and 16 since 1968 at request (PL 90-498 of 9/17/68).                                                                                         |
| 17,17-<br>23 | Citizenship Day and Constitution Week             | Citizenship Day: Always issued for September 17 at request (PL 82-261 of 2/29/52; 36 USC 153). Customarily issued as Citizenship Day and Constitution Week. Constitution Week: See above and always issued for the period of September 17-23 each year since 1955 (PL 84-915 of 8/2/56; 36 USC 159). |
| 20-26        | National Farm Safety Week                         | Issued since 1982 for the third week in September. Previously, from 1944, for one of the last two weeks in July.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 27           | Gold Star Mother's Day, 1992 - September 27, 1992 | Always the last Sunday in September, per Proclamation 2424 of 1940, which covers all succeeding years (Pub. Res., No. 123; 49 Stat 1895, 6/23/36, requests its observance; 36 U.S.C. 147-148). Although not required, from 1989 - 1992, President Bush issued proclamations for this observance.     |

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
01/01/92 - 12/31/92

| DAY       | TITLE                                                                                                     | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| -----     |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| SEPTEMBER |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 27-03     | Minority Enterprise Development Week                                                                      | Issued since 1983 without request for the first full week of October. However, observance period was changed in 1991 to 9/22/91-9/28/91, to coincide with the National Conference.                                         |
| OCTOBER   |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|           | National Disability Employment Awareness Month (previously entitled National Employ the Handicapped Week) | Issued for the month of October (P.L. 100-630, Title III, Sec. 301(a) of 11/7/88). Previously issued as "National Employ the Handicapped Week" for a week beginning during 1st week of October since 1945 (36 U.S.C. 155). |
| 04-10     | Fire Prevention Week                                                                                      | Issued annually for the week that includes October 9 since 1925 (for many years prior to 1925, National Fire Prevention Day was observed in October).                                                                      |
| 05        | Child Health Day                                                                                          | Always 1st Monday of October. Issued since 1928; however, in 1959 Congress changed the day from May 1 to the present observance (Pub.Res.No. 46 of 5/18/28; PL 86-352 of 9/22/59; 36 U.S.C. 143).                          |
| 09        | Leif Erikson Day                                                                                          | Always October 9 since 1964 at request (PL 88-566 of 9/2/64; 36 USC 169c).                                                                                                                                                 |

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
01/01/92 - 12/31/92

| DAY     | TITLE                         | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| -----   |                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| OCTOBER |                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 11      | General Pulaski Memorial Day  | Always issued for October 11 since 1929. (Requested by Cong. Resolution from 1929 - 1946. Since 1947 has been issued by custom.) NOTE: Although Proc. 4869 of 10/5/81, covers all succeeding years, procs. have been issued in each successive year.       |
| 11-17   | National School Lunch Week    | Issued for the week beginning with the 2nd Sunday of October since 1962 (PL 87-780 of 10/9/62) except 1981 when no Proc. was issued.                                                                                                                       |
| 12      | Columbus Day                  | Always the 2nd Monday in October. From 1934 - 1970 was always October 12 (Pub.Res.No. 21 of 4/30/34; 48 Stat. 657). PL 90-363 of 6/28/68 (82 Stat. 250; 36 U.S.C. 146), required that beginning in 1971 it would be observed as the 2nd Monday in October. |
| 15      | White Cane Safety Day         | Always issued for October 15 since 1964 (PL 88-628 of 10/6/64).                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 18-24   | National Forest Products Week | Always issued for the week beginning with the 3rd Sunday of October since 1960 (PL 86-753 of 9/13/60; 36 U.S.C. 163).                                                                                                                                      |
| 24      | United Nations Day            | Always issued for October 24 since 1948. (By unanimous request of the UN General Assembly)                                                                                                                                                                 |

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
01/01/92 - 12/31/92

| DAY      | TITLE                     | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -----    |                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| NOVEMBER |                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 11       | Veterans Day              | P.L. 94-97 of 9/18/75, required that effective 1/1/78, the observance would revert to NOVEMBER 11 (5 U.S.C. 6103 (a)). S.Con.Res. 18 of 6/4/26, requested an annual proc. for "Armistice Day" for November 11. PL 83-380 of 6/1/54, changed the name to "Veterans Day." PL 90-363 of 6/28/68, required that beginning in 1971 it would be observed the 4th Monday in October. |
| 20-26    | National Farm - City Week | Issued for a week in November since 1956 (by custom, for the week ending on Thanksgiving Day). Requested by congressional resolutions from 1956 thru 1958. Since 1959 has been issued annually without request. Farm-City Week was issued in 1955.                                                                                                                            |
| 26       | Thanksgiving Day          | Always issued for the 4th Thursday in November.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY  
01/01/92 - 12/31/92

| DAY             | TITLE                                                          | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -----           |                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| DECEMBER        |                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 10,15,<br>10-16 | Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day,<br>and Human Rights Week | Issued as Bill of Rights Day, Human Rights Day and Week, until 1986. HUMAN RIGHTS DAY: Proc. 2866, 12/6/49, covers all succeeding years. HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK: See above. Issued since 1958 for week beginning December 10, except in 1986. BILL OF RIGHTS DAY: See above. Has been proclaimed each year since 1962, but was omitted in 1967 and 1968 (Issued in 1941 and 1946 at congressional request and in 1947 without request). Since 1968 has been included in Human Rights Day and Week proclamation. |
| 17              | Wright Brothers Day                                            | Always issued for December 17 since 1963 (PL 88-209 of 12/17/63; 77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169). Issued twice earlier at congressional request in 1959 and 1961.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## ALL PROCLAMATIONS NOT YET ISSUED

| SUBJECT                                                    | LOG   | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | OBSERVANCE        |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| American Wine Appreciation Week - February 21-27, 1993     | 92681 | H.J.Res. 489; PL 102-468; 10/23/92                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 02/21/93-02/27/93 |
| National Poison Prevention Week - beginning March 14, 1993 | 93039 | Always issued each year for 3rd week of March since 1962 at request (PL 87-319 of 9/26/61; 75 Stat 681).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| Save Your Vision Week                                      | 93004 | Issued for 1st week of March since 1964, except 1971 & 1982 when issued for 2nd week of March (PL 88-242, approved 12/30/63; 77 Stat. 629; 36 U.S.C. 169a).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                   |
| American Red Cross Month                                   | 93001 | Red Cross Month always issued each year for March since 1943. Issued as American Red Cross Month since 1987.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | March             |
| Irish-American Heritage Month - March 1993                 | 92682 | H.J.Res. 500; PL 102-469; 10/23/92                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | March             |
| Cancer Control Month                                       | 93005 | Always issued for April since 1938 at request (Pub.Res.No. 82 of 3/28/38; 52 Stat. 148; 36 U.S.C. 150).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | April             |
| Pan American Day and Pan American Week                     | 93006 | Pan American Day: Customarily issued as "Pan American Day and Pan American Week." Proc. 1912, 5/28/30, had effect of covering every 4/14 (req'd. by Governing Board of Pan American Union); however, Proc. issued each year since 1948. (Proc. 2386, 2/12/40, observes Union's 50th Anniversary) Pan American Week: See above. Always issued for the week including 4/14, except in 1965, from 1946 thru 1948, 1955 thru 1977, and 1979.               | 04/14             |
| National Credit Education Week - April 18-24, 1993         | 92669 | S.J.Res. 252; PL 102-483; 10/23/92                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 04/18/93-04/24/93 |
| Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day                             | 93014 | Issued each year since 1948 per request. PL 81-512 of 5/11/50 (64 Stat. 158; 36 USC 169g), asks President to proclaim annually this day as a day of prayer for permanent peace. PL 90-363 of 6/28/68, requires that beginning in 1971 it will be observed the last Monday in May. Often entitled "Prayer for Peace Memorial Day," and traditionally requests the flying of the flag at half-staff "for the customary forenoon period," per 36 USC 174. |                   |



## ALL PROCLAMATIONS NOT YET ISSUED

| SUBJECT                                                              | LOG   | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | OBSERVANCE        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| World Trade Week                                                     | 93012 | Has been issued each year since 1948 for the 3rd week of May with three exceptions: 1949, 1955, and 1966.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                   |
| National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week | 93011 | National Defense Transportation Day: Customarily issued as "National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week." Issued each year for 3rd Friday in May since 1957 at request (PL 85-32, 5/16/57; 36 U.S.C. 160). National Transportation Week: See above. Issued for week including 3rd Friday in May since 1960 (PL 86-475 of 5/20/60, first req'd.; PL 87-449 of 5/14/62 (36 USC 166), requests an annual proc.) |                   |
| Mother's Day                                                         | 93010 | Always the 2nd Sunday in May (Pub.Res.No. 2 of 5/8/14; 38 Stat. 770)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| Older Americans Month                                                | 93007 | From 1963 thru 1973 this was called "Senior Citizens Month." In May 1974 it became Older Americans Month. In 1980 the title included Senior Citizens Day, observed 5/8/80. (From 1984 through 1989, the Congress passed joint resolutions requesting the President to issue the proclamation -- even though Presidents have been issuing it annually since 1963.)                                                                     | May               |
| National Day of Prayer                                               | 93003 | ALWAYS THE FIRST THURSDAY IN MAY (PL 100-307 of 5/5/88) Prior to PL 100-307, any day of the year except Sunday (PL 82-324, 4/17/52; 66 Stat. 64; 36 U.S.C. 169h). Since 1981, proclaimed as the first Thursday in May. Beginning in 1957, a day in October was designated, except in 1972 and in 1975 thru 1977.                                                                                                                      |                   |
| Small Business Week                                                  | 93002 | Issued each year since 1964 for a week in May.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                   |
| Law Day, U.S.A.                                                      | 93009 | Issued each year for May 1 since 1958 at request (PL 87-20 of 4/7/61; 75 Stat. 43; 36 USC 164).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 05/01             |
| Loyalty Day                                                          | 93008 | Issued annually for May 1 since 1959 at request (PL 85-529 of 7/18/58; 72 Stat. 369; 36 U.S.C. 162). Note that an earlier Proc. was issued in 1955.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 05/01             |
| Be Kind to Animals and National Pet Week - May 2-8, 1993             | 92693 | H.J.Res. 429; PL 102-504; 10/24/92                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 05/02/93-05/08/93 |
| National Walking Week - May 3-8, 1993                                | 92688 | H.J.Res. 547; PL 102-474; 10/23/92                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 05/03/93-05/08/93 |

## ALL PROCLAMATIONS NOT YET ISSUED

| SUBJECT                                           | LOG   | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | OBSERVANCE |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| National Maritime Day                             | 93013 | Always issued for May 22 since 1933 at request (Pub.Res.No. 7 of 5/20/33).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 05/22      |
| National Safe Boating Week                        | 93016 | Issued since 1981 for first week in June (PL 96-376 of 10/3/80; 36 U.S.C. 161). From 1958 thru 1977, issued for a week including July 4 (PL 85-445 of 6/4/58). Not issued from 1978 thru 1980.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |            |
| Father's Day                                      | 93015 | Issued for 3rd Sunday in June in 1966 and annually since 1971 (PL 92-278 of 4/24/72; 36 USC 142a).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            |
| Flag Day and National Flag Week                   | 93017 | Flag Day: Proc. 1335, 5/30/16, covers all succeeding years, but has been issued annually since 1941 (PL 81-203 of 8/3/49; 63 Stat. 492). Customarily issued as Flag Day and National Flag Week, as in 1986; the President usually mentions "a time to honor America," Flag Day to Independence Day (89 Stat. 211). National Flag Week: See above and issued each year since 1966 for the week including June 14 (PL 89-443 of 6/9/66; 80 Stat. 194). In addition, the President often calls upon the American people to participate in public ceremonies in which the Pledge of Allegiance is recited. | 06/14      |
| Captive Nations Week                              | 93018 | Issued each year since 1959 for the 3rd week of July (PL 86-90 of 7/17/59; 73 Stat. 212).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |            |
| Women's Equality Day                              | 93020 | Issued in 1973 and 1974 at request and since 1975 without request.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 08/26      |
| Gold Star Mother's Day, 1992 - September 27, 1992 | 93043 | Always the last Sunday in September, per Proclamation 2424 of 1940, which covers all succeeding years (Pub. Res., No. 123; 49 Stat 1895, 6/23/36, requests its observance; 36 U.S.C. 147-148). Since 1989, President Bush has issued his own proclamation for this observance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | September  |
| Minority Enterprise Development Week              | 93024 | Issued since 1983 without request for the first full week of October. However, observance period was changed in 1991 to 9/22/91-9/28/91, to coincide with the National Conference.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            |
| National Farm Safety Week                         | 93023 | Issued since 1982 for the third week in September. Previously, from 1944, for one of the last two weeks in July.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |            |



## ALL PROCLAMATIONS NOT YET ISSUED

| SUBJECT                                                                                                   | LOG   | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | OBSERVANCE         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Citizenship Day and Constitution Week                                                                     | 93022 | Citizenship Day: Always issued for September 17 at request (PL 82-261 of 2/29/52; 36 USC 153). Customarily issued as Citizenship Day and Constitution Week. Constitution Week: See above and always issued for the period of September 17-23 each year since 1955 (PL 84-915 of 8/2/56; 36 USC 159). | 09/17, 09/17-09/23 |
| National Forest Products Week                                                                             | 93041 | Always issued for the week beginning with the 3rd Sunday of October since 1960 (PL 86-753 of 9/13/60; 36 U.S.C. 163).                                                                                                                                                                                |                    |
| Columbus Day                                                                                              | 93031 | Always the 2nd Monday in October. From 1934 - 1970 was always October 12 (Pub.Res.No. 21 of 4/30/34; 48 Stat. 657). PL 90-363 of 6/28/68 (82 Stat. 250; 36 U.S.C. 146), required that beginning in 1971 it would be observed as the 2nd Monday in October.                                           |                    |
| National School Lunch Week                                                                                | 93030 | Issued for the week beginning with the 2nd Sunday of October since 1962 (PL 87-780 of 10/9/62) except 1981 when no Proc. was issued.                                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| Child Health Day                                                                                          | 93027 | Always 1st Monday of October. Issued since 1928; however, in 1959 Congress changed the day from May 1 to the present observance (Pub.Res.No. 46 of 5/18/28; PL 86-352 of 9/22/59; 36 U.S.C. 143).                                                                                                    |                    |
| National Disability Employment Awareness Month (previously entitled National Employ the Handicapped Week) | 93026 | Issued for the month of October (P.L. 100-630, Title III, Sec. 301(a) of 11/7/88). Previously issued as "National Employ the Handicapped Week" for a week beginning during 1st week of October since 1945 (36 U.S.C. 155).                                                                           | October            |
| Fire Prevention Week                                                                                      | 93025 | Issued annually for the week that includes October 9 since 1925 (for many years prior to 1925, National Fire Prevention Day was observed in October).                                                                                                                                                |                    |
| Leif Erikson Day                                                                                          | 93028 | Always October 9 since 1964 at request (PL 88-566 of 9/2/64; 36 USC 169c).                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 10/09              |
| General Pulaski Memorial Day                                                                              | 93029 | Always issued for October 11 since 1929. (Requested by Cong. Resolution from 1929 - 1946. Since 1947 has been issued by custom.) NOTE: Although Proc. 4869 of 10/5/81, covers all succeeding years, procs. have been issued in each successive year.                                                 | 10/11              |
| White Cane Safety Day                                                                                     | 93032 | Always issued for October 15 since 1964 (PL 88-628 of 10/6/64).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 10/15              |

ALL PROCLAMATIONS NOT YET ISSUED

| SUBJECT                                                     | LOG   | AUTHORITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | OBSERVANCE                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| National Hispanic Heritage Month                            | 93021 | Beginning in 1989, always issued for 9/15 - 10/15 of each year (PL 100-402 of 8/17/88). Previously issued each year for the week including September 15 and 16 since 1968 at request (PL 90-498 of 9/17/68).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 09/15-10/15                           |
| United Nations Day                                          | 93033 | Always issued for October 24 since 1948. (By unanimous request of the UN General Assembly)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 10/24                                 |
| National Farm - City Week                                   | 93035 | Issued for a week in November since 1956 (by custom, for the week ending on Thanksgiving Day). Requested by congressional resolutions from 1956 thru 1958. Since 1959 has been issued annually without request. Farm-City Week was issued in 1955.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                       |
| Thanksgiving Day                                            | 93019 | Always issued for the 4th Thursday in November.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                       |
| Veterans Day                                                | 93034 | P.L. 94-97 of 9/18/75, required that effective 1/1/78, the observance would revert to NOVEMBER 11 (5 U.S.C. 6103 (a)). S.Con.Res. 18 of 6/4/26, requested an annual proc. for "Armistice Day" for November 11. PL 83-380 of 6/1/54, changed the name to "Veterans Day." PL 90-363 of 6/28/68, required that beginning in 1971 it would be observed the 4th Monday in October.                                                                                                                              | 11/11                                 |
| Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week | 93036 | Issued as Bill of Rights Day, Human Rights Day and Week, until 1986. HUMAN RIGHTS DAY: Proc. 2866, 12/6/49, covers all succeeding years. HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK: See above. Issued since 1958 for week beginning December 10, except in 1986. BILL OF RIGHTS DAY: See above. Has been proclaimed each year since 1962, but was omitted in 1967 and 1968 (Issued in 1941 and 1946 at congressional request and in 1947 without request). Since 1968 has been included in Human Rights Day and Week proclamation. | 12/10/93, 12/15/93, 12/10/93-12/16/93 |
| Wright Brothers Day                                         | 93037 | Always issued for December 17 since 1963 (PL 88-209 of 12/17/63; 77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169). Issued twice earlier at congressional request in 1959 and 1961.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 12/17                                 |
| National Women and Girls in Sports Day - February 3, 1994   | 93048 | Issued per H.J.Res. 546 - Public Law 102-557.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 02/03/94                              |





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

**DATE:** 02/26/93

**TO:** BRUCE LINDSEY

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



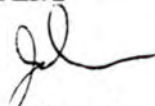
The attached has been forwarded  
to the President.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA   
SUBJECT: Tully Children Trust

Carl Wagner has been working to set up a trust for Paul Tully's daughters. He intends to solicit by mail about 4,000 of Paul's friends to contribute to the trust. He has asked that a letter from you to prospective donors be included in the packets remembering Paul, but not directly soliciting funds.

I ran this past Bernie and Vince and they were concerned that a letter from you to donors might set a precedent for requests for other solicitations. They asked that an accompanying letter from you be addressed to Carl and avoid direct solicitation.

I think they are being hyper-sensitive and that given Paul's special friendship and unique role in the party, no precedent would be set by the letter Carl proposes.

In any event, I have redrafted Carl's letter to reflect their perspective. Carl's incoming letter, together with two possible drafts are included for your review and action. If you are agreeable to a letter, please edit either of the enclosed drafts or provide further guidance.

\_\_\_\_ Approve  
Version A  
to Donors

\_\_\_\_ Approve  
Version B  
to Carl

\_\_\_\_ Discuss  
Further

cc: Bruce Lindsey



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1993 93 FEB 19 P5:24

Vince:

Attached is a letter we've previously discussed regarding the educational trust fund for Paul Tully's two daughters.

Please review and return to me A.S.A.P. Thanks for your help.

John Podesta

2/19

John -

Our preference is a letter from the President to Wagner or ~~and~~ a family member which, ~~inter alia~~, acknowledges his understanding about the effort for the trust fund and wishes it success — the letter could be mass mailed with the solicitation from Wagner

We recognize this is a special case but prefer to avoid precedent of direct solicitation

Vince

# WAGNER COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

2200 M Street NW  
Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-828-9140

16 February 1993

The President  
The White House

Dear Mr. President,

I have organized an educational trust for Paul Tully's two daughters. It will be managed by three trustees to be named shortly. In the interim I am serving as a trustee so the fundraising and management tasks of the trust can be undertaken. In that capacity I am sending a letter soliciting contributions to former colleagues of Paul, including those who worked in the campaigns of Senator Kennedy, Vice President Mondale, and Governor Dukakis. Your campaign has also provided a comparable list.

To enhance the success of this effort I would like to include a letter from you in the mailing acknowledging the contribution Paul made to public service and politics. A proposed draft is enclosed. It would not solicit contributions directly as I think that would be inappropriate.

I am sorry to address a painful memory so close to your inauguration, but appreciate your help.

Sue and I are hopeful and happy for you, Hilary and Chelsea. Hopefully we will see you personally to extend our congratulations. Of course, you have our standing offer to assist you in any way we can in fulfilling the mission of your Presidency. The entire nation hopes and will help in the enterprise of your governance. I'm a phone call away if I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,



Carl R. Wagner

cc Bruce Lindsey  
John Podesta  
Enclosures

TRUST FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF PAUL TULLY  
COPY: 16 February 1993

Bill Clinton

Ms. Jane Donor  
1121 Main Street  
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Jane,

The loss of Paul Tully deeply saddened Hillary and me. He was a dear friend and a trusted advisor.

Paul had one of the nation's best political minds -- and one of its biggest hearts. He gave himself to politics and principles in the only way he knew how -- with unstinting energy and all-out commitment. We will miss him and so will our party and our country.

No one, of course, will miss Paul more than his own family. Carl Wagner, one of Paul's closest friends, has stepped forward to help Paul's family in a special and important way -- by organizing The Trust for the Daughters of Paul Tully to help meet the costs of education for Pauls daughters Jessica and Miranda.

I hope that you will take the time to read the enclosed letter from Carl about the trust fund which will honor the memory of a cherished friend and colleague who touched each of our lives in his own unique way.

With thanks,

Bill Clinton

Dear Carl,

The loss of Paul Tully deeply saddened Hillary and me. He was a dear friend and a trusted advisor.

Paul had one of the nation's best political minds -- and one of its biggest hearts. He gave himself to politics and principles in the only way he knew how -- with unstinting energy and all-out commitment. We will miss him and so will our party and our country.

No one, of course, will miss Paul more than his own family. That's why I am grateful to hear that you have stepped forward to help Paul's family in a special and important way -- by organizing the Paul Tully Trust to help meet the costs of education for Paul's daughters Jessica and Miranda.

I hope that all those who receive your letter about Paul will take the time to read about him and about the new trust fund, which will honor the memory of a cherished friend and colleague who touched each of our lives in his own unique and special way.



THE TRUST FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF PAUL TULLY

Ms. Jane Y. Donor  
1121 Main Street  
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear Jane,

"Tully."

Just the single word evokes a hundred memories -- the grunts that communicated what words couldn't, the body language that said even more, the irreverence, the humor, the big heart and the relentless devotion to a politics that matters.

Paul started his political life (given the all-consuming nature of his commitment and his lack of interest in personal advancement, one could hardly call it a career) in 1968.

That year was his reference point. His U.S. Senator was Robert Kennedy. The moral spokesman for the country was Martin Luther King. The call of our Presidents was for a New Frontier and A Great Society. The challenge they put forward was for personal commitment and above all personal involvement. The sidelines were for football.

Paul stepped up to that challenge barely three weeks after graduation and never quit. It became the driving principle of his life. It accounted for his energy and relentless devotion to politics.

For Paul the payoff of politics was participation -- not politics. There was no audience he enjoyed more than the young. A group of kids wondering whether it was worth their while to get involved, worth risking their hopes on taking politics seriously.

That was his audience. He would pace, he would huff and puff, and he'd reason. But, above all, he would inspire. He left no doubt about his belief -- he was a liberal -- and no question that every person's shoulder should be at the wheel of change.

Tully left so much behind. He strengthened the convictions, lifted the spirits, and bettered the skills of almost everyone whose life he touched.

ONE  
FHA NO. 2025710123 F.02

If you knew Tully well, though, what he didn't leave behind won't surprise you: no personal possessions to speak of, no portfolio of investments, no money to help with his daughters' education.

That's where you and I come in. Paul gave so much of himself to each of us. Now, it's time to give a little back. A group of Paul's friends have established The Trust for the Daughters of Paul Tully, a fund whose sole purpose is to pay for the education of Jessica and Miranda.

I am writing on behalf of the Trust to ask that you consider sending as generous a contribution as you can possibly afford. We're hoping that many of Paul's friends will send gifts of \$500, \$1,000 or more. But, each of us will have to personally decide the amount of our contribution.

All I ask is that you be as generous as possible and, in considering how much to send, you remember how much Tully meant to the candidates he worked for, the causes he devoted himself to and the people he taught about politics and about life.

Thank you in advance for your personal generosity.

Sincerely,

Carl R. Wagner

P.S. The Trust for the Daughters of Paul Tully is being administered by the (name of bank). We have enclosed a reply envelope so that you can return your gift directly to that location.

REPLY FORM

The Trust for the Daughters of Paul Tully

I am pleased to make a special, tax deductible contribution to The Trust for the Daughters of Paul Tully. I understand that the funds I am contributing will be used for the purpose of furthering the education of Paul's daughters, Jessica and Miranda.

My gift is in the amount of:

\_\_\_\$1,000

\_\_\_\$500

\_\_\_Other (\$\_\_\_)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/25/93

**NOTE FOR:** HOWARD PASTER

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

Information ☐

Action ☒X

For an appropriate response.

Thank you.

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

cc:



JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II  
8TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE ON BANKING,  
FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISION,  
REGULATION AND INSURANCE  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCE

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE  
EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1208 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 225-5111

SUITE 805, THE SCHRAFFST CENTER  
529 MAIN STREET  
CHARLESTOWN, MA 02129  
(617) 242-0200

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, DC 20515**

February 24, 1993

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Many of us have had grave concerns about the economic direction of the United States and our inability to compete for high-skill, high-wage jobs in an international economy.

We, therefore, welcomed your speech which offered the American people an economic plan that gets to the root causes of our economic problems by attacking the deficit and implementing a longterm investment strategy that will put Americans back to work.

Your attempts to achieve this end create a difficult but necessary dynamic. The spending cuts affect every region of this country, and raising taxes is never an easy proposition. Nonetheless, it is important that the guts of your proposal remain intact.

Many members of Congress feel that your plan does not go far enough to cut the deficit and intend to meet your challenge to do more. However, if the United States is to achieve its economic potential, it is incumbent upon the Congress to make sure the goals of the plan are met.

Therefore, we pledge to adhere strictly to the outlines of your economic package -- spending cuts and tax increases -- and to oppose any efforts to water down the deficit reduction it contains. We view this reduction as an absolute minimum from which to work.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Kennedy II

Charles W. Stenholm

Timothy J. Penny

Jim Slattery

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1993

Greetings to all those attending the second annual U.S. First Competition.

All of the sponsoring organizations that made U.S. First possible are to be congratulated on this unique program to motivate our students and strengthen America's performance in science and technology. The U.S. First Competition is an outstanding example of the kind of new partnership between education and industry which is necessary if we are going to successfully improve our schools. By motivating American students to study science, U.S. First is also helping to ensure that America is competitive in the economy of the future.

Hillary joins me in sending our best wishes for the Competition.

*Bill Clinton*

Autopenned

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1993

The Honorable Julius L. Katz  
5703 Michigan Road  
Bethesda, Maryland 20816

Dear Jules:

I want you to know how much I appreciate your contribution to American strength and competitiveness over your long and distinguished career.

Our friend, Mickey, has told me how much you have helped him over the past few weeks. Thank you for staying on. Your perspective has been invaluable.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.