DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Washington

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have circulated to the Vice President, Katie, Mack + Mack

John Podesta [redacted]

cc Bruce Babbitt too

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 JUN 1 P1:33

June 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL R.E.

SUBJECT: ATTACHED LETTER

Attached please find a letter from James S. Bledsoe, General Treasurer of the Carpenters, regarding the forest management issue. I met with Bob McGlotten of the AFL-CIO and Robin Geber of the Carpenters today, and I told them I would pass along this letter to you.

JAMES S. BLEDSOE, GENERAL TREASURER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

May 19, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to follow-up my previous letter dated May 4, 1993, concerning the forest management crisis in the Pacific Northwest and the work being done in your administration to resolve it.

I have lived in Oregon my entire life and served as Executive Secretary of the U.B.C. Western Council in Portland for seventeen years. I worked in a sawmill and I represented loggers, lumber and plywood workers for my entire career in the labor movement. I know these people intimately.

Our union has been through the RARE I, RARE II and Wilderness debates. We have been engaged with forest management issues for thirty years. We actually supported those early set-asides because we felt it was important to environmental values and that the process still allowed adequate timber supplies to be harvested from the remaining multiple-use areas.

We are getting early reports from the Forest Ecosystem Group you designated to develop options for resolving the PNW forest crisis that are, frankly, totally unacceptable. If the options presented to you recommend timber harvest levels below two billion board feet per year, as we believe, I want to say in the most emphatic way that we will vigorously oppose the plan with every bit of energy we can muster, within this union and in the labor movement generally.

A timber sale program for USFS Region 6 and northern California below two billion board feet does not square with your commitment to working families in the PNW forest products industry. This volume will cause massive unemployment, dislocation of families, and human misery no matter how comprehensive the worker training and economic adjustment features of your plan may be.

I cannot stress too much how important this issue is to the Carpenters Union. We are among your strongest political supporters, but if the current direction of the Forest Ecosystem Working Group becomes your policy and tens of thousands of additional jobs are destroyed in the forest products industry, our support will be sorely tested.

Sincerely yours,

James S. Bledsoe
GENERAL TREASURER

JSB/im
opeiu #2
afl-cio

THE WHITE H

WASHINGT

to Marcia Hale?

Yes

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM MARSHA SCOTT

DATE JUNE 1, 1993

SUBJECT CITIZEN OF YEAR AWARD FROM JEFFERSON IS. CLUB

Beryl Anthony is the president of the Jefferson Island Club. This is a private social club formed by Democrats to discuss and practice Jeffersonian principles in a social setting. Arkansas' Joe T. Robinson was one of the founders over 63 years ago. Senators Fulbright and McClellen along with Congressmen Wilbur Mills and Oren Harris were also members. Past presidential members were Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Truman and FDR.

The club wants to honor you as their Citizen of the Year. George Bush received the honor when he was Vice President. You would be the first President to be honored. Beryl thinks it would be a fitting tribute to you and the Jeffersonian legacy you represent as well as to him if you do it during his tenure as club president.

If you accept there will be a black tie dinner in your honor sometime during the fall.

ACTION

APPROVE______________ DISAPPROVE______________

OTHER____

Sheila Galbraith Bronfman

Dear Mr. President:

Richard and I watched your speech yesterday at the Vietnam Memorial and we were so proud of you. It took a lot of courage for you to go there. You know we were all brought up to face our problems head on and you sure did that yesterday. I know that the last few weeks have not been easy but you just hang in there and do what's right and what has to be done. We may not always agree but all of us at home still love you and Hillary and are supporting what you are trying to do.

Remember, there are plenty of people in Arkansas and around the country, who are ready and willing to actively help in any way needed to make sure that you succeed. My suggestion is to use those people as liaisons, surrogates, to answer the mail, whatever could help to ease your burden and keep them involved. There is bound to be some way to use the energies and talents of your friends around the country to help you. Also, another suggestion is to take a little break from major news for a week or two and let things settle down before you introduce the health care reform package.

Well you know I always have to have my say and I have done it again. But, truly the real reason I am writing is to say you are doing a good job under very difficult circumstances and we support your efforts. I am always here if you need me.

On a lighter note, we will be in Washington from June 22-June 27 and maybe we will see you then. I'll call Carolyn and Nancy with the details. Give Hillary our love.

Sheila

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/2

Mack

This gives me a good idea — lets discuss

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/2

7th DISTRICT, WISCONSIN

DISTRICT OFFICE:
FEDERAL BUILDING
317 FIRST STREET
WAUSAU, WI 54401
PHONE: 715-842-5606

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
JERRY MADISON

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
JOSEPH R. CRAPA
STAFF DIRECTOR

DAVID R. OBEY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4907

APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
CHAIRMAN:
FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND EXPORT FINANCING
MEMBER:
LABOR-EDUCATION, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
MEMBER:
LEGISLATIVE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2462 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: 202-225-3365

Mack/GS
This is too much but better than anything I've seen us put out to local press, local folks, Cong. offices—

MEMO

To: House Colleagues
From: Dave Obey, Chairman, Joint Economic Committee
Date: May 27, 1993

This week, we have been debating the Budget Reconciliation Bill that will lock into place President Clinton's deficit reduction package, one of three integral pieces in the Administration's economic plan. Before taking too seriously the Republican Congressional criticisms of President Clinton's deficit reduction package, I hope you will review some facts. The attached charts tell the story about where the deficits came from, what will happen if we don't change direction, and the projected impact of the plan on different income groups. A separate package of the charts is attached for your use.

New Hope
—Fair Ltd

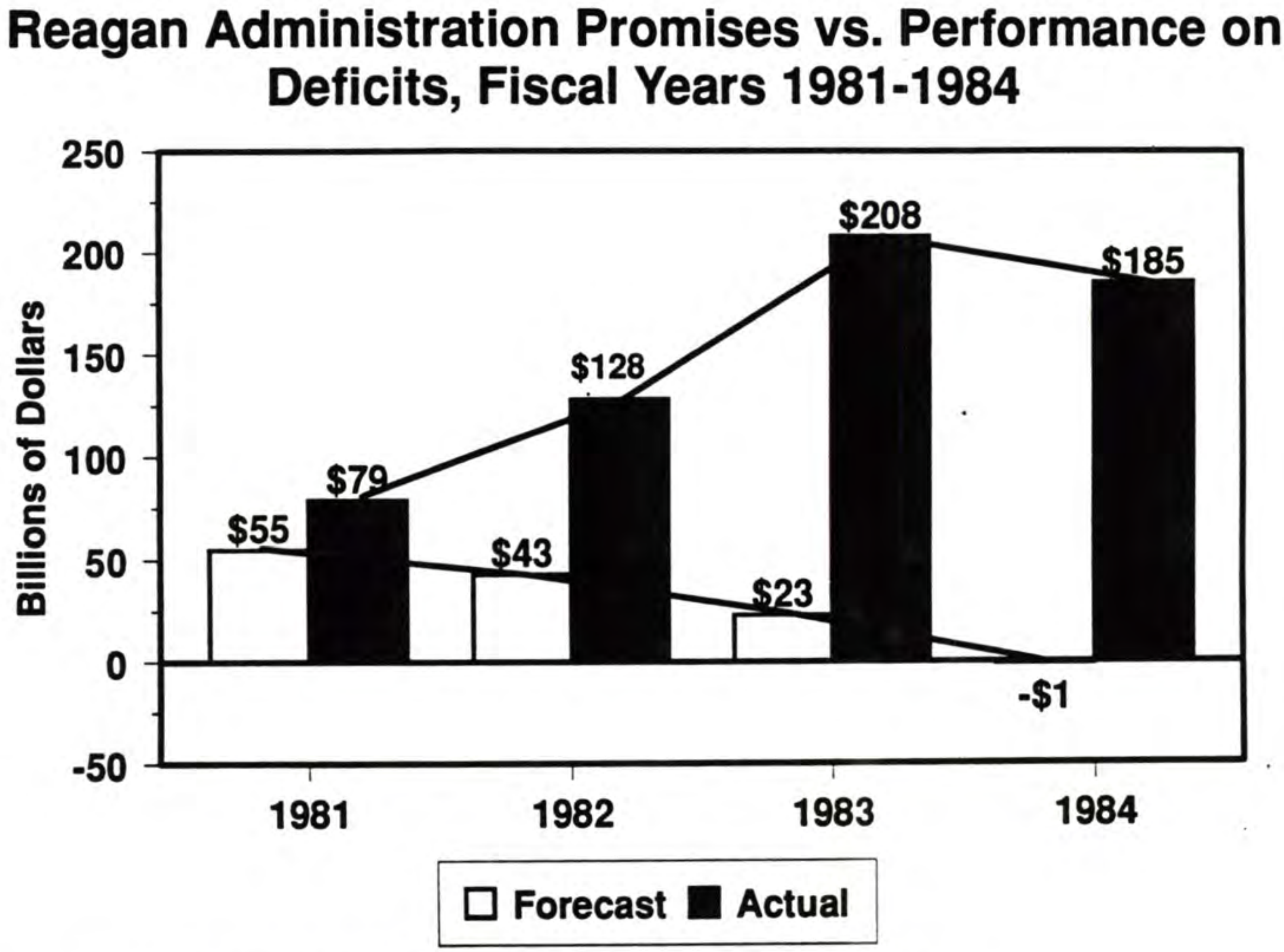
4,000 133
BTU? — Ag Impact
— EITC
— Exporting
— [illegible]

Wisc
Fed B [illegible]

[illegible] 2x 2x 57 2/144 1,069 280 [illegible]

Chart 2 demonstrates the difference between promise and performance of President Reagan's economic policies. In 1981, President Reagan submitted his famous supply-side budget, which doubled military spending and cut revenues. Congress was told that with passage of that package, the deficit would drop from $55 billion in 1981 to zero in 1984. Instead, the deficit almost quadrupled.

Chart 2



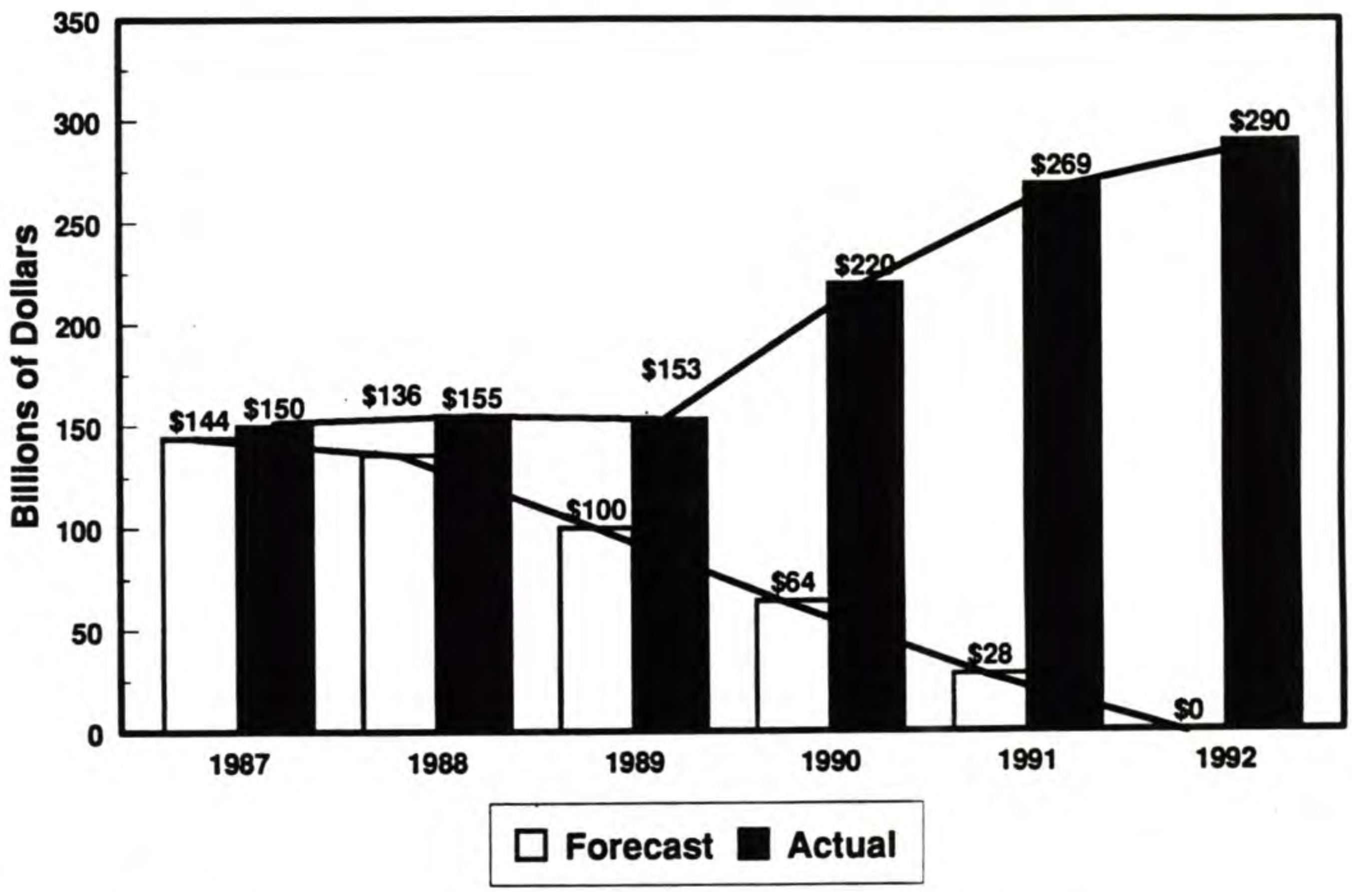
Source: Office of Management & Budget, Joint Economic Committee

Chapter Three--Gramm-Rudman II

When Gramm-Rudman I didn't achieve the promise of deficit reduction, the Reagan Administration then endorsed a second version of Gramm-Rudman, in yet another attempt to control the deficit. As Chart 4 shows, Congress was once again promised that the deficit would fall to zero--in 1992--under the new game plan. But again the gap between promise and performance continued, producing last year's deficit of $290 billion. The 1990 budget summit agreement was supposed to address this problem, but the economy sagged, and deficits rose.

Chart 4

Reagan-Bush Promises vs. Performance Under Gramm-Rudman II
Budget Deficits, Fiscal Years 1987-1992



Source: Office of Management & Budget, Joint Economic Committee

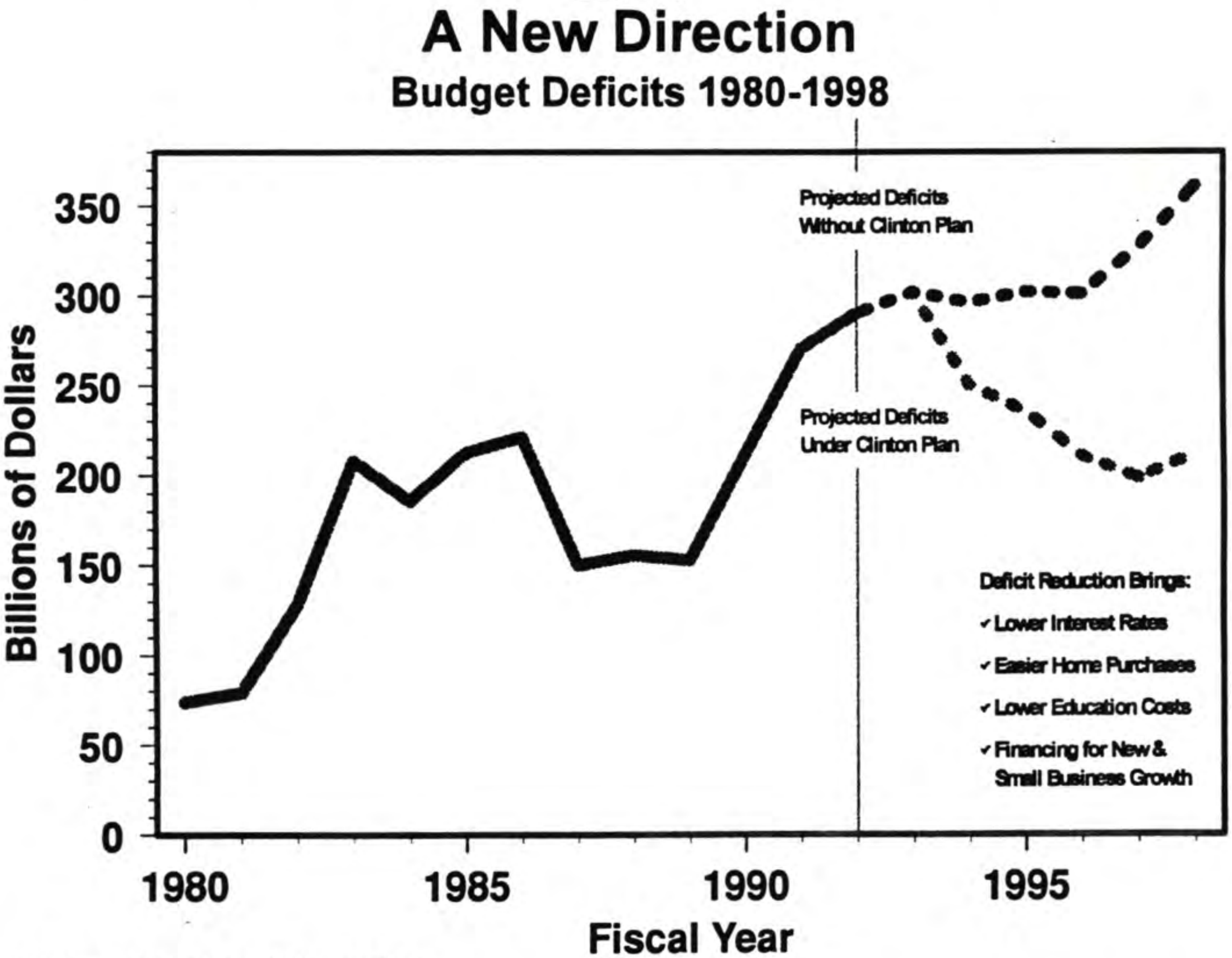
President Clinton's Deficit Reduction Proposal

As Chart 6 shows, if the President's plan is adopted, the deficit is expected to be $150 billion less in 1998 than it would be if we continue inherited policies. This would cut the deficit almost in half as a percentage of GDP. But now some critics are saying that the President's plan "doesn't cut the deficit enough," or that "the mix of tax and spending cuts isn't right."

Many of these critics are the same people who earlier missed by a country mile in matching their deficit reduction promises with actual performance. The President's plan may not be perfect, but if it is not nit-picked to death, it would be the largest deficit reduction in history. The President's proposed plan looks especially good when compared to the missed-by-a-mile record of his critics over the last 12 years.

So Chart 6 demonstrates the necessity to pass President Clinton's plan. It also demonstrates the need to follow it up with action to reform health care and control costs. Without such reform, runaway health care costs will devour <u>any</u> deficit reduction actions in outer years.

Chart 6



Source: CBO; House Budget Committee

The reduction in the deficit will do more than just save budget dollars. Because of reduced interest rates, a lower deficit will make it easier for first-time home buyers to purchase a home, for families to send their kids to school, and to finance new and small business growth.

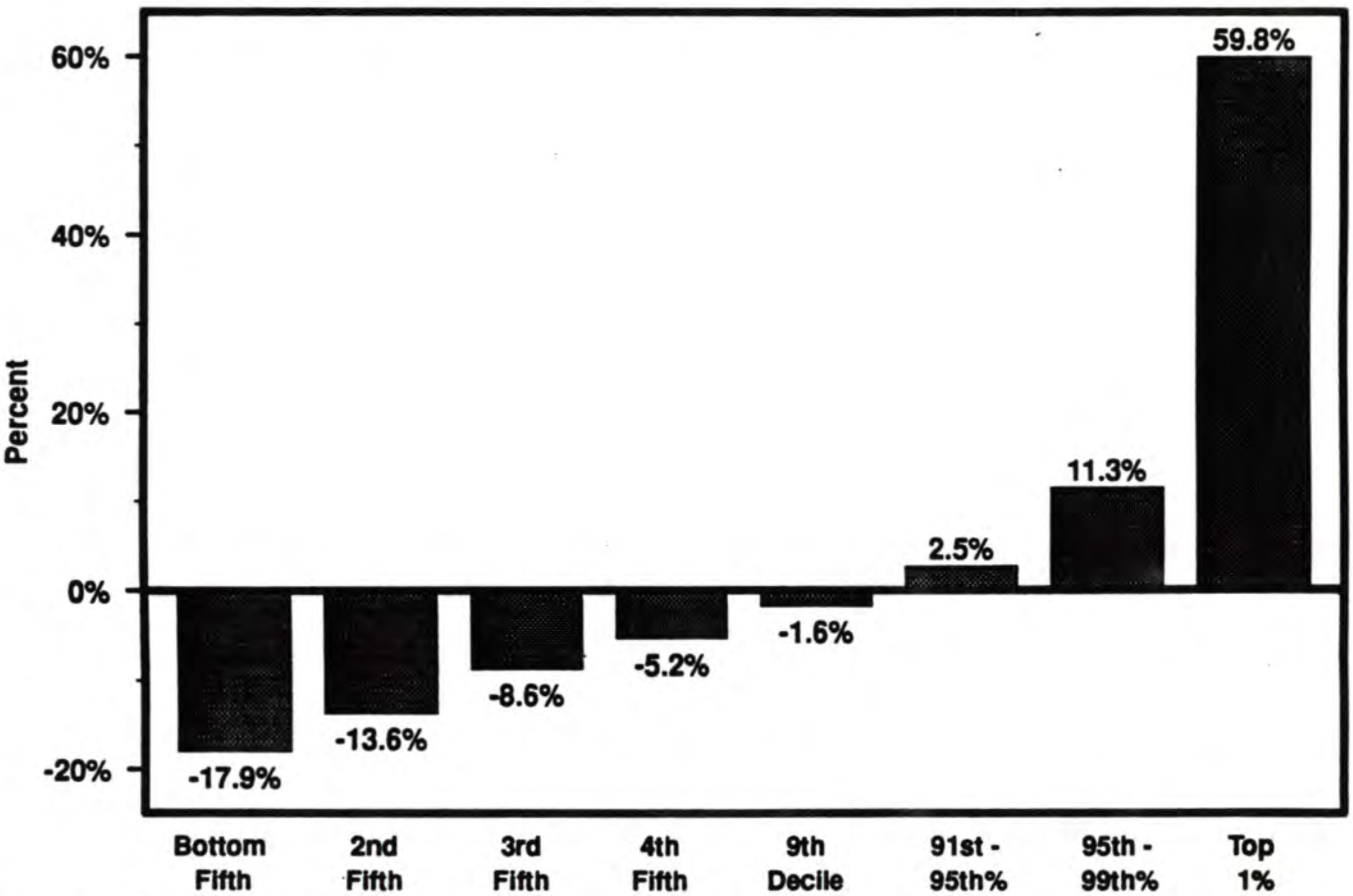
And for the first time in 12 years, a budget plan presented by a President is fair to working Americans. The lion's share of the tax increases under the President's plan fall where they should--on the wealthiest Americans, who saw their incomes skyrocket during the 1980s. Seventy-five percent of the total increase in taxes come from the top six percent of Americans, those earning over $100,000. That is a far cry from the distributional burden of policy choices imposed in the 1980s.

Who Got What In The 1980s

Chart 8 shows who won and who lost during the 1980s, while deficits were soaring. The top one percent increased their share of the nation's income by a huge amount -- almost 60 percent -- while 90% of Americans saw their share decline.

Chart 8

Change in Share of Income
by Income Group, 1979-1989



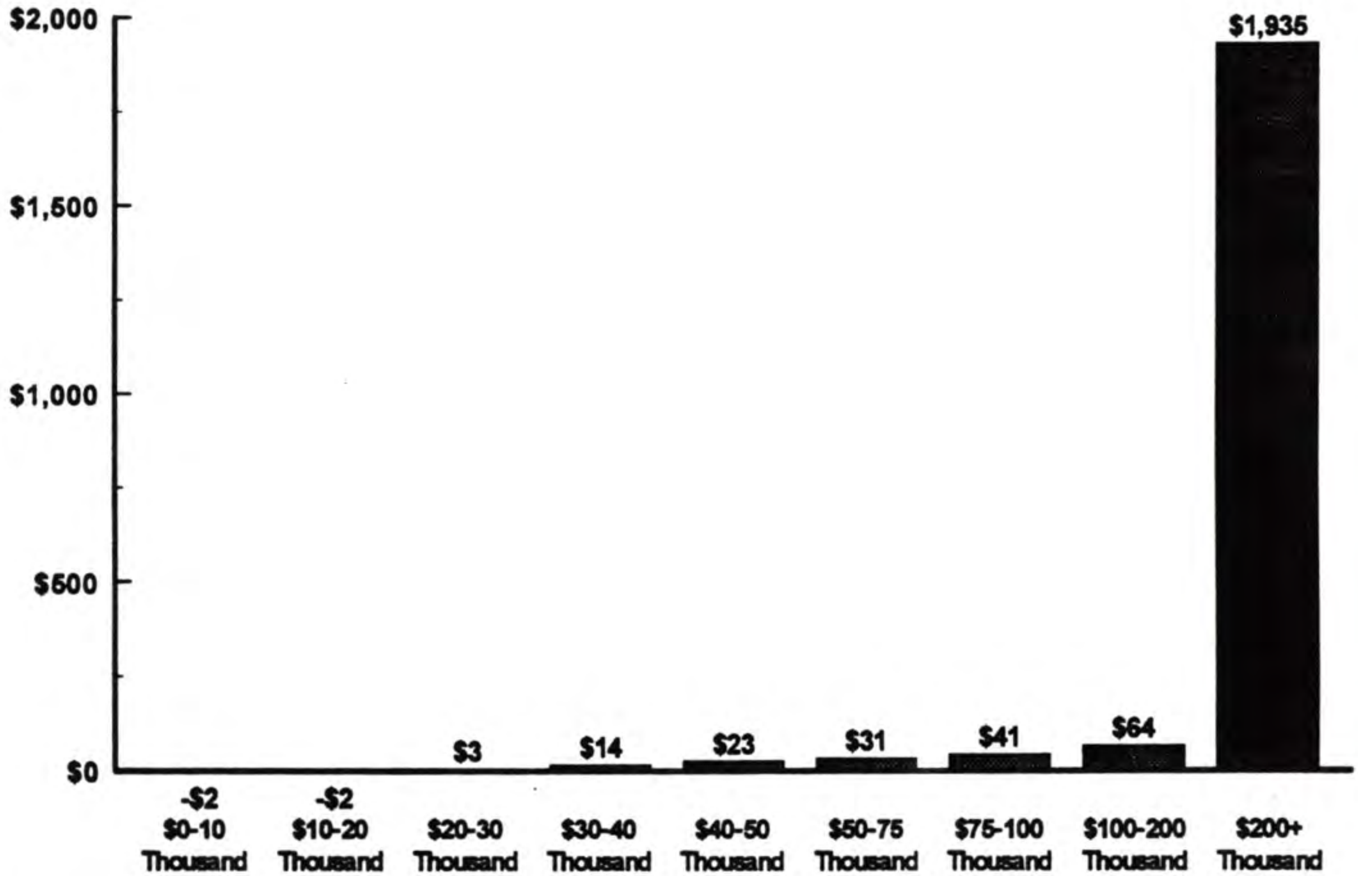
Source: Joint Economic Committee

Distribution Under Clinton Plan

In contrast, chart 10 shows where the tax burden is expected to fall under the President's program. The total change in average monthly taxes for most Americans will be very small--only $3 per month for those earning between $20,000 and $30,000. Even those earning between $100,000 and $200,000 will only see their taxes rise by $64 per month. But those earning over $200,000, the wealthiest 1.3 percent of Americans, will see their taxes increase by $1,935 per month. Those Americans are the ones who enjoyed huge income increases in the 1980s, and they should now be asked to pay their fair share for the good of the country.

Chart 10

Monthly Contribution By Income Group Under President Clinton's Deficit Reduction Plan*



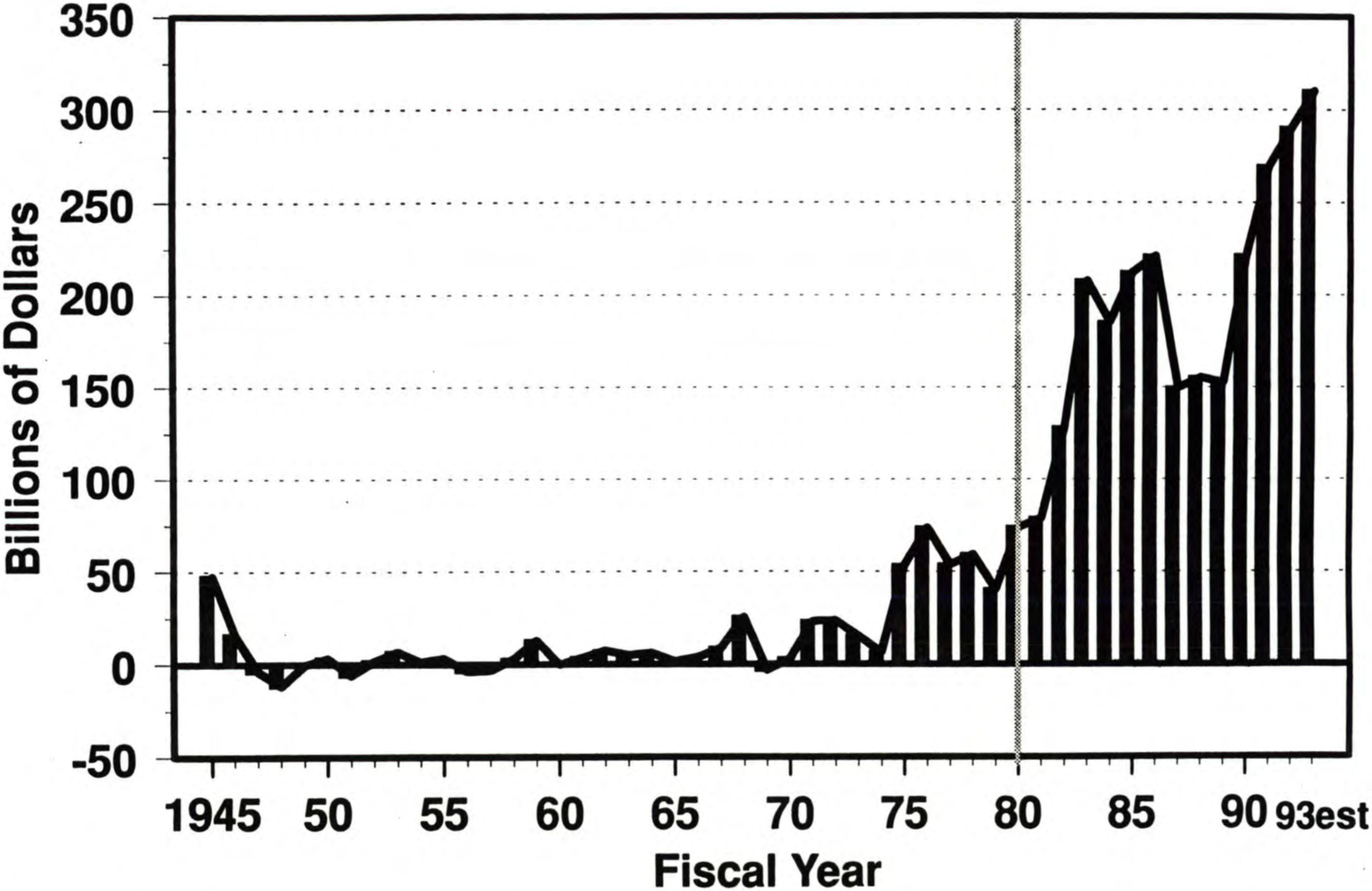
Source: CBO, 5/18/93

*When Fully Phased In in 1998

These are the facts. America has suffered through 12 years of skyrocketing deficits, while incomes soared for the wealthiest Americans and sagged for almost everyone else. Now many of those in Washington responsible for the policies of the 1980s that gave America the huge increase in deficit spending and the huge increase in income inequality are trying to bring down the one chance this country has for economic recovery and long-term fiscal responsibility.

There is an old adage--fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me. The President's critics have failed the country three times with their deficit reduction promises and their ideological economic dogma. Do they really deserve another chance? Isn't it time to break with them and the failed past that they represent? These charts demonstrate that it is.

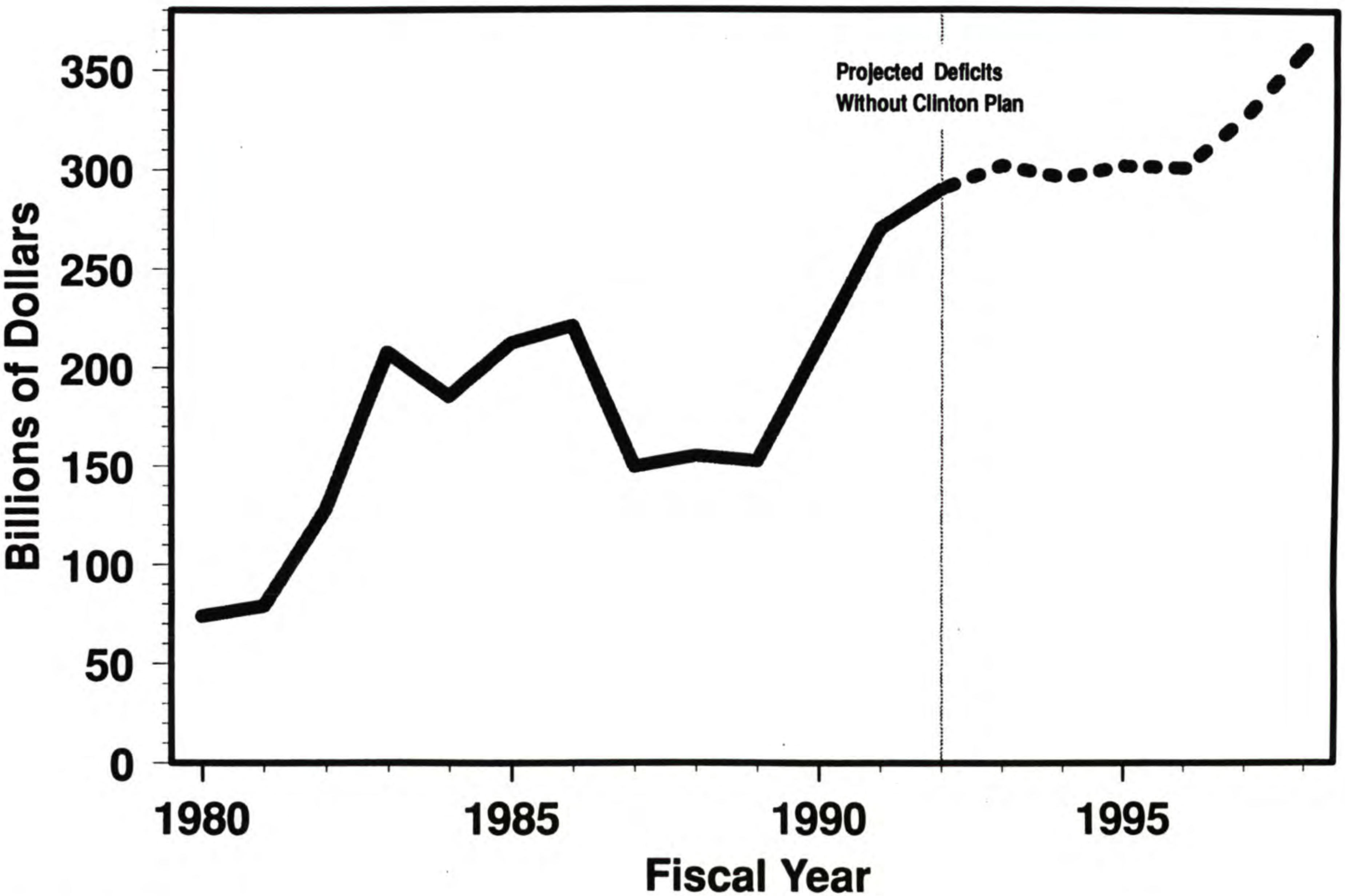
Budget Deficits
Fiscal Years 1945 to 1993



Source: Office of Management & Budget; Congressional Budget Office

Inherited Deficit Projections

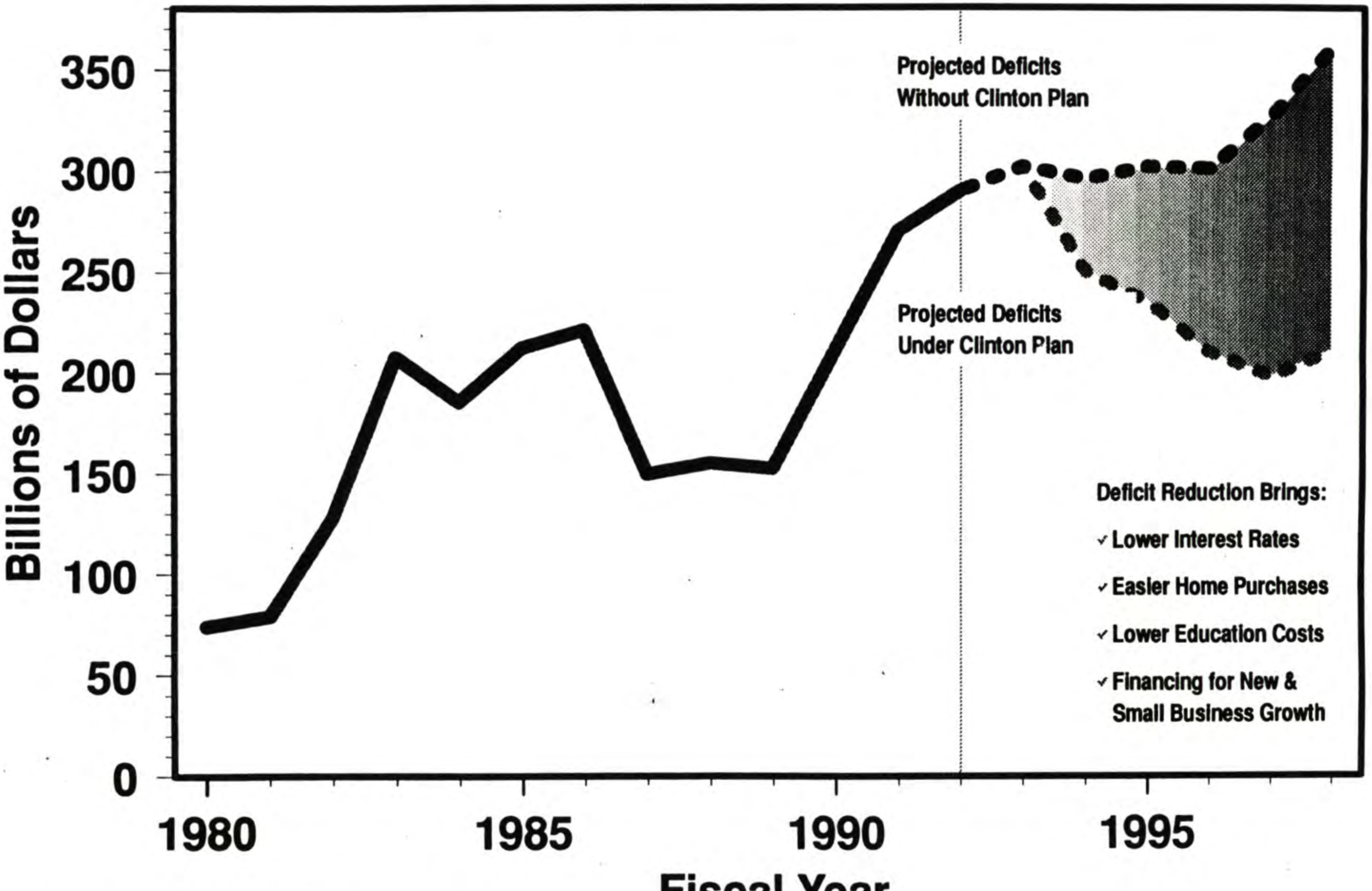
Budget Deficits, 1980-1998



Source: CBO

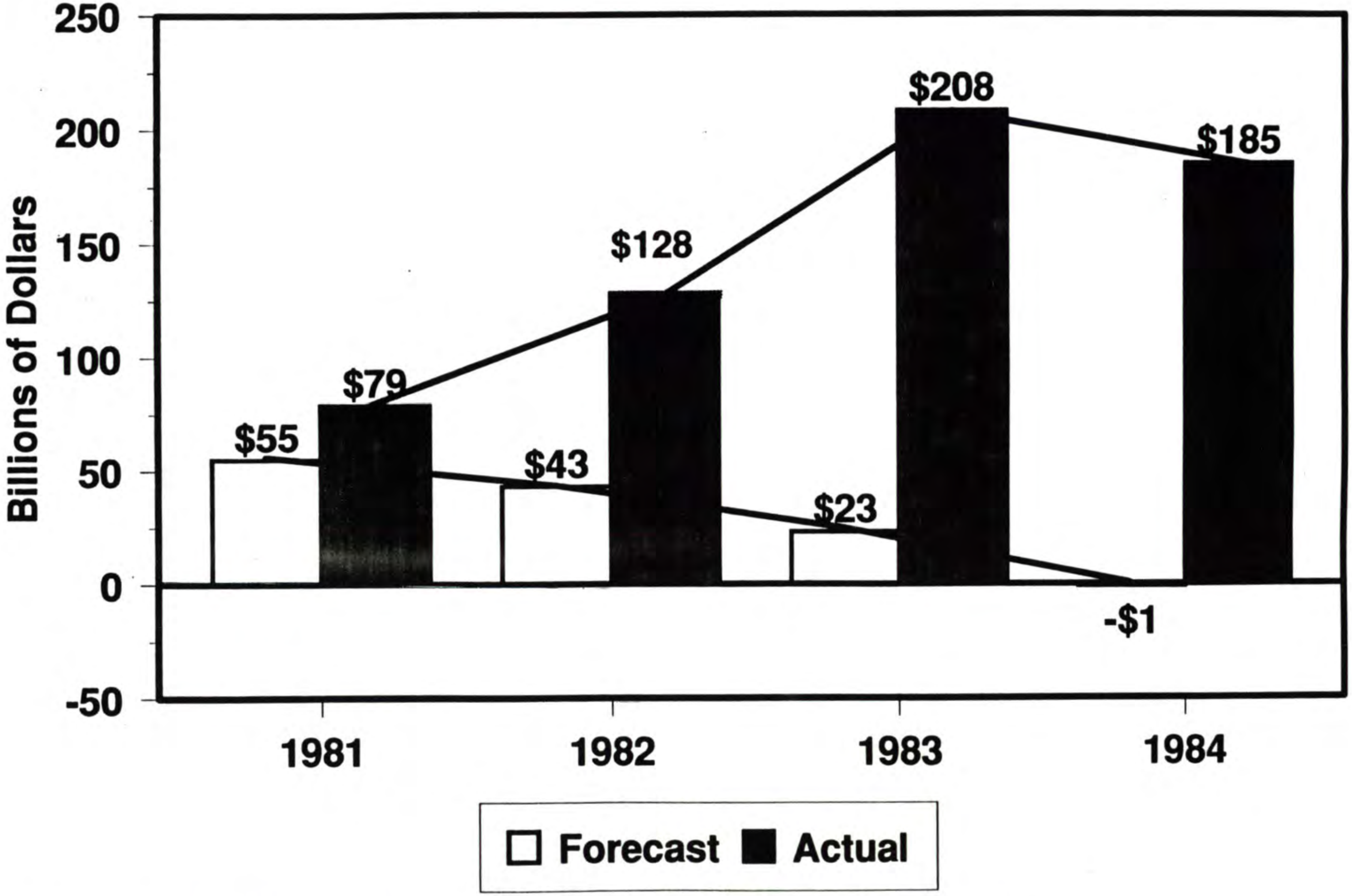
A New Direction

Budget Deficits 1980-1998



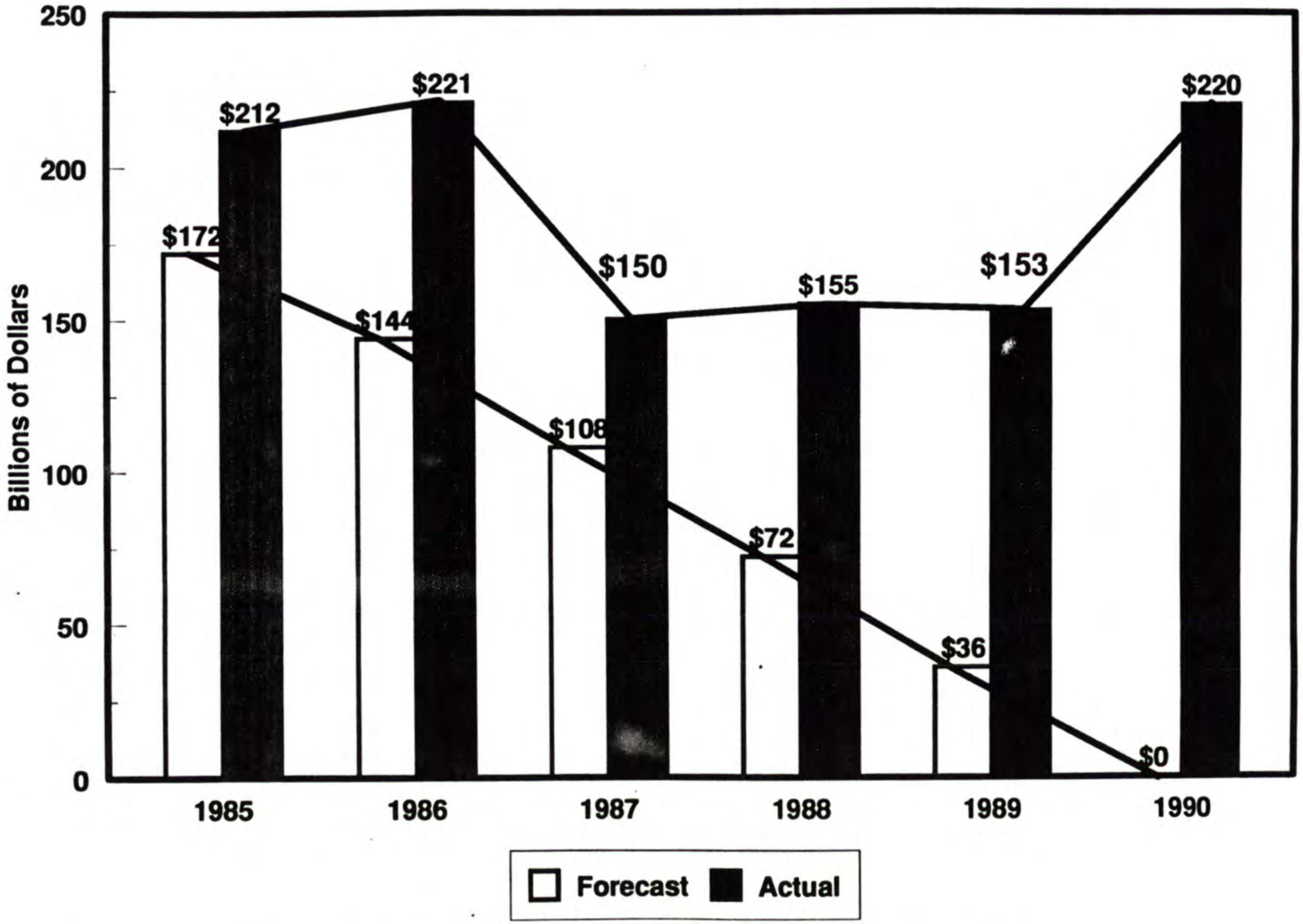
Source: CBO; House Budget Committee

Reagan Administration Promises vs. Performance on Deficits, Fiscal Years 1981-1984



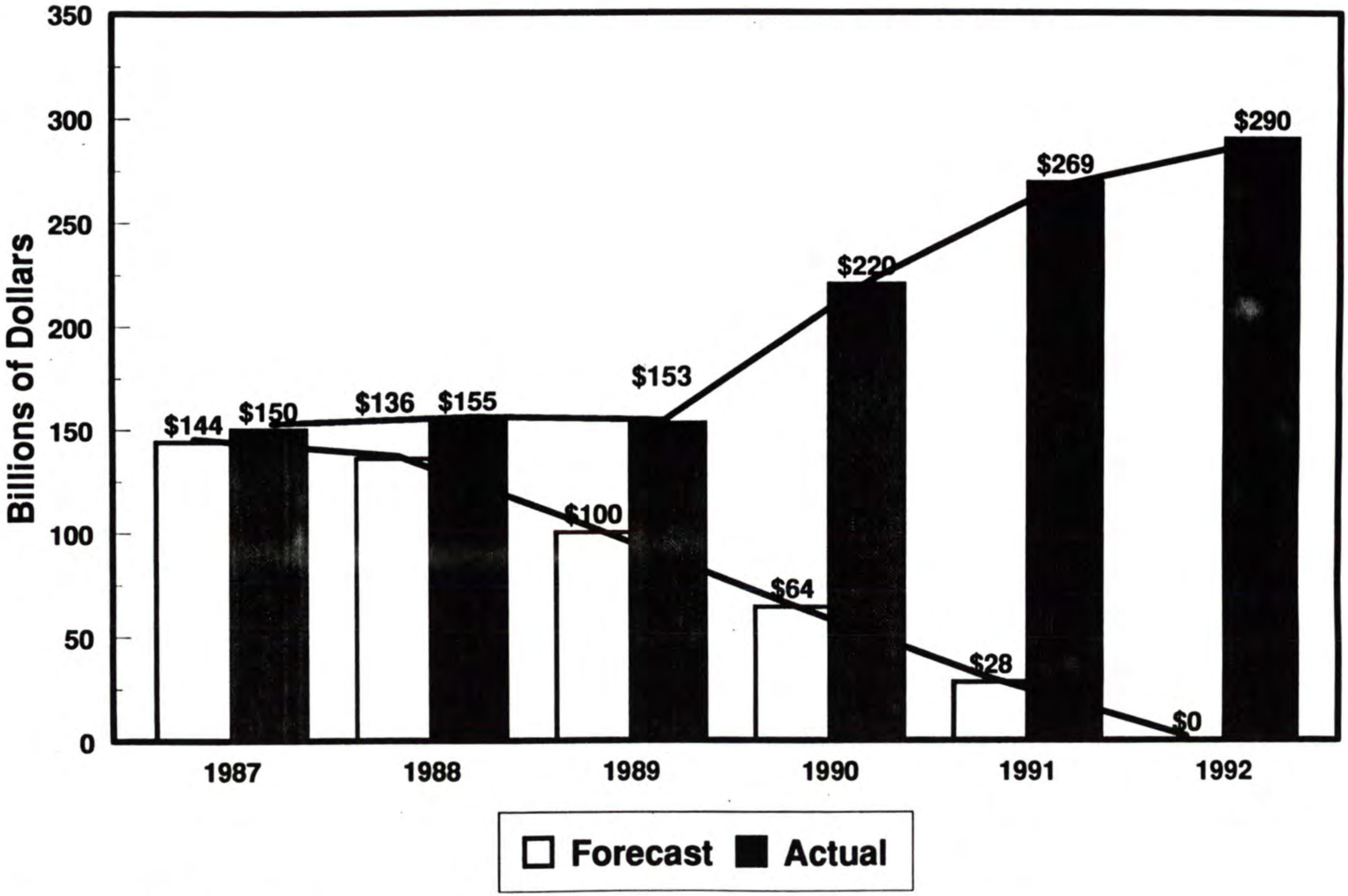
Source: Office of Management & Budget, Joint Economic Committee

Reagan Promises vs. Performance Under Gramm-Rudman I
Budget Deficits, Fiscal Years 1985-1990



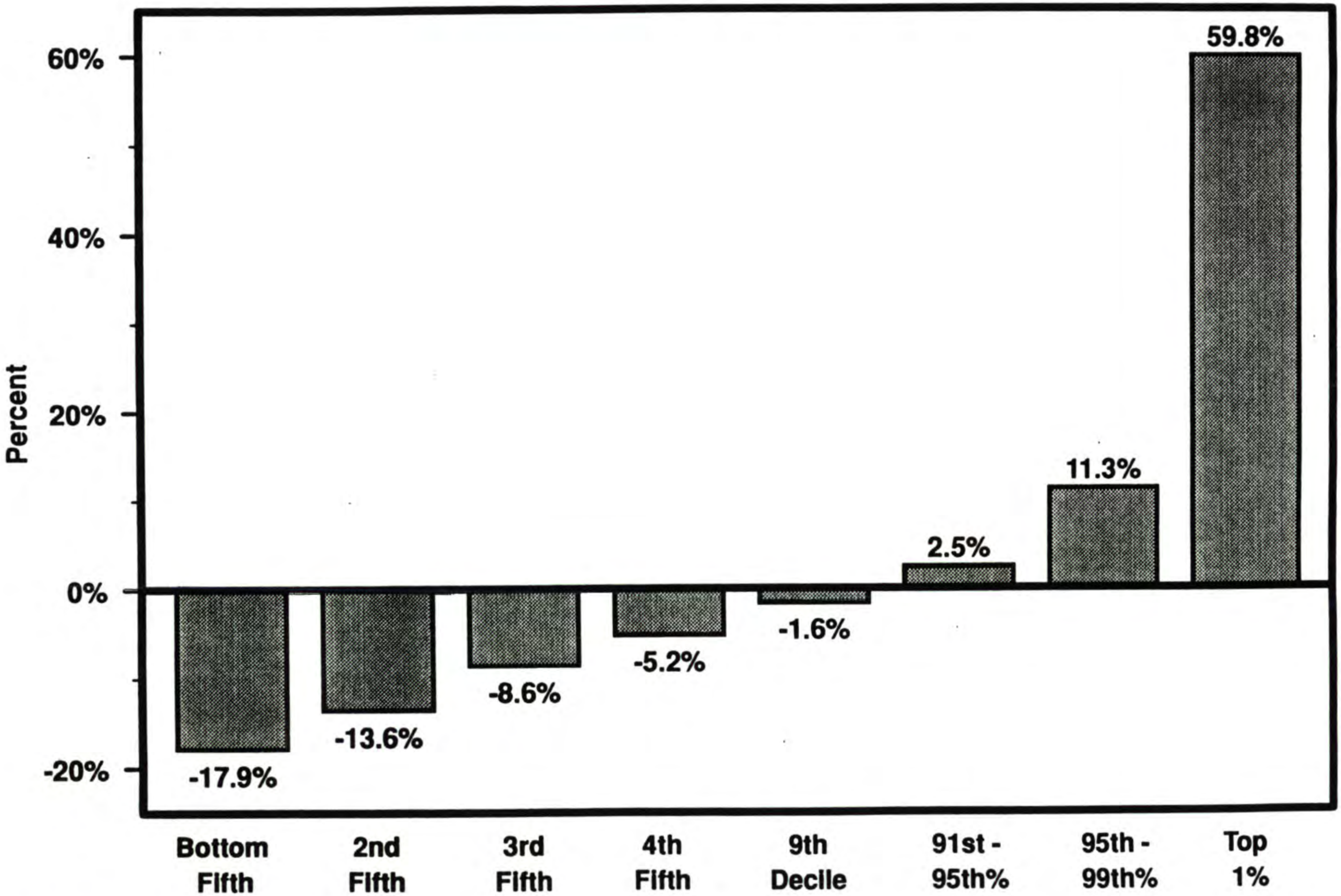
Source: Office of Management & Budget, Joint Economic Committee

Reagan-Bush Promises vs. Performance Under Gramm-Rudman II
Budget Deficits, Fiscal Years 1987-1992



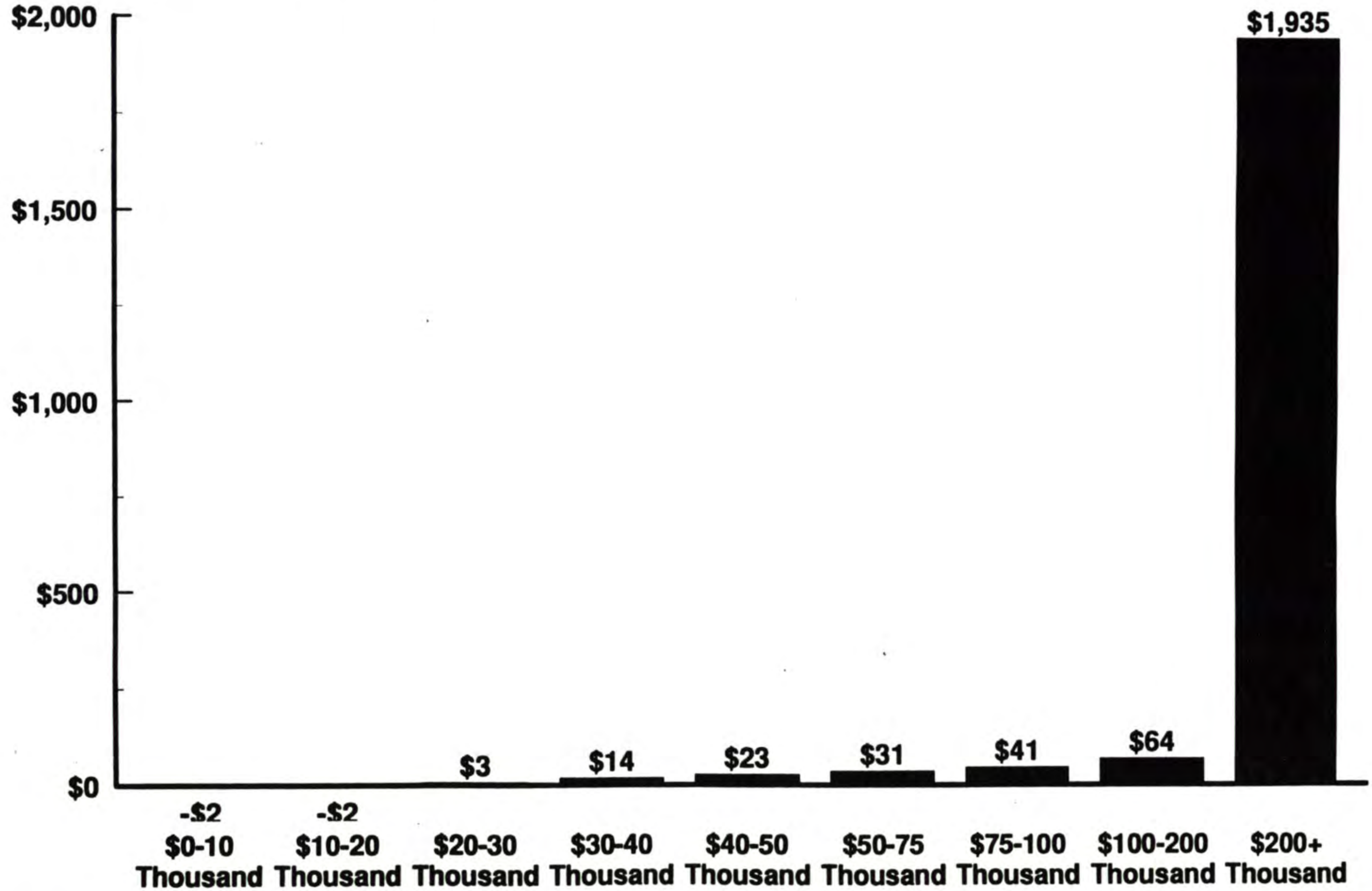
Source: Office of Management & Budget, Joint Economic Committee

Change in Share of Income
by Income Group, 1979-1989



Source: Joint Economic Committee

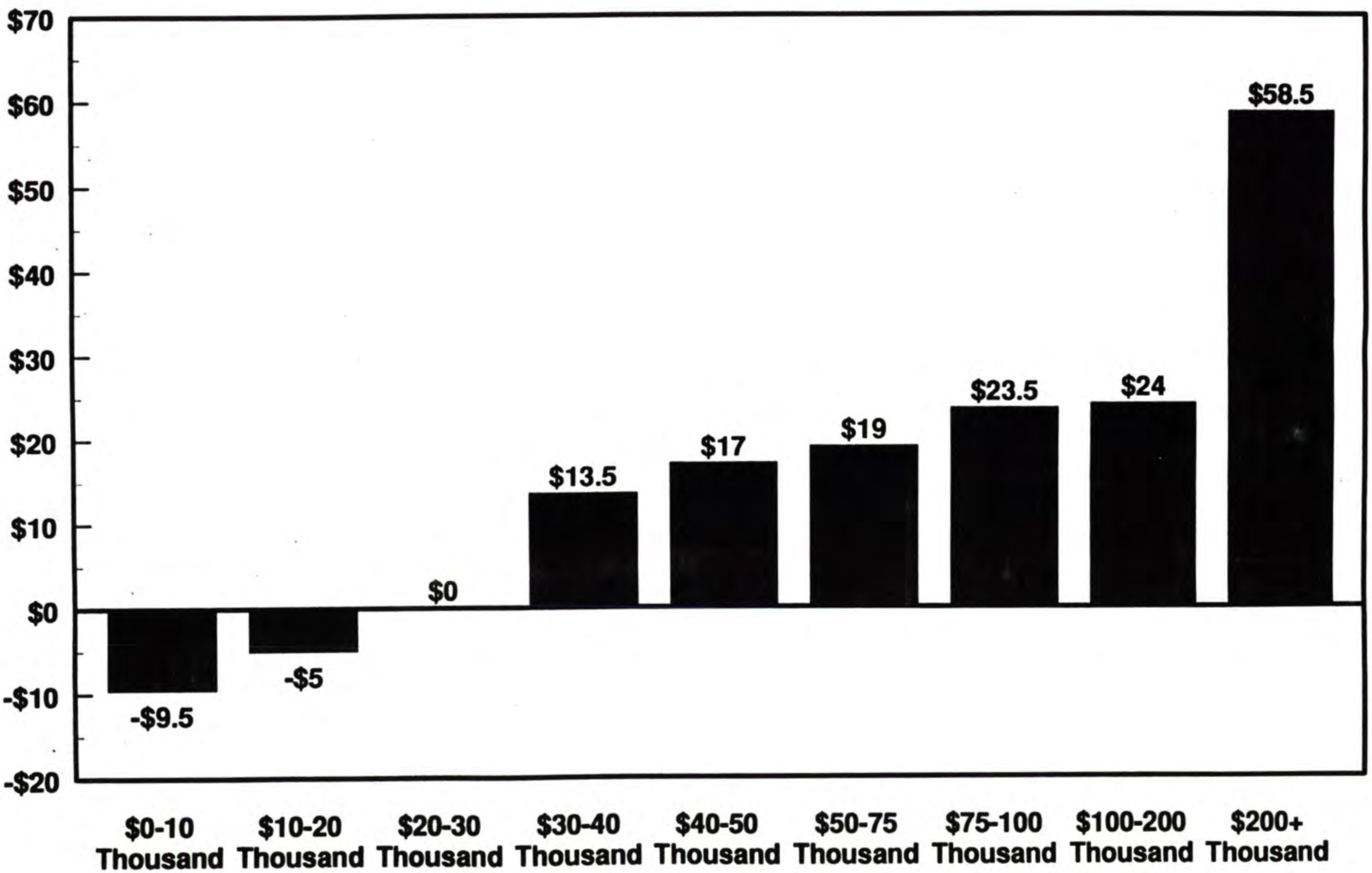
Monthly Contribution By Income Group Under President Clinton's Deficit Reduction Plan*



Source: CBO, 5/18/93

*When Fully Phased In in 1998

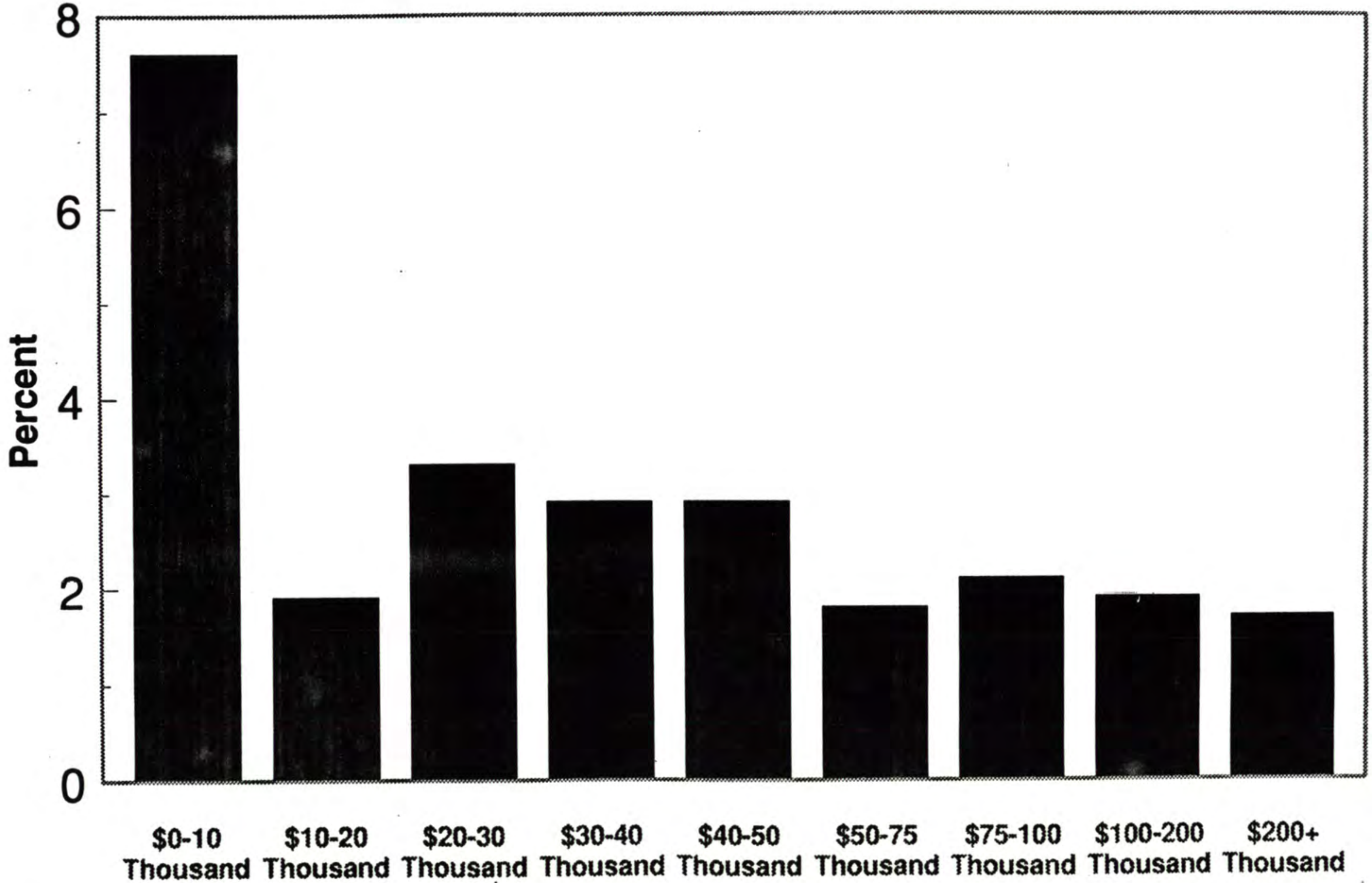
Average Additional Monthly Direct & Indirect Costs Under Proposed Energy Tax in 1997*



*Including low income offsets.

Source: Treasury Department

Increases in Average Monthly Taxes By Income Group Under Original 1990 Bush Summit Plan



Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Treasury Document

TO: PAUL
FROM: SYLVIA

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/2

[illegible]

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN ON AGRICULTURE

Example of a Wisconsin Farmer

This example illustrates the economic impact of the President's economic plan on a Wisconsin farm family. The example is that of a family with income of $21,000. They have $65,000 of debt, and a net worth of $300,000 (close to the regional average). The farm consists of 250 acres, on which they raise 55 head of dairy cows: 110 acres of corn, 80 acres of hay, 20 acres of oats, and 40 acres of pasture.

Over the 1994-1997 period, the family income will increase on average by $1,069 as a result of lower interest rates, the benefits of the expanded earned income tax credit (EITC), more generous investment incentives (including the self-employment tax savings), and extension of the health insurance deduction for self-employed workers . The family will lose $503 on average from reductions in farm program benefits and the proposed Btu energy tax. The cost of the increase in the inland waterways fuel tax on the Wisconsin farm is estimated to be small, but difficult to quantify with precision. As described in the following pages, the proposed programs phase in over time. The benefits of the EITC shown take into account that not all farm families will qualify for the EITC, and that the benefits depend upon the number of children in the family. It is anticipated that benefits at least as generous as the proposed extension of the deduction for self-employed health insurance payments will be provided over the period. For the facts assumed in the example, the net result will be an average increase in the farm family's income of $566 (a gain of 2.7 percent) under the Administration's economic plan, as shown below.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

AVERAGE 1994-1997 BENEFITS		AVERAGE 1994-1997 COSTS	
Equipment Expensing (Present Value)	$265	BTU Energy Tax	$286
Reduced Interest Rates	$553	Cuts in Farm Programs	$217
Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction	$112		
Expanded EITC	$139		
Total Benefits	$1,069	Total Costs	$503
Average Gain $566 (Family Income Up 2.7 Percent)			

Department of the Treasury
May 27, 1993

05/27/93 16:43 202 622 0236 TAX ANALYSIS 002/005

Costs and Benefits of the Administration's Plan on Farming

The Administration's economic plan seeks to accomplish the combined national goals of reducing the federal budget deficit, increasing investment, and restoring long term economic growth. Increased growth helps people and businesses by increasing our standard of living.

The plan requires a shared contribution from all Americans to achieve its goals, but on balance, all Americans, including farmers, will benefit. They will receive new incentives to invest in more productive equipment. Lower interest rates, resulting from deficit reduction, will lighten existing debt burdens and will spur rural economic growth. The nation will see a reform proposal designed to control the rising cost of health care. The Administration's plan will also assist low-income earners by expanding the earned income tax credit. This will ensure that all families with two children earning at least the minimum wage will not live in poverty.

Increased Expensing

As modified by the House Ways and Means Committee, the plan will encourage Americans to invest in new equipment, commencing in 1993. Specifically, it increases the level of capital investments allowed to be expensed from \$10,000 to \$25,000. These investments would, in general, otherwise have to be depreciated over 7 years. Farmers as described in the example are anticipated to invest, over the 1994-1997 period, an average of \$15,000 each year in new and used equipment and machinery, special structures, motor vehicles, and farm and land improvements. The present value (at an 8 percent discount rate) of the increased reduction in tax liability (at a 15 percent income tax rate and a 15.3 percent self-employment tax rate), attributable to the expensing of the additional \$5,000 of allowed investment, is \$265.

Reduced Interest Rates

Financial markets view the Administration's program very favorably, calling it the first true deficit reduction program in twelve years. As a result, market interest rates have declined significantly since the November election. These lower rates should stimulate new investment, and should, over time, allow existing debtors to refinance their high interest rate debt at more favorable levels. Based on Farm Credit System data, which indicate an 85 basis point decline in interest rates from December 1992 to May 1993, this decline is assumed in the example.

Extending Small-Issue Agricultural Bonds

Some farmers receive low-cost interest loans from state, county, or local governments. These governments are able to raise lower-cost funds through small-issue agricultural bonds, since the bondholders' interest is exempted from federal tax. The government requires that at least 95 percent of gross proceeds must be used to purchase agricultural land or equipment, and the size of an issuance cannot exceed $1 million. The Administration's plan proposes to extend the rights of state and local governments to issue these agricultural bonds.

Extension of the Health Insurance Deduction

Farmers need comprehensive affordable health insurance, yet many can no longer afford it. The Administration is addressing this issue in two ways. First, the plan extends the 25 percent deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed workers and their families through at least December 31, 1993. Second, the Administration initiated a task force to examine ways to reform the health care industry. The health care task force seeks to control exploding costs and to expand coverage to ensure all Americans receive some form of coverage.

The example shows the tax savings generated from extending the 25 percent deduction for self-employed health insurance, based on an assumed premium of $3,000 (which is anticipated to be about the average 1994-1997 cost of such family policy), using a 15 percent income tax rate.

Expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

The Administration is committed to "making work pay." The President's plan would expand the earned income tax credit to allow a credit of up to 39.7 percent of income for families with two or more children. Depending on a farmer's income level, a family with two children can receive up to $1,373 in additional annual assistance in 1995 and later years (the maximum additional benefit is $687 in 1994). The increased benefit is reduced for families earning more than $11,000 (as is the case in the example), and is fully phased-out for two-children families earning more than $28,000. Increased benefits of up to $224 are available to a family with one child, and up to $306 to taxpayers with no children. The example assumes that 20 percent of farm families will qualify for the extra benefits that are available to a family with two or more children earning $21,000.

Phased-In BTU Energy Tax

To reduce the budget deficit, encourage greater energy conservation, and stimulate development of less environmentally damaging processes, the Administration proposes to impose an excise tax on fossil fuels, as well as hydro- and nuclear- generated electricity. Petroleum-based fuels would generally be taxed at a higher rate. The Ways and Means Committee, however, exempted motor fuels used on farms from the higher rate. The rates will be phased in at one-third the full rate beginning July 1, 1994, and at two-thirds the full rates beginning July 1, 1995. The full rates will be effective in July 1, 1996.

In the example, the average increased production cost for the farm specified is $227, assuming that 80 percent of the increased cost is borne by the farmer. Farmers are likely to adjust both their crop mix and farming practices, as they have done in the past in response to higher oil prices, and this, together with market price changes, will shift a portion of the cost from the farmer. Adding an additional $59 for the family's average household energy consumption accounts for the $286 cost noted.

<u>Inland Waterways Fuel Tax Increase</u>

Farmers will experience a small increase in freight costs for their crops due to the proposed increase in inland waterways fuel taxes (as modified by the Ways and Means Committee) of 5 cents per gallon in 1994, 20 cents per gallon in 1995, 35 cents per gallon in 1996, and 50 cents per gallon in 1997 and later years. These waterways are currently the most heavily subsidized mode of transportation in the United States and the only Army Corp of Engineers program that is still dependent on federal operating funds. The Administration plans to move this system of intercostal waterways towards self-sufficiency by increasing the tax on diesel fuel for barges. The increased cost is expected to depend upon the amount of grain and oilseeds shipped by barge, and competing rail freight costs are assumed to also increase somewhat. These increased transportation costs are expected to lead to some reduction in the prices that would otherwise be received by the farmer, but increased deficiency payments are assumed to help offset the lower prices. Because the direct effect of the increased waterways tax on the Wisconsin farm is found to be quite small, it is difficult to quantify with any accuracy the indirect effect of increased rail fares. For this reason, neither the direct nor indirect effect of the increased waterways tax are included in the example.

<u>Farm Program Cuts</u>

The Administration's economic plan calls for a reduction in some farm programs over the next four years. The overall reductions have been modified by the House Agriculture Committee. The example includes the effects of the estimated reduction in deficiency payments for corn and milk production for the farm specified, taking into account the timing of the deficiency payments for the specific commodities over the 1994-1997 period.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 6/1

NOTE FOR: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, Carol Rasco
Bruce Reed

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

Information ☐

Action ☑

[redacted]

Thank you.

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

[redacted]

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/31

Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

May 24, 1993

93 MAY 25 P6:11

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: The Attorney General Janet Reno

SUBJECT: Crime Bill -- Policing and Public Safety Initiatives

SUMMARY: The policing and public safety initiative, proposed for inclusion as Title I of the Crime Bill, will provide resources to increase the number of state and local police officers. However, there are a number of outstanding policy issues which remain to be resolved to assure that this initiative also truly enhances public safety, crime and violence prevention and community development. This memorandum provides my views on the most critical elements of this initiative.

I understand that the Administration wants to move quickly regarding the crime legislation. We are very nearly ready to go forward with a modified version of 1992 Conference Report, expected to be introduced by Chairmen Biden and Brooks.

From my perspective the most substantive element of the bill, the Brady Bill aside, is the new "Policing and Public Safety" title the Administration plans to propose. This title of the crime bill will be the Administration's first (and perhaps only) major legislative opportunity to impact significantly crime control and prevention activities nationwide. Indeed, the Administration should use this piece of the crime bill to implement prevention initiatives.

Putting additional police on the streets is not alone enough; we ~~must~~ change the nature of policing to have an effective and preventive impact on crime and violence in our communities. This is a threshold and necessary predicate to community stability and economic growth. The resources available for hiring police must be spent as part of a more comprehensive public safety strategy to reorient policing away from reactive and discrete response and toward crime and violence prevention and problem solving.

To achieve this goal, my staff has been working with the staff of the Domestic Policy Council to prepare a policing proposal that will add more than half of the new officers you seek. This title of the crime bill will consist ~~of a flexible~~ discretionary grants program and a substantially ~~streamlined~~ police corps proposal.

Our proposal will ensure that police officers added under this initiative be used as part of a locally-~~designed public~~ safety program to support community policing activities; assist communities and police departments in developing proactive and preventive crime control programs; and enhance training and educational opportunities for police officers to ensure they have the necessary skills to meet the challenges they face. The proposal also supports a limited police corps program for individuals interested in law enforcement careers.

However, I am concerned by what seems to be a focus on simply hiring new officers as quickly as possible. Such an approach would jeopardize, wholly unnecessarily, the following key elements of the Department's proposal:

Discretionary Grants.

- Funds should be distributed through discretionary grants, not formula grants, in order to:
  - Target funds to specific localities most in need of assistance.
  - Facilitate the development of locally-designed, long-term public safety plans.
  - Promote community commitment and involvement in public safety plans by establishing incentive mechanisms based on levels of community support.
  - Eliminate risk of funds being simply banked by state or local authorities or used for one-time investments such as for equipment or overtime.
  - Provide flexibility necessary for the program to respond to the changing policing needs of communities.
- Under a discretionary grant program, the process would function as follows:
  - Applications would require a long-term strategy and a detailed implementation plan by a local steering committee (including consultation with community groups and other appropriate public and private agencies) which:

    (1) demonstrates a specific public safety need;

(2) explains the locality's inability to meet the need without federal assistance;

(3) sets forth plans to redirect local government resources or alter policing practices to support the initiative;

(4) outlines related local government initiatives which complement the policing proposal; and

(5) identifies the initial and ongoing level of community support.

- Detailed applications will be submitted to the Byrne grant agency in each state, which will review the applications and forward the best proposals (measured against criteria promulgated by the Attorney General) to the Department of Justice.

- The Department will review the applications of all finalists designated by the states and determine the winners. Each state will be eligible for multiple awards. The maximum number of grantees per state will be determined by a population-based formula.

Allocation of Funds to Maximize Impact.

BJ Matching?
6-4 vs 7-3?

- The legislation would reserve sixty percent of the discretionary funds available to the Department to programs to hire, rehire and/or redeploy police officers. Forty percent of the funds also would be available to support other policing-related public safety and crime prevention activities such as multidisciplinary-early intervention teams, or other innovative ideas proposed by community groups or local agencies.

- The program should allow us to sponsor policing and public safety initiatives nationwide, including sites not affiliated with the Economic Empowerment Act. The Administration should not place limits on which sites are eligible for funding.

- New hire assistance must be sufficient for fiscally strapped cities, who may be unable to provide any matching funds. Given this, $50,000 per new hire over the life of the program is not adequate.

- The police corps initiative should be as small as politically feasible. In my view, the Community Policing Corps proposal, combined with the National Service Program, is a good faith effort to measure the effects of educational enhancements for police and honor related campaign promises.

We must, of course, make good on the Administration's commitment to assist communities with additional resources for community policing, but we must do so in a way that makes the investment felt long-term in the particular communities chosen. The program outlined above will, I believe based on my experience in Miami, accomplish that end and will, in addition, integrate well with other community crime and violence prevention, health, education, and economic development initiatives underway. Finally, nothing in the Department of Justice's proposal will delay the final preparation and submission of the legislation.

I look forward to working with your staff to quickly resolve these outstanding policy issues.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 26, 1993 93 MAY 26 P6:07

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **BRUCE REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT**
JOSE CERDA III, SENIOR POLICY ANALYST
RANA SAMPSON, WHITE HOUSE FELLOW

SUBJECT: **THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S MEMORANDUM ON POLICING**

As you know, we have been working with the Justice Department and OMB on a credible proposal to meet your campaign promise of putting 100,000 new law enforcement personnel on the street. At least half of these new cops will have to come from a modified version of last year's crime bill.

We are close to agreement on the basic policing provisions of this bill. However, the Attorney General's May 24 memorandum raises a few outstanding issues on which we would like your guidance.

<u>1. How Much to Spend on Community Policing Versus "Multidisciplinary and Early Intervention"</u>

First, the Attorney General would like to be able to use 40% of the policing funds for "multidisciplinary–early intervention teams and other innovative ideas for community groups or local agencies." OMB has already calculated that it will be difficult to meet your 100,000 pledge even if we use 100 percent of the funds available for new hires; you are guaranteed to not be able to meet it by using only 60% of the funds.

We are interested in the Attorney General's innovative approaches to policing and other public safety and social services and agree that simply putting more police on the streets in not enough. But rather than compromise your 100,000 pledge, we would focus on prevention through community policing.

As you know, community policing is a partnership between police and neighborhood residents, between police and other agencies of government, and between police and the private sector. It allows police, who under the emergency response model deal with the same problems on a day–to–day basis, to work with neighborhood residents and others to actually solve problems and prevent crimes from happening in the first place.

Community policing works. But as is evident from Lee Brown's experience in Houston and New York, community policing has spread slowly, on a city-by-city basis. Its implementation is dependent on progressive police chiefs, friendly city councils and the availability of local funds. Your 100,000 new police proposal ought to be the mechanism by which the nation's police forces convert to community policing.

Equally important, dramatically increasing community policing will do much more than prevent crimes; it will help establish a community policing infrastructure to which other prevention and early intervention strategies can be grafted. Without first establishing an increased police presence in certain neighborhoods, police will still be tied to the "tyranny of 911" reactive policing -- and unable to find the time to build partnerships with social workers, treatment providers and others coming in to offer their services. It would be possible to earmark a small amount of funds -- say, $10 million -- that the Attorney General could use for demonstration projects in these areas. But we believe the empowerment zone proposal already gives her the opportunity to work with other agencies and local communities to develop the kind of comprehensive approaches she describes in her memorandum.

2. Community Involvement and Local Matching Funds

The Attorney General suggests that cities may not be able to provide any matching funds. We believe that some local match is essential in order to make the most of limited federal funds, ensure that communities have a stake in the program, and see that cities make a commitment to community policing that continues long after federal dollars are gone.

We recommend that the legislation require a partial match. w/ waiver authority

3. Police Corps

The Attorney General would like to restructure the Police Corps to make the program more workable for states and localities. Essentially, she would like to make the Corps more locally-based, in keeping with your National Service proposal.

On pure policy grounds, we like the Justice Department's proposed changes to the Police Corps. As included in last year's crime bill, we believe the Corps is not a cost effective means for increasing police force levels because it pays for college education and some police training but does nothing to help communities afford to hire more police. It replicates a much smaller program that has already been included in the National Service legislation. (The National Service program will also enable young people to serve as "community service officers," rather than sworn police officers.)

Moreover, the Police Corps is still strongly opposed by the police unions, police chiefs, cities and others, who would welcome Justice's proposed changes. Similarly, Chairman Brooks and Representative Schumer would also support scaling back the Corps.

But you should be warned that fundamentally altering the Police Corps could enrage its intellectual godfather and chief advocate, Adam Walinsky. No doubt he will go to his congressional supporters -- Senator Kennedy, Representative McCurdy and others -- and to the editorial boards that strongly support his proposal, in an effort to undo our changes. We fear that Walinsky might try to make the Administration look soft on crime in the process.

Since the Police Corps language included in last year's bill (with additional scholarships for in-service cops) has passed the Congress repeatedly and without hearings, we would recommend sticking with that language -- but scaling back the program's costs to what the Administration proposed in this year's budget ($25 million). This will enable us to avoid political backlash, but still be able to use most of the money in the crime bill to put 100,000 police on the street.

Sounds right to me

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/24

Neil/Carol good
Keep working + stay
close to Senate

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 MAY 20 P10:22

May 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
JOSE CERDA III, SENIOR POLICY ANALYST

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON 100,000 NEW POLICE

Carol Rasco passed along your request for an update on the status of the Administration's plans to put 100,000 cops on the street. We have been working with the Justice Department and OMB on a credible proposal to meet your campaign promise.

Although funds are tight, we believe the Administration can claim credit for up to 100,000 new law enforcement personnel from the following sources:

Crime Bill	– 50,000	-- $3–5 billion over 5 years
Jobs Package	– 10,000	-- $200 million over 2 years
Enterprise Zones	– 15,000	-- $500 million over 2 years
HUD's Compac	– 5,000	-- $750 million over 5 years
ED's Safe Schools	– 100	-- $235 million over 5 years
National Service	– 20,000	-- no set amount
Troops to Cops	– to be determined	
Total Cops	100,100	

I. Revised Crime Bill -- Community Policing/Cop on the Beat

The Domestic Policy Council and the Justice Department recommend that our main vehicle for putting more cops on the street should be a modified version of last year's crime bill, with a new Administration-backed title on community policing. There is widespread support on the Hill for more cops. Senator Biden is working with the state attorneys general on habeas corpus reform, the main sticking point from last year. The rest of last year's conference report would remain largely unchanged. The Brady Bill would still be included.

~~Senator Biden is concerned that we work this out quickly because he believes that Gramm and the GOP could introduce their own crime bill any day.~~ He would like the Senate to take up this issue in June, before the July 4th recess. We will be ready to proceed as soon as the economic plan clears the House.

The linchpin of the 100,000 new police proposal should be a single grant program administered by the Justice Department that helps states and localities put police on the street by providing a source of direct funding.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 50,000

II. Jobs Package -- Re-Hire/New Hire Proposal

Per your request, the new jobs bill now contains $200 million to re-hire or hire additional police officers, perhaps as many as 10,000. These funds could also be used to redeploy police officers onto the streets in community policing roles.

If passed, DOJ would have to spend $44 million of this money in FY 1993 through its current discretionary authority. The Attorney General has considerable flexibility in awarding these funds. Hopefully, if we move quickly on a crime bill, the remainder of the funds could be spent under the authorizing language to be included in the Biden/Brooks crime bill.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 10,000

III. Empowerment Zones -- Community Investment Program

The Empowerment Zone legislation authorizes $250 million in FY 1994 (already appropriated) and $250 million in FY 1995 for community policing grants to these 110 areas selected by the Enterprise Board. The Attorney General has broad discretion to make these grants: they can be made under the general language in the legislation; they can be made under current Justice programs; or they can be made under authorizing language passed in a new crime bill.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 15,000

IV. Department of Housing and Urban Development -- COMPAC

To help housing authorities fight against crime, HUD has proposed restructuring its current Drug Elimination Grant Program into a considerably more flexible Community Partnership Against Crime (COMPAC). The program is budgeted for $265 million next year, and $1.5 billion over the next five years. HUD expects that about $150 million of these funds per year will be spent on law enforcement or security personnel, including community-based policing efforts that would increase police presence on public housing complexes.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 5,000

V. Department of Education -- Safe Schools

We have amended the Department of Education's draft of Safe Schools legislation to allow the program's monies to be used for "sworn" police officers, not only professional security personnel. While hiring "sworn" police personnel may prove too expensive to use them in the same round-the-clock manner as security guards, they can be used more cost-effectively in community policing roles, including schools as part of their "beat".

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- 100

VI. National Service -- National Service Officers

The National Service Trust Fund estimates that some 20,000 of its participants will serve in law enforcement/public safety roles. These "national service officers" could be used to assist police departments in the broad areas of community policing and crime prevention. They could take reports, staff telephone crime reporting units and administer citizen crime prevention surveys. Relieving officers from these time-consuming duties would potentially free more police officers to become cops "on the beat", and the support work will make officers more effective in their crime-fighting. With direct funding available for most of the new police, we believe it is credible to use National Service members serving in public safety/law enforcement roles in our 100,000 count.

TOTAL NEW NSOs -- 20,000

VII. Military/Labor -- Troops to Cops Demonstration Programs

We are working with the Labor and Defense Departments to define these proposals. However, substantial funds are not available from these sources.

As we understand it, monies available under Senator Nunn's "Troop to Teachers" initiative are not available for a "Troops to Cops" initiative without new authorizing language. Currently, this DoD account has about $65 million in it, $20 million of which could probably be used for a cops initiative.

Perhaps as much as $75 million may be available through the Department of Labor if we develop appropriate demonstration projects under amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act. Authority to undertake such projects was enacted in the 1991 Defense Department Authorization.

TOTAL NEW POLICE -- TO BE DETERMINED

[redacted]

[redacted]

STRADLEY
RONON
STEVENS
&YOUNG

Attorneys At Law

Great Valley Corporate Center
30 Valley Stream Parkway
Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355-1481

Bob
got this a Jim
in Pa.

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN /2

HARRIS WOFFORD
PENNSYLVANIA

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3803

February 13, 1993

Mr. Bruce Lindsey
Senior Advisor and Assistant
to the President for Personnel
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Bruce,

I enclose materials submitted to me by Mr. Stephen Harris. Mr. Harris wishes to be considered for a regional position on a board or commission, including the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, the National Commission on Children, and the Federal Election Commission.

Mr. Harris is currently a partner at Stradley, Ronon, Stevens, and Young, where he has practiced general litigation with a concentration in Orphans' Court litigation for twelve years. He has also been a strong and loyal supporter of the Democratic Party in Chester County. His dedication to the community and to the Clinton Administration is commendable, as his credentials indicate.

I realize you are inundated with requests, but trust you will give this application your full and fair consideration. I believe Mr. Harris' experience makes him an excellent candidate for nomination to any of the above listed boards within the new Administration.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford

Harris Wofford

enclosure

REC'D.

MAY - 5 1993

S. R. S. & Y.
S. R. HARRIS

STEPHEN R. HARRIS
STRADLEY, RONON, STEVENS & YOUNG
GREAT VALLEY CORPORATE CENTER
30 VALLEY STREAM PARKWAY
MALVERN, PA 19355-1481
(215) 640-5803

EMPLOYMENT

Partner - Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young, Joined Firm 1981

Practice Area - General Litigation

EDUCATION

University of Southern California, J.D., 1978

Occidental College, B.A., English, cum laude, 1974

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Admitted to the Bar of Pennsylvania; Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; U.S. District Court, Eastern District, Pennsylvania; U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS AND ACTIVITIES

Member - American Bar Association, Litigation Section
Chester County Bar Association

Co-author - Orphans' Court Litigation, Chapter on Will Contests, Pennsylvania Bar Institute

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Delegate Candidate for Democratic Presidential Candidate Bill Clinton, 7th C.D.
Solicitor, Chester County Democratic Party
Member, Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee
Tredyffrin Township Democratic Zone Leader and Committee Person
Democratic Leadership Council
Chester County Historical Society
Leadership, Inc. Class of 1993
Philadelphia Committee on City Policy, Awards Chair, 1993
YMCA Indian Princess Program (Father/Daughter organization)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Marcia / cc. Rubin
her husband, a career
labor classmate, Russell
over 1st Pa. Moving 11 first
died of cancer —

MR. PRESIDENT

[illegible]

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/2

BARBARA STEINMAN

May 28, 1993

Bob O'Donnell

Dear Bill,

It was so wonderful to see you in New York. I'm sorry I can't be with you during your time in Philadelphia, but I didn't feel up to a social evening. When Bobby told me that he and Donna would be at the fundraiser dinner for Harris Wofford, I asked them to deliver this letter to you. They were happy to do this, as they know what I am going to ask you.

Neal loved Bobby very much, and had planned to help him when he runs for governor. Because Neal is not here, I want to do what I believe Neal would want me to do. I want to help Bobby, as Neal would have, if he had lived to do so.

For that reason, I want to hold a fundraiser/birthday party for Bobby in September. I would like you to come, and speak for Neal.

It would mean a great deal to me, and to Neal's family and friends, and it would be a wonderful tribute to him. And it would be helpful to Bobby in a way that would do justice to Neal's memory and intentions.

I know you have a lot of responsibilities and your time is limited. I would appreciate knowing if this event could be worked into your schedule. We will select a date based on your needs. I've never done anything like this before, but I know Neal would want me to do the most I could to help Bobby. He wanted very much for him to be Governor. He believed in Bobby as he believed in you.

I was very lucky to have Neal, and share such a beautiful life. But it was just too short. I am trying to live my life the way he would have wanted me to live it, for me, for him, and for Jordana. She is my little Neal, so smart and brave, but it does break my heart that she was so cheated. That's the hardest part. We miss him so very much, as I know you do. It is still hard to believe he is gone.

Thank you, Bill. You and Hillary are often in my thoughts and prayers. Please give my love to her, and I hope to hear from you soon.

Love,

Barbara

[redacted]

BALDT

Baldt Incorporated
P. O. Box 350
Chester, Pa. 19016

B Rubin
my request for help — pls have
from Patrick —
this continued into —
B

[redacted]

[redacted]

BACKGROUND

* Baldt is the only "turn key" mooring systems manufacturer in the U.S.A., and has supplied the preponderance of the U.S. Navy's mooring systems for the past ninety three years, including that of the Battleship Arizona.

*Baldt is one of only two domestic manufacturers which can bid on defense contracts for anchor and mooring chain requirements in accordance with Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) which restricts foreign competition for shipboard forged anchor chain requirements. The other domestic contractor is Lister Chain and Forge who is Baldt's prime competitor.

* In addition to the DFARS restriction to limited sources, Baldt is, to the best of its knowledge, the only manufacturer in the world for many U. S. Navy Heavy Duty Forged Chain Connecting Links, USN Anchor Joining Links, USN Pelican Hook Chain Stoppers, USN Ending Shackles, USN Forged End Links, USN Swivels, USN Outboard Swivel Shop Assemblies, USN Turnbuckles and other related mooring systems hardware.

* Further Baldt owns the applicable Dies that are nowhere else available for manufacturing.

BALDT'S CURRENT CONTRACTS

1. NAVY SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER, MECHANICSBURG, PA

* Baldt, Incorporated, (Baldt), is a supplier to the Navy Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) for Marine Mooring Systems, including heavy duty anchors, anchor chain and specialized marine hardware.

* Baldt requested relief in the form of Advance Payments on all existing SPCC contracts and all future contracts to be awarded by SPCC to Baldt during the next three years. Total amount requested $1,250,000.

* Baldt proposed that the Advance Payments be liquidated as performance occurs or until such time as an independent auditor in conjunction with the DCAA deems Baldt to be an ongoing concern, which ever comes first.

* Because of its serious cash flow shortage and Baldt's inability to obtain private financing, Baldt has an immediate need for the requested Advance Payments.

* Baldt's request is derived from the authority found in the Federal Acquisition Regulation which permits Advance Payments under circumstances that, as described in the FAR, are directly applicable to Baldt's financial condition.

2. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME, CA,

* Baldt is also a supplier to the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, CA. 93043 for Fleet Mooring Chain Assemblies.

* Government provided Baldt with a defective Purchase Description that resulted in an impossible task for Baldt to accomplish under its contract. The NAVFAC contract remains under the threat of Termination.

* Baldt has experienced costly delays and rework of mooring chain because of the faulty specifications and is preparing a claim to recover its costs of delay & rework based on the specification and purchase description problems.

* At a meeting, on April 6, 1993 between Baldt, NAVFAC and Defense Contract Administration Services personnel, many of the decisions required by Baldt were obtained; however a new problem emerged that remains to be solved.

3. DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

* Baldt is a supplier to DISC Philadelphia and has experienced no major problems with its contracts with DISC.

4. PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

* Baldt is a supplier to the PNSY and has experience no major problems with its contracts.

5. COMMERCIAL SHIPYARDS.

* Baldt is a supplier to major Navy shipbuilders.

SUMMARY

* The loss of Baldt as a competitor in the Marine Mooring System/heavy duty anchor/anchor chain/specialized marine hardware market is at variance with the spirit and intent of the Competition in Contracting Act. If Baldt liquidates through Bankruptcy there will be no competition for Marine Mooring Systems which will adversely affect the domestic military industrial base since the remaining company will be in a sole source position for all future contracts for military anchor and mooring chain requirements.

* The loss of Baldt from the U. S. Defense Industrial and Mobilization Base would also impair the capability of the U. S.

Navy to obtain its requirements for at least the period of time that Baldt would be liquidating and another manufacturer was establishing itself with the Baldt Dies to accommodate the Navy's requirements.

* Baldt has been a respected Navy supplier for a very long time; for example, Baldt's Assembled and Detachable Chain Links were listed in the Navy Stock List of General Stores as far back as 1 August 1958.

* Baldt believes it would be in the national interest and that it would serve the competitive objectives of the Navy acquisition process to continue to allow Baldt to remain in the U. S. defense mobilization base and compete for Navy requirements.

* Baldt, at this moment, is faced with a financial liquidity crisis of massive proportions.

* The financial problems occurred as a result of the very recent past wherein the company suffered through a period of mismanagement. The mismanagement occurred despite the strong objections of Mr. Glenn S. Suplee, a former 33% owner who was outvoted consistently until Mr. Suplee gained 100% ownership of the company on March 2, 1992 and has complete control and is actively turning the company around.

* The mismanagement during the 1990-91 timeframe was broad and extensive and is highlighted by (1) disregard for vendor financial obligations; (2) lack of regard for quality control resulting in extensive amounts of costly rework and scrap; and (3) bidding and pricing firm fixed price contracts in a way that ignored cost projections based on past actuals.

* In essence, an $8 million sales per annum company earning approximately $250,000 per year despite the excessive costs, was transformed into a $5.5 million sales per annum company that incurred a $768,000 pre-tax loss in 1991 and a substantial loss of $314,000 in 1992.

* As of 11/30/92 Accounts Payable Trade Liability is $1,290,081.

* Baldt's financial crisis is shown below:

($000)	1,990	1,991	1992 (thru Nov 30)
Sales	7,080	5,475	2,108
Net Income	79	(614)	(100)
Retained Earnings	675	61	36
Current assets			1,972
Current liabilities			1,602

Total assets	2,312
Total liabilities	2,448

* In March 1992, Mr. Glenn Suplee gained complete control of Baldt and installed a new management team to take immediate cost cutting actions and turn the company around.

* In order to resolve the financial problems without Navy assistance and to keep losses and claims to a minimum, Baldt management met with the Small Business Administration (SBA) in May 1992. Baldt was advised that the loan guarantee program, whereby a local bank funds the loan subject to an 85% SBA guarantee, was the only option available from the SBA.

* Baldt contacted local banks seeking an SBA loan guarantee or direct funding and was summarily rejected citing Baldt's $0 net worth, continuing losses for two years, and less than promising future industry prospects.

* Baldt met the Delaware County Economic Development Oversight Board which holds a second mortgage on Baldt's real and personal property. Baldt was rejected because the agency's small business loan fund had been indefinitely suspended.

* Other commercial finance companies including General Electric Capital Corporation, Barclay's American, Edge Capital, and Fremont Financial Corporation were also contacted without success due to the size of Baldt's request for a loan and other financial considerations.

* Currently the only source of funding available to Baldt are Government Progress Payments which are insufficient to provide relief, and a commercial factoring company charging thirty-six percent (36%) interest.

* Baldt filed for protection under Chapter 11 of bankruptcy code on February 1, 1993.

* Baldt believes that its continued performance as a Navy contractor is essential to the national defense and Baldt is experiencing an actual loss under Navy contracts and faces a financial disaster which will impair Baldt's productive ability and endanger contract completion.

* Baldt believes that its current contracts may be adjusted to permit the full extent of the financial needs of Baldt and relieve Baldt's financial tragedy.

[redacted]

The Mayor
City Government Center
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101-1678

Mark
This is a big
issue - should discuss
Wel

The Hon. William J. Clinton
The President

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/2

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

REVEREND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
CITY GOVERNMENT CENTER
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17101-1678

STEPHEN R. REED
MAYOR

May 28, 1993

~~Confidential~~

The Hon. William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

The Base Closure and Realignment Commission is, as you know, now reviewing the U.S. Department of Defense's (DOD) recommended list of bases and operations to be either closed or relocated.

The third largest employer in the Capital City region (Southcentral Pennsylvania) is the Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) located at Mechanicsburg, PA, just eight miles from Harrisburg. DOD recommends that SPCC not only be maintained but that it be expanded to include the relocated functions of several other facilities located elsewhere. This recommendation came under the signature of Secretary of Defense Les Aspin.

In the public and behind-the-scenes activities, it seems that U.S. Sen. Arlen Specter (R) unwittingly or otherwise triggered an alternative plan being submitted by the City of Philadelphia that seeks Philadelphia not only retaining the several facilities they are scheduled to loose under the DOD plan but moving the entire SPCC at Mechanicsburg (Harrisburg) to Philadelphia. The Base Closure and Realignment Commission voted to at least consider this option. This occurred May 22, producing quite a shock here and a scrambling to present the facts favoring our retention of the SPCC.

The overwhelming body of evidence from DOD, SPCC and multiple other sources clearly states that an SPCC move to Philadelphia would not save money, would cost the DOD millions of new dollars and would adversely impact military preparedness and logistical capabilities.

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: OB DATE: 5/8/18

Effectively what this does is pit one region of Pennsylvania against another, in an effort to save one.

DOD recommends the Philadelphia operations go to SPCC. Let me make clear that we do not covet Philadelphia's facilities or personnel but our SPCC can accomodate these merged operations with cost savings and increased efficiencies, which is why the DOD recommended the relocation to SPCC in the first place.

We are quite sympathetic to Philadelphia's anguish over the prospect of losing more jobs. In fact, there is another alternative being advanced that would simply merge all of Philadelphia's facilities into one site in Philadelphia, which does achieve some of DOD's hoped-for cost savings.

Our primary interest is retaining our SPCC's existing operations and personnel, as recommended by DOD and others, and that the SPCC not be used as a last-minute political trade-off and sacrifice to assuage Sen. Specter or any other region of our state. If the Base Closure and Realignment Commission generally follows the DOD recommendations, then we will be fine. If not, and the SPCC gets slated for relocation, it is our request that you disallow it because it makes no military or economic sense to the Nation.

Yours sincerely,

Stephen R. Reed
Mayor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 6/1

NOTE FOR: Leon Panetta, Bob Rubin, Howard Paster, Roy Neel

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

Information ☑

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

[redacted]

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

[illegible]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

May 26, 1993

26 P3:02

[illegible]

B.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon Panetta

SUBJECT: House Appropriations Committee Action on FY 1993 Targeted Investment Supplemental and FY 1994 602(b) Allocations

On May 24th, the House Appropriations Committee approved a targeted investment supplemental (H.R. 2244) and their FY 1994 602(b) allocations. House floor action on the targeted investment supplemental is scheduled for today.

The FY 1994 602(b) allocations were approved by voice vote. The Committee reduces your request for defense outlays by approximately $2.5 billion, reduces the international affairs outlays by $.6 billion and shifts the funding to domestic subcommittees. No CBO/OMB outlay adjustments were made to the allocations.

Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman Obey said that he believed that the Foreign Operations allocation would not provide adequate resources to fund the Administration's highest priority foreign policy initiative, aid to Russia. We are working with Chairman Obey and Defense Subcommittee Chairman Murtha on an alternative funding mechanism for Russian aid that uses funds available under the Defense and International Affairs caps for FY 1993.

A McDade substitute 602 (b) was defeated (20-25), which would have set Defense spending at your request ($2.5 billion in outlays above the approved allocation) and all other funding would have essentially been frozen ($12 billion below the approved allocation).

Targeted Investment Supplemental

- $.84 billion is provided, primarily for the programs you requested on May 14th (detailed below), with offsets of $.9 billion from a broad range of specific accounts.

- An Obey amendment was adopted (26-24) which struck $200 million requested for the EPA wastewater program and eliminated the $200 million Low-Income Home Energy

Assistance (LIHEAP) rescission. The Obey amendment was offered as a substitute to the Gallo amendment, which would have taken the $200 million for LIHEAP from Summer Youth.

- $320 million is provided for Summer Youth Employment, distributed under current law. The requested set-asides and expanded age eligibility were not approved by the Committee but may be restored on the floor. Upon adoption of the rule, Rep. Water's language will be approved.

Sentry to delete in conference

- $200 million was approved for the Justice Department "cop" program. Funds are allocated by formula rather than through the requested discretionary authority of the Attorney General.

- $200 million for EPA wastewater construction grants, $200 million below the request.

- $14 million in unrequested funds is provided for the SBA tree planting program.

- $71 million for USDA wastewater construction grants (part of request in the original stimulus package).

- $51 million for Amtrak (part of request in the original stimulus package).

- Rather than approve the proposed .45 percent across-the-board rescission, the Committee approved specific rescissions such as HOPE ($165 million), Federal Prisons ($95 million), EDA ($55 million), JTPA ($50 million), Superfund ($100 million) and a delay in the availability of FY 1993 Weed and Seed funds until September 30, 1993.

- A Durbin amendment was defeated (16-20) which would have prohibited the use of Energy and Water Act funds for a lock and dam project in southern Illinois.

- A Callahan amendment to reduce Summer Youth by $20 million and eliminate the Coast Guard rescission of $20 million, was defeated (voice).

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN -/

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

Mack et al
This memo to be
analyzed - by cmb
could be a problem
B.

THE DIRECTOR

May 26, 1993

93 MAY 26 P3:02

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon Panetta

SUBJECT: House Appropriations Committee Action on FY 1993 Targeted Investment Supplemental and FY 1994 602(b) Allocations

On May 24th, the House Appropriations Committee approved a targeted investment supplemental (H.R. 2244) and their FY 1994 602(b) allocations. House floor action on the targeted investment supplemental is scheduled for today.

The FY 1994 602(b) allocations were approved by voice vote. The Committee reduces your request for defense outlays by approximately $2.5 billion, reduces the international affairs outlays by $.6 billion and shifts the funding to domestic subcommittees. No CBO/OMB outlay adjustments were made to the allocations.

Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman Obey said that he believed that the Foreign Operations allocation would not provide adequate resources to fund the Administration's highest priority foreign policy initiative, aid to Russia. We are working with Chairman Obey and Defense Subcommittee Chairman Murtha on an alternative funding mechanism for Russian aid that uses funds available under the Defense and International Affairs caps for FY 1993.

A McDade substitute 602 (b) was defeated (20-25), which would have set Defense spending at your request ($2.5 billion in outlays above the approved allocation) and all other funding would have essentially been frozen ($12 billion below the approved allocation).

Targeted Investment Supplemental

- **$.84 billion** is provided, primarily for the programs **you requested** on May 14th (detailed below), with **offsets of** $.9 billion from a broad range of specific **accounts.**

- An Obey amendment was adopted (26-24) which struck $200 million requested for the EPA wastewater program and eliminated the $200 million Low-Income Home Energy

Assistance (LIHEAP) rescission. The Obey amendment was offered as a substitute to the Gallo amendment, which would have taken the $200 million for LIHEAP from Summer Youth.

- $320 million is provided for Summer Youth Employment, distributed under current law. The requested set-asides and expanded age eligibility were not approved by the Committee but may be restored on the floor. Upon adoption of the rule, Rep. Water's language will be approved.

Should try to delete in conference

- $200 million was approved for the Justice Department "cop" program. Funds are allocated by formula rather than through the requested discretionary authority of the Attorney General.

- $200 million for EPA wastewater construction grants, $200 million below the request.

- $14 million in unrequested funds is provided for the SBA tree planting program.

- $71 million for USDA wastewater construction grants (part of request in the original stimulus package).

- $51 million for Amtrak (part of request in the original stimulus package).

- Rather than approve the proposed .45 percent across-the-board rescission, the Committee approved specific rescissions such as HOPE ($165 million), Federal Prisons ($95 million), EDA ($55 million), JTPA ($50 million), Superfund ($100 million) and a delay in the availability of FY 1993 Weed and Seed funds until September 30, 1993.

- A Durbin amendment was defeated (16-20) which would have prohibited the use of Energy and Water Act funds for a lock and dam project in southern Illinois.

- A Callahan amendment to reduce Summer Youth by $20 million and eliminate the Coast Guard rescission of $20 million, was defeated (voice).

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/1

Chron

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Hope of the Suburbs

Bedroom Communities Want Clinton to Solve Their Problems, Too

Crime, Drug, School Worries Prompted the Golfing Set Near Chicago to Fire Bush

Giving This President a Try

1/3 A1

By DENNIS FARNEY
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ORLAND PARK, Ill. – When Mr. and Mrs. Suburbia have a problem, they hire someone to fix it. It's the suburban way.

Is the lawn browning out? Call in a lawn service. Is the sink stopped up? Bring in a plumber. The plumber's philosophy – his definition of the good, the true and the beautiful – is irrelevant. Only one thing matters: Can he fix the sink?

Politically, something like that is happening here in Chicago's Cook County suburbs, which include Orland Park and its signature water tower, painted to resemble a golf ball on a tee. Last November these suburbanites fired George Bush and hired Bill Clinton. With a huge assist from Ross Perot, Mr. Clinton carried the Cook County suburbs, something not even Lyndon Johnson could manage in the Democratic landslide of 1964.

BEYOND WASHINGTON

Middle America in Clinton's First Year

AN OCCASIONAL SERIES

But can Bill Clinton fix the sink? Can he convince suburbanites, uneasy about the future of their families and their country, that he can make Washington work for them? That's what it comes down to now, and it's a very tall order. Voters hereabouts distrust both parties and are profoundly skeptical of made-in-Washington solutions. Yet – and this is the president's great opportunity – they want him to try, particularly on deficit reduction and health-care reform. It is a triumph of hope over experience.

"People wanted to believe, and he was there," sums up Sally Monnier, a 54-year-old supermarket checker who voted for Mr. Clinton.

"I just hope he is what he says he is," she continues. "I don't know if I really know him. I just wanted so badly to believe that things will change. His actions will prove whether I know him or not."

Potential Coalition

Nationally, Mr. Clinton edged Mr. Bush in the suburbs 41% to 39%, according to the television networks' exit poll. This represents an opening – possibly a fleeting one – for the president and his Democrats to forge a new kind of majority coalition that adds more suburbanites to the core Democratic constituencies of the poor, the minority and the urban.

America has become a suburban nation governed by a middle-class electorate: "a republic of property owners," in the words of University of Texas political scientist Walter Dean Burnham. Last November suburbs cast 41% of the total presidential vote, according to the exit poll; cities of 50,000 on up cast just 24% of the vote. Here in the Chicago area, the Cook County suburbs cast almost as many votes as Chicago itself. When five farther-out [and more Republican] "collar counties" are added, suburbia cast almost twice as many votes as Chicago.

"The suburban vote is the swing vote that, over the long haul, will decide the future of American politics," says Al From, president of the Washington-based Democratic Leadership Council and a close adviser to Mr. Clinton. But if Mr. Clinton fails to consolidate his suburban gains, he could join Jimmy Carter as a footnote to political history: a mere interruption of what, since 1968, has been an era of Republican presidents.

A Pivotal Moment

Cook County's southwestern suburbs are a gauge of how Americans feel about Bill Clinton and of how they feel about themselves. From the older, ethnic "Bungalow Belt" suburbs like Oak Lawn, where layoffs are a reality and the average home value is $114,000, to rapidly growing, prosperous Orland Park (average home value: $178,000), the common thread is anxiety amid the good life. Right now, a visitor encounters one of those transitory moments in politics when public opinion is just beginning to crystallize.

Mr. Clinton has lost some ground in recent weeks, a rocky period that saw Senate Republicans shred his stimulus package and Waco's Branch Davidian standoff end in conflagration and second-guessing. In the mixed signals and mixed record of his first 100 days, he has also lost a golden opportunity to clearly define himself to these voters.

"I'm still waiting for him to do some kind of landmark thing," says Ann Zajac, a Clinton supporter. Dr. Zajac, a Tinley Park chiropractor, says she would vote for him again, but worries that "he needs to get something passed, something that he clearly promised to do."

Yet voters here remain more forgiving and less judgmental than the professional politicians and the talk-show analysts of instant-analysis Washington. Alan Anker, wearing the striped referee shirt that is his uniform as manager of an Oak Lawn Foot Locker store, puts Mr. Clinton's performance in baseball terms. "He's a .250

Please Turn to Page A12, Column 1

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1993

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Hope of the Suburbs: Bedroom Communities Want Clinton to Fix the Problems of Their Neighborhoods

Continued From First Page

Continued From First Page

hitter, not a .300 hitter." But this Perot voter remains patient: "He's still warming up. . . . He's got a realistic view on how messed up we are."

Of Mr. Clinton, the most frequent observation is that "he's trying." These suburbanites have widely differing views of just what it is they want the president to try – and whether he will succeed if he does. What stands out, ultimately, is a dissatisfaction with the way things are. They want change, change that works, and change that works not just for minorities and cities, but for them.

James O'Grady, who owns a trucking company here, voted for George Bush and would do so again. "But personally I like the guy," he says of Mr. Clinton. "I'm a little surprised I like him so well. I just hope he can get the job done."

Charles Dubnick, a 48-year-old retired serviceman who lives in nearby Chicago Ridge, voted for Mr. Perot but has been mildly impressed by Mr. Clinton's performance so far. "He's giving it a shot," he says.

Judith Carroll, a Bush supporter who operates a clothing store in Tinley Park, admits she is still groping for a handle on Mr. Clinton. "I guess I'd say he's different," she says. "Sometimes you'd have to say he's a Republi-Crat."

Wanting Results

The provisional quality of such judgments, when juxtaposed against the reflexive partisanship of Washington, seems almost exotic. And these suburbs themselves seem a kind of political Dark Continent that political Washington claims to speak for, but whose complexity and essential pragmatism Washington seldom reflects. To judge from recent headlines, full of Republican filibustering and Democratic power plays, one might conclude that the nation revolves around ideology. But what these people really want is simply a government that solves problems in a common-sense way. Few are ideologues; most have an instinctive distrust of partisanship.

6 "They don't want to reform the parties," says Mike McKeon, a Chicago-area Democratic pollster with a special affinity for these suburbs. "They want to get rid of them. They see them as special interest groups."

Thus Beth Mattera, a 34-year-old Orland Park homemaker, has a hair-raising [by Washington standards] proposal. "I'd like to make *Congress* middle class!" she says. "Can you write that down?" Her idea of the salary a member of Congress deserves: "$40,000 to $60,000, tops." U.S. representatives and senators now earn $133,600 annually.

And Robert Shannon, a 74-year-old Clinton voter who is already soured on Mr. Clinton ["he's not doing anything"], also is angry at congressional Republicans he sees as determined to prevent the president from doing anything. "They're going to block him every chance they get," he says. "It won't be better for the country, it'll just be better for them."

Pervading such comments is an undercurrent of unease. The south suburban Yellow Pages list some five dozen burglar alarm services, about four times as many as lawn mower dealers. There are almost as many alcoholism information and treatment listings, 30, as there are antiques dealers. People here worry about their schools, worry about drugs, worry ultimately about the future of their country.

"In a way, I'm fortunate I have no kids, so I don't have to worry about the legacy I leave," says Bush voter Lawrence A. Stichweh, a land developer whose office is in Orland Park. "The tax dollars the government is taking aren't creating a legacy worthy of leaving to children."

On the face of it, such anxiety seems incongruous, a fretting in the midst of plenty. Mr. Stichweh, for example, is on his way into a supermarket that boasts 40-odd kinds of beer, ale and stout, two dozen kinds of car waxes, five kinds of corkscrews and a 30-foot-long display of diapers. And yet, as various social observers have pointed out, anxiety seems woven into the very fabric of the middle class – a class that lives by its wits and its skills and its inner drive.

"If this is an elite . . . it is an insecure and deeply anxious one," writes Barbara Ehrenreich in her book "Fear of Falling." "It is afraid, like any class below the most securely wealthy, of misfortunes that might lead to a downward slide. But in the middle class there is another anxiety: a fear of inner weakness, of growing soft, of failing to strive, of losing discipline and will. . . . Whether the middle class looks down toward the realm of less, or up toward the realm of more, there is the fear, always, of falling."

The Disappearing Middle

John W. Olmstead III, a burly man who looks like the standout college defensive tackle he once was, perfectly expresses the mingled aspirations and fears that define the suburban psyche. "We live above our means," he says with a swing of his arm that takes in his Orland Park neighborhood. "We're striving for a better way of life, beyond our means. That's just the American way." Then, as a Bush supporter who dreads higher taxes, he adds that the middle class is going to be taken advantage of "until there are only two classes left: the powerful and the poor."

On another level, the reality is that suburbia is changing in fundamental ways. The idyllic Ozzie and Harriet world is fast fading; suburbs now are experiencing the same problems, and the same wrenching social adjustments, that hit cities decades ago.

"Six months – a neighborhood can change in six months," says pollster Mike McKeon. This sometimes happens when the owner of an aging suburban apartment complex, having about exhausted the tax-depreciation benefits, sells to a new owner who, in turn, rents to lower-income people. With the influx, urban tension gains hold in the suburbs.

Jobs are now a suburban concern, too. Initially, jobs followed people to the suburbs; now, layoff notices are following the jobs. "Spendable income has gone to hell," says Mr. McKeon. "There just aren't many Pleasant Valley Sundays any more."

All this is making suburbia, once a bastion of antigovernment sentiment, somewhat more receptive to help from Washington. There is a political opening here, if Mr. Clinton can exploit it, to make Washington more of a positive force in suburbanites' lives.

"You try to have faith that somebody is going to come along and make things better," says Nancy Jeffers, 55, sitting in her Oak Lawn living room. Although her husband, William, retains his warehouse job, she lost her own job last fall. Two of their adult sons, aged 34 and 21, still live with them despite holding jobs. What the sons have been able to save, she explains, "would last them about three days." Her parents are in a nursing home and she herself worries about "dying destitute" because of soaring medical costs. She fervently hopes the Clinton health-care proposal will succeed.

"Oh, I hope to God," she says. "Something has got to give. Or we're not going to be the country we think we ought to be."

Cathy Zarring, a 43-year-old resident of Schaumburg, has a deeply personal interest in the Clinton health-care plan. For

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1993

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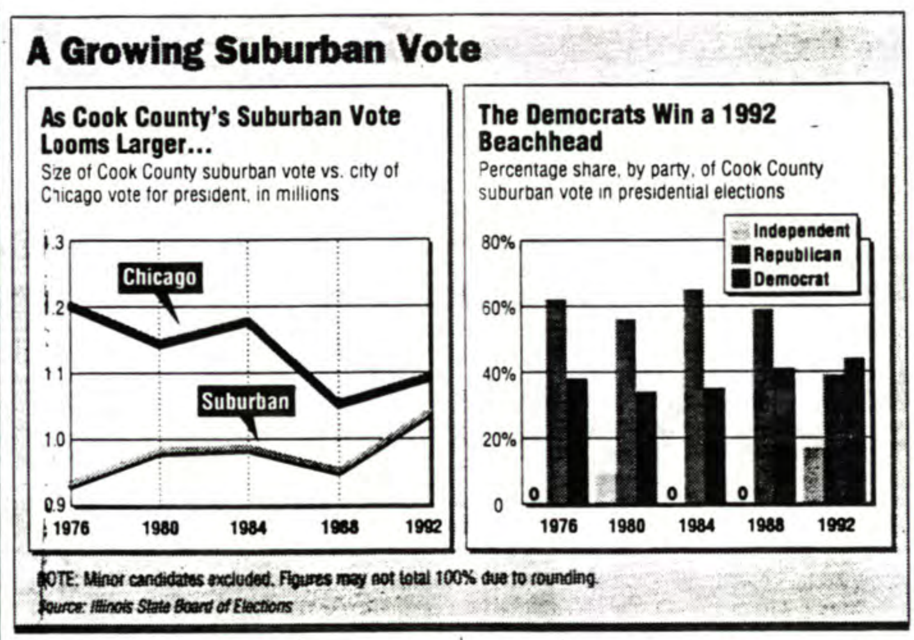
15 years, she has battled multiple sclerosis. It is in remission now, but the last time she picked up her drugs the bill was $300.

Mrs. Zarring, who has written the White House three times on health care, represents both Mr. Clinton's suburban political opportunity and the difficulty he will have in achieving it. She says she "reluctantly" voted for him, partly on the strength of his health-care pledges. But now she has about concluded that he "makes good speeches" on various other issues but doesn't always follow through.

Results – not speeches and certainly not ideology – will determine Mr. Clinton's political future in the suburbs. Most voters are still giving him time. But already one can watch some of them coalescing into pro- and anti-Clinton camps.

Anita O'Connor Donovan is lost to Mr. Clinton. An irrepressible 71-year-old employee of the city of Orland Park, she compares the president to a gorilla – because he's too gentle. "Gorillas actually are very gentle animals," she explains. When a gorilla wants something, he "jumps out a couple of steps and pounds his chest." If that doesn't intimidate his fellow gorillas, he slinks back into the forest. So does President Clinton, she thinks, when his proposed policies run into concerted opposition.



But Laura Martin, a 30-year-old packager in a manufacturing plant, is moving the opposite way. She voted for George Bush but would now consider changing that vote to Mr. Clinton. "He's doing OK, holding the fort. If he can cut this deficit, that would be great," she says. And then she adds: "But if he bottoms out [fails to deliver], we'll find somebody else, believe me."

Chron

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Mail

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It may be time to call in Betsey

WASHINGTON — For the better part of a decade in Arkansas, Bill Clinton's most valuable aide was a woman who got in his face and matched him in decibels and insults.

Then she'd sit back and wait for Clinton to calm down and acknowledge that she probably was right. Or, failing that, he might tacitly acquiesce — never saying anything, but taking actions implying he'd heeded the advice.

That's what Clinton responds to — volume, toughness, emotionalism and passion.

For some reason, probably the fact that he was raised by a woman, he seems to be more influenced by women than men.

No, I'm not referring to Hillary, whose tendency over the years has been to pick her fights carefully, otherwise backing off to let her husband make his own mistakes.

I'm referring to Betsey Wright, who through the 1980s obsessed on Clinton — shielding, pushing, deterring and challenging. She saved him from some of his worst instincts, which are indiscretion, inattention to appearances and an overly broad and dissipated agenda.

Clinton began his presidential campaign without her, persuaded that she would be "high-maintenance," as one of his associates put it, on the grand national scale.

But then she came back to coordinate the defense of Clinton's record in Arkansas, and her stock plummeted inside the campaign. A campaign book soon to be published, written by *Newsweek* contributor Mark Miller, will portray her as overwrought, frequently over-emotional and given to crying fits — kept around by Clinton, over the objections of some top-ranking males in the campaign, only because he owed her.

John Brummett

She blames sexism for this detraction and has said so in *The Washington Post*.

Now she has moved to the nation's capital as executive director of the Wexler Group, a leading lobbying concern dominated by Democrats. I've never seen her so seemingly refreshed and content. Only Betsey Wright could move from Little Rock to Washington and lessen her job intensity.

But down the street at the White House, Clinton is reeling from an incredibly stupid haircut, the perfect bungling of the White House travel office, a wholly indiscreet parade of cavortings with entertainment stars and a lost connection with the American people.

Some people, I among them, have begun to wonder if Clinton is getting the kinds of staff challenges he needs.

Is anyone telling him harsh truths, loudly, in his face, undeterred by his temporary wrath?

Of the people around him, only one — James Carville — is inclined toward loudness, temper and combative counsel. And he is not around full time, but only as a consultant brought in when Clinton steps in something especially deep. Carville was called to the White House twice this week, for example.

Otherwise, I wonder if it might be wise for the president to risk Betsey's over-emotionalism and ask her to enjoy life less and spend more time at the White House.

She could hang out in a little office somewhere, maybe as the political antenna for Mack McLarty, the chief of staff, who has demonstrated in his continued courtesy toward Sheffield Nelson that he can get along with anyone.

Then, when a bit of a commotion arose in the Oval Office, we'd know that our president was being well-served and getting the kind of advice he could hear.

John Brummett's column appears every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Write him at 5465 Nebraska Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., 20015, or call 202-244-1351.

Chron

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20210

May 28, 1993
93 MAY 28 P6:36

MEMORANDUM TO: MARK GEARAN
JOHN PODESTA ✓

FROM: THOMAS P. GLYNN T

RE: Savannah Cardinals Batboy

Attached are:

1) The Secretary's two statements; and

2) A few key news clips.

Mark G / Gearan

(Hooray

When Bill, the labor
dept. got after the Ark. Travelers
Batboy (wonder if they can go
back, 'retroactively') or whatever's
happened else) + getting worse
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B.

To The President

fyi

John

News United States Department of Labor
Office of Information Washington, D.C. 20210

USDL 93-193

CONTACT: Mary Meagher
OFFICE : 202/219-7316

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1993

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF LABOR ROBERT B. REICH

Tommy McCoy can go back to the ball park.

After a preliminary review, the current child labor policy, as it has been applied to batboys and batgirls, seems off base.

While we consider revisions, I am today suspending the enforcement of this federal regulation for the remainder of this baseball season.

I wish Tommy and the Savannah Cardinals well.

###

News United States Department of Labor
Office of Information Washington, D.C. 20210

For Immediate Release
May 26, 1993

Contact: Mary Meagher
202/219-8211

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY ROBERT B. REICH

The Department of Labor has many important enforcement responsibilities, one of which is to protect the health and welfare of our nation's children through legislated labor guidelines.

The application of child labor laws in the case of fourteen year old bat boys does, at first glance, look silly. It is not the intent of the law to deny young teenagers employment opportunities, so long as their health and well-being are not impaired.

Consistent with the current efforts to reinvent government, to make it more responsive and efficient, I have directed the Department of Labor to examine if the child labor regulation in such a case is truly necessary.

Labor Secretary Calls Batboy Rule 'Off Base'

WASHINGTON (AP) - Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich declared Thursday the child-labor rule that got a 14-year-old batboy fired is "off base" and suspended enforcement for the rest of the baseball season.

The Savannah, Ga., Cardinals of the South Atlantic League said they planned to hire back 14-year-old Tommy McCoy who had been sidelined by the Labor Department regulation.

"Tommy McCoy can go back to the ball park," Reich said in a statement.

Under the rule, youngsters under 16 years old must finish work by 7 p.m. on school nights and 9 p.m. on other nights.

McCoy had been batboy of the Georgia team until May 20 when he was fired after the Labor Department told Cardinals general manager Ric Sisler that he was in violation of the child labor laws.

Reich said in his statement that "after a preliminary review, the current child labor policy, as it has been applied to batboys and batgirls, seems off base."

"While we consider revisions, I am today suspending the enforcement of this federal regulation for the remainder of this baseball season," Reich said. "I wish Tommy and the Savannah Cardinals well."

Earlier, U.S. Rep. Jack Kingston, R-Ga., wrote Reich a letter asking that the Labor Department make a waiver for youth "who are doing the right thing, who are showing initiative, and who have a summer job which was not provided for them by the government."

Georgia Labor Commissioner David Poythress said Thursday he granted a waiver of state laws at the request of Marcia McCoy, Tommy's mother. He

Batboy 1, Bureaucracy 0

4-Year-Old Can Return To SavCards Job

"I'm glad it's over. I was kind of getting tired of it. I was tired of all the reporters. They were hounding me. I never expected it to get this big." — Tommy McCoy

■ Republicans jump on batboy story/1B

JIM THOMAS
Assistant Sports Editor

Tommy McCoy has his job back.

A ruling by the U.S. Department Labor Thursday will allow the 14-ar-old batboy to return to work for e Savannah Cardinals after being red for being underage.

The federal labor department aid it will delay enforcing child laor laws that led to the firing of the avannah youth. Meanwhile, Georia's labor commissioner also vaived state child labor laws entirey for batboys.

Savcards General manager Ric Sisler said Tommy would be back at his old job 5 p.m. today when the minor league baseball team play the Augusta Pirates at Grayson Stadium.

"I'm pretty excited about it," Tommy said, after learning of the good news at the ballpark Thursday night. "I'm going to get my job back."

Tommy was fired May 20 after the Labor Department told Sisler that the club was violating child federal labor laws that limit hours for children under 16.

The case resulted in nationwide publicity for Tommy, who was featured on ABC's World News Tonight Thursday.

"It's been a pretty long week," he said. "I'm glad it's over. I was kind of getting tired of it. I was tired of all the reporters. They were hounding me. I never expected it to get this big."

■ See BATBOY, Page 8A

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To Bob L	From Sav AD
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Batboy

Continued From Page 1A

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said in a statement released Thursday:

"Tommy McCoy can go back [illegible] the ballpark.

"After a preliminary review, the current child labor policy, as it has been applied to batboys and batgirls, seems off base. While we consider revisions, I am today suspending the enforcement of this federal regulation for the remainder of this baseball season.

"I wish Tommy and the Savannah Cardinals well."

Sisler read a copy of Reich's statement over the public address system in the bottom of the fourth inning at Thursday's game, which prompted the crowd to applaud.

Marcia McCoy, Tommy's mother, said she was glad her son is going back to work on the baseball diamond.

"I'm hoping things will get back to normal and we can get back to our old baseball routine," she said.

"This must be a record. It was one week ago they let him go. This is great. Hopefully, we can watch the game like we did before and cheer for the team and people will start concentrating on the team again instead of the batboy."

McCoy said she was surprised a decision was made so quickly after the matter was brought to the attention of Reich.

"I never thought any of this would happen," she said. "Once they let him go, I thought that was the end of it.

"Never in my wildest dreams did I think this would happen. Hopefully, they'll rewrite the law," McCoy said.

Child labor laws prohibit any child under 14 from working and stipulate that 14- and 15-year-olds must not work past 7 p.m. on a school night or past 9 p.m. in the summer.

Georgia Labor Commissioner David Poythress said Thursday he granted a waiver of state laws at the request of Marcia McCoy. He said state law allows him to grant such an exception providing the youngster's health and education are not adversely affected and as long as the job complies with the law's restrictions on the entertainment industry.

"I'm glad to make an exception in Tommy's case," Poythress said. "Baseball is an American tradition and millions of boys and girls enjoy playing the game. Many of them dream of becoming a batboy for a professional team. I'm please we can help keep Tommy's dream alive."

U.S. Rep. Jack Kingston, R-Savannah, wrote Reich a letter asking that the Labor Department make a waiver for youth "who are doing the right thing, who are showing initiative, and who have a summer job which was not provided for them by the government."

"We're obviously glad it's over and done with," Sisler said. "It's something which I felt was a very strong issue. It surprised me to see a reaction this quick, especially when this thing just came to light a couple of days ago."

SavCard fan Skip Jennings, who had planned a protest today in support of Tommy, called off the protest after Thursday's decision.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

Batboy Is Called Out By Labor Officials, Who Vow a Review

5/28/93

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, May 27 — Facing accusations that insensitive bureaucrats were trampling on the national pastime, the United States Department of Labor says it is reconsidering the case of a 14-year-old Georgia batboy who was sacked after his employment was found to run afoul of child-labor laws.

Shortly after a local newspaper published an article about the Class A Savannah Cardinals' new 14-year-old batboy early this month, a Labor Department official told the team that their employment of Tommy McCoy violated child-labor laws, which state that 14- and 15-year-olds must not work past 7 on school nights or 9 during the summer.

The club reluctantly dismissed the boy, who had papered the walls of his room with pictures of team members even before being hired, and put a 16-year-old in his job.

The article set off a blizzard of local and then national publicity, and Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich issued a statement Wednesday that termed the application of child-labor laws to batboys "silly." A department spokeswoman, Mary Meagher, said today that the department would not enforce any hourly violations in organized baseball pending a review of the law.

Mr. Reich said: "The application of child-labor laws in the case of 14-year-old batboys does, at first glance, look silly. It is not the intent of the law to deny young teen-agers employment opportunities so long as their health and well-being are not impaired."

The Cardinals' general manager, Ric Sisler, whose team has a 32-14 record in the South Atlantic League, seems to be making the best of things. Tommy threw out the first ball at the Cardinals' Wednesday night game, and Friday has been designated as "Save Tommy's Job Night."

Batboy's back as feds relent

Daily News 5/28

ATLANTA — The federal labor department yesterday said laws that led to the firing of a 14-year-old minor-league batboy will not be enforced this season, and Georgia's labor commissioner waived state laws entirely.

The moves clear the way for 14-year-old Tommy McCoy to return to work as a batboy for the Savannah Cardinals of the South Atlantic League, and general manager Ric Sisler said McCoy would be back with the team tonight.

"I'm pretty excited about it," McCoy said at the ballpark. "I'm going to get my job back."

McCoy was fired May 20 after the U.S. Department of Labor told Sisler that he was violating child labor laws limiting hours for children under 16.

Child labor laws prohibit any child under 14 from working and stipulate that 14 and 15-year-olds must not work past 7 p.m. on a school night or 9 p.m. in the summer.

— AP

ST. Pete Times 5-28-'93

SPORTS COLUMNIST

GARY SHELTON

An example of labor laws going foul

The boy sat on the top step beside the dugout, a chain-link gate behind him and the glory of baseball in front.

He was wearing a uniform, of sorts, that proclaimed him to be part of it all. Every now and then, he would jump to his feet and run to get a discarded bat or to hand an umpire a ball. He didn't talk, and he didn't smile. This batboy business, after all, is pretty serious stuff.

Funny thing, he didn't look abused.

The federal government, of course, would tell you different. According to the federal government, it is perfectly fine for a 14-year-old boy to hang out at the tattoo parlor, or to roam the streets, or to set up squatter's rights in a video arcade. But be a batboy? Ooooh, that's scary stuff.

If you haven't been paying attention, the minor-league Savannah Cardinals were forced last week to fire batboy Tommy McCoy when it was discovered — a federal officer read it in a weekly newspaper — that McCoy is only 14.

According to federal child labor laws, children under 14 cannot work and those who are 14 and 15 cannot work past 7 p.m. on school nights.

As laws go, this one is fair and fine and all of that . . . if we're talking about a sweat shop. This, however, is a chance for a kid to hang around a ballpark and ballplayers. It isn't exactly digging coal, you know?

"It's ridiculous," said Ric Sisler, the general manager of the Class AA Cardinals. "When the guy first told me, I thought it was a joke. I asked him, 'Are you serious?' "

He was. Before long, Sisler was firing McCoy for the grievous crime of being 14.

"We tried every way we could to get out of it," Sisler said. "He was destroyed. His parents were destroyed."

It is an absurd situation, of course. We sit and grumble about the lack of drive and work ethic by teenagers, then we take away a job that one of them has

You want to know where being a batboy can lead? It can lead to being a big-league catcher, as it did for the Dodgers' Mike Piazza. It can lead to being a big-league manager, as it did for the Marlins' Rene Lachemann. It can lead to being a governor, as it did for Lawton Chiles. It can lead to being a rapper, as it did for Hammer.

For Tommy McCoy, the job was just a good way to spend his evenings.

When McCoy started his job, six weeks earlier, his mother pulled him aside. "I was leery," Marsha McCoy said. "I told him that if his grades went down any at all, I'd make him quit. Instead, his grades went up. He started using his time more wisely."

Tommy McCoy would do his homework when he came home from school. Then, the entire family would go to the ballpark at 5 p.m. They would be home by 10:30. In the meantime, McCoy would help fill the water cooler, shag balls, give new balls to the umpire, run out for bats during the game, then pick up the loose paper in the dugout after the game. There were only 18 nights when he had to do this and attend school the next day.

"This was good for him," Marsha McCoy said. "I feel good about the short time he was there. I hope it doesn't end all batboy jobs."

Already, however, minor-league teams were walking softly around the labor regulations. The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has sent memos to minor-league teams to remind them of the rules for two seasons.

In Clearwater, the minor-league Phillies no longer pay their batboys. "It's a shame," GM John Timberlake said. "A kid used to make six bucks a night. But we felt that constituted employment. Our kids are on a volunteer basis. I suppose we could still be chastised for that kind of thing. They're 12 or 13 and they're here because they love the game."

Tony Flores, general manager of the St. Petersburg Cardinals, said he could have a thousand batboys through volunteers. He may need them. Flores said the team rotates its volunteer batboys.

Suddenly, America is watching. ABC, CNN, *Inside Edition*, *A Current Affair* and Maury Povich have shown interest in Tommy McCoy's story. And the heat is having some effect.

It appears McCoy will get his job back. Thursday, the federal labor department said it will delay enforcing laws that led to McCoy's firing, and Georgia's labor commissioner waived state laws entirely. The team said it would rehire him.

It just goes to show you that every now and again, a bureaucrat does his job when he steps to the plate.

Provided he has someone to hand him the bat.

Back to bat racks for fired 14-year-old

ASSOCIATED PRESS

ATLANTA — Ah, sweet justice. A 14-year-old Georgia bat boy, fired by a minor-league baseball team earlier this month because his employment violated federal labor laws, apparently will get his job back.

The United States Labor Department said yesterday that it will delay enforcing the pertinent laws, and Georgia's labor commissioner waived state laws altogether.

Thus was the way cleared for Tommy McCoy, 14, to return to work as a bat boy for the Savannah Cardinals of the South Atlantic League. The team said it would rehire him.

McCoy was fired May 20 after the Labor Department told Cardinals general manager Ric Sisler that he was violating child labor laws. Those laws prohibit any child under 14 from working and say that 14- and 15-year-olds must not work past 7 p.m. on school nights or 9 p.m. on weekends or in the summer.

"The Department of Labor will not enforce any hour violations in organized baseball until the examination of child labor regulations ... is completed," department spokeswoman Mary Meagher said.

On Wednesday, U.S. Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich had ordered a review of those laws, saying their application in regard to bat boys appeared silly.

Meagher pointed out that the Labor Department did not order Savannah to fire McCoy. "The department doesn't have the authority to do that," she said.

Georgia Labor Commissioner David Poythress said he granted a waiver of state laws at the request of Marcia McCoy, Tommy's mother. "That's what he really wants is to get his job back and to make an exception to this law for 14- and 15-year-old bat boys," Marcia McCoy said. "This was just a simple little job for Tommy that was fun for him and a wonderful experience, and it turned into chaos."

5/25/93 Phila. Inquirer

) Rubin from Steve Wolf - he's pushing - what's the status?

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/1

Need For An Immediate Agreement With The U.K. To Allow U.S. Routes To London To Be Put To Their Best Use

- The U.S. has an immediate trade opportunity to improve U.S. carrier competitiveness between the U.S. and the U.K.

- The opportunity is a consequence of the British Airways - USAir deal.

  - As a condition of approval, the DOT ordered USAir to dispose of its three London routes.

  - The specific routes are from USAir hub cities. It is not seriously disputed that, from a national perspective, the routes could be put to much better use from other gateway cities. That is why United wants to purchase the Philadelphia route and move it to Chicago, why Northwest wants to acquire the Baltimore route and move it to Detroit, and why Nashville wants to acquire the Charlotte route for use by American.

- The ability to move the routes to points that would produce the most public benefits requires British concurrence. There is reason to believe that the U.K. is willing to negotiate an interim agreement that would provide the U.S. with that flexibility. Such an arrangement would --

  - Allow DOT to authorize new, highly stimulative services this summer;

  - Offset the competitive edge gained by British Airways;

  - Create aviation jobs;

  - Provide needed revenues for U.S. carriers and needed services for U.S. cities;

  - Demonstrate to countries such as France, Germany and Japan that the U.K. is serious about liberalizing its aviation relations with the U.S.; and

  - Show that the Administration's decision in approving the BA-USAir transaction is producing results.

- Time is of the essence. If the U.S. does not press this issue vigorously over the next few weeks, we will have lost the opportunity to secure any of these benefits during this year's peak travel season.

* * *

Chow

May 28, 1993

To: The President
Hillary Rodham Clinton
Bruce Lindsay
James Carville

From: A friend

Re: How to win in the Senate

Congratulations on your splendid victory in the House! Here are some ideas on how to win Senate approval

GO FOR THE WIN, BE FLEXIBLE ON THE PACKAGE

Don't get hung up on which taxes, which rates, which cuts. Just win. Cut the deals you have to cut, just win.

MAKE STAFFING CHANGES TO MADE A MOVE TO THE CENTER CREDIBLE

Bring in well known moderates to your staff to signal a move to the center to give cover to conservative Democrats to back you. Kreuger's loss will scare them. Reassure them by centerist appointments.

(I suggest bringing in Carville as a virtually full time consultant and bringing in well known Democrat names like Bob Strauss or Joe Califano).

TALK LIKE A CONSERVATIVE

In speeches and leaks start talking welfare reform, crime, drugs etc. Use your issue positioning to win credibility on the right.

On health care, talk more about the cost controls and fee limits. Both in a populist sense (a la Hillary) and in a fiscally conservative sense.

ANSWERING PEROT

Make the point that HE was the one who sounded the alarm on the deficit and HE was the one who wanted to raise gas taxes 50 cents and HE was the one who oppposed messing with social security and now we are doing what he said and he's mad!

HEALTH CARE PACKAGE

I am delighted to see you moving toward (a) phase in with cost savings generating revenues for subsequent year new benefits; and (b) voluntary employee choice of benefit levels with little or no employee contribution for the most limited package....that's the way to go!

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 6/1

To Mail

Fyl —

B.

CHRON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/1

NOTE FOR: Tony Lake

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

Information ☐

Action ☑

[redacted]

Thank you.

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

cc:

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1993

Mr. President --

Senator Cohen handed this to Howard and made him promise that he would provide it to you directly.

I've given an information copy directly to Tony Lake.

JDP

John Podesta

Tony —
[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

WILLIAM S. COHEN
MAINE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/31

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1901

May 25, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

I appreciate the frustration you must feel at having inherited a set of seemingly insoluble problems in the former Yugoslavia but not a policy adequate to the situation.

Let me emphasize that I am pleased at the recent evolution in your Administration's thinking on the former Yugoslavia. For some time I have been concerned that the U.S. may be on the verge of multiplying the mistakes made in the last two years by your predecessor and the Congress. To put it simply, in my opinion the debate up until this week has been focused on the wrong questions, leading to inadequate answers that could lead us to disaster.

First, in my view, we should not be asking "What should we do in Bosnia?" but "What should we do in the Balkans?" The broader conflict of which the Bosnian war is a part will not be resolved by a cessation of hostilities in Bosnia. Indeed, compelling a ceasefire in Bosnia might lead to renewed fighting in Croatia or elsewhere unless adequate preventative steps are taken promptly.

Second, beyond asking how can Bosnia be saved as a state, we should ask whether Bosnia-Hercegovina can ever become a viable state. If not, we must ask how can we accommodate that fact without condoning aggression.

On the first question, I urge a more vigorous international effort to prevent the conflict from spreading. Among the steps I would support are the following, which are consistent with and build upon the joint action plan announced Saturday: strengthen the capabilities of the UN force in Croatia and Macedonia and deploy UN forces in Albania; seek congressional endorsement of the U.S. threat to retaliate against a Serb offensive in Kosovo; expand the Missions of Long Duration in Kosovo, Vojvodina, and the Sandzak; and seek guarantees for minorities in Macedonia and resolution of the dispute between Athens and Skopje.

On the second question, the demise of the Athens agreement compels us to acknowledge that there is little likelihood that a viable, unitary Bosnian state can be reconstructed. I believe our efforts in Bosnia should now focus on minimizing the violence while diplomacy seeks a politically sustainable outcome. Such an outcome may have to involve internationally supervised population relocation to provide each of the three factions with a contiguous entity under its control; some form of association between Bosnian

Croat and Serb entities and Croatia and Serbia; and international guarantees for the Bosnian Muslim entity.

This approach might be misconstrued as condoning or rewarding aggression. This might be mitigated if formal international recognition of the new situation were conditioned on the demonstration by each party, over a period of several years, of respect for minority rights and the departure from power during this period of individuals deemed responsible for war crimes. We should also acknowledge errors in past policy, such as premature recognition of Croatia and Bosnia and failure to adequately take into account minority interests there. Such measures could lend credibility to a more clearly defined policy for dealing with nationalist/ethnic disputes, thereby reducing the risk that the Bosnian outcome would encourage similar conflicts in the future.

While more ambitious objectives, such as rolling back all Serb gains and preserving a unitary Bosnian state, may be desirable, there is little basis for believing they can be achieved under present circumstances. Attached is a memorandum outlining in greater detail my views on what objectives are attainable and how we might pursue them.

A quarter century ago, a newly sworn-in President gave an inaugural address resonating with the themes of "the American covenant" and "change" at home and abroad. "If American lives must end and American treasure be spilled in countries that we barely know," he said, "then that is the price that change has demanded of conviction and of our enduring covenant." With this noble belief, Lyndon Johnson led America into war. As a result, his ambitious plans to heal America's economic and racial divisions were displaced by corrosive divisions among our people that, even today, have not yet fully healed. And after much blood and treasure were spilled, our Armed Forces came home defeated and American influence in the world was dangerously diminished.

It would be a tragedy for the nation, Mr. President, if the great hope inspired by you in your campaign and the opening months of your Administration were to suffer the same fate on a distant battlefield pursuing noble but unattainable objectives.

I appreciate your attention to the attached paper.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

William S. Cohen
United States Senator

Enclosure

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: May 25, 1993

TO: The President
FROM: Senator William S. Cohen
RE: U.S. Policy Options in the Balkans

I appreciate the frustration you must feel at having inherited a complex of seemingly insoluble problems in the former Yugoslavia but not a U.S. policy adequate to the situation. Accordingly, I hope you will receive the following recommendations in the constructive vein in which they are offered.

Let me emphasize that I am pleased at the apparent evolution in your Administration's thinking on the former Yugoslavia in recent days. For some time I have been concerned that the U.S. may be on the verge of multiplying the mistakes made in the last two years by your predecessor and the Congress. To put it simply, in my opinion the debate up until this week regarding the former Yugoslavia has been focused on the wrong questions, leading to inadequate answers that could lead us to disaster.

First, in my view, we should not be asking "What should we do in Bosnia?" but "What should we do in the Balkans?" The broader conflict of which the Bosnian war is a part will not be resolved by a cessation of hostilities in Bosnia. Indeed, compelling a ceasefire in Bosnia might lead to renewed fighting in Croatia or elsewhere unless adequate preventative steps are taken promptly.

Second, beyond asking how can Bosnia be saved as a state, we should ask whether Bosnia-Hercegovina can ever become a viable state. If not, we must ask how can we accommodate that fact without condoning aggression and what are the implications for the Vance-Owen process.

I. Preventing a Wider War

Our principal national interest in the Yugoslav crisis is to prevent an uncontrolled spread of the conflict. This should be our foremost objective to which all other objectives are subordinated, in my view. While I support lifting the arms embargo on the Muslims, I believe we must acknowledge that such an action could lead to horizontal escalation, as could aistrikes on Serb positions in Bosnia. To minimize this risk, any U.S. military actions taken in Bosnia should be part of a coherent strategy aimed at an outcome that is realistically attainable and emcompasses all of the former Yugoslavia -- not a compromise between advocates of "doing something" in Bosnia and those cautious over U.S. intervention.

I would urge consideration of the following measures to help prevent the war from spreading:

1.) Enlarge the number of United Nations troops in Croatia and strengthen their capabilities to demilitarize UN Protected Areas and neighboring areas, control the borders of these areas and monitor the pink zones. UNPROFOR may be so discredited in Croatia that it may be necessary to replace it with a new UN force having improved tools, including more capable forces, a more effective command structure, and appropriate rules of engagement. This may require a U.S. contribution of ground forces. Prompt UN action is needed, since the chances of renewed Croat-Serb fighting is high, especially if Western military action is taken in Bosnia.

2.) Expand the symbolic UNPROFOR presence now in Macedonia and deploy UN forces in Albania to monitor their borders with Serbia, Kosovo and each other and reduce the risk of their being drawn into the conflict. The UNPROFOR commander in Macedonia has called for a brigade of 5000 to 7000 soldiers from NATO nations to control Macedonia's northern and western borders. This may also require a U.S. contribution of ground forces, a possibility you have recently discussed in public.

Admittedly, deploying a meaningful UNPROFOR force to Macedonia and Albania could have the ironic effect of making it easier for Serbia to move against the Kosovar Albanians. This is because UN troops would presumably prevent any effort to aid Kosovar Albanians by or via Albania or Macedonia. UN border monitors could also be forced to receive expelled Kosovar Albanians, much as UN peacekeepers in Bosnia have had little choice but to facilitate Serb ethnic cleansing to save Muslim lives. (These factors may be why the Macedonian government has not endorsed the enlargement of the UNPROFOR force there. Diplomatic efforts would obviously be required to attain the assent of Skopje and Tirana to such deployments) Accordingly, the following two measures are needed to reduce the risk of Serb violence in Kosovo.

3.) Seek explicit congressional endorsement of the threat made by President Bush and reaffirmed by your Administration to retaliate severely against Serbia if Belgrade moves against Kosovo. Unlike the Bosnian airstrike option, this threat can be carried out by air attacks alone, targeted against critical political, economic and military assets in Serbia. This fact, combined with congressional endorsement, should give this threat the credibility that the West has lacked to date. Before such a congressional endorsement could be forthcoming, consultation between your Administration and Congress would be required on exactly what Serbian actions in Kosovo would trigger a U.S. military response. Such an endorsement could be incorporated into a resolution authorizing a U.S. deployment to Macedonia, Albania, and/or Croatia.

4.) Significantly expand the CSCE teams of monitors in Kosovo, Vojvodina, and the Sandzak. While repression of non-Serbs has been widespread, the presence of international monitors has helped to limit this somewhat. Expanding these Missions of Long Duration could dissuade Serb authorities from taking further actions against non-Serbs, particularly Kosovar Albanians. If the situation could be stabilized, diplomatic efforts could be pursued to negotiate a sustainable arrangement balancing legitimate Albanian and Serb interests. [E.g., restore Albanian autonomy in Kosovo; obtain the agreement of the parallel, underground Kosovar Albanian government not to seek unilateral merger with Albania; establish international control of sites in Kosovo of cultural, religious and historical importance to the Serbs.]

There has been public discussion of deploying UNPROFOR forces to Kosovo. While such an action might be desirable, it would require acquiesence of the Serbian government. Accordingly, such discussion is premature until the international community succeeds in gaining Serbian acquiesence to the expansion of the current Missions of Long Duration and their impact can be evaluated. In any event, prompt action is needed just to sustain the existing Missions, since their memorandum of understanding with Belgrade expired in April and Belgrade is refusing to issue visas to allow the rotation of monitors.

5.) Support Lord Owen's diplomatic efforts to mediate between Skopje and Athens and encourage resolution of ethnic disputes within the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. U.S. and European recognition of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia was badly mishandled, contributing to the current crisis in the former Yugoslavia. If conditioned properly, U.S. recognition of Skopje could contribute to a reversal of the tide away from violent and toward peaceful resolution of conflicting communal interests. While our leverage has been eroded by Skopje's admission to the UN and its recognition by most EC member nations, we should link U.S. recognition to meaningful guarantees of minority rights with Macedonia, as well as satisfactory resolution of the matters of concern to Athens.

6.) Deploy a small international force in Greece to complement those in Croatia, Macedonia and Albania (if one is deployed there). This should be composed of troops from NATO nations, including Germany. This would have at least three benefits. It could help resolve the Macedonia question by providing a strong symbol of the international community and NATO's commitment to the integrity of Greece's borders. It would provide an initial force in place in case the worst scenarios of a Balkan-wide conflagration came to pass. Finally, it could create a means by which Germany could contribute to the international effort in the Balkans.

German and Greek sensitivities to such a German deployment are understandable. But the UN's need for democratic Germany's participation in peacekeeping operations is such that we must seek practical steps to gradually transcend these sensitivities. The deployment to Greece of an unobtrusive German unit in a multinational NATO force, perhaps drawn from the ACE Mobile Force, could be such a step. If the world has changed to such an extent that the eastern Europeans and Russians can seriously discuss joint peacekeeping operations in the NACC, it is surely not incomprehensible for this kind of support between NATO allies half a century after World War II. In addition, public and congressional support for whatever actions you propose will be greater the broader the participation of European powers.

II. The Long-Term Future of Bosnia

In his February initiative, Secretary Christopher indicated that a primary objective was the "survival of Bosnia as a state." I believe we must determine whether we, in conjunction with our allies, can guarantee its survival over the long term.

Even while advocating Bosnian Serb approval of the Athens agreement earlier this month, Yugoslav president Dobrica Cosic, Bosnian Serb president Radovan Karadzic and Bosnian Serb assembly president Momcilo Krajisnik each made clear their intent to pursue by peaceful means the objectives pursued for the past year by warfare. This is consistent with Serb actions in Croatia, where the Serb side has consolidated its position since the ceasefire was entered into a year ago.

While the more truculent rhetoric regarding Greater Serbia may be set aside, there is little reason to believe that Serb nationalists will abandon their goal of linking Serbs inside and outside Serbia in a political-economic-social entity. The Athens agreement would have impeded attainment of that goal, but it is far from clear that it could have prevented it. Now that the Athens agreement -- if not the Vance-Owen process -- is defunct, we must acknowledge that there is little likelihood that a viable, unitary Bosnian state can be reconstructed.

Under these circumstances, I believe that our efforts in Bosnia should focus on minimizing the violence while diplomacy seeks a politically sustainable outcome.

The creation of safe havens for Muslims is consistent with such an approach, so long as they are not allowed to become a gulag archipelago for refugees, the existence of which could create an excuse for further ethnic cleansing from surrounding areas. Instead, creation and protection of safe havens should be viewed as an interim measure to alleviate suffering while vigorous diplomatic efforts are pursued.

To be politically sustainable, the outcome of such diplomacy may have to involve internationally supervised population relocation to provide each of three major communal groups with a contiguous entity under its control. It may have to allow for some form of association between the Bosnia Croat- and Serb-controlled entities and Croatia and Serbia, respectively, subject to conditions of the type discussed below. It may also need to extend international guarantees to the Bosnian Muslim entity.

One danger in this approach is that it could be misconstrued as condoning or rewarding aggression. This might be mitigated if the U.S. and its allies were to take steps such as:

-- acknowledging errors in past policy, such as premature recognition of Croatia and Bosnia and failure to take into account legitimate Serb interests there;

-- conditioning final, formal international acceptance of the new Balkan map on (a) respect by all parties for minority rights, demonstrated over a period of several years, and (b) departure from power of individuals deemed responsible for war crimes.

Such measures could lend credibility to a more clearly defined policy for dealing with nationalist/ethnic disputes, thereby reducing the risk that the Bosnian outcome would encourage similar conflicts in the future.

While more ambitious objectives, such as rolling back all Serb gains and preserving a unitary Bosnian state, may be desirable, there is little basis for believing they can be achieved under present circumstances, if they ever could. Committing our nation and our armed forces to such objectives, only to be forced to concede failure, would be more likely to inspire new Bosnia-like conflicts threatening our interests in Europe than if we committed ourselves to realistic, albeit somewhat unpalatable, objectives and saw them through to attainment.

III. Lessons from History

In recent weeks the specter of Vietnam has been employed by some wary of military actions in Bosnia. While the past does not predict the future in a new world still in formation, our historical experience cannot be ignored. I would point to two lessons that can be drawn from America's experience in Vietnam.

One is that history judges consequences, not motivations. This judgment could be rendered remarkably quickly, especially if television images shift from the slaughter of innocent Muslims to the slaughter of innocent Croats and Serbs with U.S. supplied arms or, even worse, the slaughter of American soldiers.

A second lesson is one taught in the timeless stage dramas of another Balkan people of two millennia ago: hubris breeds tragedy. We do not have the power to "stop the killing" or resolve communal conflicts rooted in centuries of bloody history. At best, we can facilitate a relatively non-violent accommodation among the local parties once they have decided to pursue such accommodation.

Both of these lessons dictate that our objectives be circumscribed by what is achievable. As described above, I believe these objectives should be to (1) prevent the spread of the conflict and (2) assist the local parties to find a sustainable outcome, while seeking to minimize the violence as this is done.

Just over a quarter century ago, a newly sworn-in President gave an inaugural address resonating with the themes of "the American covenant" and "change" at home and abroad. "If American lives must end and American treasure be spilled in countries that we barely know," he said, "then that is the price that change has demanded of conviction and of our enduring covenant." With this noble intent, Lyndon Johnson led America into war.

As a result, the ambitious plans he outlined in his inaugural speech to heal America's economic and racial divisions were displaced by corrosive divisions among our people that, even today, have not yet fully healed. And after much blood and treasure were spilled, our Armed Forces came home defeated and damaged and American influence in the world was dangerously diminished.

It would be a tragedy for the nation, Mr. President, if the great hope inspired by you in your campaign and the opening months of your Administration were to suffer the same fate on a distant battlefield pursuing noble but unattainable objectives.

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 6/1

NOTE FOR: MACK, Bob Rubin, Christine Varney

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

Information ☑

Action ☐

[redacted]

This just came back to me; I thought the debate was over, but it looks like the President may want to revive it.

John

Thank you.

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

[redacted]

cc:

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

This just came to me and I thought you might want to see it tonight.

[redacted]

John Podesta

Mack

I think this is worth discussion at Cabinet Mtg

Pena makes a strong argument on policy & political grounds

BC

[redacted]

[redacted]

BR - Mark

You need to sign letter -

looks like something delivered last night - [redacted]

Nat

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

13 P8:41

May 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT E. RUBIN

SUBJECT: **Maritime Revitalization and Proposed Response to Secretary Peña**

Attached are a memo from Secretary Peña on the Maritime issue, the NEC comments on that memo, and a suggested note to Secretary Peña.

As outlined in the NEC memo, there were over 10 agencies involved in the Deputies' meeting and only DOT disagreed with the conclusion that we should not proceed with the DoT proposal. There is currently no provision in the 1994 budget to pay for the proposal and the Department of Defense is still reviewing its needs for sealift capacity.

However, expectations exist in the Maritime community and on the Hill that the Administration will do something. We are working with DoT to manage those expectations.

The note to Peña is to provide support and encouragement, since Peña must deliver a message with which he does not necessarily agree.

Attachments

cc: C. Varney

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1993

Federico,

Thanks for the memorandum on Maritime revitalization. I understand your disappointment that we cannot go forward on this issue at this time.

I wanted to let you know that I appreciate the difficult position this puts you in, and I appreciate your efforts to communicate this decision in a manner which is most helpful to the critical passage of our economic plan.

Thanks, again.

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

May 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB RUBIN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR ECONOMIC POLICY

FROM: FEDERICO PEÑA

SUBJECT: Memorandum to the President Re Maritime Revitalization (Attached)

We need to begin to advise all the interested parties regarding the NEC decision. We plan to speak to Senator John Breaux, Congressman Gerry Studds, and representatives of the industry, beginning tomorrow morning.

Attachment

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

May 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FEDERICO PEÑA

SUBJECT: Maritime Industry Revitalization

Over the past several weeks, the Department of Transportation has worked with other agencies on a National Economic Council Working Group to evaluate methods by which we might revitalize the U.S.-flag merchant marine and the U.S. shipbuilding industry. That process culled two options: (1) to proceed with finalizing DOT's proposals for immediate action or (2) delay any decision so as to permit the Department of Defense to complete its analysis of future sealift requirements, and to assess alternative methods of meeting those requirements. In an NEC Deputies Meeting on May 11, 1993, all agencies except DOT favored until later this year delaying further consideration of any Administration initiative to revitalize these industries until later this year.

A pronouncement to delay further consideration of a maritime revitalization initiative will be viewed by the industry, labor, and the Congress as a decision to do nothing, and their reaction will be strongly negative. They will scoff at the idea that the U.S.-flag fleet is not required for national defense on the heels of DESERT STORM and the notion that sealift can be provided more cheaply by acquiring and maintaining laid-up ships. There is simply too much history -- and too many broken promises in this area by past Administrations -- to expect other actors in this arena to do anything but interpret a decision to delay as an Administration expression of no interest.

This is especially true because the Transportation Transition Team's report to you last December made maritime reform one of only two top priority action areas (the other being aviation). In addition, during my Senate confirmation hearing in January, I stated that this industry would be a high priority for the Department of Transportation.

Last week, labor leaders present at a meeting with you at the White House, came away with the impression of the Administration's support for maritime reform.

In light of the actions of the NEC, I feel compelled to advise you of the "fallout."

-- The Congress will introduce reform measures in a piecemeal fashion, and the Administration will be forced into a reactive mode. We face the prospect of having to oppose Congressional initiatives without having anything constructive to offer as an alternative. A do-nothing approach will also be viewed as an anti-labor/industry stance.

-- Members of Congress will challenge the Department of Defense's multi-billion dollar effort to acquire and lay-up ships, labor will criticize the Administration, and cities and states dependent on the shipbuilding and carrier industries will suffer.

-- U.S. carriers will shortly request permission to transfer some vessels to foreign flag and will cease all efforts at developing new service or replacing existing services with U.S.-flag vessels.

-- The U.S.-flag foreign-trade fleet will decline quickly over the next 12 months. By the year 2000, our foreign-trade will have all but disappeared and along with it some 10,000 seafaring jobs.

-- As Naval construction declines, we expect work in our shipyards to fall off by more than 50 percent, jeopardizing more than 50,000 jobs directly and at least an equal number of related jobs, by the end of the decade. Once lost, shipbuilding capacity will be very hard to rebuild.

-- The Defense Department will have to meet its sealift requirements with other than U.S.-flag commercial vessels. Methods that have been suggested include: acquiring and laying-up ships and creating a merchant marine reserve to crew them (estimated cost in the billions); using foreign-owned and -controlled ships; and requisitioning the Jones Act (domestic) fleet. In addition to raising the risk factor of our military preparedness, the Jones Act fleet and its seafarers will represent the total U.S.-flag merchant marine. Critics will say we replaced an active, private fleet with an expensive, inactive, nationalized fleet.

-- U.S. foreign commerce will ultimately move exclusively on vessels owned and operated by our international trade competitors. U.S. importers and exporters are uneasy with this prospect, as are we, especially in the context of potential trade wars. (e.g., Mid-East oil will be shipped in Middle-Eastern tankers.)

-- Foreign governments will continue to subsidize their shipbuilding industries, and they will control this worldwide industry.

-- There will be more support for a Gibbons-type (trade restrictive) bill, which could present some significant problems for our trade representatives.

-- Our voice in international shipping forums, where critical issues affecting shipping safety, the environment, and competition are debated, will be weakened.

DOT has proposed a set of measures that we believe will stem further erosion of the U.S. merchant marine and shipbuilding industry, and hopefully launch it on a course toward future competitiveness in world markets. I understand -- but do not agree with -- other agencies' tentativeness on moving forward at this time. We may not have perfect information to support a decision but we certainly have more than sufficient information to announce an initiative and begin the public process of developing a workable solution. If "do nothing" is the true view held within the Administration, then it would be better for us to make that clear to the industry so it can begin planning for its future. We view that result to be a relatively quick dissolution of the U.S.-flag foreign-trade fleet and a significant downsizing of U.S. shipyards.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: BOWMAN CUTTER BO/

FROM: Michael Deich and John Goodman

SUBJECT: Secretary Peña's Memo on Maritime Revitalization

Summary

Secretary Peña's memorandum outlines his disappointment in the maritime reform efforts currently underway at the NEC and recommends that you announce a major policy initiative to revitalize the maritime industry. Based on the conclusions reached at a recent NEC Deputies' meeting, we believe that the Administration should not announce a major initiative at this time. Instead, the Administration should make clear that the NEC is continuing its review of the issues facing the maritime industry and assessing, in particular, their implications for our national security.

Response to Secretary Peña's Memorandum

Secretary Peña's memorandum was prompted by a recent Deputies' decision not to go forward with DOT's proposals at this time. The Deputies concluded that maritime issues required further study; in particular, they felt that more information was needed about defense needs. The Deputies' decision reflected:

- **Budget constraints**. Your FY94 budget request included no money for maritime reform. The DOT proposal would require an extra \$400 million in outlays and \$2 billion in budget authority. In light of the ongoing discussions with the Hill over reconciliation, the Deputies concluded that this proposal should not displace existing Administration priorities.

- **Missing Information. The Defense Department is reviewing its needs for sealift capacity**--the principal justification for subsidizing U.S.-flag carriers. That information, which will flow from the DOD bottom up review, will not be available until August. At this time, DOD expects to require only a fraction of the ships that the DOT proposal would subsidize. Moreover, DOD is not certain whether it will have the resources necessary to fund these ships.

The Secretary believes that a decision to delay will result in an immediate and irreversible loss of ships operating under the U.S. flag. Of the 14 Departments and Agencies represented at the meeting by senior Deputies, however, all except DOT agreed that DOT's proposal was premature, that the analysis should be refined, and that significant alternatives lay unexamined (although it may well be the case that there is no alternative short of large subsidies that would leave DOT fully satisfied). The other NEC Deputies also disagreed with a number of points raised in the Secretary's memo:

- **The NEC Deputies did not decide to "do nothing."** At the end of the process, the Deputies may recommend that no action be taken. Wednesday's decision, however, reflected a genuine commitment to act only after better information becomes available.

- **The loss in seafaring jobs will be neither immediate nor irreversible.** While reflagging is likely to begin this summer, many ships will remain under the U.S. flag -- at least until we review the decision in the fall. Even those that flag out could be enticed back should the Administration put forward a new subsidy program.

- **The DOT plan would not have offset the job loss in U.S. shipyards, nor would it have made the shipbuilding industry competitive in international markets.** Job losses at U.S. shipyards reflect the drawdown in defense spending. (U.S. shipyards now build almost exclusively for the U.S. Navy.) Our response to their problems must be integrated into our entire defense conversion effort. To address these issues, the NEC has established a working group to examine policies that could help shipyards compete in the international market for civilian vessels.

- **DOD has not rejected using the civilian flag fleet to meet its sealift requirements.** While aware of the risks of delay, DOD believes that it should first determine *what* its sealift requirements are before it decides *how* to meet them. DOD is committed to adopting the most cost effective means of meeting those requirements and will work with the NEC on these issues throughout the summer.

- **Delay does not mean that U.S. commerce will move solely on foreign-owned ships.** Even if U.S. carriers operate under foreign flags, they will remain U.S.-owned. Subsidies for U.S. carriers affect only whether the crew will be U.S. or foreign.

- **Delay will not affect U.S. efforts to negotiate an end to foreign shipbuilding subsidies.** All of the Deputies remain committed to this ongoing effort.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB RUBIN

FROM: Michael Deich MD

SUBJECT: Secretary Peña's Phone Call to the President

It is my understanding that Secretary Peña will ask the President to support maritime reform legislation. The Adminstration's FY94 Budget submission included no funds for maritime reform. DOT's current proposal would require more than $2 billion in FY 1994 budget authority (to allow 10-year contracts providing subsidies of about $250 million per year). An NEC working group is now exploring alternatives to the DOT proposal.

The Secretary is likely to note that current maritime subsidies expire in 1997. Ship owners have threatened to begin reflagging their vessels in 1994 unless the Congress begins work on legislation to provide new subsidies. While pressing hard for new legislation this year, carriers may be satisfied with legislation that calls for new spending in 1995 or after.

The Secretary believes that the Congress will move maritime legislation regardless of the Administration's position, and that submitting its own package would at least get the Administration a seat at the table. Last year the Congress was unable to find money for the Bush Administration's $1 billion maritime package. Howard Paster's office has begun to check the current lie of the land in Congress.

The strongest argument in favor of preserving the US merchant marine is the defense need for reserve shipping capacity.

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/1

NOTE FOR: Howard Paster; Steve Ricchetti; Marcia Hale

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

Information ☐

Action ☐

[redacted]

Thank you.

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

cc: MACK
ROY Neel

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/31

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 28, 1993

93 MAY 28 P7:53

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Steve Ricchetti

SUBJECT: Reconciliation strategy in the Senate

I. SUMMARY

This memo outlines and discusses potential strategy for carrying forward to the Senate our victory on Reconciliation in the House.

II. DISCUSSION

As we begin to implement our Senate Reconciliation strategy, I'd like to bring several items to your attention:

I spoke today with Senators Mitchell and Moynihan about both the calendar and the process for moving forward. Senator Mitchell stressed the following:

- He would prefer that we not negotiate or discuss specific numbers or compromise alternatives with any members of the Senate before he and Chairman Moynihan have the opportunity to work with Finance Committee members directly after the recess. Both Mitchell and Moynihan believe that progress has already been made in the committee and that the elements of a deal that would satisfy both Breaux and Conrad are becoming clear. They intend to talk with each member of the committee individually starting on Monday, June 7. I believe Senator Mitchell's hope is to mark up the bill on June 10 or 11 or early the following week.

- In particular, Senator Mitchell urged us not to negotiate with Senator Boren separately or to cut any deal with him to win his support at this time. Mitchell and a number of other Senators share the view that if we do so, it would send a terrible signal to the caucus about the way to negotiate with the Administration. You should also know that many Senators are critical of Boren's tactics and are especially disturbed by his attempts to persuade House members to postpone yesterday's vote.

- The Majority Leader believes it would be helpful for you to call Senators Feinstein and Campbell over the recess to hear their concerns about our package. He suggested you offer to work with them and Mitchell and Moynihan to try to accommodate their concerns over the next two weeks without offering specific proposals.

Set this up

- Mitchell also recommended that early in the week that Congress returns you host a lunch or dinner for those members who we believe are supportive of the plan. He suggests you reiterate to them that you are grateful for their support and that you acknowledge that your time seems to be spent more with those who have problems with our approach, but you want to be sure that your consistent supporters are not overlooked.

During the past ten days, I've spoken to many members about our reconciliation package. I believe thirty-five to forty Senators can be considered supportive of our plan and ready to vote for it. We have identified and targeted thirteen members for special attention at this point: Senators Boren, Shelby, Johnston, Exon, Kerrey, Nunn, Kohl, Breaux, Hollings, Heflin, Conrad, Campbell, and Feinstein.

Most of these Senators have been visited personally over the last several days by Secretary Bentsen, Deputy Secretary Altman or myself. We will be assessing their concerns about our plan early next week. My initial reaction is that the Btu tax is the overriding concern of Senators Johnston, Breaux, Boren, Kerrey, and Exon whereas the others have suggested their principle concern is the ratio of spending cuts to taxes.

Chron

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff

DATE: 5/27/93

93 MAY 28 A9:22

TO:

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

FOR YOUR:

Action ____ Information ____

See me ____

X For the President

Please respond to as you deem appropriate.

Forward to Lee Ann Inadomi for response

PETE V. DOMENICI
NEW MEXICO

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
APPROPRIATIONS
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BANKING
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3101

15 April 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am convinced that the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) will be a major contributor to the future well-being of all Americans as we enter a new century. The benefits that all three countries, the United States, Canada and Mexico, will realize clearly transcend the economic underpinnings of the accord.

As you know, the NAFTA delegations are now negotiating a parallel side agreement on environment to NAFTA. I believe that this undertaking provides an important mechanism for the parties to establish not only channels of consultation on environmental concerns of mutual interest, but also an opportunity to put in place entities to address concrete environmental problems confronting the North American partnership.

During my trip to Mexico earlier this week, I discussed with President Salinas and Secretary Colosio the importance of environmentally conscious manufacturing (ECM) in the prevention of pollution and its attendant impact on the environment. The recent Motorola-Sandia National Laboratories success in developing a process which could ultimately cut by 20% this nation's chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) production is a vivid example of ECM's potential. Both President Salinas and Secretary Colosio were intrigued by the concept and expressed an interest in tying Mexican research and development into American efforts as a component of Mexico's drive to address its very serious manufacturing pollution problems.

The Department of Energy (DOE) has led national efforts to reap the rewards of investment in ECM, both in the United States and cooperatively abroad. Executed under DOE auspices, the Mexico City Air Quality Research Initiative, which brought together Los Alamos National Laboratory and the Mexican Petroleum Institute, is a concrete example of successful bi-national cooperation to tackle a major environmental problem. Consequently, I have suggested to Secretary O'Leary that the Department of Energy, through the national laboratories, should examine the potential for further cooperative efforts with Mexico in the ECM field and that U.S. and

Mexican negotiators should provide an explicit context for that sort of interaction in the NAFTA parallel accord on environment. An environmentally conscious manufacturing initiative would be an important first step and could quickly become a prototype for much broader cooperation in environmental technology.

I concur with your support of the North American Free Trade Agreement and believe that the current negotiations on a side agreement on environmental issues have the potential to contribute positively to the overall bi-lateral relationship. I appreciate the administration's consideration of expanding cooperative joint research and development with Mexico in the ECM field and look forward to working with the DOE in developing the potential.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

PVD/gdv

Chron

THE JFK PROJECT

CBS Entertainment
555 West 57th Street, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10019
Phone: (212) 975-8111
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FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 5/20/93

ATTN: Kelly Crawford

COMPANY: The White House

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-2397

FROM: AINSLIE BINDER

RE: Photo of Clinton + JFK

TOTAL PAGES (including cover sheet): 2

If you do not receive all pages, please call (212) 975- 9283.

COMMENTS:

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93 MAY 20 P9:02

John - Is this something we can or should do? If so, return to me & I'll handle!

Thanks
Kelly

May 20, 1993

Ms. Kelly Crawford
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W
Washington, DC

Dear Kelly,

We are currently producing a series of 21 films to be installed as part of the new permanent exhibition at the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library. As I explained on the phone yesterday, one of these films concerns JFK's legacy, and the inspiration he provided for an entire generation to become involved in public service.

President Clinton has spoken eloquently about his 1963 encounter with Kennedy, the strong impact it made on his life, and how it influenced his decision to enter government. We have archival footage of the Boys' Nation gathering on the White House lawn, and Mozark Productions has furnished us with those sections of the interviews that Linda Bloodworth-Thomason did with Mr. Clinton and his mother. We would like a copy of the photograph that was taken of a young Bill Clinton shaking hands with JFK to help us illustrate the story Mrs. Kelley tells of the defining moment in her son's early life.

If you need any further information, please don't hesitate to call. I can be reached at the number listed below.

Best regards,

Ainslie Ann Binder
Coordinating Producer
(212) 975-9283

sure But get Vince to do a letter about the limited use for which it is being provided

Chron

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WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

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OUR FILE NUMBER

May 8, 1993

Marcia Hale
fyi

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

Dear Mr. President:

I have seen Dr. Mathilde Krim's March 26 letter to you inviting you to participate in AmFAR's Annual World AIDS Day event to be held on the evening of December 1, 1993, at Los Angeles' Century Plaza Hotel.

I would like to add my voice to those that urge you to attend this event if you possibly can. I know how committed you are to this cause. I do not know if you had the privilege of ever knowing Sheldon Andelson, for whom an award for courage in public policy will be presented that night.

Sheldon Andelson was one of the most eloquent, courageous, and talented leaders that ever existed either in our own community of Los Angeles or in this country. He was a close personal friend of mine and somebody who did at least as much for human rights and civil rights as any person that I have ever known.

Your appearance at this event would enhance the event enormously and be a very touching and meaningful experience for you. I very much hope you will be able to make it.

Warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mel Levine

MEL:nn

cc: Mr. John Podesta (The White House)
Mr. John Emerson (The White House)

CA931260.074 /1+

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: BRUCE LINDSEY, Director of Presidential Personnel

FROM: JANET BLANCHARD, Associate Director
TOM SHEA, Deputy Associate Director

RE: **DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION**

I. BACKGROUND

The Commission is responsible for providing a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military institutions within the United States. Specifically, the Commission shall review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense and transmit a report of its findings and conclusions to the President.

II. DISCUSSION

Arthur Levitt recently resigned his position on the Commission to accept a nomination to be a member of the SEC. Because Mr. Levitt was originally appointed to the Commission by President Bush in consultation with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as prescribed by statute, the individual selected to fill the Levitt vacancy must also be selected in this manner. The candidate recommended in this memorandum has been selected in consultation with Speaker Foley.

The Commission is scheduled to complete its schedule of hearings in June. Therefore, in order for a new member to be able to participate in the Commission's current round of deliberations, it may be necessary to fill this position via recess appointment during the Senate recess scheduled to begin on May 28, 1993.

III. RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that you approve the ~~recess appointment and~~ nomination of the following individual:

THOMAS DOWNEY, Democrat of New York, to be a member of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, vice Arthur Levitt. Mr. Downey previously served as U.S. Representative from New York from 1975-1992. He served two terms on the House Armed Services Committee and was Acting Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee's Subcommittee on Human Resources.
Sponsor(s): House Speaker Thomas Foley (D-WA)

Approve: ________________________ Disapprove: ________________________

The President verbally approved 5/28/93

[illegible]