CHRON

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/27/93

[redacted]

NOTE FOR: Bob Rubin

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

[redacted]

Thank you.

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

cc:

005871

PAUL SIMON
ILLINOIS

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
JUDICIARY
FOREIGN RELATIONS
BUDGET
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1302

March 2, 1993

President Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It was good to talk to you Thursday about the Balanced Budget Amendment. I appreciate your taking the time.

Enclosed is a copy of the GAO report on budget policy that I referred to during our conversation. I've marked a few sections that I think you'll find particularly interesting.

I look forward to working with you. My best wishes.

Cordially,

Paul

Paul Simon
United States Senator

PS/ar
enclosure

Make
sure NEC
reviews
Thx [illegible]

462 DIRKSEN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1302
202/224-2152
TDD: 202/224-5469

230 S. DEARBORN
KLUCZYNSKI BLDG., 38TH FLOOR
CHICAGO, IL 60604
312/353-4952
TDD: 312/786-0308

3 WEST OLD CAPITOL PLAZA
SUITE 1
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62701
217/492-4960
TDD: 217/544-7524

250 WEST CHERRY
ROOM 115-B
CARBONDALE, IL 62901
618/457-3653

United States General Accounting Office

GAO

Report to Congressional Requesters

June 1992

BUDGET POLICY

Prompt Action Necessary to Avert Long-Term Damage to the Economy

GAO/OCG-92-2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHRON

DATE: 3/27

NOTE FOR: Carol Rasco, Kim Tilley

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

Information ☐

Action ☑

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1993

93 MAR 26 P2:23

Carol
(send letter to family)
Great (with us could)
Someone — idea? call.
Mayor's office? — Dillon
Pls advise — top aid wise —

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kim Tilley KT
Department of Communications Research

SUBJECT: Update on Anastasia Somoza

I. SUMMARY

At the ABC Kids' Town Meeting, Anastasia, the nine year old suffering from cerebral palsy, requested that her twin sister, Alba, be allowed to attend classes with her. Although both Anastasia and Alba have cerebral palsy, Alba is in a special education class because of her speech difficulties. The twins live in New York City and attend Public School 234.

II. DISCUSSION

I spoke with their mother, Mary Somoza, who reports that Alba is still in special education classes. Mrs. Somoza believes the immense amount of press following the February 20th Kids Town Meeting has aggravated the situation to the point where she has experienced hostility from the school's principal and is suspicious of the care provided by Anastasia's school-appointed Personal Aide.

The Somozas plan to continue their struggle, but will proceed carefully because of the possibility of further retaliation against Anastasia. They have requested an evaluation of Alba; the school is delaying although they are required to do so by law. While waiting for the official school evaluation, the Somozas plan to have a private evaluation conducted.

The Somozas remain very positive and feel the Town Meeting was "one of the most important things that's happened in our lives." According to Mrs. Somoza, the community and media support has been overwhelmingly favorable, and has been helpful in heightening public consciousness of the situation facing special education students in New York.

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 12 STORIES

Newsday

February 23, 1993, Tuesday, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 8
Other Edition: City Pg. 6

LENGTH: 552 words

HEADLINE: Girl in Spotlight Still in Special Ed

BYLINE: By Liz Willen. STAFF WRITER. Susan Page contributed to this story

DATELINE: New York

KEYWORD: BILL CLINTON; CHILDREN; SCHOOL; STUDENT; MENTALLY HANDICAPPED; ALBA SOMOZA; ANASTASIA SOMOZA; NEW YORK CITY; CURRICULUM; PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

BODY:

Her story captivated President Bill Clinton, but 9-year-old Alba Somoza must still travel through the usual bureaucratic maze before she can be moved into a regular classroom, Board of Education officials said yesterday.

The little girl with cerebral palsy was thrust into the national spotlight Saturday when her twin, Anastasia, asked Clinton to take Alba - a paraplegic who cannot speak - out of special education classes and move her into a regular one at PS 234 in TriBeCa.

Clinton expressed sympathy on television for the twins, but Clinton press secretary Dee Dee Myers repeated Clinton's sentiment yesterday that there was little he could do for Alba "except talk about the problem." And school officials said the third-grader will remain in special education until a committee of experts has a chance to re-evaluate her situation in the coming weeks.

"It is illegal and educationally inappropriate to change a special education student's placement without a professional evaluation," said District 2 Superintendent Anthony J. Alvarado, who said Alba is already mainstreamed in a regular education class for part of the week, while Anastasia - who also has cerebral palsy but is less disabled - attends regular classes. He said the experts "will determine the appropriate setting for Alba Somoza."

In addition, PS 234 Principal Anna Switzer asserted that "special education is not stupid education. There are lots of kids who have high IQs in special education . . . this is a very inclusive school that tries to normalize the lives of special education children with regular education as much as possible."

But advocates for the concept of inclusive education yesterday complained that New York City lags far behind the rest of the country in including disabled children in regular classes and said they hope Anastasia's request will focus attention on the problem.

"The most severely handicapped children can be integrated when they get the support they need," said Alan Berger, vice-president of The Association for

Persons with Severe Handicaps, TASH, a national advocacy group. "It's only complicated because the Board of Education makes it complicated."

A study released in October by the advocacy group The Arc ranked New York 51 of 52 states in providing opportunities to educate all children together and place disabled children in the least restrictive settings possible, as is required by federal law.

"We are among the worst in the nation," said Diane Autin, acting director of Advocates for Children, who called for a complete overhaul of the city's special education system in a report released by the nonprofit agency in November.

Under the current system, she said, cases like Alba's must be fought on an individual basis and often encounter opposition from principals and teachers who say they cannot accommodate a disabled child because of overcrowded classes.

Yesterday, the twins' mother, Mary Somoza, bolstered by calls of support from around the country pledged to continue her longtime crusade for the rights of disabled. "If you grow up with someone who has a disability, you don't just see it . . . you see the person," said Somoza, whose husband, Gerardo, is descended from the Somoza family that ruled Nicaragua before the Sandinistas took over in 1979.

GRAPHIC: 1) Newsday photo by Nanine Hartzenbusch- The Somozas, from left: Gabriella, 5; Anastasia, 9; Oliver, 10; Alba, 9, and mother Mary. 2) Photo by ABC News / Steve Fenn- President Bill Clinton and children applaud Anastasia Somoza Saturday after she asked him to help her twin sister. (Clinton's Day: Selling Business, Page 17; Toast of the Town, Page 20)

CHRON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/27/93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAR 23 A 7:23

March 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARSHA SCOTT
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SUBJECT: SAMPLE CORRESPONDENCE

Forwarded for your approval and signature are letters drawn this week from your correspondence. They reflect some of the support and comments you have received.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLE
(March 19, 1993)

1. HIS EMINENCE ANTHONY CARDINAL BEVILACQUA
Archbishop of Philadelphia

This is your re-write of a letter I submitted to you last week. The Archbishop writes with his opposition to your actions on January 22 lifting the executive orders and he takes exception to your choice of that date because of the March for Life on that day.

2. BRENDA GRAVES
Londonderry, Ohio

She writes about her father's long-time support for the Democratic party and how he fought back cancer long enough to vote for you but couldn't live to see you be sworn in.

3. HOWARD A. GROSSMAN, M.D.
New York, New York

His letter, inspired on Inauguration day, talks about the changes that you will bring to the fight against AIDS.

4. CHARLOTTE ICKES
New York, New York

A letter written to Chelsea wishing her good luck at her new school.

5. JOHN KALBRENER
Minneapolis, Minnesota

He writes about the effect of unethical behavior by our leaders on the American people and he encourages you to follow through on the gains you made in the campaign.

6. JENNIFER KLEIN AND JAY SANDUSKY
New York, New York

They commend you on your dramatic beginning to the "Clinton Era".

7. MARLEE MATLIN
   Lorimar Television
   Burbank, California

   She talks about her excitement for your administration and how wonderful the Inauguration was.

8. DAVID MATTHEWS
   Matthews, Campbell & Rhoads
   Rogers, Arkansas

   He offers his plan for government reorganization and deficit reduction through repayment schedules.

9. LARRY VILLELA
   Fargo, North Dakota

   He is the 14 year old, with whom you spoke, who donated $1000 dollars toward reducing the debt.

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/27

NOTE FOR: MARSHA SCOTT

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

Information ☑

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

March 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSE CARDS

We are ready to move from letters to cards to increase our mail production. Enclosed are samples for your review and approval. The National Service card would be sent to individuals expressing an interest in summer service. A more generic text is being prepared for individuals expressing views or ideas on the concept of national service.

If you approve, these will be mailed from our White House Correspondence Unit. This should double our production here. We are still seeking more significant financial resources through an appropriations transfer to permit us to move printing, keypunching and mailing to an off-site facility. That step will permit us to answer 20 to 25 thousand pieces a day.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Thanks so much for writing. I welcome your thoughts and promise they will be carefully considered. I appreciate your taking the time to let me know how you feel.

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

I am delighted by your interest in serving our country this summer. My office will contact you soon about locations for our national service program. With a commitment to service, we can rebuild our communities and lift up our nation.

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Thanks so much for your ideas on health care reform. They will be carefully considered. My Administration is committed to bringing costs under control and offering quality coverage to every American. No family should face bankruptcy when a parent or child becomes ill or disabled. I appreciate your input in that effort.

Bill Clinton

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Thanks so much for your thoughts on the economy. It is time to face America's economic challenges with courage and responsibility. I hope I can count on your support as we set America in a new direction.

Bill Clinton

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

OHCON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/27

TO: Will Itoh

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

Can you do a reply for the President to Jesse. You may have received this through other channels

John

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff

DATE: 93 MAR 26 P 9:07 3/26

TO:

The President	____	Vice President Gore	____
Sandy Berger	____	Howard Paster	____
Rahm Emanuel	____	John Podesta	X
Marcia Hale	____	Carol Rasco	____
Alexis Herman	____	Bob Rubin	____
Nancy Hernreich	____	Eli Segal	____
Anthony Lake	____	George Stephanopoulos	____
Bruce Lindsey	____	Christine Varney	____
Regina Montoya	____	David Watkins	____
Roy Neel	____	Maggie Williams	____
Bernie Nussbaum	____	OTHER	____

FOR YOUR:

Action ____ Information ____

See me ____

____ For the President

John

Can you guys make sure this gets a response.

Marilyn

National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson
President and Founder

March 25, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President:

I have just returned from Guantanamo Naval Base, where I visited the 245 Haitian refugees who have been held there for more than sixteen months. As I told your chief of staff, Mr. McLarty, what is going on there is a national disgrace, which must be ended immediately.

When I arrived on Guantanamo last Saturday, along with the Haitians' lawyers, a doctor, and members of the press, the Camp Commander, Colonel Bud Paulson, told us that we were barred from the camp, even though we came with the military's full knowledge, and at the refugees' request. Only after lengthy negotiations during which the military ignored the specific recommendation of your special assistant, Michael Cardozo, did Colonel Paulson allow only me, accompanied by one interpreter, to go to the camp, leaving behind the press, the doctor, and the lawyers who had traveled from New York to counsel their clients.

When I arrived at the camp, it became clear why they would not let the cameras in. It was a blatant attempt to keep the ugliness of this prison camp from the American public, which is paying millions of dollars a year to finance this atrocity. I found the 245 Haitians confined as prisoners, surrounded by barbed wire in an area the size of one and one-half football fields, a tiny fraction of the 30-acre camp. Soldiers and guard towers keep them under constant surveillance; small children play behind the barbed wire; they have little freedom of movement, crude living quarters, filthy portable toilet facilities, and restricted access to doctors and attorneys.

What made this reality more appalling was that last Monday I attended the trial about the Guantanamo camp ongoing in Brooklyn Federal Court before Judge Sterling Johnson, Jr. There I heard your own lawyers defend the camp as a humanitarian resort. At the same time, two former military commanders of the camp, Colonels Kinder and Zinser, as well as a military doctor, Dr. Hill, testified that the camp should be closed and the refugees brought to the United States. Then, at a dramatic moment in the trial, the government conceded that it could not provide adequate medical care to the most seriously ill Haitians who remain on Guantanamo.

When I spoke to refugees and heard their stories, I was deeply ashamed for my country. Refugees testified that families have been regularly and brutally separated. The INS had cleared a 6-month old sick baby to enter the U.S., but not her mother, and had admitted a mother and desperately sick child, but not his father. Many of the refugees have serious doubts, which I share, that they truly have HIV, as their status never has been confirmed by an independent medical test. Understandably, the refugees are in a deep depression.

Two hundred nineteen soldiers now guard the refugees, meaning that there are more soldiers than adult prisoners at the camp. The refugees spoke of a military crackdown at the camp last Saturday, during which 400 soldiers in riot gear imposed martial law on the helpless refugees, beat a pregnant woman, and handcuffed and legcuffed more than thirty, including a small boy and a man with one leg. When I arrived, nineteen Haitians remained locked in cage-like cells in a makeshift brig, with no charges filed against them and no way to appeal. When I asked to see these nineteen prisoners, Colonel Paulson said "his orders" required him to deny that request.

Mr. President, you have the power to change those orders with the stroke of a pen. You have the power to end the unconscionable suffering of these people, by directing Attorney General Reno to parole them in immediately. These people would fit on a single airplane. Then medical expenses can be carried by volunteer services, for example, Cardinal O'Connor's Archdiocese of New York, and their release would save American taxpayers millions of dollars.

Absurdly, Colonel Paulson told me that his mission on Guantanamo is "temporary emergency humanitarian relief." Obviously, what you are doing on Guantanamo is neither temporary, humanitarian, or relief for these oppressed people. Something that is morally wrong cannot be politically right.

Mr. President, show us wisdom. Show us compassion. Show us justice. Set these people free, so that their nightmare can end and their new day can finally begin. They should not be there one second longer.

Sincerely,

Jesse L. Jackson

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson

National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson
President and Founder

March 25, 1993

The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
Secretary
Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the hospitality that you so graciously extended to us at the luncheon meeting on March 11, 1993. I hope that you share my feeling that it was a good beginning dialogue which will lead to a constructive collaborative effort towards accomplishment of our common goals.

As you may recall, there were a number of areas of agreement. First, we agreed that there should and will be diversity in Treasury appointments. Second, incentives will be developed to encourage major financial institutions to provide loans to small and minority-owned businesses and inner-city communities. Third, we will be establishing an ongoing dialogue with your office in order to raise our concerns and to provide recommendations and solutions to these and other financial and economic development issues.

The President is requesting great sacrifice and higher taxes of the American people. At the same time, I am sure that you are aware that your recent estimate of $45 billion to finalize the savings and loan ("S&L") cleanup is 2.8 times the President's economic stimulus package. Unless the Republican foxes are denied a second bite at the apple and unless their watering hole at the Resolution Trust Corporation ("RTC") is closed, the Reagan/Bush S&L debacle could very well become the Clinton S&L nightmare. Unless there is an early seizure of the high ground of fairness, and inclusion and equality in sacrifice, the Clinton administration will lack the moral authority to rally the nation.

Because of the immediacy of the S&L cleanup, we are focusing on the RTC in this letter. We specifically request that you address the following pressing problems, as you move forward to restructure, enhance, and reorganize management and internal controls at the RTC:

1. <u>Exclusion in the Hiring and Promotion of Minorities at the Resolution Trust Corporation ("RTC"), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and Other Financial Agencies</u>

The President has committed to diversity in his administration. Given the historical pattern of discrimination against minorities in the banking and financial services industry, now is the time to correct these exclusionary practices by promoting minorities to substantive management and decision-making positions at the U.S. Treasury, the FDIC, the RTC and other financial regulatory agencies under your purview.

The FDIC is a prime example of exclusion. Never in the history of the FDIC has a minority or woman served as its Chairman. Moreover, no minority currently holds a senior decision-making position at the FDIC. In addition, its Equal Employment Opportunity Office ("EEO") is flooded with cases of discrimination and other worker complaints.

The exclusionary practices of the FDIC mirror the RTC's problems in this area, as noted below:

- There is currently no minority in any senior management decision-making or vice presidential position at the RTC. To ensure a meaningful and effective minority and women-owned business contracting and asset sales program, we suggest that the Director of the Minority and Women-owned Business program be elevated to a Senior Vice President level and that she report directly to the RTC's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). This will expedite the RTC's compliance with FIRREA.

- The RTC's senior management has consistently denied qualified minorities significant grade-level positions and job promotions in the Asset Sales Division, Division of Institution Operations and Sales, the Contracting Department and its Legal Department.

- Currently there are only 11 minorities in the executive "E" level positions and none of these individuals have any meaningful decision-making authority. In addition, there are only 44 minorities in grade 15 level positions.

- Currently there are no minorities in any decision-making positions in either the RTC Legal Department or Contracting Department. This exclusionary practice toward minority lawyers, along with excessive Republican political interference, has resulted in lax prosecution of the S&L crooks and token participation of qualified minority businesses in contracting opportunities at the RTC.

Based upon our research, there are currently only three minorities (an Asian male, an African American male and a Hispanic male) out of approximately 50 senior level legal positions in RTC offices across the country.

This type of exclusionary hiring practice is contrary to the spirit and promise of this new administration and needs immediate attention and redress.

2. <u>Absence of Minorities from RTC and FDIC Contracting Opportunities</u>

The RTC's published numbers on minority-owned businesses receiving contracts represent a gross misrepresentation of the facts. The RTC, by its own admission, does not have a system to track and report the actual fees paid to minorities, women and other contractors. As a result, the published numbers are based upon an estimation of fees to be paid. Based upon our research, as of October 31, 1992, out of $3.041 billion in estimated contract fees, only 4.55% of RTC estimated (not actual) contract fees went to African Americans, 12.3% went to white females and 78.3% went to white males. These estimated numbers speak for themselves.

In addition, the RTC Basic Ordering Agreement ("BOA") contracting process has proven to be discriminatory by creating a clear bias toward the national accounting and law firms, who through shoddy work, helped create the S&L debacle. For example, it is a national disgrace and waste of taxpayer funds that Price Waterhouse, the Banc of Credit and Commerce International accountants, was paid exorbitant fees for copying bank records. We shudder to think how many other similar abuses might still be occurring under the RTC's Republican holdover management.

By granting waivers to these national firms, and by including them in the RTC exclusionary BOA contracting process, legitimate ethnic minority-owned businesses, who did not help create the S&L debacle, are denied their rightful opportunity to contract with the RTC.

We ask you to review and reconsider all waivers granted by the current RTC management to these national firms, against which the RTC and FDIC have outstanding litigation.

The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
March 25, 1993
Page Four

As part of your reform of the RTC, we also request that you establish mandatory contracting and asset sales requirements to ensure the inclusion of minorities in the final chapter of the S&L cleanup.

3. <u>Sales of Assets to Minorities</u>

To date, no significant assets have been sold to a minority out of approximately $388.1 billion taken over by the RTC.

The repugnant "Patriot" deal, spearheaded by Lamar Kelly, RTC's holdover Senior Vice President, has defrauded the American taxpayers of millions of dollars. The Patriot partners were allowed to cherry pick assets for inclusion in their bulk sales deal. As a result, assets were sold to them at substantially lower prices than other qualified buyers had offered the RTC.

We request immediate administrative action to prevent additional unneccesary burdens to taxpayers and to insure minorities opportunities to purchase RTC assets.

4. <u>Management Changes</u>

The current environment of change and the recent appointment of your Deputy, Roger Altman, as the Acting CEO of the RTC, present you with a great opportunity to insure that the RTC does not become a debacle of the Clinton administration. As done in the U.S. Attorney's office, we urge you to ask for resignations at the RTC, especially at the senior management level. Specifically, the historical give-away and corrupt practices of RTC's holdover senior management cannot be allowed to continue at a time when the American taxpayers are being asked to make great financial sacrifices through higher taxes.

We impress upon you the dire need for bold and innovative management changes at the RTC in the following areas:

- Asset Sales
- Fiscal Management
- Accounting and Operations
- Legal
- Contracting
- Administration

We support your recent decision to hire a full-time independent Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") for the RTC and we strongly urge you to consider qualified minorities and women for this important position.

In addition, as you move forward to fill the Deputy, Assistant Secretary and other key agency positions, we are confident that these appointments will reflect the President's commitment to diversity. This is indeed an opportunity to forge new ground and to move decisively away from old prejudices by opening up meaningful finance agency positions to African Americans, other minorities and women.

Representatives of the National Rainbow Coalition will be following up with your designated points of contact to further discuss enterprise zones, community development banks, pension funds and reform of banking and regulatory agencies.

As part of our ongoing dialogue towards our common goals of fairness and economic development, I look forward to meeting with you soon to discuss these pressing issues.

Sincerely,

Jesse L. Jackson

Jesse L. Jackson

cc: Thomas McLarty, White House Chief of Staff
Roger Altman, Dep. Secretary of the Department of the Treasury
Sen. Donald Riegle, Jr.
Sen. Carol Moseley Braun
Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Sen. Barbara Boxer
Rep. Henry Gonzales
Rep. Kweisi Mfume
Rep. Floyd Flake
Rep. Joseph Kennedy
Rep. Maxine Waters
Rep. Bruce Vento
Rep. Albert Wynn
Rep. Bobby Rush
Rep. Melvin Watt

CHRON

Abortion-Choice Bill Renewed, and So Is a Battle

By ROBIN TONER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 24 — The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee approved the proposed Freedom of Choice Act today, reopening the struggle over legislation to bar states from imposing a variety of restrictions on abortion.

The approval, which was expected, came on a vote of 12 to 5 in a session that provided only a brief taste of the passions roused by this bill. The measure failed to win Congressional passage last year, and people on both sides of the issue predict another hard fight over the measure this year.

It was unclear today when the bill might reach the full Senate, which is consumed with President Clinton's economic plan. In the House, the bill is still before a committee.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the Senate committee, said the Freedom of Choice Act was badly needed to preserve the constitutional right to abortion established 20 years ago by the Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade. That right, he asserted, has been eroded by the Supreme Court rulings of the past three years.

Opponents of the measure countered that the bill would go much further than the American people would countenance. It would create a "total, unrestricted right to abortion," said Senator Daniel R. Coats, Republican of Indiana. He and other opponents asserted that the measure would prevent states from enacting a variety of reasonable restrictions on abortion, like imposing a 24-hour waiting period, or even banning late-term abortions. Supporters of the measure assert that it would simply codify Roe v. Wade.

The bill approved by the committee includes the declaration, "In general, a state may not restrict the freedom of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy before fetal viability." It adds that a state "may restrict the freedom of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy after fetal viability unless such a termination is necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman."

The bill also declares that states "may impose requirements on the performance of abortion procedures if such requirements are medically necessary to protect the health of women undergoing such procedures."

This measure was originally introduced before the Supreme Court's decision last summer in a Pennsylvania abortion case, when it was widely believed that the Court might overturn Roe v. Wade. But the Court explicitly upheld the decision, although allowing several of Pennsylvania's restrictions to stand. The bill is still considered a top priority by groups like the National Abortion Rights Action League.

The political hurdle for the bill's supporters remains much the same as last year: fending off amendments, particularly on the floor of the Senate, that would end up explicitly allowing many of the restrictions that the bill seeks to bar, like a waiting period.

Amendments Planned

For example, Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, the Kansas Republican, said that while she supports "abortion as a legal option for women," she would later seek amendments allowing a waiting period and other restrictions.

There were several testy exchanges today between Mr. Coats and the Democrats on the committee. Mr. Coats declared that he could not understand how liberal advocates of government regulation could "in this one area take a totally libertarian view." Mr. Kennedy responded, "If you don't understand it Senator, it's difficult for me to explain it to you."

At another point, Senator Tom Harkin, the Iowa Democrat, who supports abortion rights, noted that abortion was "uniquely a woman's issue" and added, "Abortions happen to women."

Mr. Coats said, "And children." Mr. Harkin responded, "Women." And Mr. Coats replied, "And children."

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1993

B Nussbaum

would this bill as OK'd in cttee ~~ct~~ invalidate the Pa. law
parental consent
parental notice
I'd like a memo on its effect on St. laws –

Mack
I think we need policy
discussion w/ Domestic, Foreign;
[illegible] before we cut all of it
especially w/ [illegible]
all AIDS [illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible]
BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

U.S. IS CUTTING AID TO LATIN DRUG WAR

Washington Puts New Stress on Domestic Campaign to Reduce Narcotic Use

By DOUGLAS JEHL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Congress and the Clinton Administration are quietly reversing a Bush Administration anti-drug initiative that sent hundreds of millions of dollars to South American governments.

In January, Democrats in Congress slashed military and economic assistance for Peru, Colombia and Bolivia after concluding that the program was failing to produce the desired effect: encouraging the South American nations to reduce production of drugs, principally coca leaf and its refined product, cocaine.

Now the White House is preparing to go further as part of an extensive classified review of Government programs aimed at stopping drug shipments before they enter the United States. The expected additional cutbacks would represent a substantial step away from the Bush strategy, introduced in 1989, which focused on halting cocaine trafficking at its source.

Shift to Domestic Programs

Officials involved in the review of the $3 billion international drug-fighting budget said it was the first step in of a Clinton Administration plan to shift anti-drug resources from foreign intervention to domestic programs — education, treatment, and local and state law enforcement — intended to reduce the demand for drugs in the United States.

One sign of a new approach to drug fighting came shortly after Mr. Clinton's inauguration, when he ordered a severe cut in the size of the drug policy office. Although he promised to elevate its new director to Cabinet rank, he has not yet nominated anyone to fill the job, and officials said the White House and its National Security Council staff had begun to take charge of the spending debate.

No final decisions have been reached in the review of international drug policy, and some officials insisted that budget figures being prepared by the Administration for next year appeared to leave intact some international drug-fighting programs, including overseas operations of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

But representatives of the Departments of State and Defense, the Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies were said to be struggling in anticipation of the expected realignment to protect their own programs at others' expense.

Worry Over Deeper Cuts

Officials described an atmosphere of unease they said had been created by the aid cutbacks and the expectation that the White House review will lead to wider drug-budget reductions.

"Everyone thought that narcotics was sort of a sacred cow and that there might just be some tinkering here and there," said one top official involved in drug-control efforts. "Frankly, all this has caught everyone just a little bit flat-footed."

The study is one of more than two dozen being conducted by the new Administration on different aspects of national security policy. But officials said the drug policy review was one of the more highly charged of the studies because it follows a a near-doubling in anti-drug spending under the Bush Administration, with the sharpest increases in international drug-fighting programs.

Officials said the efforts by Congress and the White House to cut the anti-drug assistance to Peru, Bolivia and Colombia reflected a recognition that coca crops and cocaine production remained virtually undiminished despite the extensive transfer of weapons, military training and economic aid to those countries since 1989.

Some Gains in Colombia

Colombia in particular has made some progress in tracking down drug traffickers. But the officials said all the programs were vulnerable to an increasing public aversion to foreign aid programs, even when used to help fund a drug war that once seemed sacrosanct.

Under final allotments made by Congressional appropriations committees without objection from Clinton aides, the United States this year will dispatch no more than $174 million in counter-narcotics aid to the three Andean countries, a 35 percent cut from last year's total. The package represents 45 percent of what the Bush Administration had requested.

The cuts have set off quiet protests from each of three nations, which regard United States aid as essential to their efforts to reduce coca farming and the production and export of cocaine.

The Government's overall anti-drug budget — more than $12 billion this year — doubled in size under Mr. Bush, with the international programs the fastest growing part. The Pentagon alone received a quadrupling in spending on military efforts to detect drug trafficking abroad, and the direct aid given to the three Andean countries soared from almost nothing in 1989 to the Bush Administration's record request for $387 million for this fiscal year. It was this request that the Congressional Democrats cut back in January.

But the assistance programs have also run into controversy, with South American governments accused of diverting some of the military aid to fight guerrillas instead of drug traffickers. Peru and Bolivia, which together account for more than 90 percent of the world's coca supply, have also repeatedly failed to meet the eradication targets set by the United States as a condition for economic aid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1993

Mack — who made this call? Gerber? I thought it was [illegible] who suggested it & raised it w/ me

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

D.C.'s New Role in the Judiciary

WITH A SIMPLE permission from President Clinton, the District has just gained an important power long enjoyed by the 50 states: a lead role in selecting its federal judges, U.S. attorneys and U.S. marshals. From now on, the administration says that for these nominations it will ask the advice of the D.C. delegate to the U.S. House in the same way it does of the U.S. senators from each state. That is more than a symbolic gesture; in changing the procedures for choosing the judges, prosecutors and others who shape the federal judiciary in the District, it should strengthen public confidence in the local as well as federal handling of criminal cases here.

Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton will have the responsibility of suggesting nominees to the president and the Justice Department who, if they accept them, in turn propose these nominees to the Senate for confirmation. Mrs. Norton says she will first choose a panel of advisers—lay people as well as lawyers—to help screen candidates. She is studying various models used by senators in an effort to insulate the nominations here from partisan patronage: "We ought to show we can do it right, with high standards of excellence and diversity."

None of this guarantees better prosecutors, judges or marshals—but neither did the system that left presidents free to bring in anybody in the country from the party of their choice to administer justice in this city. The system deserves still more change: a local prosecutor to take over local functions from the U.S. attorney for the District. Mrs. Norton is working on legislation, an effort she says is "restrained only by the current D.C. budget limitations."

For now, at least, the Clinton administration's move is a welcome recognition that D.C. residents and their elected representatives can and should exercise the same role in selecting their federal court officials as their fellow Americans in the states.

The Oregon Decision

WHO SHOULD pay for health care reform? That's one of the basic questions to which the Oregon health care experiment the Clinton administration approved last week provides a tentative answer. The difficulties that even tidy Oregon had in working its way through these issues suggest how vast is the problem that awaits nationally.

Oregon is like other states and the country generally in that while its Medicaid costs have soared the program still covers only a fraction of its poor. Its proposal is to extend coverage to all the poor and finance the extension in part by imposing new limits on the procedures and services for which the program will pay. The state has developed a ranking by benefit and cost of 688 services that doctors perform. It would pay for the first 568; the rest it says it can't afford. The line between covered and uncovered services would be subject to change in future years, depending in part on the state's finances.

It's an imaginative idea that is not so much an effort to ration care, as it is sometimes described, as it is an effort to make the existing rationing explicit . . . and rational. Its one serious drawback has to do more than anything else with the Balkanization of the present health care system, over which the state can be said to have no control. The cost of covering all the poor is to be borne in significant part (through the capping of benefits) by the poor already covered, and not even all of those. At least for now, the needy elderly and disabled who are on Medicaid would not have their benefits reduced, just the welfare recipients—mostly mothers and children, perhaps the most vulnerable people in the society.

In the plan's defense it is said that all states limit care under Medicaid; they just do it more crudely. Oregon is increasing its Medicaid budget so that the current beneficiaries will hardly bear the entire burden of the program's expansion. No basic or essential procedure or service has been left out—so it is argued—and the novel ranking of services is an integral part of a laudable broader effort to extend health care not just to all the poor but to all the state's uninsured. Any further reduction in covered services also would be subject to further federal approval; the state couldn't just say it lacked the funds. The Children's Defense Fund and other advocacy groups had sensed a particular threat in this open-ended aspect of the plan. So had we. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, former chairman of CDF's trustees (as was Hillary Clinton before her), asked in effect to be trusted not to give such approval lightly.

Nationally, however, the Medicaid benefits that now go to poor children should not be the place to look for funds, or savings, by which to extend health care to the uninsured.

A second question in Oregon is whether the plan now satisfies the anti-discrimination provisions of the Americans With Disabilities Act. The Bush administration said last year that it didn't; the Clinton administration says now that it does. Advocates for the disabled seem to be of mixed mind. The law is untested. When does a limit on health care discriminate against the disabled, when not? It's anything but an easy question.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE NEW YORK TIMES WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1993

American Rules, Mexican Jobs

By Jagdish Bhagwati

Supplemental agreements are being negotiated with Mexico to raise and enforce environmental and labor standards as conditions for Congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement. But the proposals being canvassed are, at best, debatable. Better suggestions can be made.

Because these proposals are largely driven by fear that we will lose jobs to the cheap Mexican labor, they seek to impose excessive environmental standards and have effectively become instruments for indirectly raising Mexican costs. The demands for tougher Mexican standards could be legitimately read as a ploy to undermine Mexico's ability to join the trade agreement and thus to kill the accord itself.

Demands that commit Mexico's scarce resources to improve environmental and labor standards are, however, not the end of the matter. Many Congressmen and lobbies would go further. They would have Mexico also make similar commitments by each industry, matching them up to levels of regulation in corresponding industries in the U.S. This would presumably yield level playing fields for our industries in the trade agreement: otherwise, it is reasoned, Mexico would reap unfair advantage in free trade with us.

But surely the manner in which Mexico divides its overall effort to meet environmental objectives among different industries and regions must reflect its own priorities just as ours reflect our own interests.

Apply strict labor standards to U.S. companies in Mexico.

Demands on Mexico to do exactly what we do are therefore not sensible. Since we would properly not submit to them if made by others, they are also unreasonable.

But we can address the chief concern of U.S. labor unions that our investments will flow to Mexico in industries where standards are lower than our own. For U.S. companies in Mexico, whether fully owned subsidiaries or joint ventures, we can legislate, not just exhort, that they act entirely up to our standards. Since our standards are often not uniform across different states, perhaps we might even overlegislate and make the toughest standards mandatory on our companies in Mexico. A rationale for this Draconian policy would be that industries in the states with the toughest measures are most likely to be influenced into moving to Mexico.

Such a policy, reminiscent of the Sullivan Principles urging U.S. companies in South Africa to comply with American laws against racial discrimination, would respond to the fears of the unions about the loss of jobs to Mexico. It would thus strengthen the ability of the Clinton Administration to reject the outlandish demands that Mexico, despite its poverty, do much more for the environment and labor than it can currently afford and that it replicate our regulations and standards on each industry.

This policy is in our jurisdictional powers: our industries should be subject to our legislation, especially as no conflict with Mexican laws is at stake.

Proponents of tough environmental and labor standards, who desire them as good values that should apply to Mexican citizens, should also realize that the presence in Mexico of our companies adhering to the higher standards would serve as a demonstration for Mexican industries and would encourage Mexican nongovernmental organizations to agitate for an extension of such standards to all Mexican companies eventually. □

Jagdish Bhagwati, professor of economics at Columbia University, is author of "Protectionism."

To Bob Rubin
interesting

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Reeducating for Profit

Courses for Workers Revived a Company

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Staff Writer

ORRVILLE, Ohio—When Harry Featherstone took over a small machine-parts factory in this Rust Belt town eight years ago, customers were returning one of every 10 products because of defects, employees were often absent or late and the directors were planning to liquidate.

"We were near the brink," said Featherstone, a former trouble-shooter for Ford Motor Co. "There was only one thing I could think of to save us."

His solution was to introduce courses in basic mathematics and other subjects for employees. He enlisted professors from the nearby University of Akron and designated a factory room formerly used for making car brakes as a classroom. All 280 employees, from welders to secretaries, lathe operators and sales executives, were required to participate.

Now, as the nation continues to recover from a recession only sluggishly, Will-Burt Co. is posting its strongest performance in seven decades. The plant's products, which range from meat grinders to automobile cylinder heads, are selling at double last year's levels, and returns of defective parts have fallen sharply.

See FACTORY, A14, Col. 1

Carol
Good potential
Site visit —

Once-Struggling Firm Attributes Survival To Worker Retraining

FACTORY, From A1

The classroom-in-the-factory concept, pioneered in the mid-1980s by Motorola Inc., the electronics giant, is fast taking hold nationwide.

At Griffith Rubber Mills in Portland, Ore., employees take math and business administration. At Plumley Cos. Inc., an automotive-parts supplier in Paris, Tenn., the ambitious curriculum includes courses in Japanese and German. At the City Machine & Wheel Co. in Stow, Ohio, reading comprehension is required. Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich has made retraining of workers a key part of his plans to create better-paying jobs.

In the continuing battle between U.S. and foreign manufacturers, Will-Burt scored a major victory in January by winning back a multimillion-dollar contract for publishing machinery that it lost to a Mexican contractor in 1985.

Featherstone, 63, Will-Burt's chief executive officer, credited the turnaround to the reeducation program, which has expanded over the years to include advanced tolerancing (a form of quality control), blueprint drawing and other sophisticated subjects. U.S. business executives regard it as one of the most effective in the country, according to executives at the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), a Washington-based trade organization.

Dennis Donahue said. "Our concl[usion] was that, in order to survive [as] a company and get the most out [of] our employees, we had to invest [in] their education ourselves."

Including teacher and employe[e] salaries and costs of books and m[a]teriel, Featherstone estimated th[at] Will-Burt pays 0.8 percent of tot[al] annual wages for the education pr[o]gram. For a company averagin[g] $20 million in annual sales, the in[v]estment is hefty, but returns hav[e] exceeded expectations, he said.

For one thing, products are fi[n]ished an average 20 percent fast[er] than in 1985. Overall compa[ny] costs have been cut significantl[y] and employee morale is up.

But the program's major benef[it,] Featherstone said, has been ma[n]ufacture of defect-free product[s.] Recent quarterly records show th[at] one of every 100 products has h[ad] defects, a dramatic improveme[nt] over 1985. The main reason, Don[a]hue said, is that the classes, whic[h] center on mathematical calcul[a]tions, make employees more awa[re] of the need to do precise work.

The classes also have helped em[]ployees to gain promotion. Wh[ile] working all the way to the "mi[ni-]MBA," Larry Murgathon, 29, h[as] moved from supervisor of the ge[ar] department to plant manager.

"The days when workers cou[ld] just come in do their jobs and [go] home are over," Murgathon sa[id.] "Just to keep up with the new tec[h]nologies, we've got to continuous[ly] reeducate ourselves."

The program's centerpiece is a comprehensive two-year course in manufacturing that provides graduates with a "mini-MBA," or manufacturing business associate's, degree. Two dozen staffers have completed the course.

NAM executives said they have found that demand for workplace education is so great that they are planning to combine the programs of Motorola, Will-Burt and other firms in one package and offer it to the organization's 13,000 members.

"What we're trying to do is to get all U.S. companies to adopt the practices of the best of them," said Phyllis Eisen, NAM's senior policy director. "As American companies transform themselves into high-tech workplaces, they have to start by preparing their employees to compete."

For Will-Burt managers, employee reeducation was more a necessity than a side benefit. In spite of a requirement that all new hires have high school degrees, tests showed that many had low math and reading skills and that some were illiterate.

"We have a good local high school but one that is still failing to do a complete job," company President

Since 1985, incidents of employee tardiness have dropped from 70 a day to two in seven months, and the per capita cost for disability benefits has declined from $525 to $3 a year. Donahue said he thinks that both are indirect benefits of the education program. "Once employees start learning about how the business runs," he said, "they become more aware of costs and they become more careful. They become interested in helping us save."

Workers nonetheless initially balked at the program. Some declined to participate in the classes, which meet about once a week and sometimes require homework. Their reasons ranged from embarrassment to not wanting to repeat training received before they came to Will-Burt. After one longtime employee resigned to avoid the program, Featherstone learned that he felt intimidated because he could not read or write.

"A lot of people just don't want to get involved in extra activities," said Keith Baldwin, 31, one of several people elected by employees under another innovation to lead teams of workers. "They just want to do a good job and be left alone."

Even the most enthusiastic employees have grumbled about difficult course work, Will-Burt managers said. After years or even decades away from the classroom, they sometimes complain that one-hour lectures and assigned reading are tedious. Some have had to repeat classes, and more than two dozen have volunteered for the "mini-MBA" but dropped out before finishing.

Featherstone has introduced other new programs to Will-Burt. An ESOP plan in 1986 gave ownership of the plant to employees. A worker-management scheme three years ago replaced all secondary management positions, including foreman, with the team leaders. All workers are members of teams and participate in discussions on efficiency, quality and other aspects of management.

But employees also complain that their salaries are falling behind the rate of inflation and that they have received few raises since 1985. Featherstone acknowledged that the average hourly salary of slightly more than $10 is below the local average and that some workers make as little as $7.50 an hour.

Some employees said the education program is designed to compensate for lack of raises and financial incentives. "I like taking advantage of the courses," said Delbert Lang, 44, a general assembly worker. "But if they offered me or any other employee a choice between all those extras and more money, I have no doubt that we would choose the money."

To spur interest in the classes, Will-Burt offers incentives. Employees who complete the "mini-MBA" receive bonuses, and this year one graduate is to be selected for the plant's board of directors.

For Featherstone, imitation has proven the biggest sign of the program's success. Companies as far-flung as Chevron Corp., based in San Francisco, and Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest consumer electronics maker, have asked to visit Will-Burt to study his technique, he said.

Recently, Orrville's largest employer, a plant for the Swedish automaker Volvo, hired away Will-Burt's prize teacher to start an education program of its own.

PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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Clinton Tax Plan for Foreign Operations Draws Complaints From U.S. Companies

By RICK WARTZMAN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON – President Clinton makes it abundantly clear that he wants U.S. companies to succeed in the global economy. What's less understood is that he wants them to do so from U.S. soil.

At least that's the thrust of several arcane proposals in the administration's economic plan, which would increase the taxes many U.S. companies are forced to pay on their operations overseas.

On the surface, the impulse seems understandable: The more that's manufactured in the U.S., the more jobs that should be created at home. But corporate executives and international business experts say that in a global marketplace, the tax changes that the administration is seeking are myopic – and costly. In the end, they argue, the proposals could make U.S. companies less competitive, and end up costing more jobs than they save.

'It's Sure Not Correct'

"The administration's policy, as expressed in these tax provisions, is that you can produce in America and then export abroad," says Gary Hufbauer, a fellow at the Institute for International Economics and formerly the director of the Treasury Department's international tax staff. "I don't know if that vision was correct in the 1960s, but it's sure not correct in the 1990s."

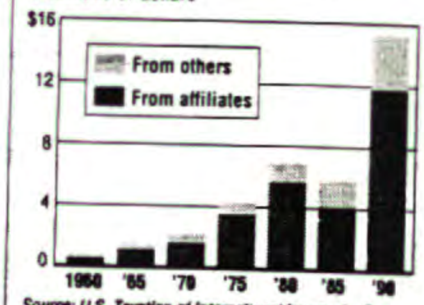
Indeed, company officials say that they locate abroad not to dodge U.S. taxes, but to take advantage of the same low labor rates and raw material prices that their European and Asian rivals have access to. Many times, too, transportation costs and tariffs make it prohibitive to tap offshore markets all the way from home. "Corn Flakes don't travel very well," says Charles Elliott, chief financial officer of **Kellogg** Co., which has plants in 17 countries. The bottom line, executives say, is that it's often impossible to do business in a foreign land without a significant presence there.

Overseas operations are thus critical to U.S. exports. A Commerce Department report shows that of the roughly $400 billion worth of products exported from the U.S. in 1990, more than $100 billion went to the overseas affiliates of U.S. companies.

The tax proposals highlight an apparent contradiction in Mr. Clinton's economic philosophy. He favors arrangements like the North American Free Trade Agreement, which is sure to lead some U.S. companies to relocate south of the border. Still, he's evidently wary of what

Overseas Receipts

U.S. companies' international receipts of royalties and license fees from sales of such things as trademarks and technology, in billions of dollars



Source: U.S. Taxation of International Income by Gary Clyde Hufbauer

lawmakers and labor leaders have long described as "runaway plants." Perhaps prompted by the populist rhetoric of Ross Perot, Mr. Clinton complained about the trend last summer as a candidate. "American companies must act like American companies again – exporting products, not jobs," he declared upon accepting the Democratic presidential nomination.

"It's mind-boggling to me how the administration could talk about Nafta out of one side of its mouth, and then talk about these tax proposals out of the other," says Bob Perlman, vice president of taxes for **Intel** Corp., the computer chip maker. "Either it's a global world or it isn't."

Made-in-America Mentality

There are at least two provisions in the Clinton tax package that executives say reflect a Made-in-America mentality. The first would slap U.S. taxes on certain income that currently is shielded from the reach of the Internal Revenue Service. Under current law, income earned offshore generally isn't taxed by the U.S. until that money is repatriated to shareholders, typically in the form of dividends. The Clinton plan would tax a portion of the offshore income when companies don't reinvest sufficient amounts in their active foreign operations.

"There's a temptation for a company that's in a low-tax area, once it has spent the amount of money it thinks it needs for manufacturing capacity, to then keep the profits and put them into passive investments," Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen says in an interview.

But U.S. companies counter that their foreign competitors already have an even greater ability than they do to defer taxes on income earned abroad, piling up their

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
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Clinton Tax Plan for Operations Outside U.S. Draws Complaints

Continued From Page A3

profits until they spot just the right opportunity to expand an offshore factory or make some other such move. Put the Clinton proposal on top of the existing strictures and "U.S. companies are put at even more of a disadvantage," says Randall Weiss, of the accounting firm Deloitte & Touche. He believes that his clients may be pressed into making ill-timed transactions simply to keep from being taxed by the IRS.

The second—and, companies say, even more damaging — provision in the Clinton plan would affect the way U.S. multinational companies can use their foreign tax credits. The plan would limit the ability of companies to utilize their credits to offset royalty income derived from the licensing of trademarks and technologies overseas.

Mr. Bentsen maintains that the existing royalty provision gives companies locating abroad an advantage over those that choose to keep their technology at home. "We're trying to balance that off," he explains. This effort to treat uniformly the domestic and foreign operations of U.S. companies is known among economists as "capital export neutrality."

But among multinational companies, it's known as wrongheaded. In many situations, U.S. companies already face "a significantly higher effective tax rate on foreign income than would a similarly situated multinational" based in Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands or the U.K., according to a 1991 case study conducted by Price Waterhouse for the National Chamber Foundation.

Wrong

The Clinton proposal would only exacerbate that problem. **RJR Nabisco Holdings** Corp., for instance, figures its tax bill would rise about $25 million a year if the royalty provision took effect — "and that's an additional cost of foreign operations that my competitors don't have," grumbles Jay Thomas Pearson, senior vice president of taxation for the consumer-products giant, which has cigarette and food factories stretching from Germany to Malaysia.

One way around the Clinton royalty provision, ironically, may be for U.S. companies to do their research and development abroad. If the administration's plan became law, "I'd encourage people to make their next R&D investment outside the United States," says Kevin Conway, the director of taxes for **United Technologies** Corp., which is part of a coalition of companies lobbying to kill the plan.

silicon valley says this could happen

"If we did our R&D in Canada, we'd get a lot of tax breaks up there," notes Kellogg's Mr. Elliott.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

3/25/93

2/2

Abortion-Choice Bill Renewed, and So Is a Battle

By ROBIN TONER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 24 — The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee approved the proposed Freedom of Choice Act today, reopening the struggle over legislation to bar states from imposing a variety of restrictions on abortion.

The approval, which was expected, came on a vote of 12 to 5 in a session that provided only a brief taste of the passions roused by this bill. The measure failed to win Congressional passage last year, and people on both sides of the issue predict another hard fight over the measure this year.

It was unclear today when the bill might reach the full Senate, which is consumed with President Clinton's economic plan. In the House, the bill is still before a committee.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the Senate committee, said the Freedom of Choice Act was badly needed to preserve the constitutional right to abortion established 20 years ago by the Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade. That right, he asserted, has been eroded by the Supreme Court rulings of the past three years.

Opponents of the measure countered that the bill would go much further than the American people would countenance. It would create a "total, unrestricted right to abortion," said Senator Daniel R. Coats, Republican of Indiana. He and other opponents asserted that the measure would prevent states from enacting a variety of reasonable restrictions on abortion, like imposing a 24-hour waiting period, or even banning late-term abortions. Supporters of the measure assert that it would simply codify Roe v. Wade.

The bill approved by the committee includes the declaration, "In general, a state may not restrict the freedom of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy before fetal viability." It adds that a state "may restrict the freedom of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy after fetal viability unless such a termination is necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman."

The bill also declares that states "may impose requirements on the performance of abortion procedures if such requirements are medically necessary to protect the health of women undergoing such procedures."

This measure was originally introduced before the Supreme Court's decision last summer in a Pennsylvania abortion case, when it was widely believed that the Court might overturn Roe v. Wade. But the Court explicitly upheld the decision, although allowing several of Pennsylvania's restrictions to stand. The bill is still considered a top priority by groups like the National Abortion Rights Action League.

The political hurdle for the bill's supporters remains much the same as last year: fending off amendments, particularly on the floor of the Senate, that would end up explicitly allowing many of the restrictions that the bill seeks to bar, like a waiting period.

Amendments Planned

For example, Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, the Kansas Republican, said that while she supports "abortion as a legal option for women," she would later seek amendments allowing a waiting period and other restrictions.

There were several testy exchanges today between Mr. Coats and the Democrats on the committee. Mr. Coats declared that he could not understand how liberal advocates of government regulation could "in this one area take a totally libertarian view." Mr. Kennedy responded, "If you don't understand it Senator, it's difficult for me to explain it to you."

At another point, Senator Tom Harkin, the Iowa Democrat, who supports abortion rights, noted that abortion was "uniquely a woman's issue" and added, "Abortions happen to women."

Mr. Coats said, "And children." Mr. Harkin responded, "Women." And Mr. Coats replied, "And children."

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1993

B Kassebaum
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Mack
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all AIDS you or
Bogota — Somebody
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

U.S. IS CUTTING AID TO LATIN DRUG WAR

Washington Puts New Stress on Domestic Campaign to Reduce Narcotic Use

By DOUGLAS JEHL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Congress and the Clinton Administration are quietly reversing a Bush Administration anti-drug initiative that sent hundreds of millions of dollars to South American governments.

In January, Democrats in Congress slashed military and economic assistance for Peru, Colombia and Bolivia after concluding that the program was failing to produce the desired effect: encouraging the South American nations to reduce production of drugs, principally coca leaf and its refined product, cocaine.

Now the White House is preparing to go further as part of an extensive classified review of Government programs aimed at stopping drug shipments before they enter the United States. The expected additional cutbacks would represent a substantial step away from the Bush strategy, introduced in 1989, which focused on halting cocaine trafficking at its source.

Shift to Domestic Programs

Officials involved in the review of the $3 billion international drug-fighting budget said it was the first step in of a Clinton Administration plan to shift anti-drug resources from foreign intervention to domestic programs — education, treatment, and local and state law enforcement — intended to reduce the demand for drugs in the United States.

One sign of a new approach to drug fighting came shortly after Mr. Clinton's inauguration, when he ordered a severe cut in the size of the drug policy office. Although he promised to elevate its new director to Cabinet rank, he has not yet nominated anyone to fill the job, and officials said the White House and its National Security Council staff had begun to take charge of the spending debate.

No final decisions have been reached in the review of international drug policy, and some officials insisted that budget figures being prepared by the Administration for next year appeared to leave intact some international drug-fighting programs, including overseas operations of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

But representatives of the Departments of State and Defense, the Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies were said to be struggling in anticipation of the expected realignment to protect their own programs at others' expense.

Worry Over Deeper Cuts

Officials described an atmosphere of unease they said had been created by the aid cutbacks and the expectation that the White House review will lead to wider drug-budget reductions.

"Everyone thought that narcotics was sort of a sacred cow and that there might just be some tinkering here and there," said one top official involved in drug-control efforts. "Frankly, all this has caught everyone just a little bit flat-footed."

The study is one of more than two dozen being conducted by the new Administration on different aspects of national security policy. But officials said the drug policy review was one of the more highly charged of the studies because it follows a a near-doubling in anti-drug spending under the Bush Administration, with the sharpest increases in international drug-fighting programs.

Officials said the efforts by Congress and the White House to cut the anti-drug assistance to Peru, Bolivia and Colombia reflected a recognition that coca crops and cocaine production remained virtually undiminished despite the extensive transfer of weapons, military training and economic aid to those countries since 1989.

Some Gains in Colombia

Colombia in particular has made some progress in tracking down drug traffickers. But the officials said all the programs were vulnerable to an increasing public aversion to foreign aid programs, even when used to help fund a drug war that once seemed sacrosanct.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

D.C.'s New Role in the Judiciary

WITH A SIMPLE permission from President Clinton, the District has just gained an important power long enjoyed by the 50 states: a lead role in selecting its federal judges, U.S. attorneys and U.S. marshals. From now on, the administration says that for these nominations it will ask the advice of the D.C. delegate to the U.S. House in the same way it does of the U.S. senators from each state. That is more than a symbolic gesture; in changing the procedures for choosing the judges, prosecutors and others who shape the federal judiciary in the District, it should strengthen public confidence in the local as well as federal handling of criminal cases here.

Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton will have the responsibility of suggesting nominees to the president and the Justice Department who, if they accept them, in turn propose these nominees to the Senate for confirmation. Mrs. Norton says she will first choose a panel of advisers—lay people as well as lawyers—to help screen candidates. She is studying various models used by senators in an effort to insulate the nominations here from partisan patronage: "We ought to show we can do it right, with high standards of excellence and diversity."

None of this guarantees better prosecutors, judges or marshals—but neither did the system that left presidents free to bring in anybody in the country from the party of their choice to administer justice in this city. The system deserves still more change: a local prosecutor to take over local functions from the U.S. attorney for the District. Mrs. Norton is working on legislation, an effort she says is "restrained only by the current D.C. budget limitations."

For now, at least, the Clinton administration's move is a welcome recognition that D.C. residents and their elected representatives can and should exercise the same role in selecting their federal court officials as their fellow Americans in the states.

The Oregon Decision

WHO SHOULD pay for health care reform? That's one of the basic questions to which the Oregon health care experiment the Clinton administration approved last week provides a tentative answer. The difficulties that even tidy Oregon had in working its way through these issues suggest how vast is the problem that awaits nationally.

Oregon is like other states and the country generally in that while its Medicaid costs have soared the program still covers only a fraction of its poor. Its proposal is to extend coverage to all the poor and finance the extension in part by imposing new limits on the procedures and services for which the program will pay. The state has developed a ranking by benefit and cost of 688 services that doctors perform. It would pay for the first 568; the rest it says it can't afford. The line between covered and uncovered services would be subject to change in future years, depending in part on the state's finances.

It's an imaginative idea that is not so much an effort to ration care, as it is sometimes described, as it is an effort to make the existing rationing explicit . . . and rational. Its one serious drawback has to do more than anything else with the Balkanization of the present health care system, over which the state can be said to have no control. The cost of covering all the poor is to be borne in significant part (through the capping of benefits) by the poor already covered, and not even all of those. At least for now, the needy elderly and disabled who are on Medicaid would not have their benefits reduced, just the welfare recipients—mostly mothers and children, perhaps the most vulnerable people in the society.

In the plan's defense it is said that all states limit care under Medicaid; they just do it more crudely. Oregon is increasing its Medicaid budget so that the current beneficiaries will hardly bear the entire burden of the program's expansion. No basic or essential procedure or service has been left out—so it is argued—and the novel ranking of services is an integral part of a laudable broader effort to extend health care not just to all the poor but to all the state's uninsured. Any further reduction in covered services also would be subject to further federal approval; the state couldn't just say it lacked the funds. The Children's Defense Fund and other advocacy groups had sensed a particular threat in this open-ended aspect of the plan. So had we. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, former chairman of CDF's trustees (as was Hillary Clinton before her), asked in effect to be trusted not to give such approval lightly.

Nationally, however, the Medicaid benefits that now go to poor children should not be the place to look for funds, or savings, by which to extend health care to the uninsured.

A second question in Oregon is whether the plan now satisfies the anti-discrimination provisions of the Americans With Disabilities Act. The Bush administration said last year that it didn't; the Clinton administration says now that it does. Advocates for the disabled seem to be of mixed mind. The law is untested. When does a limit on health care discriminate against the disabled, when not? It's anything but an easy question.

CHRON

March 26, 1993

93 MAR 26 P3:20

OK JDP

C.C. DAVID WATKINS
JANET GREEN
BETTY UBBENS

MEMORANDUM FOR JANET GREEN

THROUGH: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: RONALD GEISLER RLG

SUBJECT: Delivery of Communications from the Congress to the President

Reading your memo of March 22 regarding appointment parking on West Executive Avenue reminded me that I needed to advise you of a special parking arrangement we have with employees of the Congress who deliver communications to the President.

The Office of the Executive Clerk is the formal receiving point of official communications from the Congress, which include, but are not limited to, enrolled bills and joint resolutions passed by the Congress for the President's action, Senate confirmation resolutions for the President's nominees, and Senate resolutions to the ratification of Executive treaties. With regard to bills and joint resolutions, the Constitution provides that "Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States" (Article I, Section 7). In practice, a congressional employee from each body delivers the original enrolled bill to the Executive Clerk's Office. Such delivery to this office is regarded as presentation to the President and as commencing the ten-day constitutional period for Presidential action. These communications are typically delivered throughout the business day and on many occasions the Congress has delivered a bill -- such as an urgent continuing appropriations measure -- very late at night or in the early morning hours.

To accomplish these constitutional deliveries without impediment or delay, the Senate and House employees (named below) have been provided with permanent O.E.O.B. passes and have been allowed to drive their cars (often their own personal car, especially if late at night) onto West Executive Avenue through the Southwest Gate. They then park in the South Court of the Old Executive Office Building (or West Executive Avenue if the Gate Officer so directs) and immediately make their delivery to my office. **Such deliveries rarely take more than a few minutes, whereupon they leave the complex.** This special delivery and parking arrangement and the issuance of permanent O.E.O.B. passes have been in effect since at least the Johnson Administration.

It is the staff of the Executive Clerk's Office that delivers the President's messages to the Capitol, including all nominations to the Senate, veto messages, reports to the Congress, and official notifications of bill signings by the President. In this capacity, the Congress has reciprocated by issuing congressional passes to my staff that allow us unrestricted access to the Capitol and, historically, we have also been granted Floor Privileges to the Senate and House of Representatives for accomplishment of this duty.

The purpose of this memorandum is simply to advise you of the procedures that have been in effect for delivery of these congressional communications to the President since they involve parking within the complex. I appreciate your understanding of the importance of these congressional communications and the need for continuing what has been a most workable arrangement.

Thank you.

CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES DELIVERING COMMUNICATIONS

House Administration Committee Staff

Garrett S. Sullivan
Timothy L. Magrath

Senate Couriers

Daniel W. Pelham
Rogers L. Ferguson
Desi C. Harrison
Alfonzo Roman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR IRA MAGAZINER
MAGGIE WILLIAMS
MELANNE VERVEER
STEVE NEUWIRTH

FROM: JOHN PODESTA jp

SUBJECT: HANDLING AND ARCHIVING OF TASK FORCE RECORDS

Terry Good's attached memorandum raises the serious issue of how to manage the records being generated by the Task Force. Depending on how they are being created and stored, different records may be subject to different federal record statutes (FACA deja vu all over again).

While I know this is a pain, we should make some decisions about this now rather than waiting for a FOIA suit. I would suggest that we meet at 3:00 p.m. Monday in my office to discuss this issue and ask that a designee representing the Task Force and a designee from White House Counsel be present. Let me know who will attend or whether another time is more convenient.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAR 24 P5:14

March 24, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: TERRY GOOD TG

RE: TASK FORCE ON NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM

May I have your guidance on whether this office should establish contact with this task force in order to prepare to receive its records when it closes shop?

Certainly, the task force is important and historic: likewise, its records. They should be created, maintained and retained.

Complicating this issue at the moment are the legal questions regarding the nature of the task force: Is it a Federal Government or Presidential task force? Not only does this have a bearing on how the task force can operate, it also has an impact on how the records will be treated in the future by the National Archives. NARA must follow one set of regulations for federal records, another set for Presidential.

In the past, records of task forces which were of great interest to a President were ticketed for that President's library regardless of how they were defined or titled. The National Archives took a common sense approach to this. If the interest was there, let the records be deposited in the President's library; if not, the records would be kept in the National Archives here in Washington, D.C. or in one of its regional archives. Their legal nature would be respected regardless of where they were deposited.

I would hope that:
the records are being created and maintained,
the task force would be viewed as Presidential and,
the records would be transferred to this office when the task force closes shop.

I would be willing to talk with whomever is overseeing the records management component of the task force.

_________ See me

_________ Contact ______________________________

_________ Other guidance

TUFTS UNIVERSITY

93 MAR 26 A10 : 15

School of Nutrition

Center on Hunger, Poverty and Nutrition Policy

March 23, 1993

To: Eric Vaden can we get this done by end of next week + deliver to L. Brown

George Stephanopoulos
Communications Director
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear George:

A word from President Clinton would be most welcome as Tufts University prepares to inaugurate its new president, Dr. John DiBiaggio. If this will be possible, I have prepared a draft message for your consideration.

Thank you.

Sincerely

Larry

J. Larry Brown
Director

To: John Podesta
Fr: GS
If you have no problem with this, it's probably a good idea.
GS

cc: Alan Stone

Medford, Massachusetts 02155
Telephone No. (617) 627-3956
Fax No. (617) 627-3020

To The Tufts University Community:

I send my personal congratulations and warm regards to the Tufts University Community as you inaugurate your new president, Dr. John DiBiaggio.

Tufts is a leader among institutions of higher learning that make a difference in the lives of people in our nation and around the world. Your work in the area of the environment, nutrition, and hunger, for example, are well known, and I commend each of you for being part of a community which cares deeply about the great issues of our day.

I know what it's like, President DiBiaggio, to experience an inauguration, and I hope that I have the opportunity, as you have had, to do so on more than one occasion.

With kind regards

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 3/26/93

TO: ENS DEIDRE D. MARTINEZ
NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

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

[redacted]

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ENS Deidre D. Martinez
National War College
Ft. Lesley J. McNair
Washington, DC 20319

[redacted]

20 signed copies of Inaugural address sent
FW

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY
NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20319-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

John Podesta

NWSP

04 FEB 93

ENS Deidre D. Martinez 475-1776
National War College
Ft. Lesley J. McNair
Washington, DC 20319

Dear Mr. President:

My name is Deidre Martinez and I am an Ensign in the Navy. I am the Academic Operations Officer at the National War College at Ft. Lesley J. McNair.

Every year we go on Regional Studies trips to various countries. This year we are taking the book you and Vice-President Gore wrote, Putting People First and I thought it would be wonderful if you and the Vice-President autographed the books we are taking.

We travel to these countries as unofficial ambassadors and want to be prepared to present appropriate momentos of our country. The book in and of itself would be lovely, but your signatures would make it something to treasure. There are only 20 copies of the book to be signed (1 per trip) and it would mean a great deal to us .

I know you are very busy, but please take this under consideration.

3/5
Diedre Martinez has agreed to signed copies of the Inaugural address for their trips. There is time. 1st trip in April.

ectfully,

D. Martinez

. Martinez
Operations Officer

OK AP BC

JCP Fran

return to ~~me~~

John Podesta

3/8/93

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 3/26

NOTE FOR: Regina Montoya; Mark Gearan

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

Information ☑

Action ☐

[redacted]

Thank you.

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

[redacted]

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/26

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Regina T. Montoya RTM

SUBJECT:

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (WASH-COG)

I. SUMMARY

Mark Gearan and I have agreed that Loretta T. Avent will serve as the White House Liaison to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (WASH-COG).

II. DISCUSSION

Please see the attached memorandum explaining our decision.

RM:
Makes sense to me.
MG

MEMORANDUM TO MARK GEARAN

FROM: Regina T. Montoya RTM

RE: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Liaison to Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

DATE: February 28, 1993

As we discussed earlier this week regarding the ways to maximize the talents of our staff and to be as productive, efficient and effective as possible, I thought we should take care of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' request for a presidential advisor for the national capital region. While our staff is too small to assign one person to do this full time I thought we should as least take advantage of the small window Congressman Wynn afforded us in the attached article entitled, "Clinton to sppoint 'czar' to help area."

Congressman Wynn suggested that "there may not be special need for a regional coordinator in the White House ...We can get the job done with the existing players." I agree that the White House does not need a regional coordinator, but it does need a liaison.

I have asked Loretta Avent to be the liaison for a number of reasons: 1) John Hart is incredibly busy as the liaison to the Health Care Task Force and is doing a great job for OIA; 2) Jeff Watson is liaison to the South Florida Disaster Relief Effort with Secretary Cisneros, and is the lead on National Service Program and welfare reform, and he is doing a great job as well; and 3) I'm taking the lead on the President's economic plan. Finally since Loretta has had over 20 years working for the major national public interest groups (PIGS) and is our first-stop liaison to the PIGS already, her serving as the liaison would be a natural for our department.

Loretta has worked for the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments twice, and she ran a national education program for the National Association of Regional Councils (see attached), and she knows their membership. They know her and are anxiously waiting to welcome her back.

The Metropolitan Council of Governments has called me a couple of times already, and I would like to bring this to closure. I would like to determine, with your input, how best to advise them of our plans.

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/26

NOTE FOR: Howard Paster

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

Information ☐

Action ☐

gloating ☒

Congratulations!

John

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/26/93

Memorandum for The President
From: Howard Paster
Date: March 25, 1993
Subject: Call to Senators Mitchell and Sasser

After Senate passage of the Budget Resolution you are to place a call of appreciation and congratulations to the Majority Leader and the Chairman. I suggest you make these points:

1) You have achieved a success of heroic proportions, passing a budget resolution with extraordinary speed and without major amendments. For that you have my thanks and my admiration.

2) The Senate has spoken strongly to achieve economic change, to end gridlock, and to set us on a path of creating good jobs while steadily reducing the budget deficit.

3) The budget you have adopted is one that will sustain growth, keep interest rates down, and increase fairness for the American people.

4) I know you have worked very long hours, night after night, but that effort has produced a product of which you may be very proud.

5) I hope very much the Senate will follow this success by acting quickly to pass the economic stimulus and investment package that is the next order of business. We need that bill, without crippling amendments, as part of the total economic package to promote growth, to create jobs and to set this economy on the right path.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/26/93

Howard Paster

you did a great

job -

B

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/26

NOTE FOR: KAREN HANCOX

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

Information ☐

Action ☑

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

March 24, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

As Karen Hancox's memo indicates, Congressman Sam Gibbons wants to be the President's representative for the 50th anniversary celebration of D-Day on June 6, 1994.

I have checked this with Tony Lake and Bruce Lindsey and they have no objection.

Todd Stern

[redacted]

Ok

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/25

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MARCH 1, 1993

93 MAR 2 A11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KAREN HANCOX, LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN GIBBONS' REQUEST TO BE DESIGNATED YOUR REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE 1994 D-DAY CELEBRATION

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: June 6, 1994 is the 50th Anniversary of D-Day. There will be a celebration, that day, in France to commemorate the event.

II. BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS: Gibbons was a member of the 501st Parachute Infantry, 101st Airborne that participated in the Normandy invasion. The Congressman is now heading the commission to commemorate this occasion.

Gibbons has asked that you designate him as your representative in conjunction with this celebration.

In addition, as your representative, he would like the use of a plane for him and the official party representing Congress and the Administration to use as they travel to Normandy.

In 1984 the-President Reagan designated Strom Thurmond as his Administration's representative for the 40th Anniversary celebration, and supplied him with a plane.

III. RECOMMENDATION:

Legislative Affairs recommends that you designate Gibbons as your representative and give him use of a plane.

Please note, this does not preclude you from attending the event, if you so choose.

IV. DECISION:

✓ Approve ___Approve as Amended ___Reject ___No Action

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR RON GEISLER
TIM SAUNDERS

FROM: JOHN PODESTA JDP

SUBJECT: PUBLICATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER

I concur in both recommendations, that we use White House Correspondence to prepare disks and that we pursue charging the agencies for Presidential determination documents as discussed in your memo.

Attachment

cc: Marsha Scott
Maureen Hudson

March 23, 1993

93 MAR 23 P4:09

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: RON GEISLER RG
TIM SAUNDERS TJ

SUBJECT: Publication of Presidential Documents in the Federal Register

The Executive Clerk is the Federal Register Liaison Officer for the White House and is responsible for submitting Presidential documents, such as Executive orders and Proclamations, to the National Archives and Records Administration for publication in the Federal Register. As you know, these documents are required by law to be published in the Federal Register. Unfortunately, until very recently there was virtually no way to control the costs to the White House of publishing the President's documents in the Federal Register (outside of directing that certain extended annexes for large trade proclamations, for example, be paid for by the originating Agency -- often the Office of the United States Trade Representative).

We understand that for Fiscal Year 1992 such costs to the White House were $167,375.

We have been advised by Martha Girard, Director of the Office of the Federal Register, that the Government Printing Office will offer a reduced rate (20 percent) on the cost of printing in the Federal Register to agencies that submit documents in electronic format (on disk), in addition to the signed original. The current charge per Federal Register page is $375.00; with the 20 percent discount this would be reduced to $300.00 per page.

With your approval, we plan to take advantage of this significant cost-cutting measure by asking the typing unit of the White House Correspondence Office, which prepares the original documents for the President's signature, to also prepare the documents on disks. We will then submit these disks to the Federal Register, along with the signed original documents (we recognize that time constraints may prohibit this extra effort on some occasions). We do not feel this will be an unreasonable additional burden on the Office of White House Correspondence Typing Unit and suggest that the cost savings to the White House justifies this new approach.

Additionally, we have been (in full cost-cutting zeal) examining other Presidential documents that appear in the Federal Register. For example, when the President issues a Presidential Determination or other memorandum (see attached sample), he directs the recipient (most often the Secretary of State, or other agency head) to publish the document in the Federal Register. Through a bit of investigation, we were recently surprised to learn that the White House is being charged for the publishing of these documents (even though the document says specifically, "You are directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register").

It is our strong opinion that the White House should not be charged for the publishing of these documents -- they should rightly be charged to the Agency to which the President directs the memorandum. With your approval, we plan to work with the Office of the Federal Register to correct this situation.

Sample

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1993

Sample

Presidential Determination
No. 93-16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority to Modify or Terminate Title VII Trade Action Taken Against the European Community

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including 3 U.S.C. section 301, I hereby delegate to the United States Trade Representative the powers granted the President:

(1) in section 305(g)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2515(g)(2)) (the Act), to modify or restrict the application of the sanctions which were imposed upon the European Community by Presidential Determination 92-22 of April 22, 1992; and

(2) in section 305(g)(3) of the Act to terminate such sanctions and remove the European Community from the report under section 305(d)(1) of the Act at such time as he determines that the European Community has eliminated the discrimination identified in Presidential Determination 92-22.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

No announcement.
Original to OFR: 3-22-93 (10:20A) (Chris George)

Noted:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/25

NOTE FOR: Rattan

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

Information ☑

Action ☐

[redacted]

Thank you.

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

cc:

[redacted]

To Rahim
Exp - B.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Nancy - Please give to Pres. as example of what could be done for each Senator. Hillary

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/24/93

of

Edward M. Kennedy

of Massachusetts

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KENNEDY ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ADDRESS

FEBRUARY 17, 1993

It's a bold plan for the future that's capable of producing the fundamental economic change America needs. It meets the test of fairness and I commend President Clinton for having the courage and vision to prescribe it. If we do less, we're gambling with the long-run future of our economy and our country.

President Clinton is doing what he was elected to do. The remedy won't be easy for any family, state or region. But at last we have a realistic plan to end this long period of economic decline and invest in the nation's most valuable resource -- our people. The nation's long failed experiment with trickle-down economics is finally over.

* * *

Bill — good line

This was one of the best descriptions of what you were doing — Can you do for each state?

Well-Rounded Plan -- Three Parts:

1. Short-Term Stimulus -- make sure the recession's over.
2. Long-Term Investments -- people and jobs.
3. Long-Term Deficit Reduction -- largest in history.

Massachusetts: The stimulus will be a long-awaited shot in the arm for our state economy. It will create thousands of jobs directly, and thousands more indirectly as the economy revives. I'm particularly pleased that the stimulus was broadened to include funds for water and sewer projects, to reduce the soaring burden on ratepayers in our community.

Turning Point: The President's proposal is a major turning point for the country. At last we have a realistic plan to end this long period of economic decline and rebuild our country for the future.

Investing in People: This President pledged to put people first, and that's exactly what he's doing -- creating jobs by investing in the nation's most valuable resource -- our people. Jobs, job training, schools, health care, help for dislocated workers -- all of these will finally get the priority they deserve.

Change v. Status Quo: We can't keep going as we are. People across the country understand that America has to change, and change now. That's what President Clinton was elected to do, and that's what he's doing. I commend him for his courage and his vision.

No More Trickle-Down Economics: The nation's long failed twelve-year experiment with trickle down economics is over. At last, we have a realistic blue-print to build for the future.

National Interest v. Special Interest: We're finally ready to break the grip of special interest groups. This is a plan that puts the national interest first, and it has a good chance of success.

Welfare Reform v. Work: This is a constructive reform to reduce welfare dependency and reward work. Past efforts failed, because decent jobs were not available.

No Workers in Poverty: These reforms will ensure that no one who works full time will still see their family living in poverty.

Deficit Reduction: The past Administration promised growth -- but the only thing that grew was the deficit. For the first time in many years, we have a serious plan to deal with the deficit. Equally important, it's a fair plan. It asks all Americans to pay their fair share. Deficit reduction today means long-run growth tomorrow, lower interest rates, and better jobs for the future.

Medicare Cuts: It's a down-payment on comprehensive health reform. We've got to reduce costs. This is the right place to start -- and it's also the right time to start. The cuts were made with a scalpel, and are carefully designed to achieve savings without harming the elderly.

Overall Health Reform: The plan marks out a new direction in health policy. It focuses on prevention, children, and families.

Tax Impact:

-- Energy taxes will be modest, and low income families will be protected. Fortunately, New England was spared the worst form of energy tax -- an oil import fee.

-- Seventy percent of the overall tax burden will be paid by families making more than $100,000 a year. They benefitted the most from the trickle-down economics of the past, and now they'll pay their fair share.

-- Foreign corporations are being asked to pay their fair share too. If they do business in the United States, they ought to pay U.S. taxes like any other firm. It's long past time this flagrant loophole was closed.

-- Eighty percent of the elderly don't pay taxes on their Social Security benefits now, and they won't be affected by this change. No one's benefits will be cut.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
3/25

[redacted]

To: Bruce Lindsey
Janet Blanchard

This message was
received by the
Executive Clerk.
Will you take
appropriate action.
Thanks

[redacted]

John Podesta

[redacted]

GEORGE J. MITCHELL
MAINE

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, DC 20510-7010

93 MAR 24 P4:17

March 19, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to appropriate provisions of P. L. 102-343, I submit the name of the following individual for appointment to the Thomas Jefferson Commemoration Commission. Biographical information is attached.

John T. Casteen, III, of Virginia

Sincerely,

Geo Mitchell

George J. Mitchell

Attachment

UNIVERSITY NEWS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
BOOKER HOUSE
CHARLOTTESVILLE
22906-9018
804 924-7116

JOHN T. CASTEEN, III

President of the University of Virginia
George M. Kaufman Presidential Professor
Professor of English

John T. Casteen, III, became the University of Virginia's seventh president in August 1990. Previously, he was president of the University of Connecticut from 1985 to 1990 and secretary of education for the Commonwealth of Virginia from 1982 to 1985.

A native of Portsmouth, Virginia, John Casteen holds three degrees in English from Virginia (B.A. with high honors in 1965, M.A. in 1966, and Ph.D. in 1970). After teaching medieval literature at the University of California at Berkeley from 1970 to 1975, Mr. Casteen returned to Virginia as dean of admissions and assistant professor of English. He became an associate professor in the Department of English two years later.

In 1982, Mr. Casteen became Virginia's secretary of education, a post he held until 1985. While serving in the Governor's cabinet, Mr. Casteen directed reforms in both secondary and higher education, overhauled Virginia's college desegregation efforts, initiated programs of state support for research, and served as the chief spokesperson for education before the General Assembly.

Mr. Casteen has written short fiction as well as essays and papers in medieval literature, bibliography, and public policy. He has been a member of the National Merit Scholarship National Selection Committee, trustee and Chair of the College Entrance Examination Board, commissioner of the Education Commission of the States, member of the Board of Control for the Southern Regional Education Board, and commissioner of the New England Board of Higher Education.

Mr. Casteen is a member of the University's Raven Society, Phi Beta Kappa, and Omicron Delta Kappa. A collection of his short stories received the 1987 Mishima Award for fiction.

March 1992

Summary Bibliography
John T. Casteen, III

Fiction

16 Stories. St. Andrews Review 21, 1981. With support from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Other stories.

U.S. and Virginia History

"John B. Monor's Civil War Diary", Magazine of Albemarle County History 22 (1963-64), 44-55.

Index to Green Peyton's A Map of Albemarle County, Virginia [Virginia Place-Name Society, Occasional Papers, New Series Number 3] with Mary Catherine Murphy and Anne Freudenberg (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Library, 1967; reprint with additional materials, n.d., Albemarle County Historical Society).

Bibliography and Textual Studies

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Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/25

NOTE FOR: Rubin / LAKE

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

Information ☐

Action ☑

RE: The PRESIDENT'S QUESTION —
I DISCUSSED WITH KYLE WHO
TOLD ME THAT MICKEY IS
HAVING SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT
5 year extension for bilaterals
which I have let the
President Know by attached note.

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a decision memo from Bob Rubin and Tony Lake concerning (i) the extension of fast track negotiating authority for the Uruguay Round of the GATT and (ii) strategy for the NAFTA side agreements on labor and environmental issues.

On fast track, Bob and Tony recommend an extension premised on finishing the Uruguay Round by December 15 and allowing Congress a 120-day review period. (You would then sign the Agreement and work with Congress on implementing legislation.) On NAFTA, Bob and Tony recommend commissions that would have various enforcement powers but **not** the ability to impose trade sanctions.

Howard and George concur in Bob and Tony's recommendations.

TDS
Todd Stern

Ok — Does Mickey agree?

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/24

1267

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAR 22 P8:49

March 22, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT RUBIN
ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Fast Track Authority and NAFTA Side Agreements

The NEC Principals Committee met March 4, 1993 to consider two

Chron

March 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN D. PODESTA

93 MAR 24 A10:16

FROM: LEE R. JOHNSON Lee

SUBJECT: INKS AND PENS (CONTINUED)

Attached is a note from one of the conservators, Susan Lee-Bechtold, of the National Archives, reporting the results of testing of submitted pens.

To summarize, the Sanford Sharpie fine point delivered to us by Steve Rabinowitz seems to be quite adequate, as is the extra fine point version of the same pen that we presently use for auto-penning. Surprisingly, the Parker you gave to me did not do well in the submersion test--it bled significantly. This was a surprise to Lee-Bechtold who told me that she has rarely encountered this with ball point ink. She also related that a similar Parker pen submitted during the Reagan Administration for testing did not exhibit this problem.

The other two pens really were submitted for control purposes and are presently not being used. We will not use the Skillcraft as it appears to be clearly inadequate, and we will not use the Pigma Micron at this point because the Sharpie extra fine point is doing the job.

As to the Parker, we could submit another pen of the same make to see if the first test was an aberration. And/or we could submit other pens for testing. Let me know what you want us to do.

Lee
Thanks.
I'll get you samples of our two new pens
John
3.25.93

National Archives

Washington, DC 20408

March 2, 1993

Mr. Lee Johnson
Office of Records Management
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear Lee:

The Research and Testing Laboratory in the Document Conservation Branch tested the five pens you submitted, for solubility in water, pH, and resistance to light fading.

For these tests our chemists covered neutral test papers with each of the inks. A sample of the paper was pulped and the slurry checked for Ph by the cold extraction method to see if the acidity/alkalinity of the ink covered paper had changed; a sample is checked to see if the dry ink will bleed in water; and finally, a sample is exposed to artificial light under controlled conditions to see if the ink will fade.

The two pens which you proposed using for handwritten signatures were the Sharpie and the Parker. They are quite different pens, the Parker being a traditional ball point, and the Sharpie being a marker. The Sharpie was found to fade more than the Parker, but in neither case was the fading significant. Both inks decreased the pH of the paper to which they were applied only very slightly. When exposed to water the Sharpie showed only a few dots of a purple component which offset to the paper held in contact with the inked paper during submersion. The Parker however, bled significantly which is unusual for a ball point ink.

The three pens suggested for use in the autopen were tested the same way. Of the three, the Pigma Micron increased the alkalinity of the paper slightly, the Sharpie Extra Fine didn't change the pH at all, and the Skillcraft lowered it slightly, but in no case was the change cause for concern. The Pigma Micron change the most when exposed to the fading test. The change was 6.5 brightness units, a magnitude of change which we consider unacceptable in boxes and file folders. Most of our testing of writing inks has been on black inks so we are not able to give you a idea of how this compares to other blue writing inks. The Sharpie Extra Fine and the Skillcraft inks faded about the same amount as the Sharpie, but these were all inconsequential. The Skillcraft ink bled almost instantly when placed in water. The Pigma Micron ink offset slightly to the paper held to the ink during the submersion, but did not bleed into the water, and the Sharpie Extra Fine didn't offset or bleed at all.

To give you some idea of the severity of the fading test, we subjected the British Blue Wool standard to the same fading test. This involves a strip of ten wool patches, each dyed with a successively fade vulnerable ink. This test produced visible change through step four of the scale, a change that would be considered moderately severe but not extreme.

The overall ranking of the five inks would be the Sharpie Extra Fine best, the Sharpie next, the Pigma Micron next, and the Parker and Skillcraft last because of the bleeding, and definitely not recommended.

In the past we tested the Pigma Micron pen in black, and have recommended this pen. It is difficult to compare that pen with the Sharpie, especially on the fading test, unless we run the two inks side by side in the Fadeometer. If you were interested in using a Pigma Micron pen we would be glad to make the side by side comparison, but we would need a new Sharpie for this test. There is not a great deal of ink left in the one we tested.

Susan Lee-Bechtold

SUSAN LEE-BECHTOLD
Supervisory Chemist,Document Conservation Branch
Preservation Policy and Services Division

- Chron
- original to
RM

KIRKPATRICK & LOCKHART

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ROBERT R. BELAIR
(202) 778-9023

Mack
consider
yourself
prodded
John
3-25-93

March 23, 1993

Mr. John Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

Jack Rogers, Chairman and CEO of one of my clients, Equifax, (the privacy sensitive credit reporting agency), is coordinating the May meeting of something called the "Y Group". As the attached letter indicates, Mack McLarty has been invited to speak to the Group in Washington on either Tuesday, May 11, or Wednesday, May 12. The Y Group is a non-partisan, very high level group of CEOs of major corporations. The format is very off-the-record and informal.

Mr. McLarty has not as yet responded. Jack Rogers and the other CEOs who comprise the Y Group are, of course, very enthusiastic about him attending but, or course, if he cannot attend there is a premium on knowing this early.

I recognize how busy Mack McLarty is (not to mention how busy you are). I would greatly appreciate it, however~~,~~ if you could gently "prod" him into coming, or in any event responding.

Thanks for looking into this.

Needless to say, if you ever need anything, I'm at your service.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Belair

Attachment

02-19-93 11:04 AM FROM EFX CORP PLAN-DEVL

The Information Source

C. B. Rogers, Jr.
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Equifax Inc.
1600 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(404) 885-8103

February 12, 1993

The Honorable Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. McLarty:

This letter is an invitation to speak at the May meeting of the "Y Group" in Washington.

As you may know, the "Y Group" is a large, non-partisan association of chief executive officers and other key private sector individuals who are greatly interested in the future of our country.

The meeting will take place on Tuesday, May 11, and Wednesday, May 12. The meeting format provides an opportunity for a 20-30 minute "off the record" presentation followed by a question and answer period for the balance of the hour. The theme of this meeting, "The Challenge of Change," is designed to bring focus on critical issues facing our economy and America's role in the world community.

For your information, I have attached a listing of a few of our many members. Also attached is a listing of some of our past distinguished speakers. Several time slots are available, and we would be pleased to work to accommodate your busy schedule. If you have any additional questions, please call me or Scott Dix at 404-888-5040.

Thank you for your consideration. I sincerely hope you will be able to attend and share your thoughts on the issues before our nation.

Sincerely,

C B Rogers

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

CBR:cbp

Att.

Chron

3.25.93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TREY —

Do you want ~~to~~ draft a suggested reply to this & forward to LeeAnn Iadowi in Congressional for multiple responses

JOHN PODESTA

2817 Woodland Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
(703) 522-0266

March 15, 1993

Dear Ms. Hernreich,

Enclosed is a letter for President Clinton from a group of Senators who meet together weekly for fellowship and prayer. They just wanted to thank the President for his presence at the National Prayer Breakfast and invite him to join them any time he would like.

The Senators are sending this letter via Douglas Coe, who joined the President and Mrs. Clinton for dinner the evening before the National Prayer Breakfast.

Appreciate your getting this to him, and thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Margaret Wood

Margaret Wood
Assistant to Douglas Coe

The Honorable Nancy Hernreich
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

HOWELL HEFLIN
ALABAMA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 24, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

All of us who participate in the Senate and House Breakfast groups are very grateful for your partnership in this year's National Prayer Breakfast. Everyone appreciated more than you know your presence -- the words that you gave and the spirit in which you gave them.

Please know that the people coming from every facet of life from over 150 countries were really moved by your time with them before and at the Breakfast.

Sometimes these kinds of meetings can be slanted either to the right politically and religiously or to the left. We are working together behind the scenes so that in this particular gathering, people from every faith and political or economic background can feel part as we gather from throughout the whole world. Your message really communicated these thoughts.

Also, we genuinely hope that at least a few times over the next year or two you might be with us at the Senate group that meets weekly when Congress is in session. These meetings are all private, with no publicity, and are just a gathering of friends who all want to be friends of yours.

Respectfully,

Ted Stevens

Howell Heflin

Paul Simon

The Honorable Bill Clinton
February 24, 1993
Page 2

Strom Thurmond

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/25/93

TO: ALEXIS HERMAN

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

FYI.

NACUBO
National Association
of College and University
Business Officers

93 MAR 25 P6:54

February 24, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am respectfully submitting my resignation as a member of the President's Commission on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU).

It has been an honor during the past several years to have been allowed to participate in such an endeavor, and I hope that my contributions have been of assistance to these worthy institutions of higher education.

Sincerely,

Caspa L. Harris, Jr.

Caspa L. Harris, Jr.
President

cc: Honorable Richard W. Riley

HD:HBCU/Clinton

One Dupont Circle, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20036-1178
202/861-2500 FAX 861-2583

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/26

Bob Rubin

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

CLOSE HOLD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/26

TO: Joan Baggett

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

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

CLOSE HOLD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Mack asked that this be forwarded to you.

JP

John Podesta

Tyson

Feeding you like family.™

Jrl

3/22/93

93 MAR 25 P5:40

BILL —

I BELIEVE THE STRIKER REPLACEMENT BILL WOULD REALLY HURT OUR COUNTRY.

DON'T BE TOO STRONG AND MAYBE THE SENATE CAN BE OF HELP.

Don