

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Marsha Scott to Marcia Hale (1 page)	04/03/1993	Personal Misfile
002a. memo	From Anthony Lake re: Farewell Letters [partial] (1 page)	04/12/1993	P3/b(3)
002b. letter	From POTUS (1 page)	04/00/1993	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 473

FOLDER TITLE:

April 11-17, 1993 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3044

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

93 APR 16 9:41

April 15, 1993

Memorandum to The President

From: Lloyd Bentsen

Subject: The Attitude of the
Japanese Government
Regarding the U.S.
Privatization
Initiative for
Russia

Published reports regarding the Japanese attitude towards the privatization initiative have been quite negative. However, I received a private indication from a top Japanese official which was more positive.

Specifically, at the dinner hosted by Prime Minister Miyazawa on the evening of the 14th, Finance Minister Hayashi raised the subject with me. He indicated that he recognized that the Europeans had not been very forthcoming. Nevertheless, he said the Japanese Government was interested in the idea, did not dismiss it, and would study the proposal further.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1993

93 APR 15 P5:43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bernard Nussbaum
Counsel to the President

Walter Dellinger
Associate Counsel

**Re: Effect of the Freedom of Choice Act on Restrictions on
Abortion in Pennsylvania and Other States**

You inquired about the effect of the Freedom of Choice Act on state restrictions such as those mentioned in a New York Times article (attached).

The Act, as approved by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (in the version known as the "Mitchell Bill") provides that a state "may not restrict the freedom of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy before fetal viability."

The Senate Bill expressly permits the states to adopt the following restrictions:

- a state may prohibit abortions after fetal viability (unless the procedure is necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman)
- a state may impose restrictions medically necessary for a woman's health
- a state may decline to pay for abortions
- a state may require a minor to involve a parent or other responsible adult in her decision.
- a state may protect unwilling individuals and private hospitals from having to participate in abortions to which they are conscientiously opposed

The findings section of the Act specifically states that it is the intention of Congress to provide the same protections and permit the same limitations "as enunciated in Roe v. Wade and applied in subsequent cases from 1973 to 1988." The judicial decisions before the 1989 Webster decision are essentially incorporated by reference, and provide a guide to the proper application of the statute.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: MACK McLARTY
FROM: CRAIG KIRBY *CK*
SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S PRESENCE FOR THE COMMENT LINE
DATE: APRIL 12, 1993

A discussion with Alan Silberberg of the Presidential Inquires unit proved to be very informative. we discussed the possibility of the President spending at least ONE HOUR A MONTH listening to the live comments coming into the White House over the comment line. The comment line receives between 2000/4000 calls per day and is an excellent way to monitor public opinion, especially in an unfiltered, honest medium. Numerous callers provide helpful hints along with the general mood of the voters outside the beltway.

I recommend The President do this because although he travels, and thus is in touch with the american public, this type of exchange provides a clearer, more honest exchange of what the administration REALLY needs to work on.

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D. S. B.
11.11.11*

*6 POTUS
2711*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Relevant to the attached, you have previously approved the posthumous award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Thurgood Marshall, which we have not scheduled.

As you know, there is also a major public campaign to award the medal to Martha Raye, which Hershel Gober has recommended. Despite the actions of her husband, I think you should consider going forward with that. I will provide you with a fuller memo on Presidential medals next week.

DP
John Podesta

Reliable

By Lois Romano

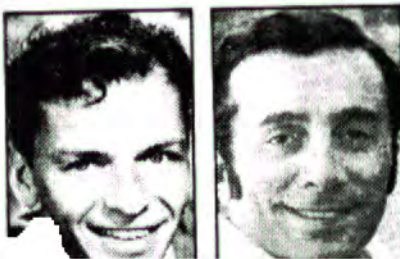
■ The Clinton folks are close to persuading former New York commissioner **Lee Brown** to be the new drug policy director. Brown has resisted the appointment for some time, he's said to be on the verge of accepting. And while the budget of the office has been cut dramatically, the one carrot is a Cabinet post.

■ Despite rumors to the contrary, U.S. Ambassador to France **Pamela Harriman** is *not* selling her famous Georgetown house—a political salon to many a candidate—or her Middleburg, Mass., residence. However, she recently sold her Barbados home.

■ Hollywood visited the Potomac once again yesterday as stars **Christopher Reeve**, **John Ritt**, **Billy Crystal** got an audience with Clinton and Al Gore at the White House. Here for the Washington premiere of HBO's "Earth and the American Dream," Ritter said in a phone interview that he was there to meet his "hero," the prez. He also picked up some useful tips on his role as a Senate aide on the popular show "Hearst Afire," he noted a lot of facilitators today at the White House—guys who try to be helpful while getting stuff done. And like we were on the right track.

■ **David McCullough**, who won the Pulitzer Prize for biography

"talk to Frank Sinatra [about] getting a few jobs for Al Martino in Las Vegas."



he.

And in the latest real-life version, Sinatra is made out to feel the same about Martino as he did about Fontane. Mannino indicates on the tape that such a request for career help would be futile.

"Sinatra can't stand Al Martino, Joe," he says on the '88 recording.

"Yeah, I know," Gambino responds.

As far as Sinatra's true feelings about poor ol' Al, well, we don't know. A call to his publicist went unreturned.

By G.B. Trudeau



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1993



MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Mack McLarty

Mr. President,

Per our recent visit, I would appreciate you providing me with your recommendations concerning appropriate recognition of outstanding Americans. During our visit about J. William Fulbright, you also mentioned additional possibilities such as George Soros who has given over \$100 million to Russia in recent years.

I think you are on the right track on this matter but the effort needs to be a thoughtful and coordinated one. Thus, I look forward to you giving me direction in the near term.

You noted in your handwritten comments that you should reply to Ewell Murphy - I think for the moment we should acknowledge your positive attitude and that we will be finalizing a decision in the very near term. Since you have missed Senator Fulbright's birthday of April 9th (although you could still call him) perhaps the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Fulbright Scholarship could be a proper time of recognition. Of course, by mentioning Senator Fulbright in your remarks at the Vancouver summit, you certainly gave strong and visible recognition of him and I am certain it meant a great deal to Senator Fulbright and his family.

cc: Sandy Berger



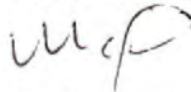
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/14/93

Eli,

It certainly was a positive article in yesterday's Wall Street Journal about our national service program. Your comments were very well stated as usual. We couldn't ask for a better closing paragraph.

Personally,



Mack

bc: The President
Roy Neel
Mark Gearan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1993

copy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA

SUBJECT: ENROLLED BILL H.R. 239 -- STOCK RAISING
HOMESTEAD ACT AMENDMENTS

Attached is an enrolled bill amending the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916. The bill deals with certain western lands which have split-estate arrangements, i.e., surface rights are owned by ranchers but subsurface rights are owned by mining companies pursuant to the 1972 Mining Law. The bill, introduced by Congressman Lehman and Senator Bingaman, balances the rights of miners and surface owners by requiring notification to surface owners before mining explorations can begin and by providing certain procedural safeguards, implemented by the Department of Interior, to guarantee reclamation. The bill is pro-rancher but not controversial. Interior and OMB recommend signing.

I asked Counsel to review for possible taking problems and they have cleared. Mack has cleared. I recommend you sign the bill.

The bill must be signed today.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1993

93 APR 16 AM 11:42

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE *AL*
HOWARD PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT: Cuba: Letter to Congressman Menendez on Human Rights

Purpose

To respond to concerns of Representative Menendez and others about the human rights situation in Cuba, and offer to consult with them on our policy.

Background

Representative Robert Menendez wrote you about the plight of a number of political prisoners in Cuba. In our proposed response, you reiterate your policy toward Cuba, citing your support for the Cuba Democracy Act and demarches to President Yeltsin on subsidies and assistance as examples. You also express concern about the human rights situation in Cuba, explain what our policy has been, and offer a briefing by members of the National Security Council staff (Eric Schwartz, Bob Morley) on options available to us in terms of assistance for the prisoners Menendez wrote about.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to Representative Menendez.

Attachment

Tab A Proposed Letter to Representative Menendez

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter in which you brought to my attention a request from a group in Cuba, Madres Independientes en Pro Amnistia Politica Comite Leonor Perez," which asked that I intervene with the Castro government on behalf of a group of Cubans in prison for political crimes.

I believe that the Cuban people have the right to political and personal freedom. Unfortunately, as long as the Castro government remains in power, they will be denied such freedom. Our goal is to promote peaceful change in Cuba through democratic processes. In the interim, we seek to isolate Castro, in the hope of promoting such change. That is why I have supported measures such as the Cuba Democracy Act, which strengthens our embargo while permitting humanitarian assistance to non-government organizations in Cuba.

The situation in Cuba and the suffering and abuse being experienced by dissidents, is cause for our constant concern. The United States and other like-minded countries have worked hard to bring this issue to world attention. We have been successful, for example, in getting resolutions approved by the United Nations critical of Cuba's human rights record. The Cuban government is not insensitive to public opinion, and approaches from human rights groups in some cases have produced results.

I want to be as helpful as possible in addressing your concerns. I am instructing members of my National Security Council staff concerned with the human rights situation in Cuba to contact you and arrange a meeting if you would find that useful. They could describe our human rights policy on Cuba, and review options available for us to assist the "Madres" group.

Again, thank you for writing me on this important issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert Menendez
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1993

93 APR 16 P3:19

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 
HOWARD PASTER 
SUBJECT: Response to Representative Frank McCloskey

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative McCloskey regarding the situation in Bosnia.

Background

McCloskey has written a letter outlining in some detail his thoughts on Bosnia. We have drafted a response for your signature at Tab A.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the draft response at Tab A.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Draft Response
Tab B Incoming

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

T
A
B

A.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Frank:

I am writing in response to your open letter regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia. It is one of the most difficult issues we face.

You argue passionately for the use of U.S. air power to stop the Serb aggression in Bosnia. We have not ruled out any options but have devoted the bulk of our efforts over these past two months to humanitarian relief and active support for the ongoing Vance/Owen negotiations. Lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia also remains one step among many that we have under active review.

I have heard from many informed observers that force is the only language the Serbs speak. We keep under consideration all options, as we have tried to bring the full weight of non-military resources to bear in the cause of peace. As you know, I have been reluctant to act unilaterally, without the support of our European allies. We have made progress in moving them. Our February 10 initiative has contributed to the passage of a No-Fly Zone enforcement resolution, tighter sanctions on Serbia, and an intensified humanitarian aid effort. We will intensify the pressure on Serbia if they persist.

I appreciate you sharing your views as we wrestle with this difficult and tragic problem.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Frank McCloskey
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

T
A
B

B.



Congressman Frank McCloskey

Eighth District, Indiana

News Release

Open Letter to President Clinton on Bosnia

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you this open letter because I care deeply about the moral stake we have in suppressing and punishing genocide, about our national security, and about the success of your Presidency.

Unless you act now, you will be tarnished forever by acquiescence in the murder of Bosnia, failure to deter a wider crisis that will cost us dearly in treasure and in lives, and endangerment of America's crucial security interest in Europe.

You will not be alone in this disgrace. Former President Bush will be judged even more harshly for letting this fiasco snowball through two years of evasion and dishonesty to the American people on the stakes at play. The spinelessness and political and moral blindness of Cyrus Vance and David Owen will make Neville Chamberlain look like Churchill. The failure of European leaders to defend their core values in their own backyard will earn them utter scorn.

But you are the leader of the free world and our Commander-in-Chief. You must come up with a strategy commensurate with our moral values and future security -- and not with the mistakes of your predecessor or your counterparts in Europe.

Instead, your national security staff is writing off Bosnia as a lost cause. They still hope that the Serb aggressors will play along with Western diplomatic and humanitarian make-believe in exchange for Western efforts to deliver a Bosnian surrender. But Western lack of will has so emboldened the Serb fascists that they no longer bother pretending to play the diplomatic shell-game. They assault eastern Bosnian enclaves from Serbia and escalate their obliteration of Sarajevo, even as the UN, EC, and U.S. press Bosnia to trust in a negotiated settlement.

Western defeatism in the face of genocide stands exposed. Your Administration is saying that the U.S. will tolerate land grabs and the slaughter of a quarter of million people in Europe, at the end of the twentieth century; we will not come to Bosnia's defense with the awesome airpower at our disposal. Worse still, we will abet this genocide; we will continue to hobble Bosnia's self-defense by barring their acquisition of weapons.

This policy is an outrage. It leads nowhere but to deeper and wider conflict. I implore you to change it, for the sake of humanity, our national security, and your Presidency.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Frank McCloskey

Frank McCloskey,
Member of Congress

STAPL

-
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters that were sent to the President from various members of Congress.

Since these letters address National Security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in having drafts written.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn Inadomi at x7500.

The following is a brief description of the letters:

- 1) Lee Hamilton (D-IN), concerning the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development;
- 2) Jack Murtha (D-PA), concerning Balkan Peace Conference;
- 3) Joe Lieberman (D-CT), concerning Schneerson-Agudas Library in Moscow;
- 4) Chuck Robb (D-VA), concerning Macedonia;
- 5) Pat Leahy (D-VT), concerning aid program to Russia;
- 6) Frank McCloskey (D-IN), concerning Bosnia;
- 7) Larry Pressler (R-SD) and others, concerning Radovan Karadzic.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1993

013016
93 APR 15 PM 2:30

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL *RE*

SUBJECT: DNC/WH ACTIVITY IN MISSISSIPPI

This is to follow-up on the memo I sent you yesterday regarding our activities in Mississippi in preparation for Tuesday's special election. The attached is a more detailed outline of what we did to help Bennie Thompson.

cc: The Vice President
Mack McLarty
Mark Gearan
George Stephanopoulos
Marcia Hale

TO: Rahm Emanuel ✓
FROM: Tom Lindenfeld and Craig Smith
RE: DNC/Administration contribution to Miss 2 race
DATE: April 14, 1993

- The DNC worked closely with the DCCC in developing a strategic plan for the campaign.
- At the request of the DCCC key minority staff members of the DNC (Constituencies Director Minyon Moore and Southern Regional Political Director Fred Humphries) stayed in daily contact with the Thompson campaign which facilitated the trust needed to undertake many of the operations described below.
- Carol Willis and Harold Gist spent two weeks in Miss. encouraging party unity.
- Vice President Gore was the draw for a DCCC Unity fundraiser that provided money for the Thompson campaign. *if cabinet affairs + Chairman Wilhelm attended as well.*
- Vice President Gore did a tape for satellite feed on Health Care that dovetailed with a campaign event.
- The DNC negotiated with the Miss. State Party to obtain control over the State Party 441(a)(d) authority; which was subsequently ceded to the DCCC.
- Tipper Gore and David Wilhelm travelled to Miss. for fundraising and press events. The two fundraisers that they attended raised \$50,000.
- Minyon Moore worked with Reverend Jackson to cut a radio spot for the campaign.
- Reverend Jackson and Chairman Wilhelm travelled to Mississippi for a series of Election day rallies.
- Hillary Clinton's Health Care Task Force provided some key information regarding a rural hospital that is slated to be closed and indicated that the problems that the closing of this hospital are causing illustrate just the sort of concern being addressed by the Task Force. This information provided the basis for a press hit by Bennie Thompson in front of the hospital.
- The DNC and members of the Administration worked with Secretary Espy to obtain his endorsement and financial support for the campaign as well as make it possible for Tipper Gore to announce his support.
- The DNC worked with Secretary Espy to cut a TV endorsement spot.

- The DNC encouraged Project Vote to provide a large number non-partisan GOTV posters.
- The DNC donated \$27,000 to The National Coalition for Black Voter Participation to encourage Minority turnout. The DNC encouraged another \$11,000 to be donated from other sources.
- The DNC identified a skilled organizer (Richard Dickerson) who the National Coalition for Black Voter Participation hired to conduct its field/GOTV activities in Miss.
- The DNC worked with the leadership of the UAW to encourage Joe Davis, UAW Director of Civil Rights to go to Miss. and run a significant portion of the GOTV operation.
- The DNC donated \$5000 directly to the Thompson campaign.
- DNC encouraged the Georgia State Party to donate \$1000 to the Thompson campaign; also solicited several individual contributions from Tennessee residents.
- The DNC included the Thompson address and encouragement to help out as well as periodic updates in the Daily Talking Points that are faxed.
- David Axelrod wrote an anti-Dent TV spot while under contract to the DNC.
- Prior to and on Election Day DNC General Counsel Joe Sandler consulted with and provided legal advice to the campaign regarding strategies for contending with Republican efforts at voter intimidation; which led to press conferences and requests for law enforcement intervention and investigation.
- President Clinton and Vice President Gore placed congratulatory calls to Congressman-elect Thompson on election night.



THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

April 14, 1993

013015
93 APR 15 AM 11:31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAURA D. TYSON *LD*

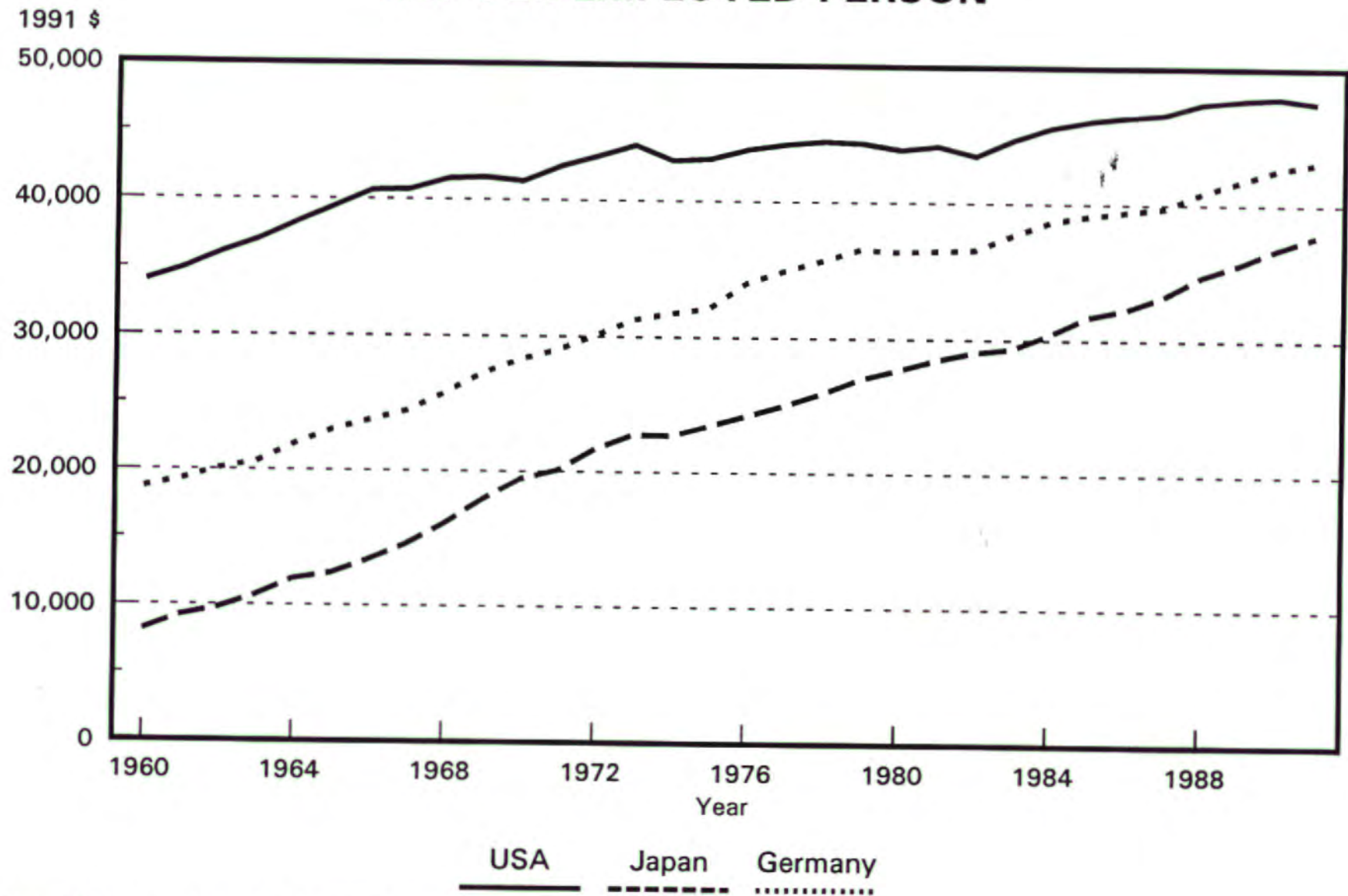
SUBJECT: Productivity Trends in the U. S. and Germany

The following information responds to your query about the validity of a recent Wall Street Journal editorial on German productivity.

- Manufacturing productivity (output per hour) grew more quickly in the United States than in Germany between 1979 and 1991 according to BLS data. U.S. manufacturing productivity grew 2.42 percent per year between 1979 and 1991, while Germany's grew 1.89 percent (compound annual growth).
 - U.S. manufacturing productivity (1.4 percent per year) grew more slowly than German manufacturing productivity (4.2 percent per year) in the 1973-79 period (using old U.S. data).
- If a broader measure of productivity is used, GDP per employed person, productivity growth in Germany is higher than in the United States. The attached two graphs highlight this point.
 - The first graph shows the evolution of GDP per employed person from 1960 to 1991 for the United States, Japan, and Germany. While the U.S. level of productivity is higher than both Japan's and Germany's, it is quite clear that they are catching up.
 - The second graph shows the compound growth rate of GDP per employed person in two time periods: 1960-73 prior to the productivity slowdown, and in 1974-91 after the productivity slowdown. All three countries experienced a productivity slowdown, however both Germany and Japan have higher productivity growth rates (this pattern holds for the 1980-91 period).

- Growth in real GDP per employed person using own country price weights exhibit the same pattern. Between 1974 and 1991 annual compound growth in the U.S. real GDP per employed person was 0.6 percent, while in Germany it was 1.8 percent.
- o To some extent the difference in manufacturing and overall productivity growth rates between the U. S. and Germany reflect the fact that services, which enjoy a lower productivity growth rate than manufacturing in both countries, account for a larger share of the U. S. economy. In addition, it is important to keep in mind that productivity in services is notoriously difficult to measure.

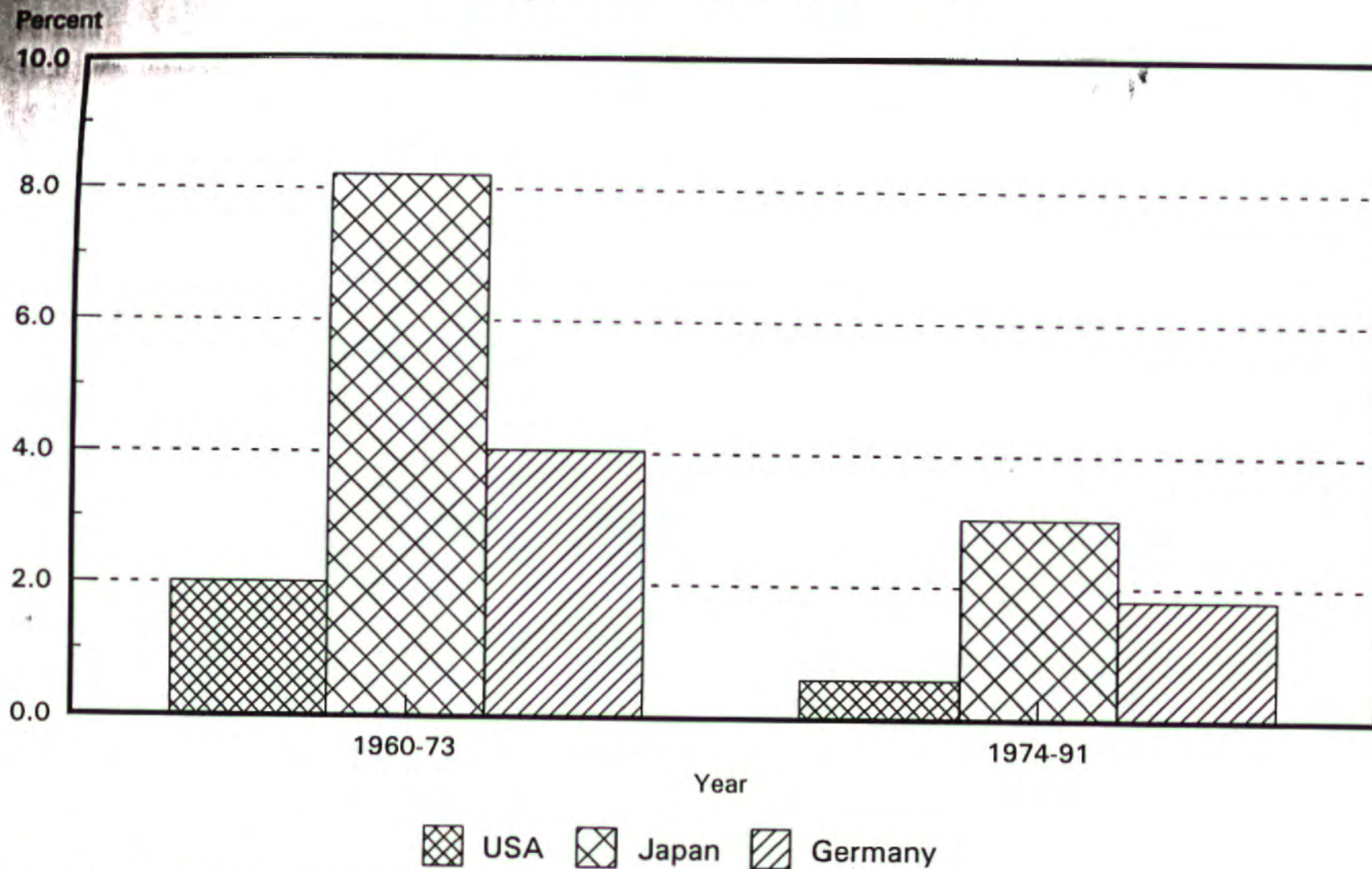
GDP PER EMPLOYED PERSON



Note: Based on 1990 Purchasing Power Parities

Source: BLS

GDP PER EMPLOYED PERSON Compound Growth Rates



Note: Based on 1990 Purchasing Power Parities

Source: BLS

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

The Same Old Song[✓]

On the campaign trail Bill Clinton rhapsodized about entrepreneurs and the sunrise sectors that made the economy hum in the 1980s. But since moving his venue to the White House, Mr. Clinton's policy is more in tune with Big Labor's dream of somehow restoring a bygone industrial age.

From his Harvard perch, Robert Reich once hectored his students about how global markets meant workers and industry needed to become more "flexible." The new Labor Secretary, however, is pretty flexible himself and is now busily ordering the global spin into reverse. During confirmation, he declared that organized labor's shrinkage wasn't "healthy" on the theory that evil Reagan machinations, not economic and technological change, were responsible.

To beef up labor's recruiting and politicking, Mr. Reich has issued orders to discourage union members from asking how their dues are spent and to relieve union bosses from having to report in detail where the money goes. He also backs a COLA-ized minimum wage and has restored union pay scales for \$50 billion in federal construction projects. Both of these work to undermine nonunion job seekers, who in fact are often minorities.

Mr. Reich recently unveiled a new 10-member commission, which is supposed to redraft the antique New Deal labor laws. He explained that the panel would have "carte blanche" but was expected to use it to "level the playing field," meaning tip it toward organized labor.

Though the ostensible subject is the "future of worker-management relations," not a single member represents the nine-tenths of private workers and managements that aren't unionized. Jack Faris of the National Federation of Independent Businesses, which boasts 603,000 members, might be prevailed upon to speak for the sort of companies that created all the new jobs in the past 15 years. He's been informed that Mr. Reich can't see him—ever.

Instead, the panel will be getting its business advice from Paul Allaire of Xerox, a member of the Fortune 500, which collectively dismantled four million jobs during the past decade. Putting in two cents on behalf of working folks will be Douglas Fraser of the United Auto Workers, an organization whose fingerprints are all over the near-corpse of the U.S. auto industry, down by half a million jobs.

Wedge between these bookends are the usual academics and retired bureaucratic worthies. John Dunlop, the panel's chairman, served as Labor Secretary in the Ford administra-

tion, but quit after the White House wouldn't sign aboard his plan to expand the rights of picketing strikers to shut down construction sites. Also on board is former Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, whom the National Journal dubbed the "most liberal of Carter's economic advisers."

The new commission is expected to resurrect the Carter wish list, most of which was aimed at boosting organized labor's leverage over employers and nonunion workers. For good measure, it's also expected to endorse the larger Clinton program of making industry more "competitive" by piling on such union favorites as health-care mandates, training taxes, family leave and so forth.

We guess all this will appeal to that class of CEOs who are always anxious to be "partners" with government, always ready to applaud whenever anybody proposes saddling their more nimble competitors with costly union headaches and social spending obligations. And no doubt they'll expect a payoff in the currency of "industrial policy," of the sort now being dreamed up for the airlines.

Some of the Clintonites argue that this makes shrewd economics as well as good politics. They point to the supposed success of the German model of Big Business-Big Labor welfarism, as

if somehow export surpluses alone tell you anything about an economy's underlying health.



Robert Reich

and further behind ours for 15 years. And productivity is what ultimately underwrites rising living standards. The Economist noted a few weeks back that "the *mittelstand* of small and medium-sized family businesses, which form the backbone of German industry, had their competitive edge eroded during the 1980s." And as we say, these are the job creators.

It's about time the Clintonites caught up with economic evolution. The Germans didn't calculate their way into this morass. They were chasing the same hares as the Clinton administration. If you would govern wisely, ultimately you need a political philosophy, and mere affection for "activist" government isn't one. As always, it's mainly a fat invitation to the special interests that are forever trying to fight off competitive change.

Handwritten notes:
Lawsat
15.11.1993
CEA
15.11.1993

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 APR 16 P2:29

April 9, 1993

013304

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mack McLarty
Mark Gearan *McLarty*
SUBJECT: Update on White House Reorganization

Overview

Today marks two months since your announcement of the White House reorganization plan and 25 percent staff cuts. This memorandum updates you on our progress in implementing the reorganization plan.

According to our latest payroll records (March 13), there are currently 1319 employees in the Executive Office of the President, roughly five percent less than Bush had on election day. This includes 107 temporary staff employed in the Office of Presidential Personnel. We are closely monitoring staff levels to ensure that on October 1 the staff is reduced by 25 percent.

In addition, individuals in the Office of Presidential Personnel (OPP) have been assigned full-time to assist the 90 career employees affected by the reorganization find other federal positions as appropriate. A majority of these employees have met one-on-one with OPP and OPM for career counseling and job hunting strategies. OPP is also "informally" referring career employees to available jobs in other cabinet agencies. All told, 11 career employees have found alternative employment to date.

Below is a more specific review of key offices affected by the reorganization, and the progress being made to ensure an orderly transition.

I. Council on Environmental Quality

For the remainder for fiscal '93, Dinah Bear, former general counsel of the CEQ, will serve as its acting director. Ms.

Council on Environmental Quality (Cont.)

Bear is working with Katie McGinty on formalizing a final close-out schedule for the office, consistent with the September 30 deadline established in our reorganization plan.

Additionally, legislative language abolishing the CEQ and assigning its responsibilities to the EPA has been added to Senator Glenn's version of the EPA elevation bill. The bill will likely be considered by the full Senate shortly after the Easter Recess. Our legislative office is also working with Congressman Conyers to use the Glenn bill as a similar vehicle on the House side. It should be noted that several Senators and environmental groups have voiced reservations regarding the elimination of the CEQ. Senators Boxer and Chafee have requested, at a minimum, that the Office of Environmental Policy be established by Executive Order. We will present a draft order under separate cover for your review.

II. Office of National Drug Control Policy

Nearly all decisions related to the future staffing and structure of the ONDCP have been placed on hold pending the appointment of a Drug Czar. This would include a final reorganization plan for the office, as well as a strategy for handling accompanying statutory changes in the Congress. As you may know, the authorization for the ONDCP expires in November of this year. In the interim, the Office of Presidential Personnel and OPM continue to work with the 66 career staff in the ONDCP to help place them in other positions in the federal government.

House and Senate appropriations sub-committees, chaired by Senator DeConcini and Congressman Hoyer, have scheduled hearings on the ONDCP's FY'94 budget and structure at the end of April. These hearings typically serve as the Administration's first opportunity to discuss its national drug control strategy at length. Thus, it is essential that we select a director in the near term to prepare for these hearings.

III. National Space Council/National Critical Materials Council

We are working with the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in tandem with the Vice President's staff and Howard Paster's staff to develop a statutory and legislative strategy for the Space and Critical Materials Councils. Statutory authority for both agencies will be repealed, with their functions assigned to OSTP as appropriate.

Jack Gibbons has been commissioned Executive Secretary of the Space Council and Chairman of the Critical Materials Council, granting him necessary authority for interim personnel actions. The staffs of these offices comprised a handful of career employees, many of whom have already found alternative employment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

13 APR 16 P2:29

April 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mack McLarty
Mark Gearan *mg*

SUBJECT: Update on White House Reorganization

Overview

Today marks two months since your announcement of the White House reorganization plan and 25 percent staff cuts. This memorandum updates you on our progress in implementing the reorganization plan.

According to our latest payroll records (March 13), there are currently 1319 employees in the Executive Office of the President, roughly five percent less than Bush had on election day. This includes 107 temporary staff employed in the Office of Presidential Personnel. We are closely monitoring staff levels to ensure that on October 1 the staff is reduced by 25 percent.

In addition, individuals in the Office of Presidential Personnel (OPP) have been assigned full-time to assist the 90 career employees affected by the reorganization find other federal positions as appropriate. A majority of these employees have met one-on-one with OPP and OPM for career counseling and job hunting strategies. OPP is also "informally" referring career employees to available jobs in other cabinet agencies. All told, 11 career employees have found alternative employment to date.

Below is a more specific review of key offices affected by the reorganization, and the progress being made to ensure an orderly transition.

I. Council on Environmental Quality

For the remainder for fiscal '93, Dinah Bear, former general counsel of the CEQ, will serve as its acting director. Ms.

Council on Environmental Quality (Cont.)

Bear is working with Katie McGinty on formalizing a final close-out schedule for the office, consistent with the September 30 deadline established in our reorganization plan.

Additionally, legislative language abolishing the CEQ and assigning its responsibilities to the EPA has been added to Senator Glenn's version of the EPA elevation bill. The bill will likely be considered by the full Senate shortly after the Easter Recess. Our legislative office is also working with Congressman Conyers to use the Glenn bill as a similar vehicle on the House side. It should be noted that several Senators and environmental groups have voiced reservations regarding the elimination of the CEQ. Senators Boxer and Chafee have requested, at a minimum, that the Office of Environmental Policy be established by Executive Order. We will present a draft order under separate cover for your review.

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
page three

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1993

93 APR 19 A 9:42

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY
MARK GEARAN
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
RICKI SEIDMAN
MELANNE VERVEER
ROY NEEL
JACK QUINN
SALLY KATZEN
BERNIE NUSSBAUM
STEVE NEUWIRTH

FROM: JOHN PODESTA *JP*

In the spirit of free form organization, I announced our open government agenda on Tuesday. Thought you might be interested.

Attachment

*To: John
Fr: GS*

*I think you
should send
a transcript to
William Safire*

CS

cc. Ricki

*George
you know
I never
flak to the
press.
I think
Ricki should
send it.
JDP*

EASYLINK 6346221L001 13APR93 15:58/15:58 EST
 FROM: 988232 US NEWSWIRE
 US NEWS WIRE
 TO: 2024566409

 To: Jock Gill
 White House Media Affairs

From: U.S. Newswire

White House Official Outlines Freedom of Information Strategy
 at Freedom of Information Summit
 To: National Desk, Media Writer
 Contact: Ellen Nelson of The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center,
 615-321-9588

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13 /U.S. Newswire/ -- A White House official today outlined a broad open government strategy for the Clinton administration, throwing support behind legislation to apply the Freedom of Information Act to electronic records.

"At the Clinton White House, most of the debate over the E-mail system is about how we can interconnect it to public services rather than how we can destroy the records or tear out the hard drives before the subpoenas come to reach us," said John Podesta, assistant to the president and staff secretary.

Podesta made his comments in front of 70 participants in the nation's first Freedom of Information Summit, sponsored by The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University.

Though the economy dominates the headlines, Podesta said the new administration was quietly working across a broad front to open government. His "predictions for the first year," included:

- Working with Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont) to win approval this session for a bill allowing access to dozens of electronic databases in the federal government.

- Developing an electronic mail system within the federal government to improve citizen participation in government.

- Making the government's archives available on the nation's "information highway," and appointing a national archivist "who cares more about preserving history than about preserving his job."

- Creating a "mood of declassification" with new executive orders from the president outlining what government may keep secret.

- "Reinventing government" under initiatives developed by the fall by Vice President Gore to require more openness on the part of civil servants throughout the bureaucracy.

Podesta also pledged lobbying reform and political reform to "get rid of the soft money in campaigns." The Freedom of Information Act may need strengthening in addition to electronic access, he said.

Pinched by a dozen years of tight information policy, news organizations have sent President Clinton a freedom of information policy paper calling for wholesale personnel changes in FOIA-related jobs, junking the secrecy classifications of President Reagan's Executive Order 12356, overhauling the Freedom of Information Act and ending military censorship of war reporting.

"People working on behalf of the public on more openness in government at all levels are heartened by the prospect of the White

House taking the lead in this area," said Paul McMasters, executive director of The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University.

The conference, sponsored by The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University, is focusing on issues ranging from the Clinton administration's policies on open government to restrictions on public access to crime, accident and disaster scenes. The conference, open to the public, is at the Stouffer Hotel in downtown Nashville.

Speakers on the Clinton FOI Agenda included Richard Schmidt Jr., general counsel to the American Society of Newspaper Editors and partner in the law firm of Cohn & Marks in Washington, D.C.; Theresa Amato, the director of the FOI Clearinghouse in Washington, D.C. and staff counsel for Public Citizens Litigation Group in Washington, D.C.; and Quinlan Shea, former Carter administration official who discussed problems of access to government. Former American hostage Terry Anderson will give the keynote address at the dinner tonight.

The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University is an independent operating program of The Freedom Forum. The Center's mission is to foster a better public understanding of and appreciation for First Amendment rights and values, including freedom of religion, free speech and press, the right to petition government and peaceful assembly.

The Freedom Forum is a nonpartisan, international organization dedicated to free press, free speech and free spirit for all people. It is supported entirely by an endowment established by Frank E. Gannett in 1935 that has grown to more than \$700 million in diversified managed assets. Its headquarters is The Freedom Forum World Center in Arlington, Va.

-0-

—/U.S. Newswire/

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 04/16/93 _____

NOTE FOR: LAURA TYSON

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

Information ☒ XXX

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:



THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

April 14, 1993

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-16-93

93 APR 15 AM 11:31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAURA D. TYSON *LD*

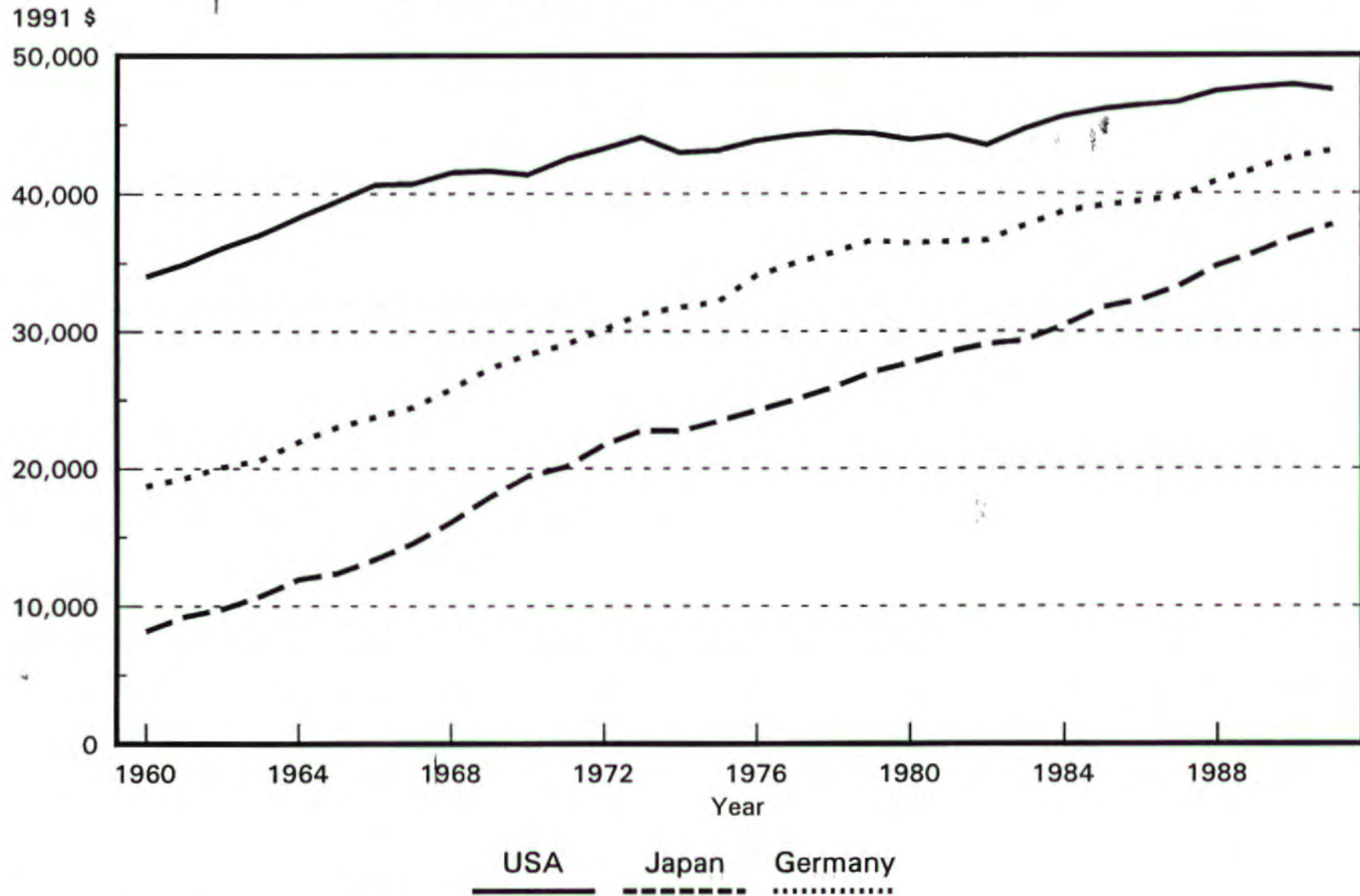
SUBJECT: Productivity Trends in the U. S. and Germany

The following information responds to your query about the validity of a recent Wall Street Journal editorial on German productivity.

- Manufacturing productivity (output per hour) grew more quickly in the United States than in Germany between 1979 and 1991 according to BLS data. U.S. manufacturing productivity grew 2.42 percent per year between 1979 and 1991, while Germany's grew 1.89 percent (compound annual growth).
 - U.S. manufacturing productivity (1.4 percent per year) grew more slowly than German manufacturing productivity (4.2 percent per year) in the 1973-79 period (using old U.S. data).
- If a broader measure of productivity is used, GDP per employed person, productivity growth in Germany is higher than in the United States. The attached two graphs highlight this point.
 - The first graph shows the evolution of GDP per employed person from 1960 to 1991 for the United States, Japan, and Germany. While the U.S. level of productivity is higher than both Japan's and Germany's, it is quite clear that they are catching up.
 - The second graph shows the compound growth rate of GDP per employed person in two time periods: 1960-73 prior to the productivity slowdown, and in 1974-91 after the productivity slowdown. All three countries experienced a productivity slowdown, however both Germany and Japan have higher productivity growth rates (this pattern holds for the 1980-91 period).

- Growth in real GDP per employed person using own country price weights exhibit the same pattern. Between 1974 and 1991 annual compound growth in the U.S. real GDP per employed person was 0.6 percent, while in Germany it was 1.8 percent.
- o To some extent the difference in manufacturing and overall productivity growth rates between the U. S. and Germany reflect the fact that services, which enjoy a lower productivity growth rate than manufacturing in both countries, account for a larger share of the U. S. economy. In addition, it is important to keep in mind that productivity in services is notoriously difficult to measure.

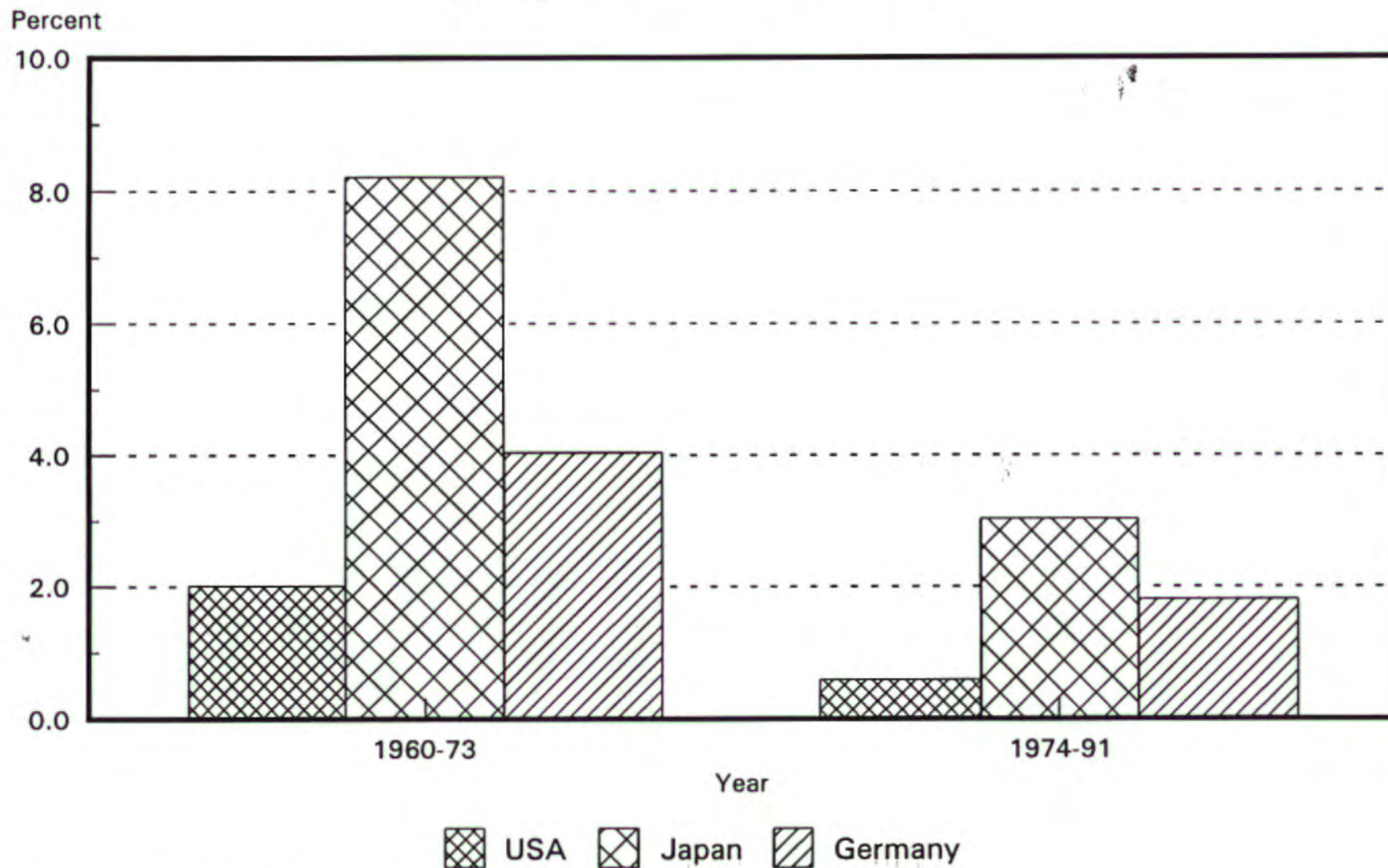
GDP PER EMPLOYED PERSON



Note: Based on 1990 Purchasing Power Parities

Source: BLS

GDP PER EMPLOYED PERSON Compound Growth Rates



Note: Based on 1990 Purchasing Power Parities

Source: BLS

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

The Same Old Song[✓]

On the campaign trail Bill Clinton rhapsodized about entrepreneurs and the sunrise sectors that made the economy hum in the 1980s. But since moving his venue to the White House, Mr. Clinton's policy is more in tune with Big Labor's dream of somehow restoring a bygone industrial age.

From his Harvard perch, Robert Reich once hectored his students about how global markets meant workers and industry needed to become more "flexible." The new Labor Secretary, however, is pretty flexible himself and is now busily ordering the global spin into reverse. During confirmation, he declared that organized labor's shrinkage wasn't "healthy" on the theory that evil Reagan machinations, not economic and technological change, were responsible.

To beef up labor's recruiting and politicking, Mr. Reich has issued orders to discourage union members from asking how their dues are spent and to relieve union bosses from having to report in detail where the money goes. He also backs a COLA-ized minimum wage and has restored union pay scales for \$50 billion in federal construction projects. Both of these work to undermine nonunion job seekers, who in fact are often minorities.

Mr. Reich recently unveiled a new 10-member commission, which is sup-

tion, but quit after the White House wouldn't sign aboard his plan to expand the rights of picketing strikers to shut down construction sites. Also on board is former Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, whom the National Journal dubbed the "most liberal of Carter's economic advisers."

The new commission is expected to resurrect the Carter wish list, most of which was aimed at boosting organized labor's leverage over employers and nonunion workers. For good measure, it's also expected to endorse the larger Clinton program of making industry more "competitive" by piling on such union favorites as health-care mandates, training taxes, family leave and so forth.

We guess all this will appeal to that class of CEOs who are always anxious to be "partners" with government, always ready to applaud whenever anybody proposes saddling their more nimble competitors with costly union headaches and social spending obligations. And no doubt they'll expect a payback in the currency of "industrial policy," of the sort now being dreamed up for the airlines.

Some of the Clintonites argue that this makes shrewd economics as well as good politics. They point to the supposed success of the German model of Big Business-Big Labor welfarism, as

Lawson
18x

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4/16

NOTE FOR:

Mack, 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
MEMORANDUM

TO: MACK McLARTY
FROM: CRAIG KIRBY *CK*
SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S PRESENCE FOR THE COMMENT LINE
DATE: APRIL 12, 1993

A discussion with Alan Silberberg of the Presidential Inquires unit proved to be very informative. we discussed the possibility of the President spending at least ONE HOUR A MONTH listening to the live comments coming into the White House over the comment line. The comment line receives between 2000/4000 calls per day and is an excellent way to monitor public opinion, especially in an unfiltered, honest medium. Numerous callers provide helpful hints along with the general mood of the voters outside the beltway.

I recommend The President do this because although he travels, and thus is in touch with the american public, this type of exchange provides a clearer, more honest exchange of what the administration REALLY needs to work on.

1204 w
11-11-93
D. Sk.
11-11-93

4/16/93
2/7/12

agm has
their



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 04/16/93

TO: BERNIE NUSSBAUM

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

FYI.



~~from
Nancy
send
Counsel~~ To Bernie
Nussbaum
FYI
7/10/93
1



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Professional Responsibility

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages > /
To: President CLINTON		
Why the cover up?	Co.	
Dept. WHITE HOUSE	Phone #	
Fax # 202-456-2397	Fax #	

Washington, D.C. 20530

APR 1 1993

Scott T. Barnes
2319 East Highland Street #322-S
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

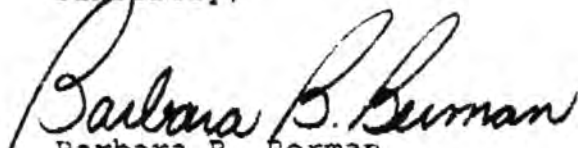
Dear Mr. Barnes:

This letter is in response to your recent telephone inquiries about the status of your complaint of misconduct by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their conduct of a Texas investigation and in their response to your initial complaint to the FBI's Office of Professional Responsibility.

As discussed in our most recent conversation, your written submissions to this Office do not contain sufficient evidence that the FBI engaged in misconduct during its Texas wiretap investigation to warrant our opening an inquiry at this time. OPR cannot commit resources to interview you, as you request, or to commence an inquiry unless there is some evidence to support your belief that the FBI engaged in misconduct.

If you wish to submit in writing any evidence or additional information you have to support your claims, we assure you that after we have reviewed this additional material, we will promptly advise you of our decision regarding the initiation of an inquiry into your allegations.

Sincerely,


Barbara B. Berman
Assistant Counsel

MEMORANDUM

93 APR 16 P3: 46

To: John P.
From: Mark G. *Wef*
Date: April 13, 1993
Subject: Attached honorary chair/membership requests

John--

I'd like to see as few of these membership issues as possible. I think that with very few exceptions, the President should decline. For organizations which have already bestowed a membership upon the President, the Correspondence Office should respond with a letter along the lines of "thanks for the gesture, unfortunately I am unable to accept."

I am happy to review any which require political sounding, but I don't think we need to see the request to become a member of the Kris Kristofferson Fan Club—even if he is a musical genius. And a Rhodes Scholar.

*Forward to Tim Flynn
Please implement
forward only those
you think are
important
John Podesta
4-16-93*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO MARK GEARAN
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: ~~MARK GEARAN~~ TIMOTHY FLYNN *TF*
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE GIFT UNIT

SUBJECT: Action on Memberships

Please let me know what action you would like me to take on the following memberships and licenses. Briefly, any membership or license valued at \$250 or more if accepted would need to be reported on the President's financial disclosure form. Counsel has suggested that unless the President would really like a particular offer, that all memberships be declined.

1. Lifetime membership to the Nature Conservancy. The approximate value is \$1,000. The membership was given by Joe and Karen Tullis.

ACCEPT _____

DECLINE X _____

OTHER _____

2. Honorary Membership in local 166 of the American Federation of Musicians out of Madison, Wisconsin, given by the local.

ACCEPT _____

DECLINE X _____

OTHER _____

Letter should say: "Thank you for the gesture, however, ~~from~~ the President cannot officially accept."

3. 1993 Maryland Fishing License, valued at \$32 given by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

ACCEPT _____

DECLINE X _____

OTHER _____

4. Associate Membership in the National Wildlife Federation. This was given by Rick Bertoldo and Karen DelSemi. The membership is valued at \$1,500.

ACCEPT _____

DECLINE X

OTHER _____

5. Membership in the Freeman Mule Association of Freeman, Missouri, given by the Association.

ACCEPT _____

DECLINE X

OTHER _____

"Thank you, but cannot officially accept"

6. A years membership in the Kris Kristofferson Fan Club. I cant determine the value of this membership as I am unable to reach the Club. The membership was given by the Club.

ACCEPT _____

DECLINE X

OTHER _____

"Thank you, but cannot officially accept"

7. One years membership in the Missouri Historical Society. This membership is valued at \$40. It was given by the Society.

ACCEPT _____

DECLINE X

OTHER _____

If you have any questions, please call me at x7133.

cc. Marsha Scott



John C. Sawhill
President & Chief Executive Officer

International Headquarters
1815 North Lynn Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

TEL 703 841-5300
FAX 703 841-1283

January 28, 1993

President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

On behalf of The Nature Conservancy, please accept our sincere congratulations and best wishes. I am delighted to inform you that you have received a gift of Life Membership to the Conservancy from Joe and Karen Tullis.

The numbers of our Life Members are increasing—now over 7,800 dedicated individuals—and their lifelong participation is a principal reason for our continuing effectiveness. I am delighted to welcome you to that exceptional group. I have enclosed our 1992 Annual Report, which will show you our many accomplishments and our conservation goals.

All of us at the Conservancy are extremely grateful for Mr. and Mrs. Tullis's commitment to land conservation and for their confidence in the Conservancy's leadership toward this goal. This gift will help us to ensure that our most biologically significant lands will remain unaltered for future generations to use and enjoy.

Sincerely,

JCS:cag

Enclosures

3.b.
MADISON AREA MUSICIANS ASSOCIATION — LOCAL 166

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

821 WILLIAMSON STREET MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703 PHONE: (608) 255-3421



— PRESIDENT —

Clifford Frederiksen

— SECRETARY-TREASURER —

JUNE DALTON

January 18, 1993

DB
President of the United States of America
Mr. Bill Clinton
The White House Washington D.C.

Dear President Clinton and Family,

We cordially welcome you into your Presidency. We are all delighted to have a DEMOCRAT in the White House and are equally pleased with your interest in music. As you probably know, the American Federation of Musicians strongly supported your campaign.

We at Local 166, A.F.M. want to make sure you are playing your saxophone as a member of the Musicians' Union, so are presenting you with this card making you an honorary member! Congratulations! Local 166 covers the City of Madison and surrounding area and has a membership of about 300.

We all wish you well and strongly urge you to practice, practice, practice.

Musically and fraternally yours,

June Dalton

June Dalton, Sec.-Treas. Local 166, AFM

enclosures (2)



William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Tawes State Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Torrey C. Brown, M.D.
Secretary

John R. Griffin
Deputy Secretary

FRESHWATER FISHERIES DIVISION
20901 FISH HATCHERY ROAD
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND 21740

February 18, 1993

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20015

Dear President Clinton:

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources is pleased to provide you with a complimentary 1993 "NON-TIDAL FISHING LICENSE AND TROUT STAMP and BAY SPORT FISHING LICENSE". Eleven additional Maryland fishing licenses have already been sent to Camp David for use by your guests.

I hope you will find time to enjoy some of the various fishing opportunities which our State has to offer: trout fishing in Hunting Creek near Camp David; bass fishing in the Potomac River; and, bluefish in the Chesapeake Bay.

If I can be of any help to you or your staff, please do not hesitate to contact me in Hagerstown (TEL 301-791-4737 or FAX 301-791-4672).

Yours truly,

David E. Woronecki
Associate Director

Dear Mr. Clinton -

We Trust you . . .

Please save our planet, so
there's something left for our
Grandchildren. God Bless you.
with Great respect + love!

P.S. Best wishes + much love to Hillary + Rick + Karen.
An Associate Membership in the National Wildlife Federation
has been entered in your name

You'll soon receive the first copy of your wildlife magazine
and information on the other privileges and exclusive benefits
of your membership.

This gift is from

Rick Bertoldo + Karen DelSemi

FREEMAN MULE ASSOCIATION



Freeman, MO 64746

February 1, 1993

The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, the mule is the symbol of the Democratic Party.
It is also symbolic with the State of Missouri.

The Freeman Mule Association holds its annual Mule Races during
the Summer of each year. We have people come to the Mule Races
from twelve states.

It is our privilege to bestow upon you an Honorary Membership
in the Freeman Mule Association. Please find enclosed your
Membership Card.

It will be greatly appreciated if you would acknowledge receipt
of this letter and the enclosed card.

Sincerely,

Ol' Timer

OL' TIMER
Mule Barn
P. O. Box 155
Freeman, MO 64746

Encl.

Kris Kristofferson

FAN CLUB
MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

President Bill Clinton
is a member of the Kris Kristofferson fan club.

for the year 1993



ANN MOORE
GINNY GRENINGER
Co-Presidents



MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 11940
St. Louis, Missouri 63112-0040

PRESIDENT ELECT BILL CLINTON
P. O. BOX 8086
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72203-8086

6/28/93
Expiration

93001127
Account No.

March *Fgt*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4.10.93

93 APR 12 P2:18

MEMORANDUM THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARSHA SCOTT *MS*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

THROUGH; JOHN PODESTA
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
STAFF SECRETARY

DATE: APRIL 9, 1993

SUBJECT: Update to Correspondence Presentation of March 11

The Correspondence Department is sending out approximately 8,000 letters a day. This is more than double our output at last report to you.

The mail volume is holding steady at close to 34,000.

Backlog is currently at 800,000

I know it is frustrating to you that all of your letters are not being answered in a timely and responsive manner. After our March 11 meeting, we all thought the process would improve dramatically. There has been progress but there are still basic, systemic reasons why we can't operate efficiently. With this memo, I hope you will understand that steps toward solutions are being taken as rapidly as the White House system permits us to move.

There is still no legal funding source for processing the mail off-site. Short term money approved during our March 11 meeting was also not available until a few days ago. It will be May 1 at the earliest that space can be provided to accommodate the large numbers of volunteers needed to supplement our diminished staff. We still have the same phone and computer systems. Availability of volunteers dropped in March.

There are approximately 800,000 pieces of correspondence stored in bins, either in OEOB or the Navy Yard, waiting to be coded and processed. Of that, 330,000 are unsorted. (Staff mail has been pulled out by the D.C. Post Office staff. They do not, however, pull out the 2000 zip code. Therefore, an occasional FOB letter does not get routed in a timely manner when we have such a large backlog. Nancy alerted me to the problem and steps are being taken to have this corrected.)

The Mail Room is presently sorting for March 23 letters. If we can keep our volunteer numbers steady, we will have sorted the backlog of 330,000 by the end of next week. The entire Mail Room has been working six days a week since you took office and have been supplemented by additional detailees from the Post Office. An auxiliary postal operation has been installed outside the Mail Room because the current space available is too small.

The entire Correspondence Department runs six days a week from 8:00 am until 10:00 pm. I've implemented flex schedules so that people don't burn out. However, like you, all staff and many volunteers put in much more than the usual eight hours. Volunteers work an average of four hours a shift. It takes at least two trained volunteers to do the work of one full-time employee.

Attracting and keeping this large number of necessary volunteers is an on-going challenge. An unexpected complication occurred on March 15 when all volunteer passes expired and new processing procedures were implemented. This was due to a collective desire to increase security and provide a more streamlined process for letting volunteers into the building.

It now takes approximately two weeks for a volunteer to be identified, interviewed and processed before they can enter the building to work. It will not always take this long but for now it is very time consuming.

The goal is to have a permanent access list of cleared people who can work as volunteers in any of the White House offices. Security is working with us and has allowed speedier access for many of our more permanent volunteers who are necessary members of our staffs.

However, this number does not begin to cover all of the needs we have in the White House for volunteers. It takes about two hundred volunteers a day in the Correspondence Unit alone. The overall White House complex requires over 400 daily and the demand is increasing.

To solve another aspect of the problem, the White House Volunteer Director and many of my senior staff are engaged in an aggressive outreach program involving all of the colleges and universities as well as a number of junior high and high schools in the greater Washington area. We've discovered an exciting and potentially large source for volunteers in the numerous military retirement facilities, military service clubs, civic and Democratic organizations which abound in the area. Hopefully, within a few weeks we will have developed a fairly stable pool from which we can draw help.

Another major help will be the introduction of the White House Intern program which will begin in May. There are plans to have 100-150 students working in the White House for the summer. The Correspondence Department will use 40 or 50 and we plan to work with them year round.

Space is still a chronic problem. I am currently working with the White House space planners and operations managers to reconfigure and relocate our offices. A deadline of May 1 has been set for finishing the moves.

All of the above obstacles and potential solutions are intimately joined by two factors: money and attitude. With your help the attitude toward this department has started to improve and we are beginning to be recognized as an important communication tool for this administration. Helping us is finally becoming a priority. Various departments are now working with us on developing and implementing solutions with May 1 as the deadline.

However, there are no magic bullets except for perhaps, one - money. David Watkins and the Legal Counsel's office are trying to find ways to fund us both in the short term as well as into the future. Your mail volume will only increase as we go forward. Therefore, any systems put into place today must be able to accommodate that potential growth.

Please let me know if you have questions.

Why's your argument
these specifics?

B

Why shouldn't we?

An Aid Package for Russia—Beyond Clinton's

By CHARLES WOLF JR.

The Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo this week gave only lukewarm support to President Clinton's \$1.8 billion aid package for Russia. But even with full G-7 support, the Clinton package falls short of helping Russia make its transition to a genuinely liberalized market economy.

An assistance package, however, can be designed to help Russia move in this direction, while remaining within the tight budget constraints facing the G-7 members. Such a package should include four elements that are now lacking in Mr. Clinton's plan:

- *Restructuring and swapping foreign debt.*

At the end of 1991, Russia, Ukraine and six other former Soviet republics agreed to assume "joint and several" responsibility for servicing the entire Soviet external debt. This debt, together with the debt incurred in 1992 and 1993, amounts to about \$80 billion.

During the next three years, the annual burden represented by servicing long-term, hard-currency debt alone will be between \$10 billion and \$14 billion, thereby pre-empting between a third and a half of Russia's annual hard-currency foreign-exchange earnings.

Two measures can ease this burden. The first would have Western creditors forgive all or most of the debt incurred before the formal dissolution of the Soviet Union on Jan. 1, 1992. (Germany, Italy and the other Western European countries are collectively owed 70% of the total; the U.S., only 5%.) Most of the creditors' banks have built up loss reserves in anticipation of this prospect, so the financial impact would be modest. Moreover, linking the debt cutoff to the Soviet Union's dissolution would avoid a precedent that other debtor countries might otherwise invoke.

The second measure would be to swap some of the remaining debt for equity in state enterprises. Under a Russian law adopted last year, 35,000 state enterprises are to be privatized over the next three years. The process calls for 25% of the shares to be given to workers and managers; 30% to 35% to be auctioned to Russia's 150 million citizens in exchange for ruble vouchers already distributed to them; and the remaining shares to be retained by the state.

If some of these government-held shares were swapped for debt liabilities, the burden of servicing the debt would be lightened. Moreover, the foreign creditors who acquired these assets would want to enhance their stakes by adding management skills, technology and improved access to Western markets, as well as new investment.

- *Encouraging foreign investment by expanding risk insurance.*

The U.S. has a modest program for encouraging foreign investment in Russia and Ukraine by providing investors with insurance against their exposure to the political risks of expropriation or violence. The insurance is written by a government agency—the Overseas Private Investment Corporation—for a premium that is less than half the cost of roughly comparable risk insurance in the commercial market.

To date, OPIC has been understandably reluctant to burden the American taxpayer with the obligation of compensating investors if there is turmoil in Russia or Ukraine. It has approved insurance applications for only seven investments, all in Russia, with a face value of \$121 million. The application pool from which these investments were selected, by contrast, consisted of 256 candidates for Russia, valued at \$22 billion, and 39 for Ukraine, valued at \$1.7 billion.

Foreign investment in Russia and Ukraine can be boosted by galvanizing OPIC's activities. For example, it is now limited to covering no more than \$200 million of any single company's investment; that limit should be removed. The commercial insurance market should play a larger role, too. To companies that issue political risk insurance, the government might offer a tax credit of, say, 50% on the premiums that are charged.

- *Ensuring Russia and Ukraine a reasonable share of the world arms market.*

In the late 1980s, international weapons sales accounted for 20% of the Soviet Union's export earnings, compared with about 4% for the U.S. To be sure, the U.S. has a general interest in limiting the arms market and downsizing the military industries of Russia and Ukraine. Even so, both former Soviet republics have a critical need for hard-currency exports, and their comparative advantage lies in arms sales.

Of course, special attention should be devoted to controlling the export of such systems as submarines, cruise missiles and advanced sea and land mines that would be acutely destabilizing. But beyond that, the U.S. and other major weapons exporters (France, Britain, China and Germany) should establish a cartel-like mechanism that would give to Russia and Ukraine an appreciable share of the conventional arms market—say, 20% of the \$35 billion of annual weapons sales.

- *Dismantling nuclear weapons and retrofitting nuclear reactors.*

In 1992, the Defense Department allocated \$800 million for dismantling tactical nuclear weapons in Russia and Ukraine. But less than \$40 million has been spent so far, due to contractual and logistical delays. The full amount should be put to ef-

fective use as soon as possible. And money should be added to the fund for retrofitting with radiation-containment structures the several dozen Chernobyl-like reactors in Russia and other republics, and for dismantling the 300 power reactors on Russia's nuclear submarines that are being decommissioned.

Given the distorting gigantism of the Soviet military sector, any effort to help Russia and Ukraine inevitably involves such military matters. But of course help that is more strictly economic—like offering debt abatement and promoting foreign investment—is equally important. An effective aid package should include both economic and military elements. It should be purposeful rather than personal—addressing matters that, while endorsed by President Yeltsin, would outlive his tenure.

Mr. Wolf is dean of the RAND Graduate School, Kingman Mallory, a graduate fellow, assisted in research for this article.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4.16.93

WASHINGTON EDITION / LOS ANGELES TIMES

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1993

Buy

ALLIES: Issues

Continued from A1

fate of Yeltsin's presidency.

Japan, Britain and Canada responded. But Germany's finance minister, Theo Waigel, said his country has already given enough:

"Our national interest does not permit us to do more," he said.

His implication was clear: To yield to U.S. entreaties would be to betray Germany.

Other issues turn up a similar pattern:

For instance, the United States has been pressing Japan for months to adopt an economic stimulus package to heat up Japan's recession-dulled economy. Not coincidentally, such an economic plan would also stimulate Japanese purchases of imports from the United States and other countries.

Earlier this week, Japan's Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa announced with great fanfare a \$115-billion stimulus package for the domestic economy.

The timing was obviously designed to deflect U.S. pressure on the issue just before Miyazawa meets with Clinton in Washington today. But U.S. officials examining the package came away clearly unimpressed.

And on the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Clinton Administration finds itself at odds with one of America's oldest allies, Britain.

If Bosnian Serbs persist in rejecting a peace plan for Bosnia already accepted by the republic's Croats and Muslims, the Administration says it will seek a lifting of a U.N.-mandated arms embargo for the Bosnian government, in an attempt—since all else has failed—to turn the war into a "level playing field."

But unlike the United States, Britain has troops serving as U.N. peacekeepers in the Balkans. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd has continued to resist the idea of allowing the Muslim Bosnians to receive new weaponry, saying that it would only create a "level killing field."

Hurd occasionally goes so far as to imply that Britain would use its veto in the U.N. Security Council to block any U.S. attempt to lift the blockade.

"What we're seeing here is the redefinition of our old alliances," an aide to Secretary of State Warren Christopher said in the lobby of the vast hotel where the G-7 ministers were meeting.

"In the long run, it's a healthy thing," he said, noting that the re-

alities of power and national interests have changed. "But in the short run, it's a complicated process."

So far, when confronted by allies with diverging interests, the Administration's answer has been to turn up the heat. But the results have been limited:

- At international gatherings and in private communications, it put pressure on Japan to stimulate its own economy and to contribute to Russia's economic renewal. It received grudging compliance with the U.S. direction—and an offer of credits that will help boost Tokyo's own exports to Russia. Similar pressures applied to the others in G-7 have, in many instances, been no more fruitful.

- Russia, the beneficiary of all the attention, has balked at supporting tighter sanctions against Serbia that the United States has pushed in the U.N. Security Council.

As for the multinational effort that came together here, Christopher on Thursday pronounced himself fully satisfied.

"There is full cooperation with respect to the multilateral process," he said.

But, suggesting the result was less than perfect, he also said he hopes the other G-7 nations could come up with more by the time Clinton meets with their heads of government at their annual summit conference in July.

And others in the U.S. delegation made it clear that they had faced something of a hard sell, working throughout the night leading up to the final session to gain agreement on the details.

A senior American official said the real purpose of this week's ministerial meeting—from the U.S. point of view—turned out to be to put pressure on the allies to do much more for Russia.

"We really shook them up," the official said with satisfaction. "We dropped that bilateral aid proposal [for \$1.8 billion in new U.S. aid] like a bomb in the middle of the meeting. The poor Japanese thought they would finally get some peace and quiet after they announced their aid package, but we upped the ante."

The Administration pressed the allies to contribute to a U.S.-proposed \$4-billion fund to help turn Russia's giant state-run industries into viable private businesses, and asked for responses by July's G-7 meeting.

The United States is contributing \$500 million to the fund, but it

Solidarity With Allies Elusive, Clinton Finds

By DOYLE McMANUS
and JAMES GERSTENZANG
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

TOKYO—President Clinton has decided to take on the job of leading the world's wealthy countries in organizing aid for Russia—but so far, he's having a hard time persuading others to follow.

True, the seven leading industrial nations of the so-called Group of Seven did close their two-day meeting here with the announcement of a \$43.4-billion aid package for Russia. But little of that was new money or outright gifts. Most of it consisted of debt rescheduling, loans and credit.

The end of the Cold War has given the United States' historical allies the luxury of seeing their national interests differently. When Moscow was a threat, all shared

the American goal of deterring Soviet aggression.

Now that the threat is gone, consensus is much more difficult to achieve across a broad range of issues.

The just-concluded conference here of G-7 foreign and finance ministers was a case in point. Two weeks ago, at his Vancouver sum-

NEWS ANALYSIS

mit with Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin, Clinton publicly urged the other G-7 members—Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada—to join the United States in pledging substantial new direct aid to Russia, especially in the short time before an April 25 referendum that may decide the

Please see ALLIES, A3



Associated Press

German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel chats with Warren Christopher.

is relying on the others to add considerably more.

So the Administration has resorted to an age-old technique of charity fund-raisers: shame. By setting public targets and public deadlines, the Americans hope to embarrass Japan, Germany and other wealthy countries into loosening their purses.

The roots of the allies' reluctance to pony up the money are not just economic. With the end of the Cold War and the melting of the perceived Soviet threat, there are now divergent definitions of bottom-line national interests when it comes to Russia.

The Germans have already spent more than \$40 billion in this arena, with much of it to subsidize Russia's removal of its troops from East Germany.

At the same time the costs of unification—subsidizing the eastern part of the country—have put Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government under severe political pressure from citizens unhappy with climbing tax bills and inflation to which they are unaccustomed.

And Japan, which announced its own \$1.8-billion program of Russian aid just as the conference got under way, has its own problems, both over funneling yen to Russia and over a sore-point in Japanese-Russian relations dating back to the end of World War II.

In the end, the G-7 partners were not only reluctant to provide widespread support for Moscow di-

rectly from their own treasuries, but they also provided Clinton with little help in the public relations arena.

The Administration is intent on making sure that the aid announcements have as much impact as possible on Russia—and particularly on the voters there—before the referendum a week from Sunday. Thus, the "down-to-earth" nature of the aid—and the fact that three-quarters of the assistance would be directed at Russians living outside of Moscow—was stressed repeatedly by U.S. officials.

But when a British reporter asked Japanese Finance Minister Yoshio Hayashi exactly what in the multilateral package represented new spending, Hayashi's muddled response suggested that the true answer was: "Not much."

And when the reporter asked whether any of the others at the conference had endorsed the U.S. plan to create a fund to help Russia's state-run industry convert to the private-sector world of supply and demand and profits, Hayashi said blandly: "There are many aspects that must be studied."

His diplomatic language that masked a more blunt answer—"No"—produced a groan from a U.S. official standing in the back of the hotel ballroom where a wrap-up press conference was being held.

"What kind of answer is that?" the official complained.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-16-93

*Bo Carter
Is this worth
pursuing? - in addition
to what we're doing*

Why Japan Secretly Likes Samurai Clinton

A weak Japanese prime minister has supposedly come to Washington to meet a dynamic, young U.S. president who will finally hand the devious foreigners their lunch. So why does Bill Clinton's Japan policy look so much like Nicholas Brady's?

This is the president, after all, who has talked about Japan as the moral equivalent of drug manufacturers, if not yet of drug dealers. He told Boris Yeltsin that "when Japan tells us yes, often it means no," a cheap shot heard 'round the world. Earlier he responded to news that U.S. computer chips had reached a longtime goal of 20% of the Japanese market with a public riff about a Japan that "never seems to change."

Mickey Kantor, the self-described lawyer for U.S. trade, is also pawing the ground for sins to lay on the hapless Ki-ichi Miyazawa, who may not last in power another three months. The Japanese must be shaking in their golf carts.

Except that when they look at the actual policy, the Japanese must be smiling at the hapless Americans. For what the Bentsen Treasury is once again urging on them is the same old means to solve the same old "problem." That is, it wants Japan to reduce its trade surplus by devaluing the dollar against the yen and by going on a government spending binge to buy more imports.

Stripped of the tough-guy talk, this is no different from what the Brady Treasury, and before that the Baker Treasury, and before that the Blumenthal Treasury, urged on Japan. The dollar is at its post-war low against the yen, the trade deficit is still with us, Japan's economy is weaker than ever, but somehow the next time is going to be a charm.

Clintonites deny they're devaluing, but don't take my word for it. Take Fred Bergsten's. "They've been pushing a stronger yen against all currencies," says the economist, who worked in the Carter Treasury with Deputy Treasury Secretary

Potomac Watch

By Paul A. Gigot

Roger Altman and now has pull with Clinton officials. Mr. Bergsten knows a devaluation when he sees it, having been spotted at the scene of every currency crack-up since the Nixon era. He is at least consistent.

His argument now is that the yen should rise so Japan's trade surplus will fall. Lloyd Bentsen has picked up the theme, and currency traders have driven the dollar to 113 yen, a historic low. Mr. Bergsten thinks it ought to go to 100.

But he and various Treasuries were also urging devaluation when the yen was 250, then 150, then 134. Why now stop at 100? Moreover, if devaluation ever solved anything, Brazil would be a superpower.

Lawrence Kudlow, the Bear Stearns economist, points out that to push up the yen, Japan will have to tighten monetary policy to print fewer yen. This will retard the very growth its big spending program is supposed to spur. In any event, much of Japan's current trade surplus is the result of its recession; what Japan really needs is an incentive-spurring tax cut.

The dirty little secret here is that the Japanese like the Bentsen-Bergsten policy. A strong currency makes Japanese companies more competitive by forcing them to cut costs and by lowering prices of raw-material imports. The currency cop-out also lets them avoid facing up to the mercantilist laws and cartels that protect Japanese producers at the expense of consumers and are the real root of Japan's trade problems.

Meanwhile, the ruling politicians from the Liberal Democratic Party, in deep sushi with Japanese voters, love the idea of a \$117 billion pork-barrel spending spree. (Mr. Clinton must be jealous there's no Bob Dole to filibuster in Japan.)

The broader danger in all of this is less economic than geopolitical. For when this policy fails, U.S. protectionists will only shriek louder, and how will Mr. Clinton respond then? Many of his advisers, such as Derek Shearer at Commerce and Laura Tyson in the White House, will push for trade retaliation and end guaranteed market shares. But this would only reinforce the Japanese mercantilists whom the Clintonites say they want to defeat.

As old Japan-hand Peter Drucker observes in *Foreign Affairs* magazine, the Cold War security order no longer exists to paper over U.S.-Japan trade friction. Yet this relationship is more important than ever in an Asia with the rising military power of China and perhaps a nuclear North Korea. The world doesn't need a Japan frightened or angry enough to reararm itself.

"Japan Inc. is in disarray," Mr. Drucker says. It's in the interests of the U.S. to see that the Japan that evolves is one that is more open and less mercantilist and finds its new national interest in cooperating with America.

So what to do? One of the more intriguing proposals is the old but radical idea of negotiating a U.S.-Japan free-trade deal. Some of the smarter Bush officials (such as the State Department's Robert Zoellick) were coming around to the idea last year.

In the latest *Policy Review*, California Rep. David Dreier argues convincingly that such a strategy is the best way to target and alter the Japanese zoning, distribution and other laws that drive American traders so crazy. Such an accord wouldn't replace a global trade agreement, but would supplement and reinforce it.

This is probably too much to expect from an administration that is half-hearted even about free trade with Mexico. But if its vaunted "review" of U.S.-Japan relations produces only "Brady plus"—that is, Nick Brady policies plus more trade friction—it should at least drop the pretense that anything's changed.

70

4-16-93

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak ✓

Clinton's Special POW Problem

Hanoi's apparent deception in holding 742 unacknowledged American POWs during and after the 1972 peace talks was disclosed to the U.S. government two months ago but was kept quiet, a treatment that magnifies the special difficulties President Clinton faces on this issue.

A top-secret 1972 report to the Hanoi Politburo from a key North Vietnamese general was uncovered in the archives of the former Soviet Union in January by Harvard researcher Stephen J. Morris. He gave the White House advance word in February and, after the silent treatment by the Clinton administration, finally released it himself April 11.

This development would be bad news for any president intent on normalizing relations with Vietnam, but for Bill Clinton, it poses a particularly heavy burden. The president, who never kept secret his contempt for the Vietnam War while successfully avoiding the draft, now must decide how toughly the United States should react to this bitter discovery.

A war-hero president like George Bush or John F. Kennedy might have some latitude in making that decision about a case that may be beyond full proof. Clinton lacks that latitude in facing the powerful emotion of the POW issue among both families and the military. "It is delicate for the president and must be handled with very great skill by him because of his background," a high administration official close to the issue told us.

Given that vulnerability, the White House might two months ago have immediately dispatched Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., the former Joint Chiefs chairman who is handling Vietnam POW issues for the current administration as he did for the last, to Hanoi under orders to demand quick answers. But Vessey's long-scheduled April 18 trip to the Vietnamese capital was not hastened. The visit was originally supposed to smooth over final details in preparation for normalizing diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and Vietnam.

Advance notice from Morris did not set the administration into action. Nothing has been done. So far, the White House has said only the obvious: "There can be no progress toward normalization until we're assured the Vietnamese are doing all they can on the POW-MIA issue."

But it will not be easy for the president to get such assurance in the face of Hanoi's apparent duplicity in the case of the 742 POWs and its 20-year record of obstinate refusal to let the United States pursue all the leads it has uncovered.

The Russian government has confirmed the document's existence but has provided no background. While Hanoi calls it a "forgery," top U.S. specialists on the nature of communist governments all say publicly that the purported North Vietnamese paper has the ring of authenticity. That is the view, publicly and privately, of former national security advisers Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew

Morris gave the White House advance word of the report.

Brzezinski as well as Soviet scholars and past White House consultants Richard Pipes and Samuel Huntington.

Only President Clinton himself can pronounce whether Hanoi's claims of "forgery" are true, and skeptics here are not going to be silent. Indeed, second-guessing the president is beginning in Congress.

Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee have asked Defense Secretary Les Aspin for a full explanation of the shredding late last month of documents in 13 linear feet of four-drawer file cabinets consisting of handwritten notes and records on the POW issue. Stored in the American Embassy in Bangkok, these records are described officially by the Defense Intelligence Agency as no longer needed. Some DIA specialists disagree, and the timing of the shredding has raised suspicions on Capitol Hill.

Proof that the document is authentic will not come easily. Sen. John Kerry, chairman of the Senate's long-running POW-MIA probe, told us the way to begin investigating the document is for Hanoi to give the United States "complete access" to all Politburo files dealing with the war and the POW issue.

Vessey's current trip originally had one central target: to get the transcripts of Vietnamese interrogations of American POWs from voluminous Politburo files. Kerry has tried for more than a year to get a look at them.

But Vessey's mission has been transformed by the discovery in Moscow's old archives. Full disclosure is needed if Vietnam is ever to have a chance to do normal business with the United States, and that is now President Clinton's special burden.

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is this true?

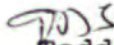
What's the real story

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1993

Bruce --

Arnold Thaler is a friend of my family
and, more to the point, a good friend
of Elie Wiesel. He faxed this to me
and I thought you should see it.


Todd

cc: Alexis Herman

TYCO TOYS, INC.

Arnold Thaler
Consultant

93 APR 16 PM 2:51

April 15, 1993

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

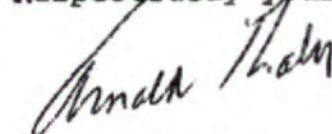
Mr. President:

I am a member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council and respectfully request that Mr. Elie Wiesel be contacted to determine his interest in re-assuming the Chairmanship of the Council.

The Museum which has been essentially completed and funded is entering its operational phase and should be expertly guided in its relations with educational institutions and museums throughout the world. In addition, it's role as a resource for scholars from all lands should be supervised by someone with unquestionable credentials. Proper emphasis on all phases of the Museum's contents and future exhibits should be scrupulously reviewed before implementation. The appointment of a professionally qualified Operations Director needs to be carefully considered.

It is for these reasons, and others, that I have made the above suggestion. I have no knowledge as to whether Mr. Wiesel would accept this assignment if asked. However, I do believe that it would be in the best interest of our Country to assure its citizens and visitors from abroad that this world-class Museum is being led by a highly esteemed, highly qualified citizen of the world.

Respectfully yours,



Arnold Thaler

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY
MARK GEARAN
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
RICKI SEIDMAN
MELANNE VERVEER
ROY NEEL
JACK QUINN
SALLY KATZEN
BERNIE NUSSBAUM
STEVE NEUWIRTH

FROM: JOHN PODESTA 

In the spirit of free form organization, I announced our open government agenda on Tuesday. Thought you might be interested.

Attachment

EASYLINK 6346221L001 13APR93 15:58/15:58 EST
FROM: 988232 US NEWSWIRE
US NEWS WIRE
TO: 2024566409

To: Jock Gill
White House Media Affairs

From: U.S. Newswire

White House Official Outlines Freedom of Information Strategy
at Freedom of Information Summit
To: National Desk, Media Writer
Contact: Ellen Nelson of The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center,
615-321-9588

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13 /U.S. Newswire/ -- A White House official today outlined a broad open government strategy for the Clinton administration, throwing support behind legislation to apply the Freedom of Information Act to electronic records.

"At the Clinton White House, most of the debate over the E-mail system is about how we can interconnect it to public services rather than how we can destroy the records or tear out the hard drives before the subpoenas come to reach us," said John Podesta, assistant to the president and staff secretary.

Podesta made his comments in front of 70 participants in the nation's first Freedom of Information Summit, sponsored by The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University.

Though the economy dominates the headlines, Podesta said the new administration was quietly working across a broad front to open government. His "predictions for the first year," included:

- Working with Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont) to win approval this session for a bill allowing access to dozens of electronic databases in the federal government.

- Developing an electronic mail system within the federal government to improve citizen participation in government.

- Making the government's archives available on the nation's "information highway," and appointing a national archivist "who cares more about preserving history than about preserving his job."

- Creating a "mood of declassification" with new executive orders from the president outlining what government may keep secret.

- "Reinventing government" under initiatives developed by the fall by Vice President Gore to require more openness on the part of civil servants throughout the bureaucracy.

Podesta also pledged lobbying reform and political reform to "get rid of the soft money in campaigns." The Freedom of Information Act may need strengthening in addition to electronic access, he said.

Pinched by a dozen years of tight information policy, news organizations have sent President Clinton a freedom of information policy paper calling for wholesale personnel changes in FOIA-related jobs, junking the secrecy classifications of President Reagan's Executive Order 12356, overhauling the Freedom of Information Act and ending military censorship of war reporting.

"People working on behalf of the public on more openness in government at all levels are heartened by the prospect of the White

House taking the lead in this area," said Paul McMasters, executive director of The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University.

The conference, sponsored by The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University, is focusing on issues ranging from the Clinton administration's policies on open government to restrictions on public access to crime, accident and disaster scenes. The conference, open to the public, is at the Stouffer Hotel in downtown Nashville.

Speakers on the Clinton FOI Agenda included Richard Schmidt Jr., general counsel to the American Society of Newspaper Editors and partner in the law firm of Cohn & Marks in Washington, D.C.; Theresa Amato, the director of the FOI Clearinghouse in Washington, D.C. and staff counsel for Public Citizens Litigation Group in Washington, D.C.; and Quinlan Shea, former Carter administration official who discussed problems of access to government. Former American hostage Terry Anderson will give the keynote address at the dinner tonight.

The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University is an independent operating program of The Freedom Forum. The Center's mission is to foster a better public understanding of and appreciation for First Amendment rights and values, including freedom of religion, free speech and press, the right to petition government and peaceful assembly.

The Freedom Forum is a nonpartisan, international organization dedicated to free press, free speech and free spirit for all people. It is supported entirely by an endowment established by Frank E. Gannett in 1935 that has grown to more than \$700 million in diversified managed assets. Its headquarters is The Freedom Forum World Center in Arlington, Va.

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—/U.S. Newswire/

John Podesta



OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington, DC 20260-0011

April 15, 1993

Ms. Nancy Hennreich
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-0001

Dear Ms. Hennreich:

The largest of the Postal Service's Unions, the 250,000 member American Postal Workers Union has asked the Postmaster General to request the following:

On Saturday, April 17, the Postal Service will issue the Cherokee Strip Commemorative Stamp. The Oklahoma Local has asked to have a special engraving autographed by the President. These engravings will be distributed to the state universities, the state of Oklahoma and various national and local museums.

If it is possible to have the thirty-five engravings auto penned, I would be glad to bring them to you at the White House and pick them up when they are completed.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. I can be reached at (202) 268-2169.

Sincerely,


James H. Adams
Manager, Administration

John Dwyer
can you take
care of
this
John Podesta

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

93 APR 14 P5:29

April 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARCIA HALE
SUBJECT: HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

I think that you should see the attached letter.

I have received a few letters like it from survivors or children of survivors. Currently the White House reception is for between 500 and 600 people of which there are only seventy-five survivors and spouses.

I would like to quietly invite her and the few survivors who request an opportunity to meet you while they are in town for the dedication. Several hundred Holocaust survivors may be in the city the week of the dedication so we need to be careful how we do this, but I think this letter is very touching.

Do you agree that we should invite her?

YES _____

NO _____

Ms. Cherol B. Katz
6982 Jonathan Avenue
Cypress, CA 90630

April 8, 1993

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
c/o The Office of Scheduling--Ms. Marcia Hale
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The Office of Scheduling suggested that I write to you in care of Ms. Marcia Hale, who would be kind enough to convey my words to you. I am writing this letter in the hopes that you can help me. My name is Cherol Katz, and I am writing to you on behalf of my Mother, Piri Gross Katz.

My Mother is a Holocaust survivor. She survived the camps of Geislingen, Auschwitz, and Dachau. She lost both of her parents, six of her brothers & sisters, and countless other friends and relatives during the Holocaust. My Mother is a warm and wonderful woman. She has spoken to public school children and shared her experiences as a survivor, and was interviewed in an article written in the May 6th issue of U.S. News and World Report, at the Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1985, a copy of which I have enclosed.

My Mother has never been to Washington, D.C. before, but will be attending the opening and dedication ceremonies of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum during her stay April 19-April 25, 1993. It has been a long time dream of my Mother's to attend the opening, from the time that my Mother first read about the U.S. Holocaust Museum. More than anything in this world, it would mean so much to my Mother to have the privilege of meeting you, Mr. President. All of our family, especially my Mother & I have been your biggest fans, since long before the time that you officially announced your candidacy for the Presidency of the United States of America.

My Mother has been a widow for 25 years, and has raised my 3 sisters and me all on her own. My Mother has always contributed to the best of her ability, to the Democratic party and causes. Unfortunately, my Mother does not have the financial capability to make noteworthy contributions. I understand that you are extremely busy, and that the responsibility & future of our great nation rest upon your shoulders. If you would be so kind as to spare even 10 minutes out of your hectic schedule just to meet with my Mother and my younger sister, Randi, who is accompanying my Mother to Washington, D.C., I would be eternally grateful. My 3 sisters and I are paying our Mother's hotel and expenses during her stay in Washington, D.C. I know that my request may seem like a big imposition, but I can't think of a more worthy person, than my Mother, and meeting you, President Clinton, would be not only an honor for my Mother (and sister) but a dream come true.

4/8/93

I know that time is of the essence, and I'm not too familiar with how setting an appointment with you works. If it is done by special written invitation, my Mother's address is:

Piri Katz

11161 Martha Ann Drive
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

(Tel. No. (310) 596-0066)

If arrangements are made with your secretary by telephone, please feel free to telephone me at my home, collect, at (714) 995-1625, or at work, at (310) 312-2000 ext. 7518 (and send me a bill for the telephone call). I will be happy to give you any necessary information regarding my Mother and sister, to assist you. Whatever is easiest and simplest for you, I just want my Mother (and sister) to have the honor of meeting you in person.

I am an attorney, and have worked in the public sector as a Deputy City Attorney, and Associate Director of the Orange County Anti-Defamation League in California; and, in the private sector as Director of Legal Affairs at Concorde/New Horizons Picture Corp., and currently as a temporary attorney at Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp law firm in Los Angeles. I am just beginning my career, and am just getting on my feet financially. I would be happy to continue to pledge to the Democratic party every year.

One of the happiest moments in my Mother's life was election night, November, 1993 when she and I attended the Victory celebration at the Anaheim Hilton, and she stood up close to the television screens to watch your acceptance speech. Along with the rest of the country, my Mother was so very proud of you, and said that at long last, she knew that our country was in good hands. After having worked under Bob Hattoy, during my time as Director of the Orange County phone banks at Democratic headquarters in 1988, watching you become the President of the United States of America was especially heart-warming for me, as well.

I want my Mother to have the long-awaited opportunity not only to finally see the opening of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, but to shake the hand of the President under whose term the word freedom will have true meaning. I love my Mother with all my heart. Please help me to make my Mother's dream a reality. My Mother & sister will be touring the museum on Wednesday, April 21, at 12:15 p.m. They arrive in Washington, D.C. on Monday, April 19, at 4:30 p.m. and will be staying through Sunday, April 25, at the Watergate Hotel.

I anxiously await your response, and gratefully appreciate any time that you can spare to meet with my Mother (and sister) if at all possible.

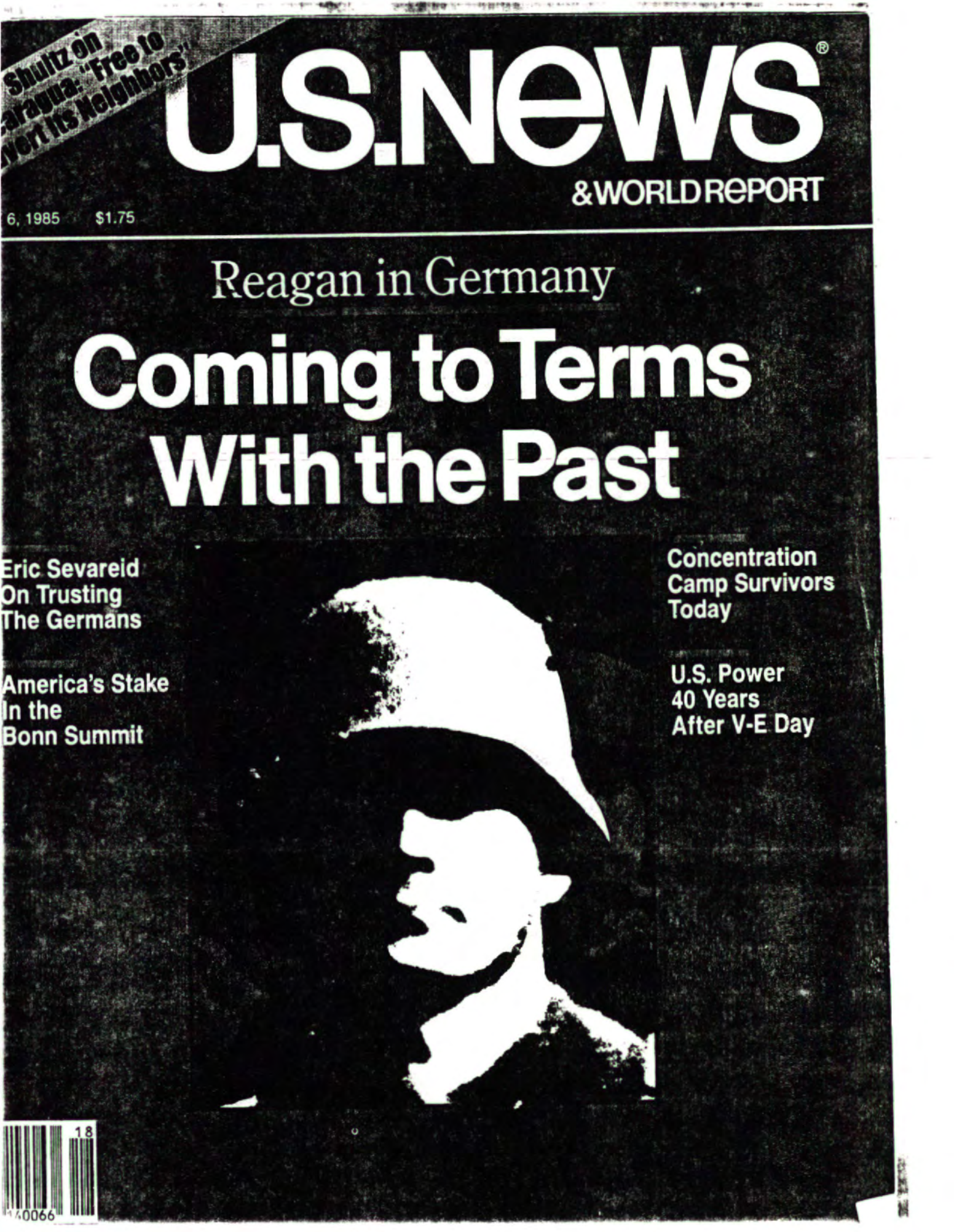
Thank you in advance. Best wishes to you, Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea.

With greatest admiration & respect,


Cherol B. Katz

:cbk

Enclosure



Shultz on
Caragua: "Free to
Meet His Neighbors"

U.S. NEWS[®]

& WORLD REPORT

6, 1985 \$1.75

Reagan in Germany

Coming to Terms With the Past

Eric Sevareid
On Trusting
The Germans

America's Stake
In the
Bonn Summit

Concentration
Camp Survivors
Today

U.S. Power
40 Years
After V-E Day





PIRI KATZ, 55

*Widow and mother of four, of
Los Alamitos, Calif.*

"I can't thank this country enough for letting me come. I lost all my family in the camps. That is always with me. I am a victim. But I am a victor, too. I have four beautiful daughters now. I think I beat the Nazis. No matter how hard they tried to wipe us out, we beat them because we are still here."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1993

93 APR 14 9:24

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Congressman-elect Bennie Thompson
Mississippi 2nd Congressional District

DATE: April 14, 1993

RECOMMENDED BY: Reta J. Lewis
Rahm Emanuel (concurrence)

PURPOSE: You should congratulate Thompson for winning the Mississippi congressional seat vacated by Secretary Mike Espy.

BACKGROUND: The Mississippi Clarion-Ledger reported that with 393 of 393 precincts reporting, unofficial returns showed Thompson with 55 percent (71,701) to 45 (58,544) percent for Dent.

Mrs. Tipper Gore and Chairman Wilhelm campaigned for Thompson in Jackson at a private reception and a fundraiser which raised over \$50,000 dollars.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: (1) You should congratulate Thompson on defeating his Republican challenger Hayes Dent.

(2) You should express your desire to work with him in Congress.

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): Charlie Horn (Thompson's Campaign Manager)
(601) 866-9100
(601) 371-1685 (Thompson's Home Number)

DATE OF SUBMISSION: April 14, 1993

ACTION-----

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

93 APR 13 P7:07

012550
Included in
P's Schedule

of 4/14

April 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL WALDMAN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR POLICY COORDINATION

STEVE RICHETTI
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM:
OUTSTANDING NEGOTIATION ISSUES NEEDED

We have reached the end-game in our negotiations with the congressional leadership on campaign finance reform. A few contentious outstanding issues remain; we want your explicit approval before we take these steps. Within a few days, we will forward to you a detailed summary of the plan.

1. Spending limits -- We agreed with the House people that our proposal would be last year's bill, plus inflation. Last year's bill called for spending limit of \$600,000 (plus an additional \$150,000 if there has been a close primary); thus this year's bill would entail a spending limit of \$670,000 in 1996 for House races. This involved a concession on our part, in that last year's bill did not cut the size of PAC contributions (though it did limit PAC gifts to \$200,000 -- 1/3 of the total spending limit).

The House leadership staff now says it wants to significantly increase the spending limits, which would raise the PAC limit as well. They have talked, for example, about raising the limit to \$750,000 for all candidates. In addition, there would be exemptions and sublimits for fundraising, legal, and accounting costs, that would bring the total limit to near \$1 million in many instances.

Last year's limits would have allowed adequate funding, but would have reduced spending in many cases. Average spending in a House race last year was \$389,588. Average spending in a seriously contested House race -- candidates who received between

41 and 59% of the vote -- was \$558,842. However, Democratic incumbents who won competitive races spent \$821,466. (Winning Democratic challengers spent \$374,678.)

These funds are frequently spent not for campaigns but also for political uses prior to the election -- renting cars, meals, etc.

The Senate will actually be lowering its spending limits from last year's bill.

We have told the House leaders that we are willing to go along with them on PACs because we can safely point to "last year's bill," which was widely praised as real reform. If the spending limits rise, a) the PAC limits will rise too, since they are 1/3 of the spending limit; and b) the proposal will probably not be supported -- or even opposed -- by Common Cause and other reform groups. In other words, this argument goes, a spending limit rise takes away our cover on the PAC compromise.

If we take a firm stand, it is quite possible that the leadership will once again agree to last year's limits plus inflation. On the other hand, intransigence by us now could make it harder to close the deal with the House on this issue. From a partisan perspective, some argue that marginal Democrats -- in particular, some members of the leadership -- retained their seats only because they were able to outspend their opponents 2 or 3 to 1, an ability that would be constrained by limits.

When we resume discussion with the House leadership this week (relevant staff have been out of town), we intend to push hard for the limits that were agreed to earlier this month -- those of last year's bill, plus inflation.

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as amended ☐ Reject ☐ No action

2. EMILY's List -- During the discussion of campaign finance issues, you indicated you wanted to be responsive to EMILY's List, which wants to continue bundling. We have been seeking, with little success thus far, to come up with a compromise that enables EMILY's List to continue bundling without poking a huge loophole in the campaign finance reform law. Such a compromise may be impossible.

Last year's bill banned bundling by PACs (among others), but exempted non-connected PACs (such as EMILY's List). This would have allowed several hundred PACs, primarily ideological but also economic, to continue to bundle while everyone else is limited.

This year, EMILY's List has put forward a proposal -- introduced by Sen. Feinstein -- that would allow bundling only by non-connected PACs if they do not lobby on legislation. This, they argue, will decouple the money from legislative

decisionmaking. Critics counter that non-connected PACs would still be able to pick candidates based on issue litmus tests: EMILY's List gives only to pro-choice candidates; a group of doctors or insurance executives could give only to opponents of the Administration's health plan; and so on.

Another proposed compromise would allow non-connected PACs to send out envelopes to their members, which can in turn be sent in to candidates. Thus far, EMILY's List has rejected this.

EMILY's List has strong supporters, particularly in the House and among women lawmakers. They feel strongly that EMILY's List should be protected. On the other hand, this provision has begun to attract significant press attention -- within the past few weeks, editorials in the Washington Post and New York Times on "Emily's Loophole."

We are seeking to work out a compromise with the House, Senate, and EMILY's List. If a compromise cannot be worked out, however, we may have to bite the bullet and support subjecting EMILY's List to the same bundling rules as other PACs. (This threat will help make a compromise more likely.)

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as amended ☐ Reject ☐ No action

Emily's Lesson

ONE OF the problems in writing campaign finance reform legislation is finding the constitutional middle ground. How do you moderate the influence of money in campaigns without infringing on the First Amendment? The difficulty is the greater because most regulation of campaign finance is easy to evade. But the more the reformers try to anticipate the evasions, the greater the risk of overregulation.

The problem of bundling is a current example. Ironically, the limited reach of reform was underscored by a group, the political action committee Emily's List, that likes to think of itself, with cause, as reformist.

Bundling is what PACs do to evade the limits on how much they can give to campaigns. An old-style PAC collected money from its members and put the money in its own account, from which it could then give a candidate only \$5,000 per primary and \$5,000 per general election. But some PACs have their members make out the checks directly to the candidates; the PAC then delivers them in a bundle. No limit exists on the number of ostensibly individual contributions that can be combined in this way.

The reformers would ban bundling. Emily's List, which gives only to pro-choice Democratic women and bundles contributions for maximum effect, wants an exemption. House Democrats, who are heavily dependent on PAC contributions, want to broaden the

exemption to all PACs like Emily's List that aren't specifically connected to corporations or labor unions.

It's a bad idea. If you create such an exception, all PACs will reconstitute themselves as "unconnected." Nor does any real justification exist for giving a pass to some PACs and not to all. The Emily's List people say that they represent mostly small donors trying to help mostly challengers who are bucking the present tilted system; they also say they don't lobby. But for the cause they most care about, they lobby in advance by supporting only pro-choice candidates. And all PACs say that they do no more than aggregate smallish contributions.

Congress can't divide PACs into "good" and bad, which at some level is what this proposal asks it to do. Nor should it overreach in trying to curb collective giving. Nominal limits on PAC contributions and bans on bundling are useful as benchmarks of excess and ought to be included in the law, but they are never going to be much more than token and hortatory devices.

The right reform is to take the two great steps of setting voluntary spending limits and providing complying candidates with partial public finance. Those will have the twin effects—both healthy—of reducing the role of campaign contributions and leveling the playing field as between incumbents and challengers. The reform can be achieved—or enough of it—without the fine tuning that gets reform in trouble.

Washington Post 4/12/93

No Fund-Raising Favors for Women

By Margery Tabankin

Even as we bask in the afterglow of the "Year of the Woman," there is a serious debate brewing within the women's community — a debate that has long-term implications for women candidates. The issue is what kind of reform will best help more women get elected.

Women running for office have always faced bigger hurdles than their male counterparts. Not only must women overcome pervasive gender bias but, in contrast to well-oiled, well-financed male incumbents who can gather funds from all corners of the private sector, women must collect smaller contributions from constituencies that aren't accustomed to giving — especially to women candidates. It is because of the lopsided reality of political financing that

Margery Tabankin is the executive director of the Hollywood Women's Political Committee.

women's organizations have gotten serious about helping women candidates raise money, using every available strategy that our current campaign finance system allows. It is our way of trying to level the playing field.

We now have a chance to truly level that field with campaign finance reform. But which reform? Within the women's community there are two views. The first believes that because it is so difficult for women to get elected we must hang on to certain procedures in the current system that have allowed us to make progress. They feel that real power has been gained through those practices and that we shouldn't throw that power away. Among the procedures is the practice of bundling of campaign contributions by donor networks like Emily's List.

The second view, which I share, is that only through the strictest reform will women truly be able to fairly compete with men and that no loophole, no matter how well women have been able to use it, will do us any good in the long run.

The Hollywood Women's Political Committee has been raised millions of dollars for women and progressive candidates. Yet we would be happy to be put out of the business of funding campaigns in the larger interest of electing more women. Many of us who have been compelled to play the fund-raising game have nevertheless viewed the money chase as a stop-over on route toward meaningful campaign finance reform.

We believe that political action committee contributions ought to be severely limited — and, better yet, eliminated altogether. We would end lobbyists' tax deductions and eliminate the "soft money" used for voter registration and get-out-the-vote activities. We favor strict campaign spending limits and believe strongly that public financing is an effective way to help candidates who have been excluded from the process.

The debate in the women's community rages around the question of bundling — the practice of gathering checks from individuals and presenting them in total to a candidate. This allows organizations to solicit dona-

tions on behalf of individuals. Preserving that loophole of bundling, while simultaneously pushing for all other reforms, is a grave mistake. It would undercut broader reform and open a door for every corporation, every labor union and every other

Loopholes will undermine real campaign reform.

political entity to exploit.

Most importantly, in the end, bundling does not achieve the goal that we have all been so desperately working toward — helping women candidates. We are of course thrilled with last fall's successes and with the unprecedented number of women in Congress. There were, however, an unusual number of open seats. Many women were able to run without the

threat (and finances) of incumbents. Moreover, in spite of millions of dollars of bundled contributions, women challengers who faced incumbents in 1992 were beaten in 38 of 40 races. Those incumbents raised nearly three times the money raised by women challengers — hardly a sign of progress.

It is for these women, and for all of the women challengers of the future, that we must support strict campaign finance reform, without exceptions. Campaign reform success will be undermined if we allow bundling by some and not by others — limits for some and not for others. If women want to elect more women, our challenge is to close the loopholes now, not to preserve or create loopholes that will spawn a new industry of copycat political organizations that further threaten the system.

Women will fill the halls of Congress and state legislatures only when their access to the political system is fair and equal, and only when the unlimited fund-raising power of incumbents and political organizations is eliminated. □

New York Times 4/10/93

this was given to NSC to
include in their Miyazawa
Bibg paper.

—

012880

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1993 03 APR 14 P6:21

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS 
SUBJECT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN YOUR
APRIL 16, 1993 MEETING WITH
PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA

Although science and technology issues are not likely to be significant in your conversations with Prime Minister Miyazawa, I do want to alert you to the broad, but important, issue of international cooperation in big science and technology projects. There are three specific projects that fall this category that are the subject of ongoing U.S.-Japanese discussions: the Space Station, the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) and the Human Frontier Science Program (HFSP). I understand you have material in your briefing book that provides adequate background on each.

There is, however, one extremely important point worthy of mention, should the opportunity arise. It is that in today's world, truly international efforts are needed to address very important but increasingly large and expensive science and technology projects, and that the U.S. and Japan need to work together closely in these efforts.

Should you wish to broach this subject with the Prime Minister, the following points would be appropriate:

- o In today's world, we must increasingly approach big science and technology projects on an international basis.
- o The Space Station, Superconducting Super Collider, and Human Frontier Science Program are examples of extremely important initiatives in science and technology.
- o I propose that our governments increase their efforts to assure truly international approaches to these and other such efforts.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1993

93 APR 14 48:10

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Response to Senators Pell and Lugar Regarding
Normalization of Ties with Vietnam

Purpose

To inform Senators Pell and Lugar that you are studying carefully the course of our relations with Vietnam and will take their views into account before deciding on next steps with Vietnam.

Background

The letter from Senators Pell and Lugar represents a bipartisan statement of support for an end to our block on loans to Vietnam by the international financial institutions, lifting our trade embargo, and moving quickly toward full normalization of relations. The Senators argue that ending our attempts to isolate Vietnam and lifting sanctions which harm its economic development prospects will improve chances to gain maximum progress on the POW/MIA issue, permit a dialogue on human rights, and allow American business to compete in a promising overseas market.

We are now engaged in an interagency study to determine how best to promote the full range of U.S. interests in Vietnam, recognizing that the highest priority is to achieve the fullest possible accounting of POW/MIA's.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed response to Senators Pell and Lugar at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Response to the Senators
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter of March 18 regarding U.S. policy toward Vietnam. Your letter is especially timely as we are currently examining the range of U.S. interests in Vietnam and how best to serve them.

Your observations about Vietnam's adherence to the Paris Accords regarding settlement of the Cambodia conflict are appreciated. While I certainly agree that important progress has been made in establishing a process to promote resolution of the POW/MIA issue, we must do all we can to ensure that we obtain the fullest possible accounting. Determining whether that goal is being achieved will be a crucial consideration as we develop our policy towards Vietnam. That is why I have asked General Vessey to go to Hanoi this month.

I hope we can make constructive progress in Vietnam that will best serve all our interests, and I look forward to staying in contact with you on this matter.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Clairborne Pell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Lugar:

Thank you for your letter of March 18 regarding U.S. policy toward Vietnam. Your letter is especially timely as we are currently examining the range of U.S. interests in Vietnam and how best to serve them.

Your observations about Vietnam's adherence to the Paris Accords regarding settlement of the Cambodia conflict are appreciated. While I certainly agree that important progress has been made in establishing a process to promote resolution of the POW/MIA issue, we must do all we can to ensure that we obtain the fullest possible accounting. Determining whether that goal is being achieved will be a crucial consideration as we develop our policy towards Vietnam. That is why I have asked General Vessey to go to Hanoi this month.

I hope we can make constructive progress in Vietnam that will best serve all our interests, and I look forward to staying in contact with you on this matter.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Richard G. Lugar
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE
PAUL S. SARBANES, MARYLAND
ALAN CRANSTON, CALIFORNIA
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, CONNECTICUT
JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS
PAUL SIMON, ILLINOIS
TERRY SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, NEW YORK
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
HARRIS WOFFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
RICHARD G. LUGAR, INDIANA
NANCY L. KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
LARRY PRESSLER, SOUTH DAKOTA
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, ALASKA
MITCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY
HANK BROWN, COLORADO
JAMES M. JEFFORDS, VERMONT

GERYLD B. CHRISTIANSON, STAFF DIRECTOR
JAMES W. NANCE, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6225

March 18, 1993

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to urge you to lift the United States trade embargo on Vietnam and to not oppose loans to Vietnam by international financial institutions. In addition, we believe the United States should take appropriate steps towards the normalization of relations with Vietnam, including the establishment of a diplomatic liaison office in Hanoi.

In our view such steps are warranted as well within the policy parameters established by President Bush in the so-called "road map" proposal for the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam. In particular we note that the Paris Peace Accords for the settlement of the Cambodian conflict have been in effect for over a year and in fact the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) is now contemplating the completion of its mission. In addition, we believe a process has been established for the resolution of the POW/MIA issue with Vietnam that has already produced substantial results and promises to produce even more progress over the coming years.

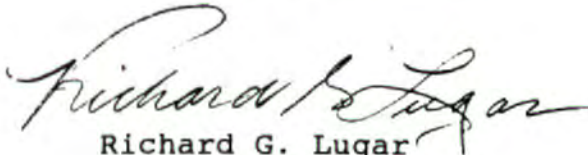
Further resolution of the POW/MIA issue would be aided by a closer relationship with Vietnam. In this regard we would support efforts to devote more American assets to the Joint Recovery Task Force now operating in Vietnam. We certainly believe that it is within Vietnam's capability to do much more in assisting the resolution of this issue but we believe the prospects for success will be enhanced through intensified American and international contact with Vietnam.

In addition although we remain deeply concerned about Vietnam's human rights situation, once again we believe that we will have greater influence on Vietnam's human rights situation with normalization than we would without such relations. A similar situation prevails in China where because of our extensive political and economic relationship with China we maintain a dialogue on human rights and other issues which has resulted in internal improvements.

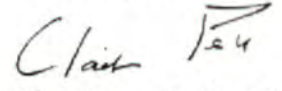
The United States alone maintains trade sanctions on Vietnam. Lifting the trade embargo would enable American business to compete more effectively with other countries and other international businesses for the promising Vietnamese market.

We believe that an aggressive and enlightened bilateral and multilateral dialogue with Vietnam will eventually result in democratic change in Vietnam and achieve a more complete resolution of the POW/MIA issue. For those Americans deeply concerned about those issues we believe that there is only one policy course. Therefore, we encourage you to take immediate steps to end Vietnam's economic and political isolation from the world community.

With every good wish.


Richard G. Lugar
U.S. Senator

Ever sincerely,


Claiborne Pell
Chairman

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters that were sent to the President from various members of Congress.

Since these letters address National Security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in having drafts written.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn Inadomi at x7500.

The following is a brief description of the letters:

- 1) Pat Roberts (R-KS), concerning Russian aid;
- 2) Ben Gilman (R-NY), concerning Macedonia;
- 3) Claiborne Pell (D-RI), concerning Vietnam.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a brief memo from Gene Sperling and Bruce Reed on community development bank and enterprise zone proposals.

I asked for a memo reflecting the gist of these proposals, but meetings with principals and deputies are occurring this week, and Gene and Bruce were reluctant to provide a synopsis before having a chance to hear and incorporate comments. They anticipate sending you decision memos within the next few days.

John

April 10, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Bruce Reed and Gene Sperling

Subject: Status of Community Development Proposals

John Podesta thought that you would like a short note to simply let you know the status of the community development and enterprise zone proposals.

Bob Rubin and Carol Rasco asked us to co-chair a joint NEC-DPC working group on community development and empowerment. The first projects that we organized were two interagency processes to come forth with proposals for the main aspects of your economic development policy for economically depressed communities: community development banks/CRA reform and enterprise zones. In devising proposals, we asked the working group not simply to rush out status quo proposals, but to come forth with the most innovative proposals they could under the time constraints we faced.

We believe that this effort is leading to innovative and comprehensive proposals in the lending and enterprise zone areas. We have now drafted detailed and fairly lengthy proposals for enterprise zones and community development banks/CRA reform. We have circulated these proposals to the Secretaries and relevant deputies of the NEC and DPC and will be meeting with them on Tuesday and Wednesday. Once their comments have been incorporated, we will send you decision memos on both areas by the weekend -- April 17. If possible -- and if you feel it is necessary -- we will ask Bob and Carol to notify Marcia about setting up a meeting where you could discuss these matters with members of the working group as well as the relevant members of your cabinet.

We have also notified several key Congressional members and invited them to share their ideas with us. So far, Bob Rubin and two of us have met only with Chairman Rostenkowski, but we have invitations out to Maxine Waters, Gonzales, Rangel, Moynihan, Riegle, Sarbanes and Bradley. Most of them are very interested but are out of town due to the Congressional recess.

Mark
 thought you
 might want to
 see this Jim Blanchard
 memo sent to Mark Beaman
 last week. MKM

① POTUS/ 7.16.2

② Rahm (4600 S.

Rahm (4600 S. (HARD)
 P7: 15

⑤ Done

MEMORANDUM

012556

March 29, 1993

I cannot emphasize enough the importance of President Clinton following up on his campaign statements on the MPV issue. This issue has taken on incredible political symbolism, well beyond its economic importance.

By making sure that Treasury reverses Secretary Brady's foolish ruling, which overturned Customs, our Administration will not just bring Treasury into line with EPA, DOT and the IRS on ruling that MPVs are not cars, but:

1. the President will live up to an implied campaign promise; we ran campaign ads on this issue!
2. the President will show that his trade policy is different than George Bush's;
3. the Great Lakes region will see a trade toughness with the Japanese that they will applaud;
4. the President can change the dynamics of the trade issue in one fell swoop;
5. the Democratic members of Congress from the Great Lakes states and the industrial belt will have a specific example to show that President Clinton is their friend, is tough and is different than Bush. In short, that the election really made a difference;
6. this ruling could soften the rhetoric and political opposition to NAFTA on the part of some auto state members of Congress (Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri).

Conversely, if the President refuses to reverse the Brady ruling, he will:

1. appear to have broken a campaign pledge;
2. clearly appear to have caved into the Japanese;
3. prove he can be rolled by the Japanese public relations machine;
4. miss a great opportunity to unite the Great Lakes Congressional Delegation;
5. miss a great opportunity to pave the way for a NAFTA vote;
6. miss a great opportunity to please the unions before NAFTA gets finalized against their wishes;
7. miss a great opportunity to demonstrate to the Japanese that we are going to be tough bargainers on trade and

that they should expect President Clinton to live up to his campaign statements. Also, it will demonstrate to them that they cannot buy U.S. policy through their PR minions and editorial sympathizers.

My sense is that the President should have Treasury move fast, before the upcoming meeting with the Japanese. This way it will be relatively easy to explain the decision to the Japanese. The President can tell them, "I had to keep my campaign pledge." Such a decision will be much harder to explain if it occurs after meeting with the Prime Minister. Also, this will make it easier to work out other issues now that we have shown that we are different than Bush.

A quick, early decision will also help us, I predict, in getting swing votes on NAFTA. Any Member on the fence or who supports the President on NAFTA but is afraid to publicly can say, "I trust President Clinton on trade issues. He will be tough with the Mexicans and fair with our workers. Look what he did on the MPV issue."

By taking action on MPV early, the President can change the dynamics of the trade issue in one fell swoop. He will be dealing with Congress from a position of strength and toughness, which will aid in the passage of NAFTA. The President can also head off an incredible lobbying campaign which will grow dramatically in the next few weeks. Presidential action on MPV will also give the Administration a lot of room to maneuver on trade issues in the future, since his first big decision will be different than the previous Administration. Conversely, failure to follow through on the MPV issue, when he has followed through on gays in the military, will send the wrong message on his priorities (i.e., that jobs and the economy are secondary to social issues).

Finally, I think it is important for the President to not let the career holdovers in Treasury box either he or Secretary Bentsen in on this issue. Treasury overruled Customs for political reasons in the first place! Their politics should not become ours. Also, the substantive law and truck design qualities favor the President's position anyway. In addition, there are good ways to handle the Europeans on this issue or handle any GATT problems (red herring). Finally, the consumer cost issue is easily dealt with if we want to do that. The key is to move early, swiftly and strongly. We should not let this opportunity slip away. It will not come again.

Let me know how I can help.

ROUTING SLIP

93 APR 13 P7:15

FROM: Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff

DATE: 4/13

TO:

The President _____
Sandy Berger _____
Rahm Emanuel _____
Marcia Hale _____
Alexis Herman _____
Nancy Hernreich _____
Anthony Lake _____
Bruce Lindsey _____
Regina Montoya _____
Roy Neel _____
Bernie Nussbaum _____

Vice President Gore _____
Howard Paster _____
John Podesta ✓* _____
Carol Rasco _____
Bob Rubin _____
Eli Segal _____
George Stephanopoulos _____
Christine Varney _____
David Watkins _____
Maggie Williams _____
OTHER _____

FOR YOUR:

Action _____

Information _____

See me _____

*X For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1993

93 APR 14 09:45

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 

SUBJECT: Presidential Letters for Niger's Presidential
Inauguration

Purpose

To provide letters of congratulations from you to the incoming and outgoing Presidents of Niger.

Background

To emphasize our support for democratization in Africa, Walter Carrington, who advised you on Africa during the campaign and handled the issue of Africa for the transition team, will represent you at the presidential inauguration in Niger on April 16. Walter served as Ambassador to Senegal under President Carter. The letters at Tabs A and B for your signature are to be hand delivered by Ambassador Carrington and are intended to congratulate the incoming and outgoing Presidents for their contributions to democracy in Niger.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tab A and Tab B.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Outgoing President Saibou
Tab B Letter to Incoming President Ousmane

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

As Niger's transition comes to a close, I congratulate you and the other members of the transitional government for your extraordinary achievement in leading your country through free elections to democracy.

I am pleased to have Walter Carrington personally represent me and the people of the United States at the inauguration of the new President. This historic event sets a fine example for military and civilian leaders in other countries undertaking to establish their own democracies.

You have played a crucial role at this decisive moment in Niger's history. Without your leadership and foresight, Niger's Third Republic could not have come into being. You have my very best wishes, Mr. President, for all good health and happiness.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Brigadier General Ali Saibou
President of the Republic of Niger
Niamey

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

Please accept my warmest congratulations and those of the American people as you assume the highest office in your country. I am very pleased to have Walter Carrington represent the United States and witness your taking the oath of office.

Your inauguration brings new hope to the people of Niger. It ushers in a new, democratic era and the chance to better address the nation's needs. Mr. President, the United States welcomes Niger to the ranks of the world's democracies and wishes you every success as you and your government undertake the difficult measures necessary to assure your people the benefits of democracy and development.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Mahamane Ousmane
President of the Republic of Niger
Niamey

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1993



MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a decision memo from Secretary Babbitt recommending that the Department of the Interior establish a National Biological Survey by merging programs in eight Interior bureaus. The broad mission of the Survey would be to promote greater understanding of biological systems and their benefits to society. The idea of the Survey has received broad and favorable attention in the press.

Secretary Babbitt recommends that you announce the establishment of the Survey on Earth Day -- April 22.

Relevant senior staff concur.

Agree to ☐ Disagree ☐ Discuss ☐
announce
on Earth Day



Todd Stern



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

APR 1 1993

April 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Babbitt

SUBJECT: Establishing the National Biological Survey at the
Department of the Interior

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT

Earth Day, April 22, 1993

II. BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

Biological science is critical to managing appropriately the natural resources for which I have responsibility. By reorganizing within the Department of the Interior, I am hoping to improve the quality and availability of our biological information. I hope to accomplish this by combining substantial portions of the biological research and survey activities of eight Interior bureaus into a new organization. The mission of the National Biological Survey (NBS) will be to gather, analyze and disseminate biological information and to foster greater understanding of biological systems and the benefits they provide to society.

The reorganization will bring together the elements of the Department's biological expertise that provide the scientific underpinning for decision-making. Scientists involved in research and national or regional inventories would move to the NBS, but staff who now collect information for operational decisions would not. The reorganization will leave in place most biologists in the Department -- only about 850 out of 5,500 will be transferred. However, creating a core of research and survey experts will improve the consistency and quality of information used by program managers throughout Interior.

On March 17, I sent the attached memo to several other Cabinet officers to solicit their views. Initial responses have been positive, and I plan to work closely with the Cabinet to integrate our efforts to protect the nation's natural resources. I have also contacted several key members of Congress, and my staff have had discussions with relevant committees and OMB examiners.

If you choose to announce the NBS on Earth Day, I will establish it by Secretarial Order. Then I will offer a budget neutral amendment to Interior's FY94 appropriation request to fund the activities of the NBS effective October 1, 1993.

The FY94 NBS budget would total \$178 million, most of which consists of existing activities. New NBS programs will be funded by redirecting about \$26.5 million in program increases, which were included in Interior's FY 94 OMB allocation.

The largest part of the NBS budget, about \$136 million, comes from the Fish and Wildlife Service, which conducts most of the biological research at Interior. Included would be virtually all the FWS's research and development activities, conducted primarily in 13 research centers which are dedicated to everything from wetlands research to wildlife diseases to cooperative research at state universities across the country. In addition, I am including appropriate monitoring and inventory functions.

Other bureaus will contribute as follows:

- The Park Service will transfer about \$20 million in programs such as global climate change research, inventories of fish and wildlife in specific parks, ecosystem monitoring, and Cooperative Park Service Units.
- The Bureau of Land Management will transfer about \$8 million of activities, mostly biological monitoring programs on BLM lands.
- The Minerals Management Service will transfer about \$5 million of work undertaken primarily by contractors as part of their Environmental Studies Program.
- The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement and the Bureau of Mines will each transfer \$400,000 for wetlands creation projects.
- The Bureau of Reclamation (the only Interior bureau with an appropriation from the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee) will contribute about \$6 million in biological research related to specific water projects.
- The U.S. Geological Survey will transfer a small, biologically related portion of its National Water Quality Assessment Program.

Though the NBS will be created by merging existing programs in eight bureaus, I plan to transform these efforts -- individually adequate but lacking coherence and consistency -- into a world-class scientific organization. This process will begin with a study, now getting underway, by the National Academy of Sciences, to identify for me an "ideal" National Biological Survey: what are the most critical, unanswered questions, and how should the NBS relate to other government and private researchers. Over the coming years, I will ensure that we move toward this ideal while maintaining our commitment to bringing the best science to resource management problems.

The response to the NBS proposal has been positive. The national media is enthusiastic, and the American scientific community, particularly the National Academy of Sciences, has been supportive. Some of the more traditional, consumptive fish and wildlife interests, particularly some of the state fish and game agencies, who fear losing the federal capabilities upon which they depend for information on game and fish management, have been initially less supportive. My staff has been working with these groups to allay their fears and to reinforce our commitment that federal biological research and information services to the states will be strengthened, not weakened, by creating the NBS.

Creating the National Biological Survey sends an important message throughout the Interior Department and to the nation at large. By consolidating existing fragmented research, inventory and survey functions, we can improve the quality and productivity of our biological knowledge base. We can strengthen our hand considerably by developing an anticipatory, pro-active biological science program that focuses on ecosystem management, and by reducing overlap and duplication of efforts within the Department. Creating the NBS elevates the status of biological science, which is the foundation of sound natural resource management. Simply put, we can greatly improve the information we use to make decisions.

In keeping with this environmentally oriented reorganization, I would like to know whether you wish to announce the creation of the National Biological Survey at ceremonies on Earth Day.

III. RECOMMENDATION

Announce establishment of the Department of the Interior's National Biological Survey on Earth Day (April 22) and propose an amendment to the FY94 DOI budget to reflect the new reorganization.

IV. ☐ Approve ☐ Approve as Amended ☐ Reject ☐ No Action

413 NSC
TO
62 PIP
62 WADITS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1993

93 APR 12 P2:18

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Reply to Private Citizen in Tokyo Requesting
Breakfast Meeting with You and Prime Minister
Miyazawa

Purpose

To respond to George Ishiyama, a private citizen in Tokyo, who has written to ask that he be included in a breakfast with you and Prime Minister Miyazawa.

Background

Mr. Ishiyama's relationship to the Prime Minister is unknown, and it would be awkward to obtain the Japanese government's agreement to add this to an already crowded schedule for the Prime Minister.

Your reply thanks Ishiyama for his thoughtful offer but declines a meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the reply at Tab A to George Ishiyama.

Attachments

Tab A Letter of Reply to Ishiyama
Tab B Incoming Letter from Ishiyama

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of February 12. I do indeed recall our prior acquaintance. It is very thoughtful of you to offer to make a contribution to U.S.-Japan trade relations. This is an important issue for us and a top priority for discussion with Prime Minister Miyazawa. Unfortunately, the schedule of meetings we have planned is completely filled, and I must therefore regret your breakfast invitation.

I hope that we will soon have an opportunity to meet again. In the interim, please accept my best wishes and those of my wife.

Sincerely,

Mr. George S. Ishiyama
Fuji Building, Room 506
2-3, Marunouchi 3-Chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

11-E
1541
Trey
cc: M. HALE
cc TONY LAKE
GEORGE S. ISHIYAMA
FUJI BUILDING, ROOM 506
2-3, MARUNOUCHI 3-CHOME
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO

February 12, 1993

11-E
1541
Trey
cc: M. HALE
cc TONY LAKE
Dear Bill:

I have a request to make of you. Since I couldn't attend your dinner function in Little Rock, I wonder whether you could arrange a breakfast of you and I and Mr. Miyazawa when Mr. Miyazawa comes to Washington to visit you. I don't think it would be inappropriate. After all, I was the one responsible for the two of you meeting for the first time back in 1985. Also, if you recall, I met you for the first time at Charles Murphy Jr.'s home - for breakfast - in El Dorado, prior to your coming to Japan.

My motive for this request is not only to see you and Hillary again, but also because I think such a breakfast would help me to make a contribution concerning the trade controversy - quietly and unobtrusively -, if desired.

I look forward to visiting you in Washington in the near future.

Please remember me to Hillary.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

George

President William Clinton
White House
Washington, DC
U. S. A.

friend
I think so
(pls return
account
mail)
gloria

012542

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1993

93 APR 13 P2:54

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HOWARD PASTER *HP*

I would appreciate it if you would sign the attached photograph for Tim Keating, Special Assistant for Legislative Affairs. He is diligent, dedicated, and an integral part of the Legislative Affairs team.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1993

23 APR 13 13:50

012541

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARCIA HALE

SUBJECT: PERFORMANCE OF CANDIDA

As you can see from the attached memorandum, Marsha Scott has investigated your possible attendance at a performance of Mary Steenburgen's play Candida. The play runs until April 25. do you really want to travel to New York to see the play?

YES _____

NO _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Marsha Scott to Marcia Hale (1 page)	04/03/1993	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 473

FOLDER TITLE:

April 11-17, 1993 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3044

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Representative Robert Torricelli's Letter,
February 23, 1993, Concerning Board for
International Broadcasting (BIB) Proposed Radio
Transmitter Station

Purpose

A letter to Representative Torricelli thanking him for his recent letter concerning the BIB and a proposed radio transmitter station is provided for your signature at Tab A.

Background

The BIB has plans to build a radio transmitter station on the Negev Desert in Israel. However, the results of an environmental impact study (EIS) requested by the Israeli Supreme Court to determine if this facility would cause irreparable harm to a fragile desert ecosystem will soon be issued. Because the world situation has changed so dramatically since this project was first conceptualized by the BIB, the basis for requiring that it be located in Israel no longer exists.

In an effort to reduce the BIB budget without jeopardizing its critical existing services, Representative Torricelli suggests termination of this project (VOA Tower Project) in order to free millions in future capital and operating resources for other broadcasting priorities. Israeli, American and international environmental organizations would rather see the money spent on other broadcasting priorities such as Radio-Free China or Africa Broadcasting. The Israeli government had no objection. This issue is less controversial here than the future of the radios.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the response to Representative Torricelli at Tab A informing him of your decision to suspend the construction of the transmitter and to rely, instead, on the new transmitter to be built in Kuwait.

Attachment

Tab A Response to Representative Robert Torricelli

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Congressman Torricelli:

I know you are interested in the proposed broadcast facility in the Negev Desert, a project that we have examined very closely. The environmental risks of the project seem to be very high. As a result of our concerns, and in our continuing effort to provide good international services more efficiently and with lower expenditure, we have decided to suspend the construction of the transmitter and to rely instead on a new and less costly transmitter to be built in Kuwait.

I thank you for bringing this matter to my attention and I look forward to working with you and your Congressional colleagues on international environmental issues.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert G. Torricelli
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. memo	From Anthony Lake re: Farewell Letters [partial] (1 page)	04/12/1993	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 473

FOLDER TITLE:

April 11-17, 1993 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3044

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 
SUBJECT: Farewell Letters for White House Situation
Room Senior Duty Officers

Purpose

To thank departing members of the NSC staff for a job well done.

Background

Captain Timothy J. Perez has been with the Situation Room since April 1991 and will be returning to the United States Army. Tim is an outstanding young officer who has demonstrated an exceptional grasp of world events and understands their potential impact on NSC policies. His briefings to senior staff have always been succinct and informative.

(b)(3)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters to the Situation Room Senior Duty Officers at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Presidential Farewell Letters

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

T
A
B
A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Tim:

As you complete your assignment at the White House, I would like to join with your colleagues in recognizing the exceptional support that you have provided over the last two years to the National Security Council.

The Situation Room has always played an essential role in providing timely support to the President and the White House staff. As a Senior Duty Officer, you have been an integral part of this effort and have ensured that we were kept well apprised of fast-breaking national security issues. I especially want to thank you for the exceptional support you provided to all of us during the transition.

Please accept my personal best wishes for success in your career with the United States Army.

Sincerely,

Captain Timothy J. Perez, U.S. Army
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. letter	From POTUS (1 page)	04/00/1993	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 473

FOLDER TITLE:

April 11-17, 1993 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3044

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

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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1993

93 APR 12 10:00

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 

SUBJECT: Thank You Letters to USS Theodore Roosevelt and
Admiral P.D. Miller

Purpose

To thank the officers and crew of the USS Roosevelt and the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Forces for hosting you during your recent visit. The letter to the USS Roosevelt also passes your condolences to the shipmates of the men who died in the recent aircraft crash.

Background

In the wake of press stories that portrayed the crew of the USS Roosevelt as giving you a lukewarm reception, the Navy is concerned that this misperception not be perpetuated. The Navy viewed your visit as a strong show of support for their mission. The letters at Tabs A and B will reinforce your support for the work these sailors and Marines are doing and your words of condolence for the shipmates of the five aviators who perished during operations off the coast of Italy will be greatly appreciated.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tabs A and B.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Admiral P.D. Miller
Tab B Letter to Captain Stanley Bryant

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Admiral Miller:

Let me express my personal thanks to you for your hospitality during my recent trip to the USS Theodore Roosevelt. The ship is a striking example of America's global reach and presence, and a visible reminder of our commitment to a strong and capable Navy.

I particularly enjoyed the time I spent with the Roosevelt's officers and crew. Their high competence, enthusiasm and pride represent all that is best about our military and our young people. You should be proud of their professionalism and dedication to a challenging and demanding way of life. Please pass on to them my sincere admiration and appreciation for their warm hospitality.

I also want to express my deep condolences to you and all the sailors aboard the USS Roosevelt over the loss of your five shipmates. They gave their lives in service to all Americans and for that we are all grateful and proud. My thoughts and prayers are with you.

Sincerely,

Admiral Paul David Miller, U.S. Navy
Commander-in-Chief
U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia 23511

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Captain Bryant:

Let me express my personal thanks to you and your crew for your hospitality during my recent visit aboard the USS Theodore Roosevelt. It was a special pleasure to visit your ship, an outstanding example of our commitment to a strong, capable and adaptable Navy.

I particularly enjoyed the time I spent with the Roosevelt's officers and crew. Their enthusiasm and professionalism represent the best of our military and our nation's young people. I am very proud of them, as you are.

I also want to convey my heartfelt condolences to you and all the sailors of the Roosevelt over the recent loss of your five shipmates. They sacrificed their lives in the service of all Americans, and we are grateful and proud of them. My thoughts and prayers are with you and their families.

Sincerely,

Captain Stanley W. Bryant, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer
U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71)
FPO AE 09599-2871

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

93 APR 12 P7:21

April 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHRISTINE A. VARNEY 
Secretary to the Cabinet

Secretary Brown forwarded the attached memorandum from Dave Barram last Thursday. In a cover note, he stated that you had requested this memorandum.

The memorandum outlines Mr. Barram's concerns regarding any international tax proposals being put forth by the administration.

012302

The Proposed International Tax Provisions

1. Serious political issue

A. I don't think the Administration realizes what effect this issue is having

1. Our industry doesn't see ourselves as "asking" for anything except smart decisions
 - eg. Sculley supported the President's plan because we all had to sacrifice
 - many CEO's were strongly against the tax rate increase or other parts of the Plan
2. We made the case for the folly of the deferral and royalty proposals. It was rejected. The Administration's decision does not feel 'smart'
 - the proposals will not accomplish their objectives
 - raising revenue
 - keeping jobs in the USA
3. The President said his proposals were not intended to affect the "good guys".

B. I fear that SC will lose a chunk of the euphoric support he so beautifully built.

1. I am stunned; others had less faith that he would always do the right thing.
2. I hope none of the high tech CEO's actively oppose his Economic Plan
3. They have stopped working with the Administration and are now lobbying Congress, which I consider a terrible shame. That's the way it was before Clinton.

2. The subject is the proposed new international tax policies

A. Deferral

1. Global companies produce overseas and make profit (and cash)
2. Global companies (like us) have good deal of cash overseas, which we keep there "deferring" U.S. tax on it. Hundreds of companies are involved in this complicated international tax practice.
3. This proposal would tax that income at the current rate and tax the cash we already have
4. It won't work:
 - companies won't pay much tax; they'll invest overseas - unfortunately, maybe in assets that don't increase American manufacturing competitiveness

B. Royalties

1. Companies (like IBM, HP, movie companies) license intangible assets overseas.
2. This "royalty" has been treated as regular income and subject to deferral rules.
3. This proposal changes that and treats it as passive income (like interest).
4. This won't work, either ...
 - because it would behave like a disallowed expense, companies will put the real expense overseas and it will drive jobs offshore

C. The general principle

1. All the leading companies are global.
2. We decide on location for non-tax and non-expense reasons.
 - mainly local presence and efficient distribution
3. Any proposal that tries to use tax policy to keep jobs here is destined to failure.
 - requires too many rules that are anti-"commerce"; we'll figure a way around
 - the solution is a high skilled workforce that can compete in the world and a trade policy that leans on all economies to have a level playing field

3. Chronology

A. In the campaign .. BEFORE the high tech endorsement ...

1. The corporate tax folks heard BC speak about stopping companies from exporting jobs and they assumed that he would resurrect this languishing idea to tax profits overseas
2. I thought they were making up a crazy idea; that BC would never do that
 - I argued that all this concern and tax lawyer/lobbyist money was being spent for something that wasn't 'on the table.'
 - This was a new, centrist Democrat; not an anti-business Democrat
3. They were so insistent that I arranged a phone call with Rob Shapiro last fall
 - he said 'no promises'; they would look at it

B. After the election, the corporate tax people got feverishly working on it

1. I sent you a letter on January 13 ...
 - saying they were wasting lots of time and money and the Administration had a chance to show business it was serious about stopping foolish efforts
 - asking you to stop it before it got "legs"
2. The tax people kept their concern alive - in spite of my apparent lack of concern. I still did not believe the Administration would do this.

C. After the Inauguration

1. Tax folks looked to Apple to stop this
 - I refused to publicly join their angst (I look stupid in retrospect)
2. The State of the Union (written plan) apparently had these proposals in it.
3. John and I briefed BC on Air Force One on February 21 - on the way to the dinner.
4. BC mentioned it at the Silicon Valley dinner; said he wasn't aiming at the technology industry; he was concerned about other industries (Smith Corona ?)
5. After dinner, BC came up to Lew Platt and brought it up. He asked Lew to come up with a proposal to get the "bad guys" and spare the "good guys" - us.
6. Meanwhile, BC sent handwritten letter to John Sculley. "We're working at it."
7. And, Sculley talked with Altman. Roger said they were working at it.

D. Treasury came up with 25% of assets exclusion idea

1. Probably at Clinton's request
2. Rather than get rid of this whole idea, the tax proposal writers probably feel this is a good compromise

E. HP (with Apple help) came up with a proposal (met on March 12 with Altman)

1. It responded to Bill Clinton's request. It was designed to provide a surgical solution
 - \$10,000/employee excise tax for jobs moved offshore
 - mitigated if company provides extensive training, etc. benefits
2. Probably too complicated, but at least it was an alternative

F. John Young met with Bentsen and described why the Administration proposals would not accomplish their apparent goals (mid-March)

1. John Young believed he was presenting a completely logical argument
2. Bentsen listened without committing

G. Altman called Stu Eisenstat (the lobbyist the companies had) and said NO

1. They had taken it to the highest levels (everyone assumed BC) and it came back

4. Why the proposal in the first place?

A. Is it designed to raise revenue?

1. Treasury estimates deferral will raise \$700M over 5 years. That would be too low if it worked. It is probably too high because it won't.
2. We'll all be able to avoid it - by doing something that doesn't help US competitiveness
 - we will be compelled to invest offshore cash in offshore manufacturing and distribution facilities
 - or worse, in some other asset
3. Royalties would raise more. I don't know the amount; the Plan seems to show \$6B for both royalties and deferral over 5 years.
 - I got this from Table 6 - a line called International Tax Provisions

B. OR - Is it designed to stop companies from producing overseas?

1. Many reasons why this will not be the effect
2. In fact, it could have the opposite effect
 - this was what John Young told Bentsen - in great detail

C. Who is giving this Administration advice?

1. John Young is an experienced guy who gave his advice - directly to Bentsen
2. John Sculley's company has been leading the fight
3. Whose opinion is more astute than these two *friends*?

5. The Politics

A. Administration in a box?

1. Probably don't want to give in now; want to stand firm against lobbying efforts?
2. That's why I wanted to get it out of the mix early.

B. The high tech endorsement - unusual support for a Democratic candidate and President

1. We really weren't looking for anything but smart government that understood the importance of technology in the global economy - and was willing to act
2. Not for 'payback' - REALLY!
3. But not to get kicked in the teeth
4. We've all taken lots of heat; some criticism for so much visibility for John Sculley
5. My response has been that this Administration will do the smart thing.

C. Support for the Economic Plan

1. We probably have to oppose this provision and work on Congress
2. We can't deliver the high tech industry support
3. If the package eliminated the deferral and royalty provisions, we could probably get HP and IBM to support it
4. If not, we have a tough decision to make
 - HP and IBM will probably oppose without much debate
5. ... and that should be a big problem for BC
 - It puts John Sculley in a tough spot. He doesn't want to oppose BC on this. He also has the Apple shareholder's interest to weigh.
 - John Young has already begun to work on the alternative strategy of taking the issue to Congress.
 - Young waited 10 days after meeting with Bentsen - as a courtesy

D. The High Tech Opponents

1. A few high tech CEO's have recently become visible opponents
 - TJ Rodgers, CEO of Cypress Semiconductors, testified to Congress last week
 - He claimed others' support (eg. Scott McNally, Gil Amelio)
2. We know TJ, so we can let him rant and rave
3. But this episode has made it hard to speak out in support of BC
 - like how you don't feel like fighting after getting kicked in the stomach

6. What can you do?

A. See this from your position as a close political advisor to BC

B. I just want to be sure BC knows what the high tech industry is feeling

1. My own loyalty is unchanged! I still believe BC can be America's greatest president
2. If BC knows the whole story and still wants it this way, I can accept that.
3. I can't sell it, however, without some good reasons.

C. Are there solutions?

1. Maybe Bentsen and Altman could work out a solution with our industry
 - eg. call Young in and ask him to help them make a compromise
2. Maybe forget the proposed new ITC (for large companies) and get rid of these 2 international tax provisions
 - The ITC is designed to cost \$9B, I believe.
 - Large companies don't want the large company Investment Tax Credit; they'd rather have a lower rate (although the numbers are nowhere near the same)
 - These international tax proposals together are designed to raise \$6B over 5 years

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached are questions Secretary
Riley may ask you tonight at the
satellite Town Meeting.

TDS
Todd Stern

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alexis Herman
RE: Satellite Town Meeting Questions

Attached is a list of the questions that Secretary Riley might ask you during the Satellite Town Meeting taking place tonight.

QUESTIONS FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON

- * Let's talk for a moment about the Summer Youth Challenge. Your program calls for more "educational enrichment" in summer jobs. Why is that so important in a young person's work experience?
- * A lot of people see summer jobs programs as make-work -- raking leaves or whatever. What will be different this year? What should a good summer job experience contain?
- * Why is this program so important *now*?
- * Let's talk in general about the school-to-work transition. What does our country need to do for our students who aren't planning to attend college?
- * You've often talked about what other nations do to help students prepare for work. What can we learn from those countries?
- * You've called for a new national apprenticeship program. Can you tell us a little about what such a program might look like?
- * What advice would you have for communities that are just getting started thinking about connections between school and work? What should they do first?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1993

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ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT:

Response to Nancy Kassebaum and Steny Hoyer on the
Democracy CorpsPurpose

To respond to a letter from Senator Nancy Kassebaum and Congressman Steny Hoyer applauding your efforts in support of democratization around the world and urging you to rely on the Citizens Democracy Corps as you do so.

Background

Both Senator Kassebaum and Congressman Hoyer serve as the Congressional representatives on the Executive Committee of the Citizens Democracy Corps (CDC), a bipartisan non-profit organization which is assisting the development of democracy and market economies in Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tabs A and B, respectively, to Senator Kassebaum and Congressman Hoyer.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Senator Kassebaum
Tab B Letter to Congressman Hoyer

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Kassebaum:

Thank you for your letter supporting my efforts to place the promotion of democracy at the centerpiece of U.S. foreign policy.

The world has changed substantially over the past several years and our policies must reflect those developments. You can be assured that my Administration will hold fast to the idea of democratization and pursue it vigorously as an integral part of our policies.

The Citizens Democracy Corps will play an important part in this effort. In Russia and in other countries undergoing democratic transitions, my Administration will rely heavily on independent organizations to promote greater private sector and citizen-to-citizen exchanges. I know that we will be able to count on the good work that you and your colleagues at the CDC perform to help us in this effort.

Thank you again for your support. I look forward to working with you on this and other issues.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Nancy L. Kassebaum
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-1602