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001. memo	From Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin and Associates (3 pages)	04/28/1993	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 474

FOLDER TITLE:

May 1-8, 1993 [3]

2018-0662-S

rs3049

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]
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- 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]

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

chron file copy

DATE: 5/3

NOTE FOR:

Bob Rubin / Leon Panetta

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 DIRECTOR

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

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

33 APR 30

P7:59

April 30, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon E. Panetta
SUBJECT: OMB Activities

This is your weekly memorandum to summarize OMB's activities and provide a running overview of progress on the administration's major policy initiatives.

Legislation reviewed and sent to the Congress includes the Family Preservation initiative, Food Stamps, and Education Goals 2000. National service and student direct lending is to be submitted on Tuesday.

Investments: We will be meeting with you this weekend to continue to plan for protection of the investments in the Reconciliation and Appropriations processes.

Jobs Supplemental: We will also be discussing with you our work on a scaled down proposal consisting of programs producing large numbers of jobs and additional supplemental requests, possibly including Russian Aid.

Reconciliation: As you know, 13 House committees and 11 Senate committees have been instructed by the Budget Resolution to produce savings. The instructions include specific policies that would achieve those savings; the Committees are free to seek alternatives, but in most areas other than taxes, the available alternatives are extremely limited. If a particular committee falls short of its reconciled savings, an amendment to achieve the shortfall can be offered on the floor; such amendments have been used in the past, but small shortfalls have been ignored as well. We expect no Republican support, and so Democrats will have to pass these bills all by themselves.

Friday afternoon I met with representatives of agencies with reconciliation responsibilities to review action in the House of Representatives. Generally the committees appear to be moving positively to fulfill their reconciliation directives. The deadline for submission of reconciliation legislation is May 14 in the House of Representatives. The following is a brief committee by committee summary.

5/3
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Su
9:20-2:10
P7:59
a clear

Agriculture

o The Committee is likely to reach its reconciliation targets with a combination of spending reduction proposals, including reductions through triple basing and a freeze in the market promotion program. It is likely that the committee will not eliminate the subsidy to honey producers.

Armed Services

o Instead of reducing COLAs for retirees under 62 (not in the administration's budget, but proposed by the Congress), the Committee may propose providing COLAs every fifteen months, instead of every twelve months, for all military retirees.

Banking

o The Committee appears ready to adopt various bank fee proposals, GNMA reforms and an IRS income verification proposal related to Federal housing programs to achieve the required level of deficit reduction asked by the budget resolution.

Education and Labor

o The direct student loan proposal is being criticized on many fronts and attempts may be made to alter it during committee consideration. We will have to watch the deliberations on this issue carefully.

Energy and Commerce

o Some variation on the administration's proposal to auction the FCC spectrum is being contemplated within the committee. We will be working to ensure that the full savings amount is achieved for this proposal. As for the health reductions required by the reconciliation instructions, the committee is expected to adopt a variety of specific Medicaid and Medicare spending cut proposals. Also included will be an expanded immunization program similar to the administration legislation sent to Congress earlier this year.

Foreign Affairs, Judiciary and Merchant Marine and Fisheries

o These committees have been asked to make relatively modest changes in law to reduce the deficit and are expected to comply with the reconciliation directives.

Handwritten note:
I am so busy
to do this
work - not a
week idea - at 12

Natural Resources

- o A variety of fee increases for programs administered by the Agriculture and Interior Departments and the Corps of Engineers are expected to be adopted by the Committee to fulfill their reconciliation requirements.

Post Office and Civil Service

- o There are a number of controversial proposals being considered by the Committee related to Federal pay and retirement benefits. We have been working with the Committee to ensure that the deficit reduction levels are achieved, although there may be some changes to proposals made in the administration's budget.

Public Works and Transportation

- o The Committee is expected to meet its reconciliation directive with a number of increased fees.

Veterans Affairs

- o While there may be some changes in our budget's specific proposals we expect the Committee to fully comply with their reconciliation directive.

Ways and Means

- o Spending Reductions: The Health Subcommittee marked up its reconciliation legislation this week and met its targets through freezes in various payments to providers. In the Human Resources Subcommittee the Family Preservation bill was adopted along with various savings proposals, and an extension of GATT fast track authority was reported by the Trade Subcommittee.

- o Revenues: The Treasury Department continues to discuss revenue issues with the Committee. Chairman Rostenkowski plans to begin discussions with his members next week.

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



DATE: 5/3

NOTE FOR: Will Holt

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

Information ☐

Action ☐

missing pages
that were
classified

Please call me
about this

Tohn

Thank you.

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



cc:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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INITIATE CALL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Mitchell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Purina

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portion on May 5
- agreement

POINTS TO BE USED IN TELEPHONE CALLS ON BOSNIA

1 Today I've made some hard decisions about the direction I think we should follow in Bosnia.

1 As you know, Secretary Christopher will leave for Europe tonight to give you and other key allies and friends a detailed, first hand account of our thinking and to hear yours.

✓ [FOR YELTSIN]

- I have worked hard to be sensitive to the political problems that the Bosnian crisis causes you. I will continue to do that.

✓ [FOR MAJOR]

- First, let me say that we admire the contribution British forces are making in support of the humanitarian effort in Bosnia. I know their welfare is a matter of great concern to you. It is for us as well.

✓ [FOR MITTERRAND]

✓ Let me repeat how much we admire the contribution French forces are making in support of the humanitarian effort in Bosnia. I know their welfare is a matter of great concern to you. It is for us as well.

-- I'm sending you a separate message on next steps in our common action to aid Russia.

✓ Let me express my deep sorrow at news about Prime Minister Beregovoy [Beara Go VOIR].

✓ [FOR MULRONEY]

✓ Let me say again that we admire the contribution Canadian forces are making in support of the humanitarian effort in Bosnia. I know their welfare is a matter of great concern to you. It is for us as well.

-- I look forward to seeing you for lunch on June first.

✓ [FOR KOHL]

✓ First let me say how much we appreciate Germany's help in carrying out air drops and assisting with No-Fly Zone enforcement.

-- I'm happy to see that your government is responding positively to Butros-Ghali's request that you provide logistic troops for the UN operation in Somalia.

-- We all know there are no easy options. But despite everything we have done together to promote a political settlement, Serbian aggression continues. They have taken

advantage of the indecisiveness of the international community to capture more territory and slaughter innocent civilians.

- I applaud the tireless efforts of Cy Vance and David Owen to negotiate a settlement, including getting the parties together in Athens this weekend.
- But I also am convinced that if the Serbs finally may be serious about peace, it is because they think that Western patience is exhausted and that further aggression will incur greater costs.
- This therefore may be our moment of greatest opportunity to get a negotiated settlement. But we will only do so by keeping the pressure on. We must not let the Serbs believe that just agreeing to talk again will delay our action.
- It also is the moment when unity of the international community is more important than ever. We want to hear your views on the proposals Warren Christopher will be bringing. But it is critical that there be no public division among us at this juncture.
- I therefore hope you and your colleagues will seriously consider my proposed course of action and will make it clear in your public statements that you are doing so.
- It is possible that the threat of action will itself have the desired result on Serbian actions and that action will not be necessary. Believe me, nothing would please me more.
- But we must keep the focus on their actions--not words, not willingness to negotiate, not even yet another signature. They have broken too many commitments made to all of us, for instance at the London Conference, that they would observe a cease fire and negotiate a political settlement in good faith.
- It thus would be naive to assume that any agreements reached in Athens or elsewhere would be implemented unless we have shown the will to take strong action. That is especially important for those of us who would participate in implementing any eventual settlement.
- The Bosnian Serbs can easily prevent harsher measures. All they have to do is stop the aggression and ethnic cleansing. They hold the trigger.
- If they do not, the time has come for us to take more forceful action together. We cannot assume that if we do nothing more, the conflict will be limited to Bosnia. We all recognize the dangers of a more general Balkan conflict.
- Only concerted action by Western Europe, Russia and the United States can bring this conflict to an end and help keep it from spreading.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 30, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

Last August, after extensive debate, the Senate passed a resolution encouraging the use of all necessary means to protect delivery of humanitarian assistance and to assure access for the International Red Cross to detention camps in Bosnia.

In late September, the Senate urged the United Nations Security Council to act to halt the policy and practice of ethnic cleansing and urged the President to seek a meeting of the Security Council to consider methods of achieving that goal, hoping that the high visibility meeting would so dramatize the extent of the ongoing horror of ethnic cleansing that the world community would finally act to stop it.

In these efforts, the Senate stressed multilateral action and not unilateral action by the United States.

Now, Mr. President, you are faced with the difficult decision as to whether we will press for multinational action in Bosnia. We do not underestimate the difficulties, which range from the position that the Russians might take to the position that our allies seem to be taking. We know there are risks in whatever action is taken. But what is too often omitted from the debate is the risk of not acting and of allowing Milosevic and ethnic cleansing to spread unchecked.

Negotiations have been attempted, ad nauseam, and the U.N., representing the world community, has failed to talk Milosevic and Karadzic into stopping their aggression. There is an understandable reluctance to have American forces bogged down in a ground war in difficult terrain.

However, the risks of feeding Milosevic's appetite through inaction are such that we would support a Presidential decision to participate in multinational air and missile strikes on Serbian military targets.

These actions would hopefully help achieve the goals of stopping Serbian aggression in Bosnia, helping to produce a negotiated settlement, punishing the Serbs for ethnic cleansing

in violation of UN resolutions and genocide conventions, and making the Serbs think twice before extending their aggression to other places. To achieve these goals, we would also support a Presidential decision to lift the arms embargo so the Bosnians could defend themselves.

We know the difficulties of your decision are immense. But we want you to know that we will support you should you decide that the risks of permitting continuing Serbian aggression and the spreading of Milosevicism in broader and broader circles in Europe outweigh the risks of these military actions.

Sincerely,

Carl Levin

Bob Dole

Chuck Robb

Al D'Amato

Strom Thurmond

Carmine Mark

J. Hill
Frank R. Lautenberg

Jim Jeffords
Richard B. Lugar

Carol Rosley Bram

VA Sh 2nd Lt

Paul W. Horton

Dennis DeLoraine

Ed. C. Carter

Quayle

Barbara R. Mink

April 30, 1993

Senators who signed the Levin letter concerning Bosnia to President Clinton:

Carl Levin (D-MI)
Robert Dole (R-KS)
Joe Lieberman (D-CT)
Richard Lugar (R-IN)
Charles Robb (D-VA)
Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH)
James Jeffords (R-VT)
Paul Wellstone (D-MN)
Strom Thurmond (R-SC)
Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ)
Bob Graham (D-FL)
Connie Mack (R-FL)
Barbara Mikulski (D-MD)
Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY)
Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY)
Carol Moseley-Braun (D-IL)
Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ)

BACKGROUND ON PRIME MINISTER CIAMPI
OF ITALY

Ciampi is the respected former president of Italy's National Bank. After Prime Minister Amato's resignation, President Scalfaro called on him to form a broadly based government to oversee implementation of electoral reform as well as to continue the needed economic belt tightening which Amato had begun. However, no sooner had Ciampi selected a new team of ministers than the ongoing corruption scandal shook his new government. In a secret ballot last week, the Italian Chamber of Deputies refused to lift the parliamentary immunity of former Socialist Party leader Craxi so he could be tried on corruption charges. This led three of Ciampi's new ministers -- two from the former Communist Party and one from the Green Party -- to resign. The former communists and several other small parties said that they could no longer support the government. Ciampi however is still hoping that the Parliament will approve his reconstituted team of ministers later this week.

TALKING POINTS

- Congratulations on your nomination. I wish you all the best in winning Parliamentary approval for your new government this week.
- I understand that you had a rough start because of some of the effects of the ongoing investigations, but I hope it all comes out well.
- I look forward to working with you very closely on Bosnia. Italy has a vital role to play.

Chen



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 5/3

NOTE FOR: *Bruce Lindsey / John Emerson*

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

Information

☒

Action

☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{5/3}

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 APR 29 P3:49

April 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL *RE*

SUBJECT: L.A. MAYORAL RACE

*To Show Tim
to Bill Clinton
B*

Attached for your information are the latest poll numbers on the Los Angeles mayoral race, as well as an *L.A. Times* article on the administration's relationship to the Woo campaign.

We need to make a decision as soon as possible on whether we will endorse Woo.

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lunch breaks, unemployment insurance and workers' compensation benefits to the fields.

But wages are still meager, living conditions wretched and the work, when you can find it, is hard. Maciel, 22, got work this week thinning plum trees of excess fruit for \$4.75 an hour plus medical insurance. That is an enviable wage in these dusty San Joaquin Valley farm towns, but still Maciel lives with 13 others in a tiny house with no beds.

Inadequate enforcement of labor and health laws, coupled with tumbling wages and backbreaking work amid toxic pesticides, have sentenced hundreds of thousands of farm workers and their children to a precarious existence from which they have little hope of escaping.

are flooding this Central Valley town, crowding by the dozen into two-bedroom hovels and joining a fierce scramble for jobs.

Maciel's workday begins well before dawn. He boards a labor boss's van and races through the morning darkness to the orchards. He makes enough to send \$200 a month home to his family in Mexico, which he left three years ago to work these fields.

He has something farm workers in most states do not: the right to workers' compensation if he is injured on the job and the right to unemployment pay when his work runs out. Unlike most agricultural workers in California, he also receives medical insurance through his employer.

"I have no problem," Maciel said with a shrug of resignation.

Please see FARMS, B4



'I wish I could pay them \$6 an hour, but I'm a small farmer, 40 acres, and I just can't afford it.'

Tosh Sadahiro



Clinton Wary of Endorsing Woo

By ALAN C. MILLER
and JOHN M. BRODER
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

WASHINGTON—The White House is divided over whether President Clinton should endorse fellow Democrat Michael Woo in the nonpartisan Los Angeles mayoral race, Administration and other Democratic officials say.

Woo, an early supporter of Clinton in last year's presidential contest, has pressed hard for the Administration's backing but must overcome doubts about whether he can defeat multimillionaire businessman Richard Riordan in the June 8 runoff, several sources said Wednesday.

Woo's pleas for a presidential endorsement so far have been rebuffed, but Clinton may yet decide to appear on his behalf or send surrogates, aides said.

Still, they noted that presidential involvement in a municipal race that is nominally nonpartisan would be unusual

and carry some risk at a time when Clinton needs to conserve his political capital for pending battles on his economic program and health care reform.

Riordan, a Republican who finished first in the April 20 primary, also has strong ties to the President and Cabinet officials, which he reportedly has used to urge White House neutrality in the mayoral race. William Wardlaw, Riordan's campaign chairman, headed Clinton's California campaign and Secretary of State Warren Christopher and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor are his longtime friends.

Top political aides, led by White House Political Director Rahm Emmanuel, are pushing for Clinton's involvement on Woo's behalf; Kantor is leading the forces for neutrality, party and Administration sources said.

Although Kantor feels some loyalty to Riordan and Wardlaw, he is not expected to make a vigorous pitch to Clinton to assist

Riordan by sitting out the race, an associate said.

White House aides said they expect Clinton to make the decision himself based on the personal and political costs and benefits.

The stakes are high. Woo, a liberal city councilman, would receive a welcome confidence boost from a presidential endorsement and could use White House fundraising clout in his effort to counter Riordan's deep, largely self-generated, campaign treasury.

Sources said that White House and Democratic National Committee officials have discussed sending Vice President Al Gore and Cabinet officials if Clinton decides to support Woo.

Conversely, a Clinton decision to remain on the sidelines would be a double blow to Woo because it would be seen as a refusal to put the President's prestige on the line in a risky political venture. Clinton carried

Please see CLINTON, B4

on a Taiwanese ship and may have falling over his glasses conducted who acted as leaders or "enforc- been getting along."

CLINTON: Caution

Continued from B1
heavily Democratic Los Angeles by 412,744 votes.

"People are still making the arguments," said a senior White House official, who—like many of those interviewed for this story—declined to be identified. "Clearly, there are people who supported Clinton on both sides of this race and, at least in name, it's a nonpartisan race."

Woo tried unsuccessfully to win Clinton's endorsement when he spoke to the President by phone Thursday, said a Democratic activist who is familiar with the conversation. Clinton reportedly queried Woo about the outcome of the primary and his prospects for gaining the endorsements of other candidates who finished behind him.

Woo's spokesman, Garry South, called Clinton's decision "an important issue and an important factor in the campaign." He said that more than personal ties hang in the balance.

"The question the White House has to ponder is this: Can they really afford, in the first major election after Bill Clinton's inauguration, to sit on their hands and let a Reagan Republican take over the

nation's second-biggest city in the nation's biggest state—a city and state that were key linchpins in Clinton's victory last November?"

One senior Clinton adviser said that an important factor will be whether the state's Democratic senators, Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, and other California elected officials line up behind Woo. Boxer said through a spokeswoman Wednesday that she is endorsing Woo.

"We'd follow their lead," the presidential adviser said. "Otherwise, it looks like the Administration is trying to politicize a nonpartisan race and that would be a problem."

A possible complication is Riordan's history of large campaign contributions to candidates outside the GOP, including such Democrats as Los Angeles mayor and former gubernatorial candidate Tom Bradley, state Treasurer Kathleen Brown and Feinstein.

Woo already has gotten the endorsement of the state Democratic Party, the first time the party has become involved in a Los Angeles mayoral race. State Democratic Chairman Bill Press said that he fully expects the Administration to follow suit.



RICK MEYER / Los Ang

After riots, Bill Clinton and Michael Woo toured areas hit by

"This race is critical for Bill Clinton's efforts to carry California in 1996," Press said. "I have made that point very strongly to the White House. I believe they un-

derstand it."

Wardlaw and the Riordan campaign declined comment.

Times staff writer David contributed to this story.

The Next 100 Days

By JACK KEMP

All Republicans, indeed all Americans, should commend Sen. Bob Dole and Senate Republicans for blocking President Clinton's so-called stimulus package, a pork-barrel spending plan that deserved defeat regardless of the economy's health or the size of the deficit.

Republicans now have an opportunity to defeat the Clinton tax increases and to go to the American people with a superior agenda for real jobs, real economic growth and renewed American leadership in the global economy.

The first order of business must be debunking the Democrats' notion that higher taxes will lead to a more prosperous America.

Mr. Clinton argues that his tax increases will reduce the deficit. His theory is that lower deficits will reduce interest rates, which would presumably allow businesses to borrow back the money they'll be paying in higher taxes under the Clinton plan.

Actually, higher taxes will weaken the economy, reduce revenues and increase the deficit. The Clinton course is a repeat of the 1990 Budget Agreement, when higher taxes, especially on the rich, were supposed to lower the deficit. Instead the deficit increased to 5% of gross domestic product in 1992 from 3.1% in 1990. Slower growth, compared with the four years before the deal, cost the Treasury \$180 billion in lost revenues in 1992 alone, according to economist Lawrence Kudlow.

A Pro-Growth Agenda

But, Democrats counter, raising tax rates on the wealthy will at least force them to pay their fair share. The truth is, wealthy Americans can easily shift money out of investments that create jobs into unproductive tax shelters, or avoid paying taxes by reducing earnings in favor of nontaxed fringe benefits.

Rep. John Kasich, Sen. Hank Brown and the Heritage Foundation have put forward excellent plans to reduce the size of government and shrink the deficit without raising taxes. The key now is uniting these budget plans with a pro-growth agenda that really puts people first, not government.

Here are some ideas for a Republican growth agenda:

• Encourage entrepreneurship, saving and investment.

The best way to rekindle the job-creating power of America's entrepreneurs is to expand the supply of risk capital available to finance creative new ideas and develop new products.

All provisions in the tax code affecting saving and investing should be immediately indexed to stop the corrosive effect of inflation. This includes indexing capital gains taxes, depreciation allowances, corporate tax rates, and retirement plans, such as IRAs and 401Ks.

In a speech at Harvard Business School, Ted Forstmann of Forstmann Lit-

Republicans now have a chance to defeat the Clinton tax increases and go to the American people with a superior agenda for real jobs and real economic growth.

tle used a striking example to illustrate the detrimental effect of inflation on saving. Consider a family who invested \$10,000 in stocks in 1971 and retired 20 years later with a portfolio worth \$37,000. After inflation the real value is unchanged, but because our capital gains tax is unindexed, the family is liable for a tax of nearly \$10,000 on a totally illusory gain. Thus, in reality, we're not taxing capital gains but the formation of capital itself.

If we really want to encourage entrepreneurial capitalism and new businesses, ultimately we should phase out the capital gains tax altogether on long-term investments and eliminate it for anyone who works, saves or invests in America's low-income communities.

• Tax relief for families and working Americans.

The 1990 Budget Agreement started a trend toward higher tax rates combined with inefficient tax loopholes. The GOP should support the opposite approach by advocating a flatter, fairer and simpler tax system that rewards success instead of punishing it.

To spur job creating, we should adopt the main thrust of Sen. Moynihan's plan to reduce the payroll tax, currently the greatest burden on middle-class families and small businesses. Since the mid-1960s, the payroll tax has more than doubled

from 7.25% to 15.3% today. Middle-income families now face an effective marginal tax rate on all income of over 30%, compared with less than 20% 30 years ago. Reducing this tax would expand employment by lowering the cost of hiring additional workers and increasing the reward for working for unemployed Americans.

Republicans must also champion tax reform that recognizes the family as America's paramount value-shaping institution. Economic growth is not an end in itself. The moral, spiritual and cultural health of our nation is inextricably linked with the strength of the American family. That strength is being undermined by

government policies, both economic and social, which are biased against marriage and families with children.

For example, increasing the dependent exemption, which has been eroded by inflation, would help parents keep the resources they need to raise, educate and nurture their children.

• Spending restraint.

Spending restraint and regulatory relief should be part of an overall Republican philosophy of limited government. Government spending absorbs valuable resources, often for inefficient and wasteful purposes. We should be committed to reducing the burden of government on our economy whether the budget is in deficit or surplus.

While cutting wasteful spending, Republicans should propose strong budget caps to restrain government spending growth. Capping the rate of entitlement growth, except Social Security, at inflation plus population growth would save more than \$250 billion over five years.

However, real spending control requires institutional changes to enforce accountability in the federal budget process. A line-item veto, which Gov. Clinton used in Arkansas, would help the president eliminate pork-barrel spending.

• Free trade.

Open-trading policies helped expand the global export market to \$3.1 trillion by

1989. Mr. Clinton is dangerously reversing course by threatening trade wars with Europe and Japan. To compete in the global arena while raising taxes, closing off markets and deliberately devaluing our currency is the economic equivalent of unilateral disarmament.

Already, the Clinton administration has slapped tariffs averaging 27% on imported steel and threatens to raise tariffs on minivans by 1,000%. While President Clinton publicly supports the North American Free Trade Agreement, the only thing he seems determined to export to Mexico are Al Gore's apocalyptic environmental policies.

The key to U.S. and global economic growth lies in opening new markets to goods and services. Passing a clean, mutually beneficial Nafta agreement and completing the floundering Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are the first priorities.

The GOP Banner

The next step is to move beyond Nafta by negotiating a series of market-opening trade agreements culminating in a hemispheric free-trade zone. Argentina, Venezuela and Chile each recorded GDP growth rates of 9% or better last year, with slowing inflation. These countries, along with other Latin American nations, represent the markets of the 21st century for the U.S. Our ultimate goal should be to incorporate the Pacific Rim nations, Russia and other former communist states into an open global trading system.

The Clinton policies are the most liberal of any administration in this century and must be stopped to prevent them from hurting America. Now is the time for Republicans to once again raise the banner of economic growth, low taxes, limited government, strong families and equality of opportunity for all. Nothing could produce a sharper contrast with the policies of the Clinton administration or better prepare the GOP for victory in the 1994 elections.

Mr. Kemp is a former congressman and was secretary of housing and urban development during the Bush administration. He is currently co-director of Empower America, a conservative advocacy organization in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/3/93

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Big Livestock Operators Dominate Public Range

GAO Study Likely to Fuel Debate Over Fees

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Staff Writer

Cattle and sheep grazing on publicly owned lands controlled by the U.S. Forest Service is dominated by large operators rather than small, family-owned ranches, a new congressional study has found.

Just 6 percent of those holding grazing permits to use Forest Service land control almost half of the animals allowed to graze on range managed by the Agriculture Department agency, according to the report by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

The GAO's report, which has findings similar to a separate study issued last year covering grazing permittees on land managed by the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, is likely to bolster efforts underway to overhaul the system under which the federal government manages stock grazing on more than 250 million acres of western land. Ranchers currently pay the government a fee of \$1.86 per month per cow.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt has said he will institute a new grazing fee system this year that would be based on market rates and reward ranchers for better range stewardship, such as protecting streams and rotating pasture use. On Friday, Babbitt opens a series of

hearings in the West on grazing reform.

Rep. Mike Synar (D-Okla.), a persistent congressional critic of the current grazing fee system who commissioned the GAO report, said the analysis of Forest Service lands demonstrates that most ranchers who use federal lands "can stand on their own two feet" and easily pay more for the privilege. Synar, who also requested last year's report on BLM grazing, revealed that among those holding BLM permits were large oil and insurance companies.

"Opponents of grazing fee increases always suggest that the bulk of these grazing allotments are held by small family farms, who will be devastated by an increase," said Synar in a prepared statement. "The facts tell a much different story."

Alisa Harrison, a spokeswoman for the National Cattlemen's Association, said her organization had not yet seen the new GAO report but "if this report is like other reports that Synar has commissioned, it's safe to say it is flawed." Harrison said the "vast majority" of public lands ranchers in the West earn less than \$28,000 a year from ranching.

The GAO study focused on 8,455 grazing allotments covering about 90 million acres of Forest Service range land. The report found that



The latest analysis shows most ranchers on U.S. lands "can stand on their own two feet," says Rep. Mike Synar (D-Okla.). Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, at right, opens a series of hearings this week on grazing policy in the West.

the 500 largest allotments average 58,178 acres apiece and together control some 29 million acres—about one-third of the available acreage managed by the Forest Service for grazing.

Looking at the data another way, the GAO found that the 500 permit holders with the largest acreage had permits giving them control of, on average, 8,934 "animal months," which the Forest Service defines as one month's use of public range by one cow or five sheep. The 1,000 largest permittees accounted for about 63 percent of the total number of animal months on Forest Service land.

Among the largest operations cited in the GAO report is the Sieben Ranch Co. near Helena, Mont., an 80,000-acre sheep ranch partly owned by Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.). Baucus, who has no operational role in the ranch, which is managed by his brother, was instrumental in persuading the Clinton administration to drop from its budget plan a proposal to raise grazing fees.

Other interests that have large grazing allotments with the Forest Service are the Hunt Oil Co. of Dallas, the Federal Mutual Insurance Co., and the Church Universal and Triumphant of Livingston, Mont.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1992

COPY

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Tracey Thornton, Legislative Affairs
SUBJECT: Status of Motor Voter Conference (H.R. 2)

I. SUMMARY

The House/Senate Conference Committee has resolved all outstanding differences on Motor Voter except one provision which is being insisted upon by Senator Durenberger who is not a conferee. The House has reservations about accepting the Durenberger language.

Conferees:

Senate--Ford (Chair); Pell, Inouye, McConnell, Warner.
House--Rose (Chair), Swift, Conyers, Frost, Hoyer, Kleczka,
Wm. Thomas, Livingston, Pat Roberts

II. DISCUSSION

The conferees have reached an informal agreement on Motor Voter striking a very good balance between the House and Senate versions.

With regard to agency registration, the agreement requires agencies of public assistance (food stamps, medicaid, WIC, and AFDC) and agencies serving the disabled to permit voter registration. In the case of registration at unemployment offices, the House accepted the Senate provision which gives states the discretion to permit voter registration at unemployment offices. This latter provision was part of the package of amendments insisted upon by Senate Republicans and accepted on the Senate floor.

The rationale for this compromise, which makes allowing registration at unemployment offices discretionary but mandatory at public assistance offices, is that, unlike persons seeking public assistance, applicants for unemployment benefits are more likely to be put on voter rolls through motor vehicle agency registration. Those applying for unemployment are more likely to have a driver's license than those applying for public assistance.

The only outstanding matter to be resolved is one raised by Senator Durenberger who, while not a conferee, has informed the conference committee that he will support the committee's agreement if his proposal, in its entirety, is accepted.

The proposal basically requires that certain specified information be included on a form given to the applicant. That information would inform the applicants that they have the right to register or not to register; that their benefits will not be affected by their decision; that they have the right to privacy or to assistance while they fill out the form; and that if they believe someone has interfered with their right to privacy or right to choose their own political party or other political preference, they may file a complaint with election officials.

While the Senate conferees will accept this language to get Mr. Durenberger's support, the House conferees--particularly Messrs. Swift and Conyers--find most of this proposal objectionable as written, especially the complaint section.

Senator Simpson's amendment allowing states to require documentary proof of citizenship was dropped in conference. This provision would have been difficult to administer since the statute requires statewide uniformity and nondiscrimination. If one person were asked for documentation, all applicants would have to be asked.

TIME OF TRANSMISSION

TIME OF RECEIPT

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
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ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION unclassified PAGES 3
FROM Todd Stern 456-2702 ww
(NAME) (PHONE NUMBER) (ROOM NO.)
MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Correction version of memo on campaign finance
reform negotiations

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
	Andrew Friendly	New Orleans	

REMARKS:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

STEVEN RICCHETTI
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM NEGOTIATIONS

We will soon reach a decision point on campaign finance reform.

Following a discussion with House leadership, and a subsequent discussion among Mack McLarty, Roy Neel, George Stephanopoulos and ourselves, here are the possible outcomes that we see, assuming we move forward:

1. The House leadership agrees to a trade-off -- the PAC level remains at \$5000; they accept our language on lobbyist contributions; and they accept a bundling provision that makes no exceptions for EMILY's List.

- This is unlikely.

- Even this would work only if the spending limits are sufficiently low (i.e., roughly similar to S.3) that reform groups and editorialists support the plan.

2. You support a plan that retains PACs at \$5000, that bans or significantly restricts lobbyist contributions, but we "agree to disagree" on the bundling provision for EMILY's List. The House leadership presumably would try to sell this plan to the caucus. If they are unsuccessful, you would reserve the right to announce your own, stronger, plan.

- Even this might not win support from the caucus.

- It is not yet clear whether this would be supported by the reform groups. Their biggest concern at the moment is that the spending limits in the House bill -- to which the House is seeking to add exemptions, some of which we have agreed to -- will rise so significantly that the bill is no longer seen as real reform.

3. If we cannot agree on 1. or 2., or if you conclude that it is better to move on your own, we prepare to release our plan modeled after the House plan but with PAC gift levels at \$2500 or \$1000, plus strong lobbyist and bundling language.

- This would enable us to move forward with strong Senate legislation.

- This would be supported by the editorial boards and reform groups and would guarantee that you retain your status as change agent.

- It would engender ill-will among House Democrats, who see reform as a threat to their reelection and majority. There is a significant danger that this could affect other legislative proposals.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are some items Mack asked me to bring to your attention. Note that the letter from John Sculley of April 26 predicts the letter from Chairman Rostenkowski of April 27. Pretty good.

I have sent a copy of the Rostenkowski letter to Howard for a response. *



John Podesta

* and Bob Rubin



Office of the
Chairman and CEO

April 26, 1993

Mr. Thomas "Mac" McLarty
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Response — Done
(1) Howard
(2) Geo S
(3) Bob R
(4) Potus / file
(5) Roy ✓

Dear Mac,

Thanks for finding time in your very busy schedule to meet with me. Hillary had suggested that we should get to know one another better and I have looked forward to the opportunity.

I mentioned to you that I was concerned that the President seems to have lost his laser focus on the economy. The perception is that the media appears to be setting your agenda, with the President constantly thrown on the defensive rather than driving a few major themes of his own. Since we met in your office, many CEOs have talked with me, and the news is not good. **The President's support in the business community hasn't just slipped, it's virtually collapsed!**

Here's the problem in a nut shell. Most business leaders don't mind paying some higher taxes, both personally and corporately. CEOs also are not against a jobs creation package, which they view as really a targeted steam release mechanism for urban areas but with minimal economic stimulus value. The real problem is the speculation that this Administration is just not really serious about substantial deficit reduction in advance of new spending and tax increases and the parallel perception of an increasingly anti-business attitude. The result is that the Administration is playing right into the hands of the Republicans, and I believe this will make it even harder to get major health reform through because business leaders will not be the ally they could have been.

Page 2

Mr. Thomas "Mac" McLarty

April 26, 1993

The President's early message that deficit reduction would be a top priority helped encourage the Federal Reserve to drop interest rates, which was viewed by CEO's as a very positive economic stimulus. The fear now is, the President will propose even more taxes without serious near term spending cuts, and this will lead to a slow down or stalling of the modest recovery. No one I know seriously would want to see Ross Perot become President, but there is little doubt that he is well-positioned to seize the moment of this Administration's vulnerability and drive the message home that voters thought they were voting for the end of gridlock, meaningful change, and progress towards competence in government - and they are not getting it.

CEOs who were real admirers of the President's tremendous intellect just a few months ago are beating a path to Congress because they believe that they will have a much better chance of getting pro-growth policies on the Hill.

I want to give you and the President a "heads up" on some lobbying (led by John Young and 7 other CEOs) that is going on with Dan Rostenkowski. These CEOs are a subset of a CEO group that worked with Rostenkowski back in 1986 to help him get the 1986 Tax Reform Act through the House. Rostenkowski has been very cool to the President's package because he sees it as an unraveling of the Tax Reform that he worked so hard to enact.

Rostenkowski asked the CEOs if they would recruit other CEOs and ACTIVELY support the tax package if it had the following amendments:

1. Only raise the Corporate Rate by 1%, not 2%. --
2. Eliminate the Clinton ITC proposal. ~
3. Eliminate the Deferral and Royalties provisions. —

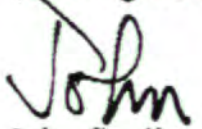
All the CEOs agreed to the proposed deal. CEOs who I have talked with consider these amendments very positive changes. I would imagine that Rostenkowski will float these ideas with the Administration sometime soon.

Page 3
Mr. Thomas "Mac" McLarty
April 26, 1993

I believe in the need for systemic change and fairness that President Clinton so eloquently presented to the nation in his State of the Union Address. But the vision has blurred in its implementation with the perception that the President is trying to satisfy too many different constituencies in his Administration.

In the world of high technology, a CEO only succeeds when there is one team, united behind one clear agenda and very few, easily communicated, compelling themes that everyone can understand. I remain totally convinced that President Clinton really wants to do what's right for America. I hope the President will quickly regain his stride and know that he can count on me and others like me to be helpful where we can.

Best regards,


John Sculley

JS/mpb

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COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6348

April 27, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Howard Paster has told me of your concern that corporate and individual rates both be increased when the Committee on Ways and Means marks up your budget proposals. I once thought this as well, and write today to explain why I think it is no longer the case.

Mr. President, except for the symbolism of parity between the individual and corporate rates, there is no compelling reason for the two rates to be equal. In fact, for most of the history of the income tax system, the corporate rate has been lower, sometimes significantly, than the individual rate.

In addition, given the reforms enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and other recent legislation, past concerns about tax sheltering of income aren't as relevant and should not force us to increase corporate rates in tandem with individual rates. The taxation of corporate liquidations alone will keep corporations from liquidating large amounts of earnings without significant tax liability.

You may fear that a corporate tax rate lower than the individual rate would encourage earnings to be accumulated in corporations with the shares in the corporation sold (at a price reflecting the accumulated earnings) and the gain characterized as capital gains (and taxed at a lower rate than the maximum rate applied to ordinary income). In fact, taxpayers gain little advantage through earning income in a corporation when the maximum income tax rate on individuals is as much as 41 percent, so long as the tax rate applied to capital gain income is not lower than 28 percent. In addition, a troublesome feature of a 36-percent corporate tax rate is that it exacerbates the problem of double taxation. The attachment to this letter makes these arguments in greater detail.

The Honorable Bill Clinton
April 27, 1993
Page 2

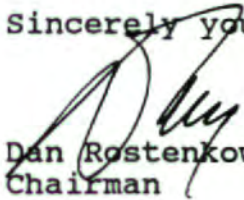
Many Members of my Committee feel strongly that the Tax Reform Act of 1986 helped improve the competitive position of all businesses by taking the tax code out of business decisions. By broadening the base and reducing the rate, we were able to leave business alone to make those economic decisions that were in the long-term best interest of the companies.

Mr. President, I want to help you pass this legislation. But, given the specific components of your revenue package, that may be difficult. I have listened to my Members and have concluded that a one-point increase in the corporate rate (rather than the two-point increase you originally proposed) will greatly improve our chances for passage. I believe that corporate America will rally behind the bill then, even though they still would carry a substantial portion of the burden, and a share that is similar to that which you proposed. After all, deficit reduction benefits them, too. An added benefit from broad corporate endorsement is that it would work to undercut the Republican efforts to defeat your package.

Without this change, Mr. President, I don't know where the political power comes from to get this bill through the Congress.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



Dan Rostenkowski
Chairman

DR:jmj

Attachment

SUMMARY

Taxpayers gain little advantage through earning income in a corporation when the maximum income tax rate on individuals is as much as 41 percent, so long as the highest tax rate applied to capital gain income is not lower than 28 percent (as it is in the Administration's budget proposals). However, the benefit of corporate income tax rates being lower than the individual income tax rates could become significant if the top capital gains rate is reduced below the present law 28 percent. This would occur only if the Congress lowers the tax rate applied to capital gains generally. While some Members of the Committee may want to expand the capital gains incentive proposed for investment in new stock issues of small businesses, it is unlikely that any proposed expansions for small business would be sufficient to change this conclusion.

The benefit of accumulating earnings in corporate form can be thought of as deferring some portion of the second level, or individual level, of tax due on the inside buildup of income within the corporation. If the difference between the maximum corporate rate and the maximum individual income tax rate on ordinary income were only 2 percentage points (between 34 percent and 36 percent, as under the Administration's individual income tax rate proposal, before the high-income surtax is imposed), then it would take approximately 170 years before the benefits of deferral on a 10-percent pre-tax rate of return would equal the burden of the 28-percent capital gains tax imposed on the accumulated value of corporate stock.

If the difference between the maximum corporate rate and the maximum individual income tax rate increased to 7 percentage points (between 34 percent and 41 percent, as under the President's individual income tax rate proposal, after taking into account the high-income surtax and the limitation on itemized deductions), then the time to the break-even point would be reduced to approximately 55 years. However, if the income tax rate imposed on the ultimate capital gain was reduced below 28 percent, then the time to the break-even point would be reduced. These examples are even more generous than the Committee on Ways and Means is considering, since the proposal would be to increase the corporate rate to 35 percent, not to leave it at 34 percent. At a 35 percent corporate rate, it would take a longer period of time to reach the break-even point.

In addition, a troublesome feature of a 36-percent corporate tax rate is that it exacerbates the problem of double taxation. Corporate earnings distributed to shareholders as dividends are taxed twice -- once under the corporate income tax and again under the individual income tax. Under current law, this results in an effective tax rate on such earnings of 54 percent. The Administration's proposal to increase both income tax rates to 36 percent would raise that effective tax rate to 59 percent. Almost half of that increase is due to the 2-percentage-point increase in the corporate rate. Taking into account the 39.6 percent surtax, the effective rate would be as high as 61 percent. This rate is high, especially at a time when a goal is to encourage investment in productive economic activity.

552ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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March 1, 1981, Sunday, Final Edition

PAGE 24

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Mess'

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 1740 words

HEADLINE: Reagan's Appointments 'Mess' Decried;
Inefficiency, Delay and Infighting Laid to U.S. Appointments

BYLINE: By Lou Cannon, Washington Post Staff Writer; Staff writers Noel Epstein, Michael Getler, John M. Berry, John M. Goshko and Lee Lescaze and researcher Maralee Schwartz contributed to this article.

BODY:

Republicans always enjoy complaining about "the mess in Washington," but these days the "mess" they are most upset about is the Reagan administration's appointments process. It's under attack from many quarters for inefficiency, delay and ideological in-fighting.

Across the senior ranks of government, many important sub-Cabinet positions remain unfilled. In some awkward cases, people are working in jobs for which they are still not officially nominated. And, in a few cases, people started at work in high-level posts, only to discover that their appointments were vetoed for political reasons. Most of the criticism is being aimed at the White House itself, particularly the personnel office and the political liaison operation run by Lyn Nufziger.

Officially, all is well at the embattled personnel office presided over by E. Pendleton James, a California executive headhunter who was originally tapped for White House recruitment by presidential counselor Edwin Meese III.

Meese and White House chief of staff James A. Baker III have statistics to show that President Reagan is making his major appointments faster than Presidents Carter and Kennedy did -- though not as quickly as President Nixon and Eisenhower.

But these statistics are little comfort in the several departments where major jobs are unfilled and bitter feuding continues over prospective appointments. The result, according to the critics, is that important policy decisions are being sidetracked or delayed.

At the Department of Education, the Cabinet secretary's handpicked undersecretary was rejected by the White House -- three weeks after he had been designated for the job.

At the Pentagon, five of seven assistant secretary of defense slots remain unfilled along with virtually all of the civilian assistant secretary jobs in each of the military services.

At the Department of Energy, none of the eight assistant secretaries has been chosen. One unhappy official remarks: "The interesting thing is the paucity of rumors."

21ST STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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Time

May 11, 1981, U.S. Edition

SECTION: NATION; Pg. 19

LENGTH: 988 words

HEADLINE: Molasses Pace on Appointments;
Not all the President's men -- and fewer women -- are in place

BYLINE: By William A. Henry III. Reported by Douglas Brew/Washington

BODY:

The logjam on appointments to key State Department positions began to break last week. By votes of 16 to 0, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved President Reagan's nomination of Myer Rashish as Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and Chester Crocker and Robert Hormats as Assistant Secretaries for African Affairs and for Economic and Business Affairs. Hearings on three more assistant secretaries will be held this week, and they too are now certain of approval.

Hearings on the nominations had been held up for weeks because the White House and its Senate allies had been fearful of confronting North Carolina Senator Jesse Helms, the self appointed enforcer of purist Reaganism to the Administration. Most of the nominees are too liberal for Helms' taste. He considers Crocker too cool toward South Africa, Rashish too inclined to aid Third World leftist governments, and Lawrence Eagleburger, nominated for Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, suspect simply because he worked for Helms' bete noir, Henry Kissinger. The day before last week's vote, Helms submitted 109 questions to Crocker and 127 to Rashish, demanding written answers before he would vote on their appointments. As it happened, the committee went ahead without Helms, who was busy chairing a Senate Agriculture Committee hearing on the farm bill. Helms promised the President that he would not try to prevent the Senate from voting on the nominees, citing a personal assurance from Reagan that they would follow White House policy.

Helms was also mollified by the appointment of his candidate, Lieut. General Edward L. Rowny, a bitter opponent of the SALT II treaty he helped draft in 1979, as the Administration's chief arms-control negotiator. Rowny did not get the other job Helms pushed him for, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, but it went to another hard-liner, Eugene V. Rostow -- a Johnson-era Viet Nam hawk.

The battle over the State Department posts was a visible reminder that not all the President's men are assembled.

By the end of last week the Senate had not confirmed even one Reagan-nominated ambassador, and the White House had announced only seven of 133. That pace was only half as fast as the Carter Administration's four years ago -- in part, said White House Personnel Director E. Pendleton James, because "our priority was to fill the slots to get the economic program moving. Foreign policy is not being hindered because we don't have an Ambassador to Denmark." Even in economic areas, things are not much better. Labor Secretary

1981 Time Inc., Time, May 11, 1981

Raymond Donovan has named fewer than half his assistant secretaries. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has chosen 19 of 20, but only two have been confirmed. Energy Secretary James Edwards is having trouble attracting aides to a department that Reagan has pledged to abolish.

Overall, of the top 400 or so officials in the Cabinet departments and at independent and regulatory agencies, only 55% have been announced, 36% formally nominated and a mere 21% actually confirmed. The reasons are numerous: pressure from Helms and other conservatives, policy confusion within some sectors of the Administration, complex conflict-of-interest and financial disclosure rules, which often require divestiture before service and ban related employment afterward. Then there is the molasses pace set by James, whose operations is the most widely criticized of any in the White House.

James, who has the air of an absent-minded professor, runs a system bogged down by delays that perhaps only he understands, says a senior White House aide. Despite his talk of priorities, he has managed to process nominations for the Public Printer and for the assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development for the Near East faster than for some assistant secretaries. He has also enraged conservatives by recruiting moderate "retreads" from the Ford and Nixon Administrations, and has embarrassed the White House by filling only 7% of the jobs so far with women, 3% with Hispanics, 2% with blacks.

James blames his slow pace on an elaborate cross-checking procedure -- involving the FBI, Presidential Aide Lyn Nofziger, the Republican National Committee, home-state Congressmen and Senators, and the troika of top Reagan aides, Edwin Meese, James Baker and Michael Deaver. Yet the White House says that these elaborate procedures failed to alert senior officials that Warren Ricardson, eventually withdrawn as a nominee for Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, had been chief lobbyist for the right-wing anti-Zionist Liberty Lobby.

James also claims that he has been subjecting every nominee to a time-consuming political loyalty test. But in an Administration that dislikes bureaucracy and favors business, thus far 43% of the nominees to top jobs come from Washington and the suburbs, and 70% from the technocratic fields of law, education, finance, consulting, or from the Federal Government, while only 7% come from manufacturing. The political test has excluded so many blacks that one top aide says the White House may have to set an informal quota for the remaining jobs.

The few successes in speedy recruitment are mostly attributable to Cabinet secretaries. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis worked the political ropes to get his team approved early, and Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. chose his top aides quickly, although Helms' opposition delayed Senate action on most of them.

James says that selection of the elite 400 is nearly complete, and that almost a dozen more ambassadors will be nominated in the next week or so. Then comes the even bigger task of filling about 6,000 lesser jobs. "I don't know if we're going too fast or too slow," says James. "We're doing it our way." An even higher White House aide offers a somewhat different view: "It's becoming a terrible burden."

Common Cause

2030 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

202/736-5770

For Release: April 1993

For Information: Jackie G. Howell
Colleen O'Day

POtus
Hrc
Geo S
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Desk

EDITORIAL MEMORANDUM

SENATOR BOB DOLE THREATENS TO KILL

REAL CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM THROUGH A FILIBUSTER;

GRIDLOCK WOULD KEEP IN PLACE CURRENT CORRUPT CAMPAIGN SYSTEM &

PROTECT INCUMBENTS' ENORMOUS FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES

"The American people are tired of gridlock."

*Senator Bob Dole
November 4, 1992*

"Do you promise you will not block a vote on campaign financing?"

"No, I'll probably promise you that we will."

*Senator Bob Dole
"NBC's Meet The Press"
April 18, 1993*

Despite the critical need for a fundamental overhaul of congressional campaign financing, Senate Republican opponents of reform, led by Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole (R-KS), will attempt to kill real reform legislation through an obstructionist filibuster when the issue is raised in the Senate in the upcoming weeks, according to Common Cause.

Similar reform bills passed in the Senate in 1990, 1991 and 1992. The bills would have established spending limits and provided public campaign resources for congressional races, limited the influence of special-interest political action committee (PAC) money, and ended soft money abuses. Not once during consideration of these campaign finance reform proposals did Senator Dole

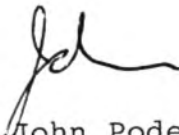


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 19, 1993

Mr. President:

This concerns the DOD impending
release of chemical weapons sites
which was raised during Friday
night's meeting on your Earth Day
speech.



John Podesta



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1993

83 APR 19 A 9:39

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THRU: Howard Paster *HP*
FROM: Alphonso Maldon
SUBJECT: Non-stockpile Chemical Material

I. SUMMARY: The Army is required to report to Congress the locations, types and quantities of non-stockpile chemical material; explain the methods to be used for their destruction; provide the estimated cost and schedule for their destruction; and discuss transportation alternatives. This report has been written to describe the magnitude of the work required by DOD and to fulfill in part the Congressional requirement. This report to Congress on Tuesday, April 20, 1993 will name 32 states and 19 countries that have been identified as having chemical weapons sites. The states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Virgin Islands. State and DOD are in the process of consulting with governments of the countries identified. Name of countries have not been released by DOD and State. There are a total of 190 sites on 75 locations. Of the 75 locations, 29 are not on government property. None of the sites identified are considered to be an immediate threat to safety. Appropriate Members of Congress will be briefed by DOD on April 20, 1993. DOD will hold a press conference at 1200 on April 20, 1993. DOD is cautiously coordinating with EPA, FEMA, and H&HS so as to prevent news leaks. Appropriate State/Local Officials will be notified by Army Corps of Engineer personnel as soon as Members of Congress are notified.

II. DISCUSSION: During the press conference DOD is to announce plans for clean up of each site. Information in this report might have some impact on the following events: Earth day, Holocaust Memorial, Senate votes on stimulus investment. Although DOD is taking the forward leaning position to ameliorate public concerns, we might expect unfavorable reactions from the public and the media.



To: John Podesta

From: Irene Emsellem

Thanks for your help. Hope all is going well. Call me when you have a chance. If you need more information, call either me or Gail at 331-2293.

4.29.93

~~MAILED~~

are we
doing anything
for Law Day

cc. Paul

John -

Dan Wexler is working
on this. We suggested a
short ~~reception~~ ^{event} before the
Federal Judges reception on
June 19.

To: Dan Wexler

From: Gail Alexander (ABA: 202/331-2293)

Re: LAW DAY 1993

Date: April 21, 1993

As I mentioned on the phone, there are a few new examples that have come in that specifically demonstrate how these projects have an impact on the economy, building businesses and providing new jobs. For example:

-- A New York law firm is working with a coalition of several hundred workers who lost their jobs when a local industrial bakery recently closed. The lawyers are working with the employees to try to establish a community employee-owned bakery that will create more than 300 jobs within two years of opening.

-- Another New York project is helping administer a revolving loan fund for the development of minority- and women-owned businesses in Bedford Stuyvesant and other communities in Central Brooklyn. The fund is financed by the New York State Urban Development Corporation.

The potential of this project is impressive. If all the firms respond to this "peer to peer" challenge, more than 91,313 attorneys from the largest law firms in the nation will be devoting a total of more than 7 million hours to providing free legal assistance to individuals and communities in need. Even a conservative estimate of cost for that time would be more than a billion dollars.

It also appears now that the "peer to peer" challenge concept has peaked the interest of the corporate legal world as well. By Law Day we hope to announce that a committee made up of some of the nation's largest corporation's legal departments will send out a similar challenge Corporations to encourage their lawyers to step up and help out. Perhaps the peer-to-peer challenge might prove an excellent example to other professions as well -- architects, dentist, doctors, accountants.

In any event, we are hoping to make this LAW DAY a more people oriented event. There are hundreds of programs dealing with issues ranging from revitalizing the inner city to providing housing, protecting the environment to helping individuals in need. Let me know how I can help.



CHAELE McWILLIAMS
Office of the President
American Bar Center
North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone: (312) 988-3109
Fax: (312) 988-3100

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Please Reply to:
Tydings & Rosenberg
26th Floor
100 East Pratt Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
Telephone: 410/752-9704
Fax: 410/752-6228
ABA/net: IMCWILLIAMSJ

March 29, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The American Bar Association would very much appreciate your participation in the 1993 Law Day U.S.A. celebration. Each year since the inception of Law Day U.S.A. in 1957, the President has signed a proclamation in honor of Law Day. Typically, that proclamation has been unveiled at a signing ceremony at the White House.

We propose that this year that ceremony focus on the congruence between our Law Day theme and your economic message to the nation. Our theme, "Justice for All - All for Justice," echoes your message of shared responsibility. This theme underscores the concept that every American shares in the responsibility to maintain and improve our nation and our nation's justice system. If we do not have "all for justice," we will never have justice for all.

The exciting initiative we will highlight on Law Day U.S.A. this year is a graphic demonstration of our theme. That initiative, the Law Firm Pro Bono Challenge, asks major law firms to commit a substantial portion of their resources to provide legal assistance free of charge to low income persons, community groups, governmental entities, and others unable to afford legal counsel. If every large law firm in the nation participated in the Challenge, we would generate almost five million hours of legal assistance annually. These services will be available not only to protect the rights of poor and disadvantaged people but also to help create housing, jobs, and businesses. I have enclosed for your information a letter in support of the Challenge from Justice Brennan.

Justice for
all

The President
March 29, 1993
Page 2

A few examples of the kind of projects law firms have undertaken may help to underscore the importance of the contributions which will be made through the Challenge.

*A law firm in Atlanta has implemented a firm-wide "adopt a court" program. Through this program, the firm has organized a number of three-person teams, each consisting of a lawyer, a support staff member, and a paralegal, to act as guardians ~~as~~ ad litem to protect the interests of children in all cases of contested custody. This program has helped the courts, whose budgets are limited, expand their services to the public.

*A firm in Chicago has used its expertise to develop affordable housing for the poor and homeless in cooperation with local community organizations. As a result of the firm's efforts in recent years, hundreds of low-income families in the inner city will be able to own their own homes for the first time. In addition, the firm has worked with a neighborhood Hispanic organization to renovate four previously abandoned apartment buildings that now provide decent and affordable housing. In cooperation with an advocacy group for disabled citizens, the firm helped to turn an abandoned building into forty-one apartments for the poor and disabled. In addition to living in the building, residents will also have a say in its management and maintenance. In the past few years, the firm has spent over one thousand hours providing low-income Chicagoans with decent places to live.

*In the Portland, Oregon area, a law firm adopted a legal clinic in a suburban community twenty miles from the city, providing services to the area's substantial population of low-income persons, many of whom are Hispanic and speak little or no English. Each week, two firm attorneys staff the clinic, and the firm has contributed \$10,000 to subsidize operating expenses. As part of a campaign to generate private funds for legal services programs, the firm took out an ad which proudly announces "many of our clients may not speak English, but they know their rights."

*A San Francisco law firm has made the area of children in poverty its primary focus. Among the many projects undertaken by this firm on behalf of the most vulnerable children is a challenge to the denial of in-home nursing care by health maintenance organizations for infants with life-threatening respiratory disorders.

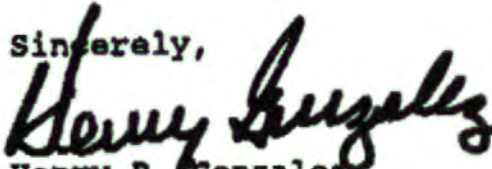
Accordingly, I respectfully ask that you take a personal interest in ensuring that the Banking Committee's investigation receives the utmost cooperation from the executive branch. Specifically, I ask that the White House and other executive branch agencies be required to immediately turn over all documents heretofore denied to the Banking Committee.

Mr. President, with your assistance, we can provide the people of this nation with the opportunity to learn the full truth about the BNL scandal and the Bush Administration's pre-war policy toward Iraq. A full airing of these issues will allow us to avoid future abuses to our banking system and will permit us to learn from the tragic mistakes that led to our current entanglement with Iraq.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,


Henry B. Gonzalez
Chairman

HBG:dk

The President
March 29, 1993
Page 3

These projects offer a glimpse of the extraordinary public service contributions that firms have made and will make as a result of their participation in public service, to contribute to our nation's welfare, and to promote private and public investment in our infrastructure and our people. We hope that you will utilize the vehicle of Law Day U.S.A. to recognize their contribution and to urge others in the legal profession, in other professions and in business to follow their example. We hope that you might be willing to issue a certificate of appreciation to participating law firms.

We are available for a Law Day ceremony at any time between April 26 and May 1, 1993. While such a ceremony could certainly most conveniently be held at the White House, it might also be appropriate to hold it at a site benefitted by the work of one of our participating firms, such as a child care center, a new apartment complex, and or an inner-city jobs initiative. In either case, we would suggest that clients and client groups benefitted by the pro bono service of law firms be present at the ceremony.

We will provide you with a proposed draft of the proclamation which would be signed at the ceremony. We hope that you will participate in that ceremony, and we look forward to assisting you in that effort.

Sincerely,



J. Michael McWilliams

JMMCW:jm

Enclosure

John,

Attached is our
"Standard language" for
U.S. Attorneys. This,
of course, is certainly
subject to change and to
re-iterate, the P can
make his acceptance of the
resig. whenever he wishes.

Also attached are the four
letters we've previously accepted.

Finally, attached is the statutory
authority for U.S. Attorneys.

Tim / Dep. Exec. Clerk

RR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear ^C:

I hereby accept your resignation as United States Attorney for the ^C District of ^C.

The role of a United States Attorney is one of leadership and responsibility, and those who are called to serve in this Office hold an important part of the public trust. Appointed to ensure the fair and effective enforcement of our Nation's laws, a United States Attorney is asked to guard our American civil order in a manner that protects the rights of all our citizens.

~~On behalf of all Americans, I thank you for your dedicated service. You can take pride in knowing that your work has been a vital part of our democratic system of government — a government dedicated to liberty under law.~~

Best wishes for every future success and happiness.

Sincerely,

3/12
March 19, 1993

The Honorable John S. Simmons
Post Office Box 2266
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Dear Mr. Simmons:

I hereby accept your resignation as United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina, effective April 2, 1993.

The role of a United States Attorney is one of leadership and responsibility, and those who are called to serve in this Office hold an important part of the public trust. Appointed to ensure the fair and effective enforcement of our Nation's laws, a United States Attorney is asked to guard our American civil order in a manner that protects the rights of all our citizens.

On behalf of all Americans, I thank you for your dedicated service. You can take pride in knowing that your work has been a vital part of our democratic system of government -- a government dedicated to liberty under law.

Best wishes for every future success and happiness.

Sincerely,
BILL CLINTON

BC/ExClerk/emu (Corres. #474538)

cc: Ron Geisler, Room 5
Brian Thompson, Room 133

Xeroxed copy of signed original to NH through John Podesta

CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

March 12, 1993

The Honorable Ronald G. Woods
Suite 1000
5300 Memorial Drive
Houston, Texas 77007

Dear Mr. Woods:

I hereby accept your resignation as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, effective February 1, 1993.

The role of a United States Attorney is one of leadership and responsibility, and those who are called to serve in this Office hold an important part of the public trust. Appointed to ensure the fair and effective enforcement of our Nation's laws, a United States Attorney is asked to guard our American civil order in a manner that protects the rights of all our citizens.

On behalf of all Americans, I thank you for your dedicated service. You can take pride in knowing that your work has been a vital part of our democratic system of government -- a government dedicated to liberty under law.

Best wishes for every future success and happiness.

Sincerely,

BC/ExecClerk/bws (Corres. #454300)

cc: Ron Geisler, Room 5
Brian Thompson, Room 133

Xeroxed copy of signed original to NH through John Podesta

cc: Ron Geisler, Room 5
Brian Thompson, Room 133

CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

March 12, 1993

The Honorable Michael J. Norton
2928 Kendrick Street
Golden, Colorado 80401

Dear Mr. Norton:

I hereby accept your resignation as United States Attorney for the District of Colorado.

The role of a United States Attorney is one of leadership and responsibility, and those who are called to serve in this Office hold an important part of the public trust. Appointed to ensure the fair and effective enforcement of our Nation's laws, a United States Attorney is asked to guard our American civil order in a manner that protects the rights of all our citizens.

On behalf of all Americans, I thank you for your dedicated service. You can take pride in knowing that your work has been a vital part of our democratic system of government -- a government dedicated to liberty under law.

Best wishes for every future success and happiness.

Sincerely,

BC/ExecClerk/bws (Corres. #454409)

cc: Ron Geisler, Room 5
Brian Thompson, Room 133

Xeroxed copy of signed original to NH through John Podesta

cc: Ron Geisler, Room 5
Brian Thompson, Room 133

CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS (States only)

Department of Justice

AUTHORITY: 28 U.S.C. 541, 545, 548 (80 Stat. 617)
P.L. 92-208, December 18, 1971 (Middle, Louisiana)
P.L. 94-503, Sec. 202, October 15, 1976 (salary change)
P.L. 98-473, Chapter XVII, Sec. 1701, October 12, 1984
(salary change)

METHOD: Nominated to the Senate

TOTAL NINETY with the fifty States.

(Each U.S. Attorney must reside in the District for which he is appointed, except that such officer of the Southern District of New York may reside within twenty miles of the District.)

TERM: FOUR YEARS and until successor is appointed and qualifies.

(Subject to removal by the President)

SALARY: Fixed by the Attorney General at not in excess of the rate of basic compensation provided for Executive Level IV of the Executive Schedule set forth in 5 U.S.C. 5315.

CHAPTER 35—UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Sec.

- 541. United States attorneys.
- 542. Assistant United States attorneys.
- 543. Special attorneys.
- 544. Oath of office.
- 545. Residence.
- 546. Vacancies.
- 547. Duties.
- 548. Salaries.
- 549. Expenses.
- 550. Clerical assistants and messengers.

Historical Note

1966 Amendment. Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 617, added chapter 35 and items 541-550.

§ 541. United States attorneys

(a) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States attorney for each judicial district.

(b) Each United States attorney shall be appointed for a term of four years. On the expiration of his term, a United States attorney shall continue to perform the duties of his office until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

(c) Each United States attorney is subject to removal by the President.

Added Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 617.

Historical and Revision Notes

Reviser's Notes

Derivation:	United States Code	Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large
(a)	28 U.S.C. 501	[None]
(b)	28 U.S.C. 504(a)	[None]
(c)	28 U.S.C. 504(b) (less 2d sentence)	[None]

Explanatory Notes.

In subsection (c), the word "is" is substituted for "shall be".

Based on Title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 481 sections 643 and 863 of Title 48, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Territories and Insular Possessions, and section 11-1001, District of Columbia Code 1940 ed., (R.S., § 767; June 26, 1876, c. 147, §§ 1, 4, 19 Stat. 61, 62; Feb. 24, 1879, c. 97, § 8, 20 Stat. 320; Mar. 3, 1881, c. 144, § 7, 21 Stat. 507; Apr. 25, 1882, c. 87, §§ 1, 3, 22 Stat. 47; July 20, 1882, c. 312, § 3, 22 Stat. 172; Aug. 5, 1886, c. 928, § 7, 24 Stat. 309; Feb. 22, 1889, c. 180, § 21, 25 Stat. 682; July 3, 1890, c. 656, § 16, 26 Stat. 217;

July 10, 1890, c. 664, § 16, 26 Stat. 225; Mar. 3, 1893, c. 220, 27 Stat. 745; July 16, 1894, c. 138, §§ 14, 16, 28 Stat. 110, 111; June 24, 1898, c. 495, § 1, 30 Stat. 487; Apr. 12, 1900, c. 191, § 34, 31 Stat. 85; Apr. 30, 1900, c. 339, § 86, 31 Stat. 158; May 12, 1900, c. 391, § 9, 31 Stat. 176; Jan. 22, 1901, c. 105, §§ 4, 7, 31 Stat. 730, 737; Feb. 12, 1901, c. 355, §§ 5, 7, 31 Stat. 782; Mar. 2, 1901, c. 801, §§ 3, 5, 31 Stat. 881; Mar. 3, 1901, c. 854, § 183, 31 Stat. 1220; Mar. 11, 1902, c. 183, §§ 5, 6, 32 Stat. 66; June 30, 1902, c. 1329, 32 Stat. 527; Mar. 2, 1905, c. 1305, §§ 4, 6, 33 Stat. 824; Mar. 3, 1905, c. 1427, §§ 13, 15, 19, 33

Stat. 995, 996; J. 34 Stat. 275; M. Stat. 838; Jan. Mar. 3, 1915, c. Mar. 2, 1917, c. Mar. 4, 1921, c. July 9, 1921, c. May 28, 1926, Apr. 21, 1928, 26, 1928, c. 51, § 2

Section consol. 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed. the District of with parts of section 48, U.S.C., pointment of Un

The term "United States attorneys" adopted in this title the United States the Supreme Court in In re Neagle, U.S. 1, 34 L.Ed. attorneys of the district attorneys" bly, Congress officers as either neys" or as "neys" Acts of Feb. 22, 309; July 3, 18 217; July 10, 1 225, and Acts of 22 Stat. 172; M Stat. 961; May Stat. 672.

At present, su designated as by Federal court Justice.

Words "The President and with the advice and consent of the Senate," were inserted with the Constitution section 2, clause 2.

Words "including" were changed to "umbria" were changed to "district is made a section 88 of this Code, 1940 ed. appointment of United States for the district, subject to

Words "learned" were changed to "not made of United reason appears respecting United

Parts of sections 643 and 863 of Title 48, U.S.C., 1940 ed. Distribution Table section 643 of Title 48, U.S.C., in sections 133, 134, and 135, title.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

1990 Amendment

Pub.L. 101-647, Title XXXVI, § 3626(b), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4965, substituted in item 550

"Clerical assistants, messengers, and private process servers" for "Clerical assistants and messengers".

§ 541. United States attorneys

NOTES OF DECISIONS

2. Status

United States Attorney was officer of United States acting in his official capacity. In re Grand Jury Investigation of Ven-Fuel, D.C.Fla.1977, 441 F.Supp. 1299.

Presidentially appointed U.S. Attorneys, but extends to "each" U.S. Attorney, including the court-appointed ones under section 546 of this title. 1979 (Counsel-Inf. Op.) 3 Op.O.L.C. 448.

5. Removal

The President's removal power under subsec. (c) of this section is not limited to removal of

§ 542. Assistant United States attorneys

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Department of Justice, generally, see 28 CFR 0.1 et seq.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Bar association requirements 6

Property or liberty interest in employment 5

3. Authority

Attorney General's authority to dismiss assistant United States attorney is unconditional. Windsor v. U.S. Dept. of Justice, C.A.Tenn.1984, 740 F.2d 6.

4. Powers and duties

Assistant United States attorney had absolutely no authority to compromise a civil claim of the United States. U.S. v. Kates, D.C.Pa.1976, 419 F.Supp. 846.

5. Property or liberty interest in employment

As discharged assistant United States attorney had no property or liberty interest in his employ-

ment, trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying his motion for relief from final judgment which had dismissed his action challenging his discharge. Windsor v. U.S. Dept. of Justice, C.A.Tenn.1984, 740 F.2d 6.

6. Bar association requirements

Requirement that federal attorneys who practice in the District Court for the District of the Virgin Islands on official federal government business pay Virgin Islands Bar dues did not contravene statute authorizing appointment of assistant United States attorneys; imposition of membership dues of \$100 annually was not so burdensome as to impair function of federal government. Matter of Virgin Islands Bar Ass'n (Integrated) for the Suspension of Members, D.Virgin Islands 1991, 758 F.Supp. 1088.

§ 543. Special attorneys

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Department of Justice, generally, see 28 CFR 0.1 et seq.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Private attorneys 12a

3. Appointment—Authority

There was no abuse of discretion in appointing Commodities Futures Trading Commission attorney, who had initially recommended criminal prosecution, as special assistant United States attorney to assist in investigation by grand jury of commodities trading in Chicago. In re Perlin, C.A.Ill.1978, 589 F.2d 260.

Attorney General has the authority to appoint an administrative agency attorney as a special attorney. In re Grand Jury Subpoenas, C.A.Mich.1978, 573 F.2d 936, rehearing 584 F.2d

1366, certiorari denied 99 S.Ct. 1277, 440 U.S. 934, 59 L.Ed.2d 492.

4. — Affecting jurisdiction

Issue of whether Special Assistant United States Attorney had been properly appointed went to jurisdiction of district court, and accordingly was not matter that could be time barred for failure to address it prior to trial. U.S. v. Durham, C.A.9 (Cal.) 1991, 941 F.2d 886.

5. — Qualifications

There is no authority which would allow defendant to disqualify government attorney by merely alleging potential civil litigation, and, likewise, threatening to file grievance with bar association against United States attorney does not constitute

without prejudice to Bureau's law-enforcement mission. ii, 1979, 613 F.2d 923, 198

's actions of heterosexual pet- with woman without having was not such that, as matter of an would know it was conduct employee of the bureau. Carter v. id 1238, 132 U.S.App.D.C. 303.

d not properly deny discharged l on issue of whether miscon- ing an employee on ground that clearly put employees on notice et not only general standards of nity, but also special standards Dubuque". Id.

resentation expenses

ay use funds available to nce programs to pay the under the auspices of the unterintelligence matters. 3195.)

OTES

r local law enforcement

estigation may investigate political subdivision thereof ficial duties relating to the ffense against the criminal igation is requested by the ee killed, and under such establish.

Stat. 4468.)

NOTES

TTORNEYS



93 MAR 25 P1:01

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: March 25, 1993

TO: John Podesta

FACSIMILE NO. 456-2883

TELEPHONE NO. _____

FROM: Phyllis Coven

FACSIMILE NO. 514-0468

TELEPHONE NO. 514-2291

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 2

COMMENTS:

PLEASE NOTE THAT LETTER IS NOT FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

**Office of the Attorney General****Washington, D.C. 20530**

The President has asked me to request that United States Attorneys immediately submit letters of resignation, as has been asked of all Presidential appointees. Please address your letter to President Clinton and send it in care of John Podesta, Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary, with a copy to me.

As a United States Attorney, you have played a vital role in the administration of justice in this country. Both the President and I appreciate your years of public service and wish you well in the future. I thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Janet Reno
Attorney General

Estudios
Técnicos,
Inc.



93 APR 26 All : 10



April 23, 1993

Mr. John Podesta
Cabinet Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Section 936

Dear Mr. Podesta:

I understand you are working on an issue of tremendous importance for Puerto Rico: Section 936. The Puerto Rico Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America requested an independent analysis of the impact of Section 936 on the economy of Puerto Rico. I am pleased to enclose a copy of the Executive Summary of said study, which I hope will help you in your decision making process. I am available for further information.

Sincerely,

H. Calero
Heidie Calero, Esq.
Chairperson

*Bele Sporkin
for your review
for 1350
TVP*