

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	POTUS to Joe Purvis (1 page)	08/02/1993	Personal Misfile
001b. letter	Purvis to POTUS (3 pages)	07/27/1993	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 1390

FOLDER TITLE:

August 1-7, 1993 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3062

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8/06/93

NOTE FOR: TONY LAKE

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

Information ☐

Action ☒

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONTHE PRESIDENT HAS
8/6/93

93 AUG 4 P7:46

August 4, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Response to Namibian President Nujoma's Requests
for Assistance

Purpose

By responding positively to President Nujoma's requests to you, demonstrate USG interest in assisting the government and people of Namibia.

Background

During his meeting with you on June 16, President Nujoma of Namibia made several requests for USG assistance to his country in areas to include education, development aid and investment.

A number of actions have been taken already. In the field of education, both USAID and USIA have committed resources to sponsor scholarships for Namibia students. USAID will soon approve a project in water management, and Peace Corps volunteers will work in the same area. Secretary Brown will assist our efforts to encourage U.S. businessmen to invest in Namibia. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to help Namibia find affordable military transport aircraft, nor are we in a position to buy Namibian uranium because of likely Congressional opposition as well as legal requirements to purchase from domestic production.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to President Nujoma at Tab A.

Seeley can can
Greg W. Thier

Attachment

Tab A Letter to President Nujoma of Namibia

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

It was a pleasure to meet with you last month and strengthen the foundation of the strong working relationship between our two nations.

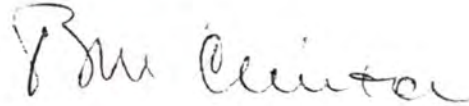
I wanted to follow up on several issues you raised during our conversation. I am particularly concerned about the impact of the drought on Namibia and have asked several U.S. Government departments to provide additional assistance. USAID and Peace Corps have approved new initiatives in Namibia to help train Namibians in long-term water management. We are also exploring possible arrangements by which the water well drilling rig currently operating in Namibia could remain for an extended period.

To encourage the long-term development of Namibia, I have asked Commerce Secretary Brown to lead our effort in mobilizing U.S. business interest. Your government's liberal investment code and strong infrastructure should make Namibia an inviting market for U.S. investors.

Finally, in the coming year, the U.S. Government will sponsor eleven Namibian students to pursue graduate study in the United States. My Administration will seek to extend support to additional Namibian students in the following years, while continuing to work with universities and private foundations to find additional resources for other worthy students from Namibia. I have asked Ambassador McCallie to keep your government fully apprised of all developments.

I left our meeting even more impressed with what the government and people of Namibia have achieved in your first three years of independence. I hope the projects I have described will support your country's continued successful development.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Bill" and last name "Clinton" clearly distinguishable.

His Excellency
Dr. Sam Nujoma
President of the Republic of Namibia
Windhoek

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8.6.93

MEMORANDUM

To: President Bill Clinton
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Dated: August 6, 1993

From: Bob Raymar

Re: EEOC Chair: Barbara Lindemann (Schlei) YLS '56

I understand that you are about to name the Chair of the EEOC. The best possible choice is Barbara Lindemann (Schlei) '56, and I urge you to interview her before making your final decision. This outstanding woman is by far the most qualified person in the country to rebuild an agency that Chairman Major Owens has criticized as having "relinquished its congressional mandate to attack broad institutional patterns and practices of employment discrimination", and as having "abdicated responsibility of ensuring vigorous enforcement of the laws." July 27, 1993 Opening Statement, House Subcommittee on Select Education and Civil Rights.

Aside from being a favorite of Dean Calabresi and myself, and an early, active and effective supporter of yours, Barbara possesses five (5) qualities that cannot be matched by any of the others under final consideration:

1. She has an outstanding intellect, a broad curiosity, and a quiet persuasiveness about issues of critical public importance. She has received exceptional training, experience, and connections in educational institutions, her career at the EEOC and DOA, and in her private employment law practice. Barbara hosted two dinners at her Los Angeles home so that I could meet the U.S. District Court candidates for the Central District of California that John Emerson, Esq. and I put together at Ron Klain, Esq.'s request. On both occasions, Barbara's was the intellectual force which drove the stimulating policy discussions. She outshined even Ninth Circuit Judges Stephen

Reinhardt and William Norris, and your friends Bill and Kim Wardlaw.

2. Barbara is the author of the leading treatises in the fields of employment discrimination and sexual harassment. As I believe Bruce Lindsey, Esq. and Cynthia Metzler will verify, no other candidate has Barbara's knowledge of and experience in the field, the written product, or the hands-on familiarity with the current "hot issues". Her treatises are the "bible" at law schools, in major law firm labor departments, and among practitioners. This agency could use an expert on the law who is also an expert on the agency.

3. Barbara's views are balanced, and her temperament is judicial. Thus, she enjoys wide respect and support among civil rights groups as well as in corporate America. Her practice is designed to show corporations how to employ, promote or downsize fairly and humanely. I believe you and Bruce have reviewed oral and written testimonials that Barbara is neither too liberal nor too conservative; she is fair and conciliatory in advocating and counselling the inclusion and advancement of Blacks, Hispanics, women and other traditionally disadvantaged groups. Her appointment would be centrist-left without opposition from anyone except those who would insist on a "Black" or an "Hispanic" in the position primarily for diversity's sake.

4. Barbara knows the EEOC, Washington, and the Congress inside and out. She devoted twelve (12) years of her career to the EEOC, which she left in 1977 to join DOA. Since her practice thereafter has centered on employment law and on the EEOC, she would join the EEOC with a running start. She knows what is wrong with the agency and how to fix it. Her well-recognized success at DOA demonstrates her outstanding management skills. She knows the ways of Washington well. You and Bruce have received recommendations from enough Senators and Congressmen to be convinced that she also knows and is well-liked by a large number of influential Senators and Congresspersons, and would be

a real asset in moving the Administration's entire legislative agenda. This working familiarity with the Capital promises a respectful and productive relationship for an often controversial and maligned agency.

5. Barbara has been loyal to the Democratic Party for many years, and is one of its leading fundraisers. Numerous Democratic Senators have benefited from her desire to help them, before she also became a main stay of our Yale Law School effort on your behalf in 1991-92. Democratic luminaries from Mickey Kantor to Warren Christopher to Vernon Jordan have let you know of their support. She enjoys unparalleled support in the U.S. Senate, and should secure confirmation without any difficulty whatsoever.

In conclusion, Barbara's appointment would be great for America, the EEOC and you. The other diversity requirements should and can be met through appointment of the other leading civil rights agencies, including the AAG for Civil Rights, the other EEOC Commissioner vacancy, the EEOC General Counsel, the Chair of the Civil Rights Commission, and the head of OFCCP, Labor.

If this appointment nevertheless proves impossible, then Barbara Lindemann should definitely be appointed to one of the multitude of current and forthcoming Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals vacancies.

I attach Barbara's resume, and again invite you to interview her yourselves.

RSR/ams
Enclosure

cc: Bruce Lindsey, Esq. (w/o encl.)
John Emerson, Esq. (w/o encl.)
Cynthia Metzler (w/o encl.)
Dean Guido Calabresi (w/o encl.)

Barbara Lindemann [Schlei]
2029 Century Park East
Suite 3300
Los Angeles, California 90067
(310) 201-5231

Education

J.D., The Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut.
Member, Board of Editors, The Yale Law Journal.
Elected, Order of the Coif, Legal Honor Society.

B.A., Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York.

Professional Experience

1982 to
Present

Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson.
Legal representation and counseling of public
and private sector clients regarding civil rights,
employment discrimination and labor matters and
advising agricultural businesses with respect to the
legal aspects of the marketing of agricultural
products, including antitrust, marketing order and
fair trade matters.

1981 to
Present

G&S Communications, Inc., Founder and President,
Owns Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) facilities
providing services to San Diego, Chicago,
Philadelphia, Annapolis, and Austin used primarily
for radio dispatch.

1977 to
1981

United States Department of Agriculture, Administrator,
Agricultural Marketing Service.
Administered a Federal agency comprised of 3,200
employees with offices in 150 cities in 42 states,
operating with an annual budget of \$110 million.
Administered 33 Federal programs pursuant to federal
marketing, antitrust and regulatory statutes designed to
provide an efficient, safe and equitable national food
and fiber distribution system, including a nationwide
market news reporting system; producer self-help programs
such as marketing agreements and orders, and research and
promotion programs; and activities authorized by the
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, the U.S.
Warehouse Act, the Federal Seed Act, and the Packers and
Stockyards Act.
Developed and implemented agency policy to increase
competition within marketing channels and to increase the
competitive nature of the price discovery process for
agricultural commodities.
Developed foundations for USDA policy on bargaining
legislation; commodity research and promotion
legislation; and the relationship of agriculture programs
to antitrust laws.

- 1965 to 1977 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Chief, Advice and Analysis Division, Washington, D.C., 1965-1966. Administered one of the Commission's three Compliance Units, drafted Commission procedural regulations and guidelines interpreting Title VII.
- District Counsel, Los Angeles, California, 1967-1977. Responsible for work of Legal Counsel's office including approximately 1,100 matters. Organized and administered the EEOC model panel attorney program involving approximately 300 lawyers including evaluation, selection and referral of cases for litigation; monitoring of all litigation and review of legal papers and litigation strategies; on-going training of attorneys in procedural and substantive areas of law.
- 1967 to 1977 & 1984 University of Southern California Law Center. Instructor. Seminar and clinical component in employment discrimination and administrative law, 1967-1977.
- Lecturer, teaching Continuing Education of the Bar course to attorneys on litigation of employment discrimination cases, 1975-1977 & 1984.
- Lecturer, teaching course in employment discrimination to 100 corporate industrial relations officials and government compliance officers, 1976-1977.
- 1972 to 1977 Loyola University School of Law. Adjunct Professor and Clinical Supervisor, teaching seminar and clinical component in employment discrimination law, administrative law and trial practice.
- 1967 to 1975 University of California at Los Angeles Law School. Clinical Supervisor, teaching seminars and clinical component in Civil Rights and Trial Advocacy.
- 1972 to 1975 KTTV. Moderator, "Ad Lib," a weekly television discussion program, 1972-1975. Guest moderator, "Let's Rap," a daily current events interview program, 1973-1974.
- 1970 to 1971 KCOP. Producer and moderator, "Discrimination and the Law," a weekly television discussion program.
- 1961 to 1965 United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. Assistant, Criminal Trial Division. Administered and litigated consumer fraud cases, mail fraud cases, cases involving juveniles as defendants and as the victim of criminal offenses, and cases involving criminal violations of the Securities Act of 1933 and related legislation. Litigation

included the trial of three fraud and SEC cases each involving over two months of trial time, as well as approximately 200 general criminal trials. Supervised section's legal, accounting, and investigative personnel.

1956 to
1960

Sullivan & Cromwell, New York, New York.
Associate, Litigation Department. Engaged primarily in the litigation of antitrust and securities matters.

Publications

Lindemann & Kadue, Sexual Harassment In Employment, (Bureau of National Affairs, "BNA", 1992).

Contributor, Conditions of Work Digest, Vol. II, "Combating Sexual Harassment At Work" (International Labour Office, Geneva, 1992).

Schlei & Kadue, "Sexual Harassment and Comparable Worth," Labor Law Developments 1985 (Matthew Bender, 1985).

Schlei & Grossman, Employment Discrimination Law, (2d ed. BNA 1983).

Schlei, Electronic Trading of Agricultural Products (United States Department of Agriculture, 1981).

Schlei, "Developments in Religious Discrimination," Equal Employment Opportunity (Defense Research Institute, 1980).

Schlei & Grossman, supplement to Employment Discrimination Law, (BNA 1979).

Schlei, "Pregnancy Discrimination After Section 701(k) of Title VII," Equal Employment Opportunity (Defense Research Institute, 1978).

Schlei, "Sex Discrimination," Labor Law Developments 1977 (Matthew Bender, 1977).

Schlei & Grossman, Employment Discrimination Law (BNA 1976).

Schlei, Employment Discrimination (University of Southern California, 2d ed. 1975).

Schlei, Employment Discrimination (University of Southern California, 1974).

Admissions to Practice

Member, United States Supreme Court
Member, State Bar of California
Member, Bar of the District of Columbia
Member, State Bar of New York

Current Activities

Member, Services Policy Advisory Committee, Office of the United States Trade Representatives.
Member, Advisory Council on Asia for the State of California Commission for Economic Development.
Member, Board of Directors, The Lindemann Foundation.
Member, Board of Directors, Schlei - Rosenfeld Foundation.
Member, Board of Directors, Yale Law School Association of Southern California.
Member, Advisory Board, Center for National Policy.
Member, Board of Governors, Big Sisters of Los Angeles.
Member, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.
Member, Coalition of Labor Union Women.
Member, Los Angeles Committee on Foreign Relations.
Member, League of Women Voters.
Member, Sierra Club.
Member, The Nature Conservancy.
Member, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People - Legal Defense & Education Fund, Inc.
Member, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund.
Member, National Women's Political Caucus.
Member, Women For.

Significant Past Activities

Vice President, Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners.
Vice President, Executive Committee, The Yale Law School Association.
Member, Board of Directors, The Nestle Le Mur Co.
Member, California Democratic State Central Committee 1989-1990
Member, Executive Committee for the California Democratic Party.
Member, Board of Directors, Big Sisters of Los Angeles.
Member, Board of Directors, Overseas Education Fund.
Member, Executive Committee, Mayor's Labor-Management Advisory Committee.
Member, Board of Trustees, The Urban Child Center.
Vice President, Yale Alumni Association of California.
Member, California State Attorney General Task Force on the Status of Women.
Member, Advisory Council, American Arbitration Association.
Member, Los Angeles, Mayor's Committee for Commission Recommendations.
Chairperson, Subcommittee, United Way Committee on Day-Care.
Member, Mayor's Advisory Committee on Child Care.
Member, Los Angeles Advisory Committee on Day-Care.
Organized a Primary School which is presently operating with an enrollment of 475 students.
Delegate, 1968 Democratic National Convention.



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-6-93

Tony

FAX TRANSMITTAL

Fyl - B.

8/6/93

DATE: _____

TO: _____

NANCY HERNREICH

FIRM: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM: _____

STANLEY K. SHEINBAUM

COMMENTS: _____

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FYI - it's important.

NO. OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 3

DESTINATION FAX NO. _____

*If you experience any problems with this transmittal
please call us at 310-472-9541*

FAX: (310) 476-9853

America From Abroad

Rift Opens Between Israel and U.S. Jews

■ The new Labor government is accused of switching policy signals without explaining itself to supporters abroad.

By MICHAEL PARKS
TIMES STAFF WRITER

JERUSALEM—The deputy foreign minister of Israel was a "little slime ball," declared the vice president of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, accusing him of endangering Israel's security in peace talks with the Arabs and then lying about it.

The committee, the deputy foreign minister replied, was a "right-wing Jewish organization," apparently opposed to peace and clearly harboring "extremist" views.

That acrid and unprecedented exchange between Harvey Friedman, since dismissed as an official of the lobbying group, and Yossi Beilin, who remains Israel's deputy foreign minister, exposed a serious rift between the year-old government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the American Jewish community.

The problem, as Israeli officials see it, is the degree to which American Jews accepted the previous Likud-led governments' "not-an-inch" arguments in talks with Israel's Arab neighbors and the uneasiness over the "land-for-peace" compromises put forward by Rabin's Labor Party.

"Most of our people were shocked by the Friedman-Beilin exchange," Stanley A. Ringler, director of the Labor Party's American section, said. "They did not realize how deeply entrenched Likud had become in the U.S. over its 15 years in power, how convincing its arguments were there."

A Rabin adviser put it this way: "Israelis reassessed everything in our elections last year and voted in a new government to lead them in a new direction. . . . But our American friends kept on the old road. Now, they insist we're going the wrong way and that they have to set us right."

Liberal American Jewish leaders, however, reproach the autocratic and uncommunicative Rabin for failing to mobilize support in their community for Israel's changed approach to the peace talks.

"American Jews need a clear, coherent, well-defined message," Harry Wall, Israel director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, commented. "This government is moving markers, major markers such as 'no return to 1967 borders' and 'no talking to the Palestine Liberation Organization,' that have been in place a very long time, and it needs to explain why."

Looking ahead, both Israeli officials and American Jewish leaders fear that their

divergence could seriously impair the Arab-Israeli peace talks by making the Clinton Administration wary of mediating.

"If peace happens, the Clinton Administration will need to broker it, and brokering it will require an activist approach at the highest levels of U.S. foreign policy," Wall said.

"But the Clinton Administration will appraise that effort carefully," he added. "The upside is a historic opportunity, and Bill Clinton would benefit politically. The downside is that it will require leaning on Israel, and that could mean the same loss of support among American Jews that other mediators suffered."

"The current dissonance could discourage President Clinton from making peace in the Middle East a priority, and that is not what Rabin wants," Wall said.

David Clayman, director of the American Jewish Congress' Jerusalem office, said: "Because this [Rabin] government has not reached out to the American Jewish community to make its case, the Clinton Administration will primarily hear Likud positions from American Jews. If it is then labeled anti-Israel and anti-Semitic by them, it will back away fast from the peace process."

The rift between his government and the American Jewish community began almost as soon as Rabin took office. It stemmed not only from divergent views on peace and how to achieve it, but also on sharply different perceptions of the relationship between Israel and the Diaspora.

Meeting with leaders of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee last August, Rabin told them that the Israeli government would now deal directly with the White House and that American Jews should confine their political activities to lobbying congressmen.

Two months later, Finance Minister Abraham Shohat told delegates to an Israeli Bonds conference here to scale back their activities—Israel could borrow money more cheaply itself. At the same time, Rabin rebuffed efforts by American fundraisers to tighten controls on how U.S. donations are managed.

In a reorganization of the Israeli Foreign Ministry last spring, its influential *hasbara* (propaganda) division, which had argued Israel's case abroad, was downgraded into an "information and communications" department with the explanation that "If you have a good policy, you don't need *hasbara*, and if you have a bad policy, *hasbara* won't

Reaching Out to Israel



More than 30 American Jewish organizations maintain offices in Israel, by one count. Here are profiles of several mentioned in this story:

AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Type: Zionist and pro-Israel
Purpose: Registered pro-Israel lobby in Washington.
Activities: Lobbies on behalf of legislation affecting U.S.-Israel relations. Works for strong bilateral relations.
Founded: 1964.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Type: Community relations
Purpose: To foster cultural survival of the Jewish people. To help Israel develop in peace, freedom, security. To fight all forms of bigotry. To advance civil liberties.
Activities: Brings key U.S. mayors to annual Jerusalem Conference of Mayors. Conducts tours of Israel.
Founded: 1918

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

Type: Community relations
Purpose: To fight anti-Semitism and secure fair treatment for all Americans.
Activities: Conducts programs in education, law and human relations.
Founded: 1913

STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

(Development Corp. for Israel)

Purpose: To provide investment capital for development of Israel's economic infrastructure.
Activities: Bonds purchased by (estimated) more than 1 million individuals and thousands of companies, funds.
Founded: 1951

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION—AMERICAN SECTION

Type: Zionist and pro-Israel
Purpose: To aid immigration to Israel and to educate Diaspora about Israel.
Activities: Conducts worldwide Hebrew cultural program. Assists research. Conducts education programs on Israel, Zionism and Jewish history.
Founded: 1971

SOURCES: Institute on American Jewish-Israel Relations; American Jewish Yearbook



Reuters

Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin was called a "little slime ball" by a D.C.-based lobbyist upset over Israeli policy.

where they could be free, religious, prosperous and even powerful has never been accepted by Israelis, for it contradicts the purpose of Israel."

Oren argued that, as a consequence, the current problems represent "open, unhealed wounds" in the relationship, which David Ben-Gurion, the first Israeli prime minister, had established in an exchange of letters in the early 1950s with Jacob Blaustein, then chairman of the American Jewish Committee. "Their philosophical positions were divergent, even opposed, but in their working relationship it was agreed that American Jews would provide political, financial and moral support for Israel on the basis that Israel does not question, impugn or jeopardize their loyalty as Americans," Oren said.

The bruising battles with the George Bush Administration had put this at risk, Oren said, as had Israel's recruitment of a Jewish American working for U.S. intelligence as an Israeli spy.

"For American Jews, there is no contradiction between being Jewish and being American, and thus American Jewry breaks the Diaspora mold," Oren said. "But this is unthinkable and, ultimately, unacknowledged for Israelis."

The Rabin government, according to its critics, has awakened to the problem. The prime minister has begun to cultivate American Jewish leaders once again. Cabinet members are explaining their approach to the peace talks, the Labor Party is working to establish a U.S. affiliate and Israeli institutions are starting to look at ways of helping American Jewry maintain its continuity as a community.

"There were many years when we needed the American Jewish community as our great reservoir, our support base, our hinterland," Dromi said. "The balance has shifted to the point where American Jews need us, in quite different ways but just as much as we need them and maybe even more. The trouble is that neither of us wants to acknowledge the new relationship."

help."

"None of it was meant the way it sounded, but the impression was left, 'Who needs you?'" Clayman said. "The three basic functions the American Jewish community had in its relationship with Israel were, after all, lobbying, fund-raising and *hasbara*."

Zalman Shoval, the former Israeli ambassador to Washington, who now heads the Likud Party's international relations department, sharply criticized Rabin's approach to the American Jewish community, but warned at the same time against involving it in the bitter partisanship of Israeli politics.

"The strength of the American Jewish community is in its unity," Shoval said. "I strongly recommend to Israeli politicians that we not treat American Jews the way Leninists would, saying those who are not for us are against us."

"American Jews are entitled to their opinions and to express them [on the situation in the Middle East], but at the end of the day they should support Israel's elected and legitimate government because that government has to make the decisions, especially regarding security."

Even so, the relationship will have problems, according to Uri Dromi, director of Israel's Government Press Office and a representative of the World Zionist Organization in Los Angeles for several years. And those problems are growing.

"There are questions like, 'Why do we need you?' and 'Don't you need us more?'" Dromi commented. "This is what lies beneath the quarrel between Beilin and

Friedman, even between Rabin and the Jewish Establishment in the United States. . . .

"American Jewry is going through a tremendous crisis of its own right now, with a rate of intermarriage of 52%, declining participation in Jewish affairs, not even one in five going to the synagogue—but in Israel who really cares?"

"At the same time, American Jews have trouble accepting that the future of the Jewish people will be decided in Israel, not in the Diaspora," Dromi said.

Future relations between Israel and American Jewry could be even more fractious, said Michael Oren, a historian who heads the Israel office of the American Jewish Committee, because of the inherent conflict between Zionist ideology and Jews who remain outside Israel in the Diaspora.

"Israelis do not understand why, if there is a Jewish state, a Jew would remain in Buffalo, New York," Oren said. "Zionism is an ideology of secular messianism, and the state represents redemption. To reject that redemption is tantamount to blasphemy."

"This is the heart of the conflict. American Jews reject secular messianism, and for those who accept it—that is, most Israelis—this is an outrage. American Jews and Israelis don't even share the same lexicon, their *weltanschauung* [view of the world] and ours barely overlap."

Ringler agreed. "The traditional ideology of Zionism is the negation of the Diaspora for the center of Jewish life is here," he said. "The validity of the United States as an alternative for Jews, a place

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 08/06/93

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT
MACK MCLARTY
DAVID GERGEN
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
MARK GEARAN
ROBERT RUBIN
FROM: **JOHN D. PODESTA**
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

(Please note the embargo time)

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

MEMBER

August 6, 1993

7 10 6 P7:04

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALAN S. BLINDER AB

SUBJECT: Blue Chip Economic Indicators
****Embargoed Until Tuesday, August 10, 1993****

The Blue Chip consensus forecast for real GDP growth in 1993--derived from a survey of 52 private forecasters--decreased to 2.5 percent in the August survey from 2.6 percent in the July survey. The forecast for 1994 also fell, to 2.8 percent from 2.9 percent.

- o The Blue Chip year-over-year forecasts get the most attention, but the table below shows a comparison of fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter growth forecasts:

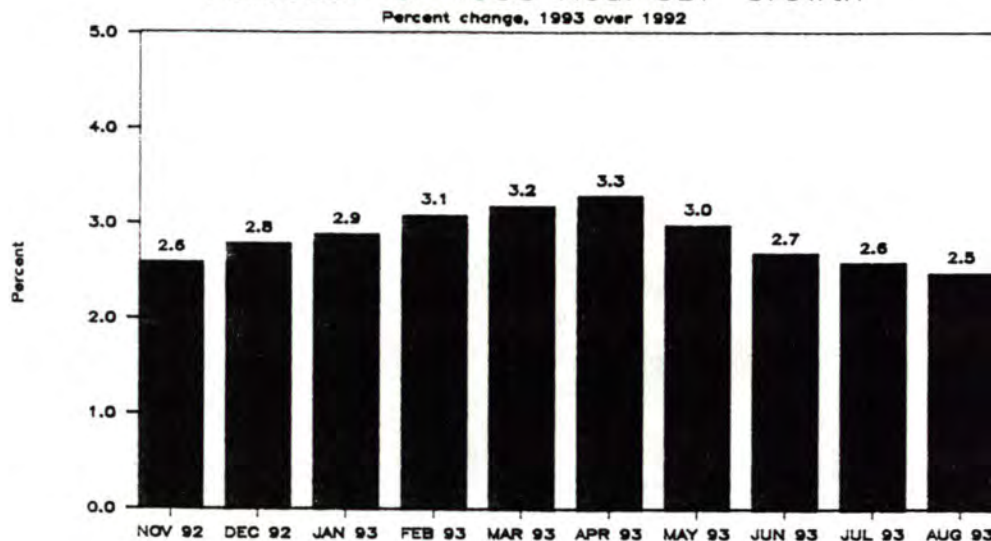
Real GDP Growth Rates, 4th-Quarter-to-4th-Quarter

<u>Forecast</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
Blue Chip, August	2.2	2.7
Administration, August (not yet released)	2.0	3.0
Administration, February	3.1	3.3

- o The Blue Chip forecasts for consumer price index (CPI) inflation were unchanged at 3.2 percent for 1993 and 3.3 percent for 1994. The unemployment rate forecasts were unchanged at an average of 6.9 percent for 1993 and 6.6 percent for 1994.

The graph shows that the Blue Chip forecast for real growth in 1993 has been revised down for 4 consecutive months, following 5 consecutive monthly increases after the election.

Forecast for 1993 Real GDP Growth



Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8/6/93

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT
MACK MCLARTY
DAVID GERGEN
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
MARK GEARAN
ROBERT RUBIN

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.



MEMBER

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

August 6, 1993 03:00 6 P7:04

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

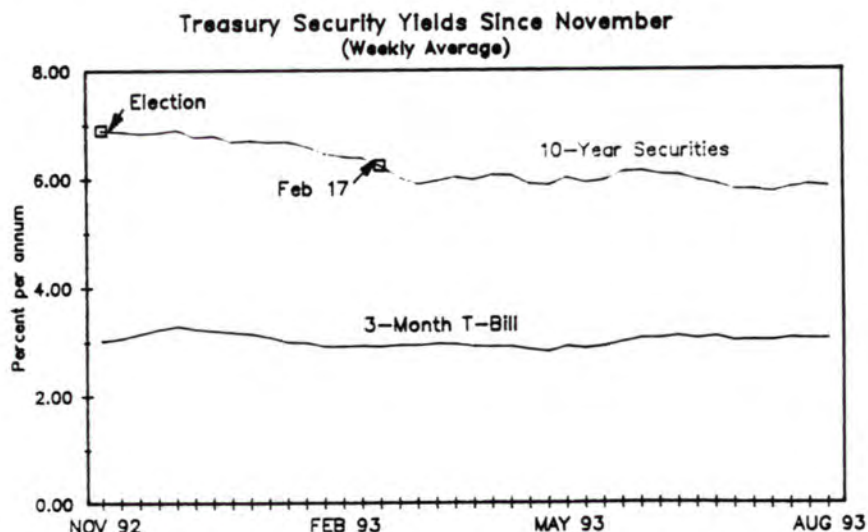
FROM: ALAN S. BLINDER AB

SUBJECT: Interest Rates and the Stock Market, Week Ending Friday, August 6, 1993

Bond yields changed little over the week, although thirty-year yields hit a record low within the week. Changes in Treasury borrowing rates were as follows:

	Close 7/30/93	Close 8/6/93	Change
3-month bills	3.03	3.04	+0.01
10-year bonds	5.83	5.86	+0.03
30-year bonds	6.57	6.53	-0.04

The stock market closed slightly higher for the week. The S&P index closed Friday (August 6) at 448.68, up 0.1 percent from the preceding Friday's close. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 0.6 percent over the week to close at 3560.43.





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

23 AUG 6 P7:04

MEMBER

August 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALAN S. BLINDER *AB*

SUBJECT: Foreign Economic Developments

Exchange Rates: The yen reached a post-war high of 103.85 early this morning before falling slightly during the day. Late in the week, the DM rose in value relative to all currencies except the yen.

Value of the Dollar in terms of:	Week Ending 7/30/93	Week Ending 8/6/93	Percent change from:	
			Week ago	Year ago
Deutschemark	\$1 = 1.740 DM	\$1 = 1.695 DM	-2.6%	+14.8%
Yen	\$1 = 104.95 Yen	\$1 = 104.60 Yen	-0.3%	-18.0%
Multilateral (March 1973 = 100)	95.49	94.23	-1.3%	+14.7%

Crisis in the EMS: The ERM bands were widened on Monday to 15% on either side of the unchanged central parity rates. Previously, exchange rate fluctuations had been limited to 2.25% on either side of the central rates (6% for Spain and Portugal). A separate agreement will preserve the former band of 2.25% for the guilder/DM rate. The French, Belgian, and Danish central banks announced that monetary policy would be unchanged despite the widening of the bands and did not cut interest rates. These three currencies finished the week just 1% to 2.5% below the old ERM floor.

Japan: ▶ The current account surplus for the first half of the year rose to \$67.8 billion. The trade surplus rose to \$68.4 billion, up 8.8% from a year ago. Auto sales fell again in July and were down 10.3% from a year ago -- a further indication of slack demand.

Europe: ▶ External borrowing by the Bank of France rose by \$17 billion last week as a result of foreign exchange market intervention.

▶ German industrial output in June fell 1.5% from May and was down 8.3% from a year ago. July consumer price inflation was just 0.2% for the month, but 4.3% for the past 12 months. Short-term interest rates fell slightly.

▶ In the UK, the Maastricht treaty was ratified this week following the failure last week of a court challenge. Indexes of leading indicators forecast above average growth for the next 12 months.

Other Countries: ▶ Chinese GDP grew at a 13.9% rate in the first half of 1993 as investment continued to boom, especially in the coastal region. Inflation increased from a year ago and the government has raised interest rates and tightened credit in response.

8/6

not rec'd
in time to

pass to P
for 4:05 photo
7w — op

93 AUG 6 P4: 16

Life goes on -

I BARELY remember youth and tranquillity. A brief part of my adolescence was spent in the waning years of Cuba's last democratic government,



HEMISPHERIC DIALOGUE

AN OCCASIONAL SERIES

on the eve of general elections that never took place because the coup d'état of March 10, 1952 abruptly interrupted the electoral process. The nation then fell under a dictatorial regime that soon became tyranny.

I belonged to a generation of young people who rebelled against the usurpers of power.

We had no alternative but to confront dictatorship head on, to act to give back to our nation the freedom and the democratic institutions that Gen. Fulgencio Batista's coup had abrogated.

Getting acquainted and getting together were not difficult. Young people with patriotic sensibilities recognize each other by a simple exchange of opinions. I found my colleagues in the work place, the school room, the trades hall. Soon we formed a nucleus of people cognizant of what we condemned and what we fought for.

Standing out from all the rest, a young lawyer, Fidel Castro, was the man who most clearly expressed our ideas and harmonized our differing opinions.

Against the frustration and impotence that shrouded Cuba's society, we brought confidence and a fighting spirit. We founded a modest but effective publication, *The Accuser*, which we distributed secretly among the population.

I don't want to rewrite a novel that has more than enough protagonists and that I've lived intensely until today. If I left my youth behind the bars of a political prison constructed by my own companions; if I endured imprisonment under two political tyrannies; if I never accepted the birth of an authoritarian regime that — far from installing the righteous government we had fought for — hastened to bar the return of our institutions and freedoms from the very moment it seized power; if I did all this, it's not because I'm an exceptional man.

MARIO CHANES de ARMAS

Mario Chanes de Armas was imprisoned in Cuba for 30 years, longer than any other known political prisoner anywhere. He arrived in Miami on July 21. He wrote this article for The Herald's "Hemispheric Dialogue," an occasional series in which heads of state and other principal figures in the hemisphere discuss issues from their own perspective.

That, I am not. I consider myself the simplest of persons. I did it because some of us react viscerally to the betrayal of principles that are a revolutionary movement's reason for existence. We had not struggled merely to exacerbate a class struggle that only led to hatred. We were not deposing a dictatorship merely to impose our ideas.

When Castro's campaign against the independent media began, I believed that our government was entitled to express its opinion — but only if it respected others' opinions. In 1959, when I left prison — where I had been sent for taking part in the Granma landing and for my overall revolutionary activities — Fidel Castro was the supreme authority. His incendiary, nine-hour speeches had a vehement irrationality I wouldn't have expected from my former comrade-in-arms. The democratic nature of our discussions, which led to the raid on the Moncada barracks, was gone from his new harangues.

The young man who chose the 26th of July to break into the military fortress at Santiago de Cuba and seize the weapons to place in the hands of the people now addressed an abstract, invisible audience. He was only waiting for the masses' applause and support to activate a machinery of vengeance and terror. Discontent spread through the revolutionary rank-and-file as the Popular Socialist (Communist) Party expanded its participation in government. The party — which had publicly condemned our objectives and our methods, and which had refused to participate in our acts of insurrection — became, at Fidel Castro's behest, his sole and trusted ally.

For a while, anyway. At the end, its leaders suffered the same fate of all those whom Castro utilized while pursuing his monomaniac political agenda.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1993
THE MIAMI HERALD

13A

VIEWPOINTS

for man and country



A. BRENNAN INNERARITY/Miami Herald Staff

Mario Chanes (left) with former prisoner Huber Matos
... 'In a desperate effort to survive, Castro turns to old adversaries'

Swiftly, the old communists who edged out our colleagues became themselves a thing of the past: members of "the first Marxist party of Cuba," a rhetorical entity. The "true" Marxist-Leninist party would be his creation alone.

It would be naive to think that Castro considered himself a genuine disciple of that ideology. His true leanings go back to the saber-wielders and military strongmen who once stomped through Latin American history and who called themselves "revolutionaries," as if that word were the highest badge of honor.

Fidel Castro is the last vestige of that ilk. Fortunately, his kind is marked for extinction. Look closely at his methods for the past years, and you will find that, behind the young man who professed to love democracy and the law, there lurked an unscrupulous creature who

abjures public freedoms and believes only in autocracy. He recognizes only unconditionality and obedience.

That was the character who sentenced me to 30 years in prison. None of the subversive plots attributed to me are true. I was punished for my convictions. Into his hands fell reports on my opinions, my criticism, my disagreements. For 30 years I was a "special case," which over there means one of Castro's prisoners.

Even after I finished my sentence and was released, I remained his prisoner. The efforts of my sisters and friends to gain me permission to travel abroad were in vain. A plea by Costa Rica — which my relatives thought would surely succeed — met with the same reply: "You're a special case, and we're not authorized to let you out."

However, the two years I lived in Havana brought me closer to the tragic reality of today's Cuba, to the oppression, misery, and desperation visited on our people. No one could imagine it. And, to me, that experience will be unforgettable.

I witnessed the enthusiastic birth of the revolution and am witnessing the tragic throes of its demise. The only thing left for Castroism is a blood bath.

Now, in a desperate effort to survive, Castro turns to his old adversaries, most of whom live in Miami, and to the international corporations he so often reviled, to save his regime from ignominy and to help him cling to power.

Little does he care that the millions of dollars some exiles may bring in are insufficient to solve Cuba's grave problems. He needs whatever he can get to prop up the privileges of the ruling circle and to turn hard currency into a temporary palliative while he increases police repression throughout the country.

Politically, economically, and morally, Castro's regime is doomed. The day all democratic nations — particularly the nations of our hemisphere, of our Latin America — unite and demand that Castro honor those human rights he so insanely ignores, Castro will no longer be able to impose his reign of terror on the people of Cuba.

There's no question that the excessive prudence with which democratic nations have treated Castro has begun to evaporate. The government of Chile recognized the egregiousness of a 30-year sentence for the "crime" of having an opinion and bravely asked Castro to free me. The seriousness and effectiveness of its gesture became patent as soon as my friend Jorge Roblejo Lorie met in Santiago with Interior Minister Enrique Krauss (who at the time was acting head of state while President Patricio Aylwin traveled overseas) and asked for his assistance, at the request of the Committee of One Hundred. Thanks to them, I was released.

I don't belong to any political organization, but I see a bit of myself in the work of all of them. I shall be forever grateful to the government of Chile and to its people. I am convinced that Cuba's freedom is near. Life has not ended for my country, as it has not ended for me — a man who knows terror, hope, and faith.

'Fidel Castro is leading Cuba . . . to a holocaust,' Mario Chanes said.



HECTOR GABINO / Miami Herald Staff

FAMILY CIRCLE: Mario Chanes de Armas is greeted by sister Aleida, as sisters Mercedes, top left, and Belen, top right, and wife, Caridad, share in the joy.

Castro foe jailed 30 years is hailed by Miami exiles

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

In Cuba, Fidel Castro has jailed thousands of people for political reasons. But only one — an old ally of Castro — was held for 30 of the 34 years the Cuban leader has been in power.

Mario Chanes de Armas, the longest-held political prisoner in Cuba, arrived Wednesday to an emotional and chaotic reception at Miami International Airport, two years and five days after he completed his prison sentence.

More than 350 wildly cheering exiles welcomed Chanes, shouting "Down With Castro!" and "Long Live Free Cuba!" They waved signs urging death to Castro.

A frail-looking, white-haired man in a dark suit, Chanes, 67, had little time to acknowledge the cheers and shouts. Airport security officers and family members whisked him off to a waiting car followed by a swarm of

camera crews and reporters.

Chanes' first words on U.S. soil were fighting words.

"Fidel Castro is leading Cuba to disaster, to a holocaust," Chanes said in an interview at his sister's West Dade home, where he will be staying. "Cuba under Castro is a total disaster. It is becoming the embarrassment of the world."

No dialogue with Castro, he urged. Punish him even more by keeping the U.S. trade embargo. Force Castro to resign through diplomatic pressure by the world's democracies.

Chanes' arrival closed a significant chapter in Cuban history. It was marked with fanfare not only in Miami but in Washington as well.

Sen. Connie Mack, R-Fla., had a U.S. flag flown over the U.S. Capitol in honor of Chanes' arrival. Greg Williams, an aide to Mack, said the senator plans to present

PLEASE SEE CHANES, 18A

Cuban who served 30 years arrives - still defiant

CHANES, FROM 1A

Chanes with the flag as soon as they meet.

Chanes was the last of the so-called *plantado* prisoners whose release had been demanded worldwide by exiles and human rights activists.

Plantado, Spanish for standing firm, described stubborn prisoners who would not give in to prison regulations, who endured the harshest punishment, who never recanted their opposition to the government. In retaliation, the regime kept the *plantados* in small, filthy cells and in some cases guards beat them with hoses, sticks or bayonets.

Plantado rebelliousness surfaced in the prisons of Cuba in 1961, the year Chanes was jailed on charges of plotting to kill Castro. He has always denied the charges.

Chanes' rejection of Castro was particularly galling for the Cuban leader. After all, Chanes had been one of Castro's longtime allies, in on the revolution from the ground floor.

He was with Castro during the attack on the Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba on July 26, 1953. The attack ended with the capture of Castro and some of his followers, including Chanes. He also sailed with Castro from Mexico to Cuba in 1956, when the revolutionaries relaunched the struggle against dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Within months of Castro's triumph Jan. 1, 1959, Chanes became disillusioned with Castro, who as a young, fiery attorney had initially captured the imagination of many Cubans by pledging loyalty to the ideals of Cuban independence hero Jose Marti, not to communism.

"We believed in a young lawyer whom we thought embodied the Marti goals," Chanes said in an interview in Havana shortly after being released July 16, 1991.

Chanes has not changed his mind about Cas-



HECTOR GABINO / Miami Herald Staff

WELCOMED BY EXILES: Mario Chanes de Armas waves to crowd at Miami's airport.

'Any kind of dialogue or negotiation with Castro is a waste of time.'

MARIO CHANES

tro. He can't be trusted, he said during a 20-minute interview at his sister's house.

"Any kind of dialogue or negotiation with Castro is a waste of time," he said. "Castro is used to dictating, to ordering people around, to telling people what to do. No one can contradict him. He is a tyrant."



A. BRENNAN UNREARITY / Miami Herald

BUSY DAY: Mario Chanes started his day by visiting with former political prisoner Huber Matos, below. He then went shopping at Westchester Mall, above, where sister Belen Chanes (third from left), wife Caridad (fourth from left) and other well-wishers toasted him with Cuban coffee. The highlight of the day came when he visited his brother Francisco's grave at Vista Memorial Gardens.



Dream becomes reality for freed anti-Castro foe

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

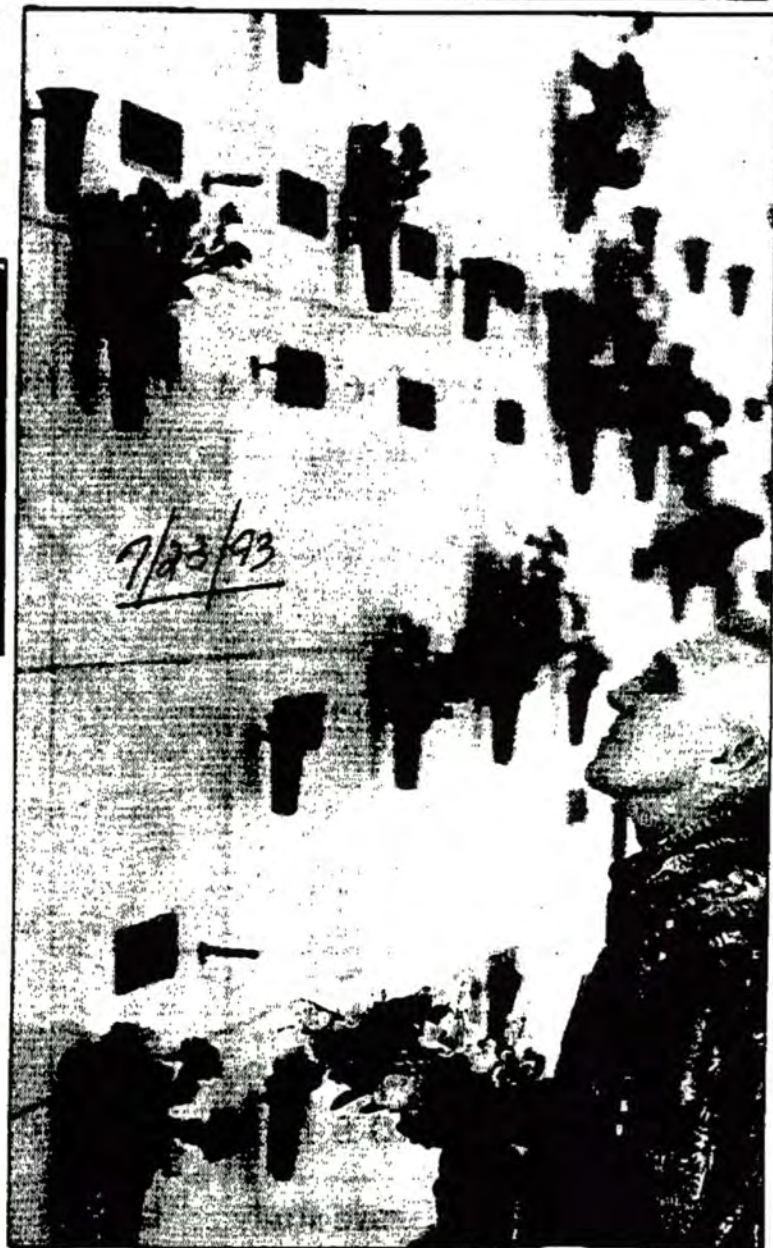
His first full day of freedom began when a reporter rang the doorbell at his sister's West Dade home. The noise awoke Mario Chanes de Armas. It was 8:30.

Within minutes, Chanes and his wife, Caridad, were dressed. As Chanes' family-in-exile prepared a breakfast of fruit and cereal, he and Caridad walked out onto the small backyard in the bright morning sunlight.

And not for the last time Thursday, Cuba's longest-held political prisoner marveled.

This time, at the beauty of the grass.

"At first, I thought it was artificial," Chanes said as he and his wife strolled around his sister Belen's beautifully kept backyard.



PLEASE SEE CHANES, 2B

Dream becomes reality on Castro foe's first day of freedom

CHANCES, FROM 1B

"But it's real, like the freedom I'm enjoying. It's all reality now. No longer a dream."

Chanes, 67, arrived from Cuba Wednesday, two years and five days after completing a 30-year prison sentence on charges of plotting to kill Fidel Castro. Until this week, Cuba had denied him permission to leave the country.

On Thursday, Chanes was Cuban Miami's focus of attention. Everywhere he went he was greeted as a hero. People shook his hand. They patted his back; they kissed him. Total strangers cheered as he passed.

For everyone, Chanes had time. A gracious person, he won friends quickly. He had a kind word for all — from top Cuban American leaders to ordinary exiles in the street.

"The worst thing about Cuba," Chanes said at one point, addressing his words to a young photographer, "is that there are no options left for people like you."

After breakfast, surrounded by family and journalists, Chanes reflected on events in Cuba. Now a fierce Castro foe, he at one time had backed the Cuban leader, joining him from the beginning of the Cuban revolution in 1953. He broke with Castro shortly after the triumph of the revolution in 1959.

Did he feel like he had wasted the best years of his life in jail, someone asked.

"Not at all," Chanes shot back. "The waste of time was supporting Fidel Castro at the beginning. Opposing him and paying the price for my opposition was my duty and an honor. I feel fulfilled in life."

Would he do it all over again?

"Like that," he replied, snapping his fingers.

The doorbell rang. It was Huber Matos, a top exile leader, former fellow political prisoner and former fellow Castro supporter. The two men, who met in prison, embraced and talked for more than an hour in a glass-encased porch looking out on the lawn.

Matos told Chanes about his exile organization, Cuba Independiente y Democrática, and its anti-Castro activities inside Cuba. He ended his visit by asking Chanes to sign a joint statement that would be smuggled into Cuba, urging people to resist Castro. Chanes implied that he would consider the proposal seriously.

A reporter from Radio Marti, the Voice of America's Cuba news service, was Chanes' next visitor. Through the reporter, Chanes sent a message to Cubans about Miami.

"Exiles love you," he said. "They are willing to sacrifice themselves to help you liberate Cuba. We are one people."

As the afternoon approached, Chanes' sisters finally pried him from the telephone and visitors and took him for a ride about town.

The first stop: the Westchester Mall,

where Belen Chanes' husband operates a men's clothing shop.

"Amazing," Chanes said as he walked into the air-conditioned shopping center.

Immediately, Cuban exiles flocked to greet him.

"Welcome to freedom!" proclaimed Victor Asla.

On the way out, Chanes paused at a little coffee shop where patrons treated him to *café cubano*, toasting his freedom.

Next came a long-awaited visit to his brother's grave at Vista Memorial Gardens.

Chanes bowed his head and solemnly touched the wall of the mausoleum that held his brother's remains. The brothers were arrested together in 1961. Francisco was released from jail in 1984 and, in 1990, died of cancer in Miami.

Shortly before 6, Chanes arrived for a two-hour interview at WAQI-AM Radio Mambi, Miami's most highly rated Spanish-language station, where he was once again greeted with cheers and applause.

Ironically, the last hour of the Mambi show was almost totally blacked out by a strong signal from Havana — a broadcast praising Castro and the Cuban revolution. Cuban signals often interfere with Miami radio broadcasts, but rarely is one station alone affected and for so long.

Said Chanes, knowingly: "They must be afraid."

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
White House
Washington, D.C.

July 28, 1993

Dear President Clinton,

It has been my privilege to serve as a Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, for the past fifteen years. I thank you and the people of the United States for this honor. I have decided that it would be in the best interest of our country, to resign this position.

I hereby tender my resignation to be effective upon your receiving this letter.

Respectfully yours,

Robert F. Collins

ROBERT F. COLLINS
P.O. Box 40150
Tyndall AFB, FL.
32403-0150

BL / B. W. W. W. W. W.
Fyl - B

cc:dr/file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 08/05/93

NOTE FOR: BERNIE NUSSBAUM

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1993

Carlos G. Ortiz
Office of the General Counsel
Goya Foods, Inc.
100 Seaview Drive
Secaucus, New Jersey 07096

Dear Carlos:

Thank you for your letter of August 2. I appreciate your recommendation of José A. Cabranes for appointment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

I know that Judge Cabranes would have much to offer our nation on the Court of Appeals, and I thank you your suggestion.

I have taken the liberty of sharing your letter with Bernard Nussbaum, Counsel to the President.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", is written below the typed name.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTORS OF OFFICES WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF
CORRESPONDENCE AND PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

FROM:



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

SUBJECT:

REFERRAL OF LEGAL PAPERS AND JUDGESHIP
RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNSEL'S OFFICE

Counsel's office has asked that we adhere to the following
procedures:

1. Legal documents that have been served on the President (e.g., complaints, summonses) should be sent to the West Wing counsel's office immediately by red dot.
2. Recommendations for judgeship positions should be taken to Records Management to be entered onto the C-track system and then sent to the West Wing counsel's office. Some of these recommendations have been sent to Ron Klain in the past. From now on, send all of them to the West Wing office.

Please let your staffs know about these procedures.

Thank you.

cc: Tom Castleton
John Dwyer
Dan Burkhardt

33 Walt Whitman Road., Suite 310 • P.O. Box 744
Melville, N.Y. 11747 • 516/424-8142 • Fax: 516/424-8143

HNBA

HISPANIC NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Writer's Direct Address

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

OFFICERS

CARLOS G. ORTIZ
National President
Secaucus, NJ

WILFREDO CARABALLO
President-Elect
Newark, NJ

INEZ ALFONZO-LASSO
Vice President
Washington, D.C.

JENNIFER A. RIVERA
Secretary
Denver, CO

ALBERTO CABALLERO
Treasurer
West New York, NJ

BERNARDO M. GARCIA
National Newsletter Editor
Phoenix, AZ

DANIEL R. GUADALUPE
General Counsel
Somerville, NJ

MARY T. HERNANDEZ
1993 Convention Chairperson
San Francisco, CA

DOLORES S. ATENCIO
Immediate Past President
Denver, CO

ANA CRUZ
Law Student Div. President
Chicago, IL

REGIONAL PRESIDENTS
BETTY LUGO
New York, NY

VIRGINIA CLASS-MATTHEWS
Newark, NJ

CARLOS J. REYES
Fort Lauderdale, FL

ADELFA B. CALLEJO
Dallas, TX

YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS
San Francisco, CA

ARTHUR G. GARCIA
Phoenix, AZ

TERESA I. LEGER
Santa Fe, NM

RICHARD GONZALES
Denver, CO

HUGO CHAVIANO
Chicago, IL

Goya Foods, Inc.
Office of the General Counsel
100 Seaview Drive
Secaucus, NJ 07096
(201) 348-4900

August 2, 1993

*They reply
cc BRL*

Via Facsimile and Federal Express

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

Attention: Nancy Hernreich

Dear President Clinton:

We write to reiterate our very strong support for Chief Judge José A. Cabranes to be elevated by you to the Connecticut vacancy on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. As you know, we strongly believe Judge Cabranes is as good as anyone who has ever sat on or will ever sit on the United States Supreme Court, not to mention the Second Circuit.

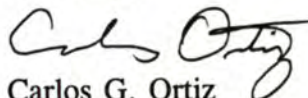
Given the fact that he was seriously considered for the current Supreme Court vacancy and he is arguably the best qualified Hispanic American potential nominee to the United States Supreme Court, Hispanic Americans throughout the country would be extremely disappointed if he were not at least elevated to the Second Circuit, although (again) we believe he belongs on our nation's highest court.

Also, please recall that there is currently no active Hispanic American federal judge appointed by a Democratic President on any Court of Appeals in our entire nation.

For all of these reasons, and many more Mr. President, we urge you to nominate Judge Cabranes as soon as possible.

If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Carlos G. Ortiz
HNBA National President

P.S. Congratulations again on the Ginsburg nomination.

cc: Bernard W. Nussbaum, Counsel to the President
Ronald A. Klain, Associate Counsel to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8/5

TO:

Roger; Rick;

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

*I think you
have this already.
Ken sent a package
to the Hill which
I'm getting.*

CORETECH COUNCIL ON RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Kenneth R. Kay
Executive Director
(Preston Gates Ellis
and Rouvenaz Messick)

Dr. Roland W. Schmitt
Chairman
(Rensselaer Polytechnic
Institute)

Dr. Stanley Benbarry
Vice-Chair
(University of Illinois)

Craig Ralston
Vice-Chair
(Microelectronics and
Computer Technology
Corporation)

Ruth Weyman
Vice-Chair
(Hewlett-Packard)

Peter F. McCloskey
Secretary
(Electronic Industries
Association)

Rene Jacobs
Treasurer
(Digital Equipment
Corporation)

Dr. Joseph A. Salomon
Founding Chairman
(M/A COM, Inc.)

August 3, 1993

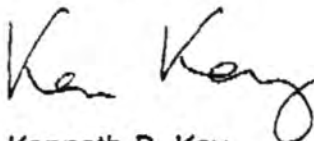
The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

After reviewing the final budget reconciliation bill, it has become absolutely clear that if it weren't for your actions over the last 10 days, the R&D tax credit would have lapsed for the first time in its history and would have only received a token extension. As a result of your demonstrative leadership and support, the R&D tax credit was not only made retroactive to its expiration date, but it was given a significant extension upon which the R&D community can depend. This two-year extension marks a true commitment from both Congress and the Administration to making research and development a key component of a long-term investment strategy to promote economic growth in our country.

In the past we have not had a national leader that came to our rescue during the crucial final hours of negotiations. Not only did you come to our rescue during the 11th hour, preventing a lapse in the R&D tax credit, but you also showed support for our community that is unprecedented. Although we were unable to achieve our ultimate goal in this round of negotiations, we still believe that a permanent R&D tax credit is essential to securing our position in the global economy. We are convinced that you will stand beside us in our continuing efforts to enact permanent R&D policies. We pledge to work with you over the next several years to see that goal become a reality. Thank you again for your personal intercession on our behalf.

Sincerely,



Kenneth R. Kay
Executive Director

Enclosure

CORETECH COUNCIL ON RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Kenneth R. Kay
Executive Director
(Preston Gates Ellis
and Associates Merck)

Dr. Roland W. Schmitt
Chairman
(Purdue Polytechnic
Institute)

Dr. Stanley Shohamy
Vice-Chair
(University of Illinois)

Craig Fields
Vice-Chair
(Microelectronics and
Computer Technology
Corporation)

Bob Weyman
Vice-Chair
(Hewlett-Packard)

Peter F. McCloskey
Secretary
(Electronic Industries
Association)

Bob Jacobs
Treasurer
(Digital Equipment
Corporation)

Dr. Joseph A. Selen
Founding Chairman
(RCA COM, Inc.)

PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
August 3, 1993

Please Contact: Michele Norman
202-662-8407

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND CONFEREES COMMENDED FOR PRESERVING CRITICAL R&D INCENTIVE

Washington, D.C. -- Today, representatives of America's corporate and academic research community praised President Bill Clinton and the House and Senate tax bill conferees for agreeing to preserve and extend the R&D tax credit for two years, including retroactivity.

"We are pleased that the President and conferees have agreed to maintain and significantly extend the R&D tax credit," said Kenneth R. Kay, executive director of the Council on Research and Technology (CORETECH). "Extending the credit for two years, with retroactivity, reflects a serious commitment to increasing investment in U.S. research and development."

Increased investment in U.S. R&D has been billed as a cornerstone of the President's plan to revitalize the American economy. Policies to bolster investments in R&D, including the R&D credit, have been part of every major White House economic initiative. In addition, the R&D tax credit has long had solid bi-partisan support from both houses of Congress.

"Today's agreement sends a clear signal to the R&D community -- American research and development is important and essential to a vibrant U.S. economy," said Kay.

-- more --

"It is our impression that without President Clinton's personal involvement, the R&D tax credit would have lapsed. We are delighted by his display of leadership -- it means a great deal to the R&D community. We would also like to applaud Senators Baucus and Feinstein, as well as Congressman Pickle, for their extraordinary efforts on behalf of R&D."

The R&D tax credit was created in 1981. It provides an incentive for U.S. companies to increase their spending on research and development because companies are only eligible for the credit when they increase their spending above a certain threshold of previous spending. Economic analyses have shown that the R&D credit's incentive effect increases with the length of time the credit is in place.

"While the R&D credit will only have its full incentive effect when made permanent, we recognize the reality of revenue constraints and applaud the President and the conferees for taking this action to significantly extend the R&D credit and ensuring that the credit will not lapse," said Kay. "Stable policies to spur growth and investment have been a hallmark of the Administration's plan to energize the American economy. We are committed to working with President Clinton and Members of Congress to make the R&D credit permanent as soon as possible."

CORETECH, a coalition of companies, universities, research institutes, and trade associations, was established in 1987 to develop and advocate public policies that promote U.S. research and development. Kenneth R. Kay, a partner in the law firm of Preston Gates Ellis & Rouvelas Meeds, is executive director.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/5

NOTE FOR:

Katie McGinty

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

Information

☒

Action

☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1993

13 AUG 4 P2:43

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Katie McGinty 
SUBJECT: Climate Action Plan Update

On Earth Day, you instructed your Administration to develop a plan by August that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. This directive has galvanized an enormous effort to develop such a plan, and everyone involved has been working extremely hard to accomplish the goal.

However, I am recommending that we push the deadline back to the end of September. This is not an alarm bell: we have achieved a great deal of progress and we fully expect to deliver a consensus policy for your review. But, detailed analytical work is still underway, and the current focus on reconciliation and the upcoming recess makes a full Congressional outreach effort impossible to conduct until September.

We have responded to your directive to examine non-regulatory actions, and the policy elements assembled thus far have focused primarily on voluntary and technical assistance programs. Some of the programs are based on innovative public-private partnerships, and we anticipate that many business interests and environmental groups will support the plan. Indeed, we are working hard to reach closure with a significant group of electric utilities who would enter into a voluntary commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, we have nearly closed a deal with major motor manufacturers, industrial motor users, and electric utilities to improve the efficiency of entire motor drive systems. I am quite enthused about the prospects here and believe that additional time will enable us to better forge this coalition.

We may still need some tougher options to fully close the projected emission "gap" and meet our target by 2000, however. Losing the energy tax has certainly made the effort more difficult, but we are pushing hard to find non-regulatory approaches.

Do you agree with the proposed extension of time?

Agree ☒ Disagree ☐ Let's Discuss ☐

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8/05/93

NOTE FOR: TONY LAKE

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

Information ☐

Action ☒

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1993

33 AUG 4 PG: 59

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Krueger on Guatemala Human Rights Case

Purpose

To inform Senator Krueger's successor of our assistance to a constituent whose Guatemalan husband disappeared and to underscore our human rights policy focus in Guatemala.

Background

Senator Krueger expressed concern about reports that the Guatemalan guerrilla commander husband of a constituent was being secretly detained in that country. Our proposed reply to the Senator's successor, Senator Hutchison, notes that we are aware of and concerned about reports of secret prisons in Guatemala but have no information on the whereabouts of the constituent's husband. It informs Senator Hutchison that the constituent is receiving assistance in resolving this matter from our Embassy and that human rights are our major policy focus in Guatemala.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed letter at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Proposed letter to Senator Hutchison

cc: Vice President
Chief of StaffSigned
Krueger
Hutchison

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Hutchison:

I am writing in response to an inquiry by Senator Krueger concerning the reported secret detention of Efrain Bamaca Velasquez, the Guatemalan husband of Ms. Jennifer Harbury.

A guerrilla field commander, Mr. Bamaca disappeared after a clash with an army unit in 1992. Ms. Harbury has asked our Embassy for help in finding Mr. Bamaca and is also seeking to have opened an unmarked grave in which he may be buried. The Embassy has raised Ms. Harbury's and our own concerns about Mr. Bamaca with the Guatemalan government and is extending Ms. Harbury appropriate consular assistance while she is in Guatemala.

We are aware of reports of secret prisons in Guatemala and share the concerns Senator Krueger raised about them. Guatemala's new President De Leon, who won his people's confidence as Human Rights Ombudsman, has proclaimed his dedication to building respect for human rights. That goal is also at the top of our policy agenda with Guatemala. I have assured President De Leon that we will actively support his human rights efforts. As we do so we will press his government to investigate reports of secret prisons and act firmly to halt any such abuses which may be uncovered.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Bill" and last name "Clinton" clearly distinguishable.

The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

1993

Reuben
Fyll
Unusual Mail about
Tim

NEW YORK STATE

Deftly, Moynihan Led Way In Saving Plan for Hospitals

By JAMES DAO

New York State's frail system of reimbursing hospitals, crucial to the care of millions of middle- and low-income people, appears to have been saved by some deft 11th-hour maneuvering and sheer political muscle from the state's senior Senator, Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Outflanking opposition from Republicans and some labor unions, Mr. Moynihan and his staff cobbled together a novel plan over the weekend that would protect the state's reimbursement plan from a barrage of lawsuits that have threatened to bring it crashing down.

As recently as last Thursday morning, New York State officials had been told that their proposal to protect the rate system had been killed by Republicans who used a Senate rule to knock it from the Federal budget bill.

But by Thursday night, a member of Mr. Moynihan's staff — described by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo as a "nether-level lawyer in the Senate Finance Committee" — had devised a complex amendment to the bill that circumvented Republican opposition while using the Federal tax code to protect the state's rate system.

Pushing Bill Through

On Friday, with time running out on the budget negotiations, Mr. Moynihan began using his influence as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee to push the amendment forward, even though it was new and somewhat bewildering.

By Monday, with the help of Representative Charles B. Rangel, a Manhattan Democrat who sits on the House Ways and Means Committee, that effort succeeded, as negotiators agreed to the amendment's general outlines. It must be approved by the full Congress as part of President Clinton's five-year budget plan.

"You have to say Pat Moynihan carried the ball across the goal line here," said Kenneth Raske, president of the Greater New York Hospital Association, which supports the state's system for setting hospital rates.

New York State officials have warned that the collapse of the state's hospital reimbursement system could lead to the bankruptcy of urban hospitals, substantial losses for nonprofit insurers like Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield and the elimination of health services for people without insurance.

"I think there literally would have been chaos," said Lieut. Gov. Stan Lundine.

Surcharges Abound

Under the current reimbursement system, the state tacks a variety of surcharges onto some hospital patients' bills to raise money to subsidize the care of others.

One surcharge of 5.5 percent placed on most hospital bills is used to pay for the care of some 2 million people who do not have health insur-

ance, many of them the working poor and immigrants.

Another surcharge of 24 percent is added to the hospital bills of people who have commercial health insurance. The charge raises \$160 million a year for hospitals, many of them in distressed urban areas. Because the charge is not assessed to clients of nonprofit insurers like Empire Blue Cross-Blue Shield, it helps keep their rates competitive with the commercial insurers.

The system is intended to help the Blue Cross companies because of their historic mission to sell policies to anyone, regardless of their age or health risks, state officials say.

But in a wave of recent court challenges against the rate system, commercial insurers and union health and pension funds have argued that the state's system saddles them with the cost of caring for the indigent in violation of Federal law.

One of those suits has been successful in lower courts at chipping away at the foundations of the rate system. That case is on appeal.

Yesterday representatives for the unions and commercial insurers reacted angrily to news of the Congressional plan. "This is really putting certain people up against the wall and saying: 'This is how it's going to be whether you like it or not,'" said Ed Panarello, director of health and retiree services for New York State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Edward Groarke, a lawyer for two union health and benefit funds that

New York's system of setting rates is protected by some quick maneuvers.

have brought suits against the state system, said the agreement would not affect the litigation.

The proposed amendment would change the Federal tax code to provide incentives for health plans to continue paying New York State surcharges. Under the plan, employers would be able to receive Federal tax deductions for their health plan contributions only if those plans pay the surcharges.

The amendment calls for the changes to end in 1995. New York State is expected to make its reimbursement system less onerous to unions, commercial insurers and their customers.

The amendment uses the tax code because that was the only way Mr. Moynihan could incorporate the plan into the budget bill. Senate Republicans had blocked an earlier plan that they said was not pertinent to the budget.

Hospital Fund Takes Leader From Assembl

Times
ratic
is re-
ate.

tic Con-
several
e being
National
began
Tuesday
ort the
out by a
nmittee
es and

mit said
ad was
the but
the
is with
all got
mailbox

ew Jer-
nators
e busy

re that
New
to had
nators
moral
round
New
ie im-
popu-
s' on
lerly
rich
ey."

high

was
ould
ar's
ther
tays
will
have

prt ARE - interesting
B

Study Links Paperwork To 25% of Hospital Costs

By ERIK ECKHOLM

Adding fuel to the debate on the nation's health care system, a study has found that administrative costs account for one of every four dollars spent on hospital care, the highest proportion yet measured.

The authors of the study, published in today's issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*, say bureaucratic costs in American hospitals are more than double those in Canada, where the Government pays for most health care directly, using tax money.

The researchers also say the United States could save \$50 billion a year in hospital costs alone, and a similar amount in insurance overhead and paperwork, by adopting a Canadian-style system.

But other experts, while agreeing that administrative costs need to be overhauled, say a government-run system is not the best way to make medicine more efficient.

The amount of paperwork in hospitals is increasing for a number of reasons. One is that hospitals must deal with a multitude of insurers with different billing, payment and oversight policies. They also have to collect unpaid fees, cover the costs of the uninsured and meet complex state and Federal regulations, all adding to paper logjam.

The new study provides startling evidence of the growth in medical bureaucracy. On an average day in 1968, it says, American hospitals employed 435,100 managers and clerks while caring for 1,378,000 patients. By 1990, the average daily number of patients had fallen to 853,000, but the number of administrative personnel had grown to 1,221,600.

Administrative Costs Compared

Two authors of the study, Dr. Steffie Woolhandler and Dr. David U. Himmelstein, both of Harvard Medical School, are leading advocates of a Canadian-style "single payer" system and long-time critics of administrative waste in American health care. While they have reported similar findings in the past, their new study is more comprehensive. It is based on Federal reports filed by nearly all the hospitals in the United States for the fiscal year 1990, and it found an even higher level of administrative expense than before.

In 1990, the year covered in the study, total national health expenditures were \$666.2 billion, according to Federal estimates. That included \$256 billion for hospital care, of which more than \$63 billion went to administration, according to the study. Other parts of the health sector also had large administrative costs. Total health spending for 1993 is projected to surpass \$900 billion.

The study found that administrative costs ranged from 20.5 percent of total hospital spending in Minnesota to 30.6 percent in Hawaii with New York, at 25.1 percent, near the national average.

On average, bureaucratic expenses were no lower in states where large numbers of patients are enrolled in

health maintenance organizations, or prepaid health plans, and where hospitals have had to compete fiercely to receive patients from such plans. This, the authors say, suggests that the strategy President Clinton is expected to propose, which would encourage competition among large health plans, will not reduce administrative expenses.

But Clinton officials say the President's approach will prune paperwork by standardizing insurance policies and providing universal coverage. They also hope to develop treatment guidelines that should reduce insurers' questioning of hospitals and doctors, a source of enormous cost and resentment.

In an editorial in the same issue of the journal, Dr. David Blumenthal of Massachusetts General Hospital says administrative waste is a powerful argument for significant changes in the health care system. But he also says some kinds of administration, like new systems to measure the outcome of treatments and to improve the quality of care, would be beneficial. And he contends that Canada and Western Europe "may very well underinvest" in measures "to support innovation and clinical improvement."

NASA Reports Shuttle Got a Bad Instruction

HOUSTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters) — A controller who transmitted a bad command to the space shuttle Endeavour from the Johnson Space Center caused sparks and a 10-minute loss of power aboard the shuttle during its mission in late June, officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

The incident prompted NASA officials to convene a rare meeting of a safety advisory board; it will issue recommendations next week for avoiding future problems.

None of the six astronauts aboard the shuttle were hurt and the \$1.8 billion spacecraft was not damaged during the flight that ended on July 1, NASA officials said.

The event occurred when the controller, one of 17 certified by NASA to supervise the shuttle's mechanical systems in orbit, improvised an electrical test that was not thoroughly reviewed by co-workers at the Houston center.

The controller erred by sending commands to one of 18 vent doors to open and close at the same time. The vent doors equalize pressure inside and outside the shuttle on liftoff and landing.

NASA officials did not release the name of the flight controller and said he remained certified to work on shuttle missions.

The safety board is expected to recommend that no unusual commands be tried without a review inside Mission Control and permission from a supervisor.

ork Times
as W.
suicide

rosecu-
on mur-
charges

ne that
patient
nd his

ve his
e up at
iez said
the dis-
agnosed
de of his

rove Mr.
e, where
er Mr.
ttached
carbon
to flow
remove

de re-
after-

copy

~~copy~~ to
Hd
del.

Marilyn
Yager
by Jacob

American Association of School Administrators
American Cencer Society
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
American Hospital Association
American Hebrew Congregations
American Home Economics Assn.
American Medical Assn.
Arkansas Baptist College
Assn. of Junior Leagues International
Business and Professional Women/USA
Church Women United
Council of Chief State School Officers
Japanese American Citizen League
March of Dimes, Birth Defects Foundation
National Assn. of Elementary School Principals
National Assn. of Secondary School Principals
National Assn. of State Boards of Education
National PTA
National Schools Boards Assn.
Paralyzed Veterans of Am.
Presbyterian Church USA
U.S. Conference of Mayors
United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church

Add YWCA: —→
INDIVIDUALS OF NOTE:

Former HHS Sec. Dr. Louis Sullivan
Dr. Barry T. Brazelton
Alabama Health Commissioner, Donald Williamson
Florida Health Commissioner, Charles Mahan
Georgia Health Commissioner, Jim Ledbetter
Iowa Health Commissioner, Christopher Atchison
Kansas Health Commissioner, Ray Baker
Kentucky Health Commissioner, Rice Leach
Louisiana Health Commissioner, Larry Herbert
Maine Health Commissioner, Lani Graham
Mississippi Health Commissioner, Ed Thompson
Missouri Health Commissioner, Colleen Kivlahan
Nebraska Health Commissioner, Mark Horton
Nevada Health Commissioner, Donald Kwalick
New Mexico Health Commissioner, Michael Burkhart
North Carolina Health Commissioner, Juliaus Chambers
Oklahoma Health Commissioner, Thomas Peace
South Carolina Health Commissioner, Tom Brown
Texas Health Commissioner, David Smith

List of Conservative Groups:

American Assn. of School Administrators
American Medical Association
Association of Junior Leagues International
Business and Professional Women/USA
Council of Chief State School Officers
March of Dimes
National Association of Elementary School Principals
National Association of Secondary School Principals
National Association of State Boards of Education
National PTA
National School Board Association
Paralyzed Veterans of America
YWCA

Conservative Groups

August 3, 1993

33 AUG 3 P3:13

MEMORANDUM FOR STEPHEN NEUWIRTH

FROM: TERRY GOOD *TG*

RE: PETITIONS

The President receives large quantities of petitions from the public. The subjects are wide ranging. They are sorted, counted and boxed by the Mail Room before being sent to the Office of Records Management(ORM). National Archives (NARA) representatives sample and approve them for disposal. ORM then arranges for their disposition, depending on their substance, by maceration, burning or other means.

For some time now, we have been receiving from the Mail Room a constant stream of boxes of petitions appealing for consideration of various health care matters. Were it not for Judge Richey's interest in the records of the President's Task Force on Health Care Reform, ORM would have routinely disposed of them. However, out of concern that they might fall within the judge's sphere of interest, we have temporarily held them.

It now appears to ORM that a convincing argument can be made that they are Presidential not Task Force materials. And if so, then we would like to dispose of them. The envelopes are addressed to the President, or occasionally to both the President and Mrs. Clinton, but never to the Task Force. There are a few that carry a salutation, "Dear President Bill and Hilary Clinton: . . ." but these, also, are addressed to the President.

Yesterday, Jeff Gutman of the Department of Justice reviewed some sample petitions and was persuaded that they were Presidential not Task Force materials.

I am attaching some samples with the hope that you will agree that they are (1) Presidential and (2) of insufficient historical value to warrant permanent retention.

cc: John Podesta
Jeff Gutman

Steve
do you agree?
To the
8/4/93

Dear President Clinton:

Congratulations on your victory and on your pledge to provide all Americans with universal, affordable health care. We think a single payer national health plan that covers all of us under the same terms and conditions best meets these goals. When you write your bill, please:

- ☒ Make health care a right, NOT tied to employment.
- ☒ Cover everyone under a single, progressively financed plan.
- ☒ Provide comprehensive benefits from preventive to long-term care.
- ☒ Get rid of out-of-pocket costs like co-payments and deductibles.
- ☒ Cut administrative waste and set budgets to lower medical costs.
- ☒ Let consumers choose their own health professionals without having to pay more.

**You have my support
for a bill that meets
these principles and
lets the American
people—not the
insurance companies—
run our health care
system.**

Name ALLEN L NEWELL
Street 15643 FOREST HILLS ^{BL}
City E CLEVELAND
State OH Zip Code 44112

It's Time for Real National Health Insurance.

President & Mrs. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton;

I am a chiropractic patient who sees a chiropractor as my primary health care provider.

I believe too much money is wasted in our country on drug therapy and unnecessary surgeries. Alternative approaches to health care management and prevention should be the main focus of health care reform.

Please give Americans the freedom to choose what kind of health care is best for them. Please do not deny them the right to seek chiropractic care. It is cost effective, and should not be ignored.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would include chiropractic care coverage in your core health care package.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this important issue.

Sincerely yours,

Jacqueline S. Anstey
4026 Hoffman Road
Medina, NY 1403

We pay a lot for our medical insurance, and fought a long time to get coverage that would pay for chiropractic office visits. It would be just awful if we couldn't get chiropractic care covered by insurance. Please don't discriminat

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON D.C. 20500

Dear President Bill and Hillary Clinton:

I am a Chiropractic Patient. I use my Chiropractor as a primary source for health care and prevention. Please do not ignore, deny or limit my freedom or choice in our new and much needed health care system reform.

Signed: Marta Neely Lucas
Date: 4.15.93

Print Name: Marta Neely Lucas

Address: 3112 Valencia NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Age: 38

ESTIMADO PRESIDENTE CLINTON:

SOY PACIENTE DE UN DOCTOR QUIROPRACTICO. HE ELEGIDO USAR EL TRATAMIENTO QUIROPRACTICO COMO MEDIO PRINCIPAL DE CUIDADO Y PREVENCIÓN DE MI SALUD.

CON ESTA CARTA LE PIDO QUE NO LIMITE MI LIBERTAD DE ELEGIR A MI DOCTOR. POR FAVOR INCLUYA TRATAMIENTO QUIROPRACTICO EN LA REFORMA DE SALUD QUE TANTO NECESITAMOS.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON:

I AM A CHIROPRACTIC PATIENT. I HAVE CHOSEN TO USE CHIROPRACTIC CARE AS A PRIMARY SOURCE OF HEALTH CARE AND PREVENTION.

I AM ASKING YOU NOT TO LIMIT MY HEALTH CARE FREEDOM OF CHOICE. PLEASE INCLUDE CHIROPRACTIC CARE WITHIN YOUR MUCH NEEDED HEALTH CARE REFORM PACKAGE.

SIGNED,

Juan Mendoza

NOMBRE IMPRIMIDO:

PRINTED NAME

:

JUAN MENDOZA

DIRECCION/ADDRESS:

B-44 55331 H.F. Mendoz Av

EDAD/AGE

:

27

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1993 JUL 30 A 9:27

TO: JOHN PODESTA
FROM: DAN BURKHARDT
THROUGH: MARSHA SCOTT
SUBJECT: HONORARY CHAIR AND EVENT
ATTENDANCE REQUEST

Please review the attached requests,
make your recommendations, and return
to me in rm. 94 EOB by Friday,
August 6, 1993.

Thank you.

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: July 29, 1993

Date of Request: January 28, 1993

Request for: POTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Degree/Request to Speak

Requestor Name: Dr. A. Kenneth Pye

Title: President

Organization: Southern Methodist University
Office of the Dean and Vice Provost
Dedman College
Dallas, TX 75275-0235

Contact Telephone: 214/692-2440

Event Date: November 7 or 10, 1993

Event Description: Commemoration of the assassination of John F. Kennedy during the month of its 30th anniversary

Notes: This is an invitation to deliver an address on either November 7 or 10, 1993. The trustees of the university have authorized that the honorary degree Doctor of Humane Letters be conferred at the time of the address.

Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP _____

MH _____

8-4-93

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: July 29, 1993

Date of Request: June 3, 1993
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Patrons
Requestor Name: Mr. John C. Whitehead
Title: Chairman
Organization: United Nations Association of the United
States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017-6104
Contact Telephone: 212/697-3232
Event Date: October 29, 1993
Event Description: Association dinner in Washington
Notes: Requests the President's and First Lady's
patronage and may want them to attend the
dinner.

Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP _____

MH _____

*No
unless
frackford*

**SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP**

Today's Date: July 29, 1993

Date of Request: March 3, 1993
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Request to Speak/Honorary Chair
Requestor Name: Ms. Diane Carlson Evans
Title: Chair and Founder
Organization: Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc.
2001 S Street, N.W.
Suite 302
Washington, D.C. 20009
Contact Telephone: 202/328-7253
Event Date: November 11, 1993
Event Description: Dedication of Vietnam Women's Memorial
Notes: Requests that the President speak during the
dedication and asks the First Lady to serve
as honorary chair of the Project's dedication
committee
Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP _____

MH _____

*check
with
Mary +
George*

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: July 29, 1993

Date of Request: May 14, 1993
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Chair/Invitation to attend
Requestor Name: Mr. Robert J. Klaus
Title: Executive Director
Organization: Oral Health 2000
211 East Chicago Avenue
Suite 820
Chicago, IL 60611
Contact Telephone: 312/787-6270
Event Date: September 11-13, 1993
Event Description: Second national consortium, to be held in
Washington, D.C.
Notes:
Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP ND

MH _____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: July 29, 1993

Date of Request: February 17, 1993

Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Chairs

Requestor Name: Jean M. Lynn, R.N.

Title: Clinical Coordinator

Organization: George Washington University
Breast Care Center
2150 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Contact Telephone: 202/994-4589

Event Date: October 17, 1993

Event Description: Second annual Harvest Moon Classic 8K race to
promote breast cancer awareness

Notes: Race will take place on the George Washington
University campus

Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP _____ 

MH _____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: July 29, 1993

Date of Request: April 15, 1993

Request for: POTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Chairman

Requestor Name: Mr. A. Ronald Wright

Title: Founder, Executive Director

Organization: International Association of Fire Fighters,
Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial, Inc.
3645 Jeanine Drive
Suite M2
Colorado Springs, CO 80917

Contact Telephone: 719/597-4598

Event Date: September 25, 1993

Event Description: Fifth annual Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial
Observance

Notes: Marcia Hale already has declined request that
the President be keynote speaker.
Association also asks that the President
serve as honorary chairman and allow his name
to be used in that capacity on the
Association's letterhead.

Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP _____ *ND*

MH _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8/3

TO: *Cliff Sloan*

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

per your request

interview with
Hector Tomasson
5/27/93

* Danwell consultant to help buy planes
MRC

2 or 3 years ago

* consultant to Van Dyr's company } → Tomasson

TRM]

was consultant company
aircraft consulting co.

Cincinnati

25K in stock
not officer in

Tomasson Aircraft
supplied plane

70 to 80K

8 seat airplane

moved to bigger planes

TRM ~~found~~ broker charter

Air Advantage McQueque broker facilitator
~~AE~~

paid per or hourly basis

15K month

paperwork / 9 charter co's.

press still flies ↗

* up all night
→ { should we
bid on W.H. charters

H.I.
→ NO

→ white paper
or how we can bid

→ early Feb
asks Debbie / who do we call
↳ Darnell calls
↳ Billy Duke

↳ not going to do business with W.H.
we like who were doing business with

/ newer places → lower rate

7 you're wasting your time

no combination of price + equipment
wasting time

* newer prepared a paper

* early Feb. prepared a
memo of conversation

the cars started calling
→ other rumors came up

→ mentioned to
→ David Watkins

→ told POTUS something
wrong but I'll just tell
the right people

→ Time Magazine on

Kahn asked to do project
on using VIT correctly
as a symbol

WWD tall inauguration

with press correspondents, Dennis
→ George Condon

↳ said we're going to have
to stop travelling with press

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4 1993
55 AUG 4 P5: 47

TO: JOHN PODESTA
FROM: DAN BURKHARDT
THROUGH: MARSHA SCOTT
SUBJECT: HONORARY CHAIR AND EVENT
ATTENDANCE REQUEST

Please review the attached requests,
make your recommendations, and return
to me in rm. 94 EOB by Wednesday,
August 11, 1993.

Thank you.

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: June 30, 1993
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Co-Chairpersons
Requestor's Name: Mr. Franklyn Jenifer
Title: President
Organization: Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20001
Contact Telephone: 202/806-2500
Event Date: November 8-9, 1993
Event Description: Commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the
founding of the Howard University College of
Medicine.
Notes: Mr. Jenifer welcomes the President's and
First Lady's attendance if their schedules
permit.
Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP Yes

MH _____

8.4.93

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: June 14, 1993

Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Chairpersons

Requestor's Name: Linda and Cliff Eason
Jane and Whitney Harris

Title: Co-Chairpersons

Organization: Asthma and Allergy Foundation,
St. Louis Chapter
222 South Central
Suite 600
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Contact Telephone: 314/726-6866

Event Date: February 19, 1994

Event Description: 1994 Orchid Ball to inform the public of the
need to improve the quality of life of
persons who suffer from asthma or allergic
diseases and to raise funds for the
organization.

Notes: The evening will include dinner, dancing, and
an auction.

Recommendations:

MW_____

RN_____

JP_____

MH_____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: June 11, 1993

Request for: POTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Membership

Requestor's Name: Mr. Keith Duckworth

Title:

Organization: Alvord School Educational Foundation
5400 College Avenue
Riverside, California 92505

Contact Telephone: 714/351-9325

Event Date:

Event Description:

Notes: This is a non-profit, non-political foundation composed of parents and community volunteers. Its charter is to raise funds for the education of the district's school children.

Recommendations:

MW_____

RN_____

JP_____ *NJ*

MH_____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: January 25, 1993

Request for: POTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Member

Requestor's Name: Mr. John Belton

Title: President

Organization: International Touch Club
Massasoit Community College
One Massasoit Boulevard
Brockton, Massachusetts 02402

Contact Telephone: 617/588-9100

Event Date:

Event Description:

Notes: The club functions as a support system to
retain multicultural students until
graduation.

Recommendations:

MW_____

RN_____

JP *ND*_____

MH_____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: July 2, 1993

Request for: POTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Co-Chairman

Requestor's Name: The Honorable James W. Symington

Title:

Organization: Russian American Cultural Foundation
c/o O'Connor and Hannan
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20006-3483

Contact Telephone: 202/887-1400

Event Date: September 20, 1993

Event Description: Gala evening in honor of Mstislav
Rostropovitch at the new Russian chancery
prior to his final Russian tour with the
National Symphony.

Notes: Ambassador Lukin of the Russian Federation
is asking President Yeltsin to serve as the
other honorary Co-Chairman. If the President
cannot serve, Mr. Symington asks that the
First Lady participate.

Recommendations:

MW_____

RN_____

JP Yes

MH_____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 4, 1993

Date of Request: February 25, 1993
Request for: FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Patron
Requestor's Name: Andrew Frank
Title: White House Liaison, USIA
Organization: United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547
Contact Telephone:
Event Date: September 17-December 12, 1993
Event Description: Major art exhibition: "American Art in the
20th Century" to be shown in London.
Notes: Patronage would not require attendance at the
exhibit. The names of patrons would simply
be listed in the official invitation. The
Queen of England already is a patron.
Recommendations:

MW_____

RN_____

JP_____ *JD*

MH_____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: June 24, 1993
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Patrons
Requestor's Name: Fernando Aleu, M.D.
Title: Chairman of the Board
Organization: The Spanish Institute
684 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021
Contact Telephone: 212/628-0420
Event Date: December 8, 1993
Event Description: The Gold Medal Gala is part of the
Institute's efforts to promote friendship and
good relations among Spain, the U.S. and
Spanish-speaking countries.
Notes: Honorary patronage has been shared for more
than a decade by the sitting President and
First Lady and King Juan Carlos I and Queen
Sofia of Spain.
Recommendations:

MW_____

RN_____

JP_____

MH_____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: March 10, 1993

Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Membership

Requestor's Name: Ms. Maureen Lowry

Title: President

Organization: Beatles Fans Unite Fan Club
Post Office Box 50123
Cicero, Illinois 60650-0123

Contact Telephone: 708/863-6950

Event Date:

Event Description:

Notes: This is a non-profit organization. It donates to the Chicago public school system, and is currently working on an event in conjunction with the "KHE-SANH" veterans to aid the homeless veterans.

Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP NO _____

MH _____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: June 11, 1993

Request for: POTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Position on the Advisory Board

Requestor's Name: Mr. Elie Tahari

Title: Chairman of the Board

Organization: Friends of AKIM USA
327 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Contact Telephone: 212/684-1942

Event Date:

Event Description:

Notes: This organization helps the mentally handicapped in Israel. The position does not require active participation by the President.

Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP _____ *WD*

MH _____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: June 6, 1993

Request for: POTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Member

Requestor's Name: Mr. Luther G. Smith

Title:

Organization: Fraternal Order of Eagles
Post #2698
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Contact Telephone: 615/637-8220

Event Date:

Event Description:

Notes: Six other presidents have joined this organization. It is known for its health programs, and it is also responsible for starting the first old age pension funds.

Recommendations:

MW _____

RN _____

JP JP

MH _____

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: August 3, 1993

Date of Request: January 14, 1993
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Membership
Requestor's Name: Ms. Mildred R. Millican
Title: Secretary
Organization: Tennessee Valley Mustang Club
Route 1, Box 126
Harriman, Tennessee 37748
Contact Telephone:
Event Date:
Event Description:
Notes: This is a regional group of the Mustang Club of America. It hosts an MCA regional or national show every fall and donates the proceeds to a local charity.

Recommendations:

MW_____

RN_____

JP_____ *ND*

MH_____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 08/04/93

NOTE FOR: BRUCE LINDSEY

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

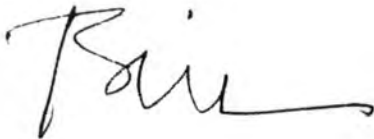
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Box 540
33 West 42 Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for your letter about Townsend Hoopes. I am glad to have the benefit of your assessment, and I thank you for sharing it.

Hillary and I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Very Sincere

22 July 1993

(See G 753962)

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

Dear Mr. President:

Some weeks back I wrote you joining those who had recommended the nomination of Stanley Katz as Archivist of the United States. I continue to think that Mr. Katz would be an admirable appointment. But I understand that Townsend Hoopes has also emerged as a candidate, and I would like to say a few words about him.

The Archives are badly in need of managerial reform and revitalization, and for this task Mr. Hoopes has special qualifications. His years at the Pentagon, his prior and subsequent work for the management consultants Cresap, McCormick and Paget and his thirteen years as president of the Association of American publishers amply display his expertise in organizational matters. At the same time, his biographies of John Foster Dulles and James V. Forrestal show his understanding of the needs and resources of historical scholarship and would reassure the scholarly community.

I have known Tim Hoopes for more than a third of a century. He has energy, judgment, intelligence and tact. If you decide to go beyond the scholarly and archival community (as President Roosevelt did when he appointed Archibald MacLeish Librarian of Congress), I cannot imagine a better candidate for Archivist.

All the best,



Box 540, 33 West 42 Street, New York, New York 10036 TEL. 212/642-2060

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 08/04/93

NOTE FOR: THE FIRST LADY

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	POTUS to Joe Purvis (1 page)	08/02/1993	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 1390

FOLDER TITLE:

August 1-7, 1993 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3062

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. letter	Purvis to POTUS (3 pages)	07/27/1993	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 1390

FOLDER TITLE:

August 1-7, 1993 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3062

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

04-Aug-1993 09:22pm

TO: Leon E. Panetta
FROM: John Podesta
Office of the President
CC: Thomas F. McLarty
CC: Bernard H. Martin
SUBJECT: Staffing Practices



Do you think that some of the OMB staff liked the old paperwork system better? I am kind of surprised that you wouldn't raise this with me directly, but hey, I guess we just view system design and implementation a little differently.

Attachment



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

THE DIRECTOR

August 3, 1993

03 AUG 4 PM 12:52

Memorandum For: Mack McLarty
From: Leon E. Panetta 
Subject: White House Staffing Practices re the
Coordinated Review of Paperwork

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with some background on staffing practices related to the coordinated review of material (i.e., paperwork) in the White House. A two-page background paper is attached for your information.

This subject has been raised frequently in discussions with my staff on how we can improve the support that OMB provides the President and his senior advisors. The attached provides a summary of how this type of support was provided in previous years. I hope you will find it useful.

cc: John Podesta ✓

Attachment

PAST WHITE HOUSE (WH) STAFFING PRACTICES RE THE
COORDINATED REVIEW OF PAPERWORK

The purpose of this paper is to summarize past WH staffing practices with regard to the coordinated review of material (i.e., paperwork) in the WH. (This paper has been prepared in response to questions asked by staff about such practices in other Administrations.)

WH policy-making activities, as summarized below, usually result in a considerable volume of paperwork that requires coordination within the WH.

Overview of Policy-Making Practices

Compared to recent years, more WH senior advisors are involved in the policy-making process and the President is involved in making direct decisions on a wider range of issues. The following practices, however, have generally been the same from Administration to Administration:

- o The few senior advisors principally concerned with an issue would meet with the President to review major issues and receive Presidential guidance or decisions.
- o Key senior political staff, in various WH offices and OMB, developed close working relationships with each other and, in doing so, provided informal coordination at their level. This complemented the coordination provided by the daily WH senior staff meeting and other more formal coordination done through working groups.
- o From the preceding, the resulting paperwork flowed to WH and EXOP staff for review and comment. A summary description of this paperwork flow/process and a comparison of current and past practices follows.

Paperwork Flow/Process

The Office of the Staff Secretary to the President routinely circulated material for comment to major WH offices and OMB. This "WH staffing process" provided for circulation of the following material to ensure that it was factually correct and reflected the President's policies:

- o Presidential speeches;
- o Press releases that addressed policy and budgetary matters;
- o Fact sheets proposed for release outside the White House;

- o Policy decision and informational memoranda to the President;
- o Non-personal communications to Congress;
- o Material to be transmitted formally to Congress by the President -- e.g., legislative proposals and reports to Congress; and
- o State of the Union Address and related materials.

The President's Staff Secretary would subsequently receive comments from WH staff, thereby ensuring that all materials were correct with respect to the facts and Presidential policy. When differences over policy occurred, the Staff Secretary would ensure that the President was aware of these differences when making a decision.

In the case of OMB, after material was received from the Staff Secretary, it would be circulated to appropriate OMB officials for review and comment. Subsequently, OMB would provide the Staff Secretary with coordinated/consolidated comments on the material that was circulated. If the comments were not accepted, the OMB Director, as were others, was given the opportunity to address further any differences of opinion.

Currently, very little, if any, of the above material is circulated to OMB (or to other offices) for review and comment. When material is circulated, it usually has extremely short or impracticable deadlines, or the material has already been overtaken by events. For example, by the time the material has been received by OMB for review, it has already been released or forwarded to the President; however, not knowing that this has already occurred, time is spent reviewing the material.

Comments About WH Staffing Processes

Practices of the past are sometimes viewed as having been intended to control access to the President. Although the WH staffing process can be administered in such a manner, control should not be its purpose.

Instead, it should be used to ensure that Presidential material has been reviewed by concerned senior advisors, that the material is factually correct, and that the Administration is proceeding in a coordinated manner. This helps to avoid conflicting signals and the appearance of the Administration taking disjointed actions.

The Chief of Staff and the Staff Secretary, subject to the President's preferences, are the two individuals who have determined the type of WH staffing process that is followed.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 08/04/93

TO: JOHN ANGELL

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

FYI.



E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

04-Aug-1993 09:22pm

TO: Leon E. Panetta
FROM: John Podesta
Office of the President
CC: Thomas F. McLarty
CC: Bernard H. Martin
SUBJECT: Staffing Practices



Do you think that some of the OMB staff liked the old paperwork system better? I am kind of surprised that you wouldn't raise this with me directly, but hey, I guess we just view system design and implementation a little differently.

Attachment



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

THE DIRECTOR

August 3, 1993

8 AUG 4 PM 12:52

Memorandum For: Mack McLarty
From: Leon E. Panetta 
Subject: White House Staffing Practices re the
Coordinated Review of Paperwork

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with some background on staffing practices related to the coordinated review of material (i.e., paperwork) in the White House. A two-page background paper is attached for your information.

This subject has been raised frequently in discussions with my staff on how we can improve the support that OMB provides the President and his senior advisors. The attached provides a summary of how this type of support was provided in previous years. I hope you will find it useful.

cc: John Podesta ✓

Attachment

PAST WHITE HOUSE (WH) STAFFING PRACTICES RE THE COORDINATED REVIEW OF PAPERWORK

The purpose of this paper is to summarize past WH staffing practices with regard to the coordinated review of material (i.e., paperwork) in the WH. (This paper has been prepared in response to questions asked by staff about such practices in other Administrations.)

WH policy-making activities, as summarized below, usually result in a considerable volume of paperwork that requires coordination within the WH.

Overview of Policy-Making Practices

Compared to recent years, more WH senior advisors are involved in the policy-making process and the President is involved in making direct decisions on a wider range of issues. The following practices, however, have generally been the same from Administration to Administration:

- o The few senior advisors principally concerned with an issue would meet with the President to review major issues and receive Presidential guidance or decisions.
- o Key senior political staff, in various WH offices and OMB, developed close working relationships with each other and, in doing so, provided informal coordination at their level. This complemented the coordination provided by the daily WH senior staff meeting and other more formal coordination done through working groups.
- o From the preceding, the resulting paperwork flowed to WH and EXOP staff for review and comment. A summary description of this paperwork flow/process and a comparison of current and past practices follows.

Paperwork Flow/Process

The Office of the Staff Secretary to the President routinely circulated material for comment to major WH offices and OMB. This "WH staffing process" provided for circulation of the following material to ensure that it was factually correct and reflected the President's policies:

- o Presidential speeches;
- o Press releases that addressed policy and budgetary matters;
- o Fact sheets proposed for release outside the White House;

- o Policy decision and informational memoranda to the President;
- o Non-personal communications to Congress;
- o Material to be transmitted formally to Congress by the President -- e.g., legislative proposals and reports to Congress; and
- o State of the Union Address and related materials.

The President's Staff Secretary would subsequently receive comments from WH staff, thereby ensuring that all materials were correct with respect to the facts and Presidential policy. When differences over policy occurred, the Staff Secretary would ensure that the President was aware of these differences when making a decision.

In the case of OMB, after material was received from the Staff Secretary, it would be circulated to appropriate OMB officials for review and comment. Subsequently, OMB would provide the Staff Secretary with coordinated/consolidated comments on the material that was circulated. If the comments were not accepted, the OMB Director, as were others, was given the opportunity to address further any differences of opinion.

Currently, very little, if any, of the above material is circulated to OMB (or to other offices) for review and comment. When material is circulated, it usually has extremely short or impracticable deadlines, or the material has already been overtaken by events. For example, by the time the material has been received by OMB for review, it has already been released or forwarded to the President; however, not knowing that this has already occurred, time is spent reviewing the material.

Comments About WH Staffing Processes

Practices of the past are sometimes viewed as having been intended to control access to the President. Although the WH staffing process can be administered in such a manner, control should not be its purpose.

Instead, it should be used to ensure that Presidential material has been reviewed by concerned senior advisors, that the material is factually correct, and that the Administration is proceeding in a coordinated manner. This helps to avoid conflicting signals and the appearance of the Administration taking disjointed actions.

The Chief of Staff and the Staff Secretary, subject to the President's preferences, are the two individuals who have determined the type of WH staffing process that is followed.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1993

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/4/93

3 00 4 P4:19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT: THANK YOU NOTE

The attached are thank you notes for your signature. The letters are for Representative David Price (D-NC) and Art Chansky of Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

cc Tim Flynn

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear David:

Thank you for forwarding the autographed copy of Return to the Top: The Inside Story of Carolina's 1993 NCAA Championship. It looks like a great book.

I enjoyed seeing you at today's Democratic Caucus. You have been a good friend, and I appreciate all your hard work in the House of Representatives.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



The Honorable David E. Price
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

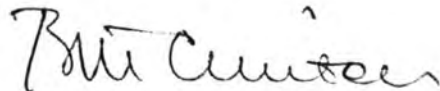
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chansky:

Representative David Price recently handed to me your autographed copy of Return to the Top: The Inside Story of Carolina's 1993 NCAA Championship. Your generosity is much appreciated, and I will certainly enjoy reading this book.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Art Chansky
88 McClamroch Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

August 3, 1993

33-1053 P7:09

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon E. Panetta
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Budget Control"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order that was prepared by this office. The proposed order would create a mechanism to monitor the total costs of direct spending programs and, if costs exceed spending levels, to require the budget to address adjustments in spending.

BACKGROUND: The order would instruct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget ("Director"), within 30 days after the enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, to submit a report to the Congress setting forth projected direct spending targets for fiscal years 1994 through 1997. It would require the Director to provide an annual review of direct spending and receipts. It would also require the Director to include in the budget a special spending message, if his review indicates that actual or projected spending would exceed the direct spending target. The special message would address any such excess by including (a) reconciliation directives to lower spending or increase revenue (or both), or (b) a finding by the President that, because of economic or other matters, no legislative change is necessary.

In addition, the order would instruct the Director to make required annual adjustments in the targets, including adjustments (under certain conditions) for increases in beneficiaries, for changes in receipts legislation, for designated emergencies, and for other events.

None of the affected agencies objects to the proposed Executive order.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Executive Order
Entitled "Budget Control"

The attached proposed Executive Order was submitted by the Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Order will create a mechanism to monitor the total costs of direct spending programs and, if costs exceed spending levels, to require the budget to address adjustments in spending. The Order would instruct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget ("Director"), within 30 days after the enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, to submit a report to Congress setting forth projected direct spending targets for fiscal years 1994 through 1997. It would require the Director to provide an annual review of direct spending and receipts. It would also require the Director to include in the budget a special spending message, if his review indicates that actual or projected spending would exceed the direct spending target. In addition, the Order would instruct the Director to make required annual adjustments in the targets, including adjustments for increases in beneficiaries, for designated emergencies, and for other events.

The proposed Order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Rosemary Hart
Acting Deputy
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 3, 1993

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Executive Order entitled "Budget Control." This proposed Executive Order was submitted by the Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Executive Order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rosemary Hart".

Rosemary Hart
Acting Deputy
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
August 3, 1993

Honorable Janet Reno
United States Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Madame Attorney General:

Enclosed in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, is a proposed Executive order entitled "Budget Control." The proposed order, which was prepared by this office, would create a mechanism to monitor the total costs of spending programs and, if costs exceed spending levels, to require the budget to address adjustments in spending.

The purpose of the order is to create a mechanism to monitor the total costs of direct spending programs and, if the costs exceed targeted levels, to require that the budget address adjustments in direct spending. To carry out that purpose, the proposed order would direct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget ("Director") to take certain actions.

The order would instruct the Director, within 30 days after the enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 ("OBRA"), to submit a report to the Congress setting forth projected direct spending targets for fiscal years 1994 through 1997. It would require the Director to provide an annual review of direct spending and receipts. It would require the Director to include in the budget a special spending message, if his review indicates that costs in a particular program exceed the spending target.

In addition, the order would instruct the Director to make required annual adjustments, adjustments for increases in beneficiaries, adjustments for legislation, adjustments to reflect Congressional decisions, and adjustments for designated emergencies, when certain conditions are met.

Your staff may direct any questions concerning this proposed Executive order to Mac Reed of this office (202-395-3563).

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert G. Damus", is written over a horizontal line.

Robert G. Damus
Acting General Counsel

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

BUDGET CONTROL

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is to create a mechanism to monitor total costs of direct spending programs, and, in the event that actual or projected costs exceed targeted levels, to require that the budget address adjustments in direct spending.

Sec. 2. Establishment of Direct Spending Targets. (a) In General. The initial direct spending targets for each of fiscal years 1994 through 1997 shall equal total outlays for all direct spending except net interest and deposit insurance as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director) under subsection (b).

(b) Initial Report by Director. (1) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA), the Director shall submit a report to the Congress setting forth projected direct spending targets for each of fiscal years 1994 through 1997.

(2) The Director's projections shall be based on legislation enacted as of 5 days before the report is submitted under paragraph (1). To the extent feasible, the Director shall use the same economic and technical assumptions used in preparing the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1994 (H.Con.Res. 64).

(c) Adjustments. Direct spending targets shall be subsequently adjusted by the Director under section 6.

Sec. 3. Annual Review of Direct Spending and Receipts by President. As part of each budget submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Director shall

provide an annual review of direct spending and receipts, which shall include (1) information supporting the adjustment of direct spending targets pursuant to section 6, (2) information on total outlays for programs covered by the direct spending targets, including actual outlays for the prior fiscal year and projected outlays for the current fiscal year and the 5 succeeding fiscal years, and (3) information on the major categories of federal receipts, including a comparison between the levels of those receipts and the levels projected as of the date of enactment of OBRA.

Sec. 4. Special Direct Spending Message by President. (a) Trigger. In the event that the information submitted under section 3 indicates --

(1) that actual outlays for direct spending in the prior fiscal year exceeded the applicable direct spending target, or

(2) that outlays for direct spending for the current or budget year are projected to exceed the applicable direct spending targets,

the Director shall include in the budget a special direct spending message meeting the requirements of subsection (b) of this Section.

(b) Contents. (1) The special direct spending message shall include:

(A) An explanation of any adjustments to the direct spending targets pursuant to section 6.

(B) An analysis of the variance in direct spending over the adjusted direct spending targets.

(C) The President's recommendations for addressing the direct spending overages, if any, in the prior, current, or budget year.

(2) The recommendations may consist of any of the following:

(A) Proposed legislative changes to reduce outlays, increase revenues, or both, in order to recoup or eliminate the

overage for the prior, current, and budget years in the current year, the budget year, and the 4 out-years.

(B) Proposed legislative changes to reduce outlays, increase revenues, or both, in order to recoup or eliminate part of the overage for the prior, current, and budget year in the current year, the budget year, and the 4 out-years, accompanied by a finding by the President that, because of economic conditions or for other specified reasons, only some of the overage should be recouped or eliminated by outlay reductions or revenue increases, or both.

(C) A proposal to make no legislative changes to recoup or eliminate any overage, accompanied by a finding by the President that, because of economic conditions or for other specified reasons, no legislative changes are warranted.

(3) Any proposed legislative change under paragraph (2) to reduce outlays may include reductions in direct spending or in the discretionary spending limits under section 601 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Sec. 5. Proposed Special Direct Spending Resolution.

If the President recommends reductions consistent with subsection 4 (b)(2)(A) or (B), the special direct spending message shall include the text of a special direct spending resolution implementing the President's recommendations through reconciliation directives instructing the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and Senate to determine and recommend changes in laws within their jurisdictions to reduce outlays or increase revenues by specified amounts. If the President recommends no reductions pursuant to Section 4 (b)(2)(C), the special direct spending message shall include the text of a special resolution concurring in the President's recommendation of no legislative action.

Sec 6. Adjustments to Direct Spending Targets. (a) Required Annual Adjustments. Prior to the submission of the President's budget for each of fiscal years 1995 through 1997, the Director shall adjust the direct spending targets in

accordance with this section. Any such adjustments shall be reflected in the targets used in the report under section 3 and message (if any) under Section 4.

(b) Adjustment for Increases in Beneficiaries. (1) The Director shall adjust the direct spending targets for increases (if any) in actual or projected numbers of beneficiaries under direct spending programs for which the number of beneficiaries is a variable in determining costs.

(2) The adjustment shall be made by --

(A) computing, for each program under paragraph (1), the percentage change between (i) the annual average number of beneficiaries under that program (including actual numbers of beneficiaries for the prior fiscal year and projections for the budget and subsequent fiscal years) to be used in the President's budget with which the adjustments will be submitted, and (ii) the annual average number of beneficiaries used in the adjustments made by the Director in the previous year (or, in the case of adjustments made in 1994, the annual average number of beneficiaries used in the Director's initial report under section 2(b));

(B) applying the percentages computed under subparagraph (A) to the projected levels of outlays for each program consistent with the direct spending targets in effect immediately prior to the adjustment; and

(C) adding the results of the calculations required by subparagraph (B) to the direct spending targets in effect immediately prior to the adjustment.

(3) No adjustment shall be made for any program for a fiscal year in which the percentage increase computed under paragraph (2)(A) is less than or equal to zero.

(c) Adjustments for Revenue Legislation. The Director shall adjust the targets as follows:

(1) they shall be increased by the amount of any increase in receipts; or

(2) they shall be decreased by the amount of any decrease in receipts, resulting from receipts legislation enacted after the date of enactment of OBRA, except legislation enacted in response to the message transmitted under Section 4.

(d) Adjustments to Reflect Congressional Decisions. Upon enactment of a reconciliation bill enacted in response to a message submitted under Section 4, the Director shall adjust direct spending targets for the current year, the budget year, and each outyear through 1997 by --

(1) increasing the target for the current year and the budget year by the amount stated for that year in that reconciliation bill (but if a separate vote was required by Congressional rules, only if that vote has occurred); and

(2) decreasing the target for the current, budget, and outyears through 1997 by the amount of reductions in direct spending enacted in that reconciliation bill.

(e) Designated Emergencies. The Director shall adjust the targets to reflect the costs of legislation that is designated as an emergency by Congress and the President under section 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sec. 7. Relationship to Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. Recommendations pursuant to Section 4 shall include a provision specifying that reductions in outlays or increases in receipts resulting from that legislation shall not be taken into account for purposes of any budget enforcement procedures under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sec. 8. Estimating Margin. For any fiscal year for which the overage is less than one-half of 1 percent of the direct spending target for that year, the procedures set forth in Section 4 shall not apply.

Sec. 9. Means-Tested Programs. In making recommendations under Section 4, the Director shall seriously consider all other

alternatives before proposing reductions in means-tested programs.

Sec. 10. Effective date. This order shall take effect upon enactment of OBRA. This order shall apply to direct spending targets for fiscal years 1994 through 1997 and shall expire at the end of fiscal year 1997.

THE WHITE HOUSE,



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

August 3, 1993

33 JUL 3 P7:09

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon E. Panetta, 
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Deficit Reduction Fund"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order that was prepared by this office. The proposed order would establish a deficit reduction fund which would receive the net deficit reduction achieved by the impending reconciliation act.

BACKGROUND: The purpose of the order is to guarantee that the net deficit reduction achieved by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation of 1993 ("Act") is dedicated exclusively to reducing the deficit. To carry out that purpose, the proposed order would establish a separate account in the Treasury, known as the Deficit Reduction Fund, that would receive the net deficit reduction achieved by the Act.

The order would require that, upon passage of the Act, the Fund would receive any increases in total revenues resulting from the Act on a daily basis. It would require the Secretary of the Treasury, also on a daily basis, to enter into the Fund an amount equivalent to the net deficit reduction achieved as a result of the spending reductions from the Act. It would require the amounts in the Fund to be used exclusively to redeem maturing debt obligations of the Treasury of the United States held by foreign governments. The order would require that amounts in the Fund would not be available for new spending or to finance measures that increase the deficit.

Further, the order would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to include in the President's Budget a statement of the Federal debt redeemed by the Fund. It would require the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Office of Management and Budget to take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the order.

None of the affected agencies objects to the proposed Executive order.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Executive Order Entitled
"Deficit Reduction Fund"

The attached proposed Executive Order was submitted by the Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Order will establish a Deficit Reduction Fund ("Fund") that would receive the net deficit reduction achieved by the impending reconciliation act. The Order would require that the Fund receive any increase in total revenues resulting from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 ("Act") and an amount equal to spending reductions from the Act. The Order restricts the use of amounts deposited in the Fund to redeeming maturing debt obligations of the Treasury of the United States held by foreign governments.

The proposed Order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Rosemary Hart
Acting Deputy
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 3, 1993

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Executive Order entitled "Deficit Reduction Fund." This proposed Executive Order was submitted by the Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Executive Order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Rosemary Hart", is written over the typed name.

Rosemary Hart
Acting Deputy
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 1104 and 1105 of title 31, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. It is essential to guarantee that the net deficit reduction achieved by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 is dedicated exclusively to reducing the deficit.

Sec. 2. Deficit Reduction Fund. (a). Establishment of the Fund. There is established a separate account in the Treasury, known as the Deficit Reduction Fund, which shall receive the net deficit reduction achieved by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 as called for in subsection (b) of this order.

(b) Amounts in Fund. Beginning upon enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the Deficit Reduction Fund shall receive any increases in total revenues resulting from enactment of such Act on a daily basis. In addition, on a daily basis, the Secretary of the Treasury shall enter into such account an amount equivalent to the net deficit reduction achieved as a result of all spending reductions resulting from such Act. The cumulative fiscal year amounts for the combination of all such revenue increases and spending reductions shall be equal to:

- (1) for fiscal year 1994, \$60,292,000,000;
- (2) for fiscal year 1995, \$70,437,000,000;
- (3) for fiscal year 1996, \$92,061,000,000;
- (4) for fiscal year 1997, \$125,881,000,000;
- (5) for fiscal year 1998, \$146,939,000,000.

Within 30 days of enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the foregoing amounts may be adjusted by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to reflect the final scoring of such Act.

(c) Status of Amounts in Fund. (i) The amounts in the Deficit Reduction Fund shall be used exclusively to redeem maturing debt obligations of the Treasury of the United States held by foreign governments in the amounts specified in subsection (b).

(ii) The amounts in the Deficit Reduction Fund as set forth in subsection (b) that result from increases in total revenues and spending reductions shall not be available for new spending or to finance measures that increase the deficit for purposes of budget enforcement procedures under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901-922).

(d) Effect on Other Funds. Establishment of and transfers to the Deficit Reduction Fund shall not affect trust fund transfers that may be authorized or required by provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993 or any other provision of law.

Sec. 3. Requirement for the President to Report Annually on the Status of the Fund. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall include in the President's Budget transmitted under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, information about the Deficit Reduction Fund, including a separate statement of amounts in and Federal debt redeemed by that Fund.

Sec. 4. Implementation. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall each take such actions as may be necessary, within their respective authorities, promptly to carry out this order.

Sec. 5. Effective Date. This order shall take effect upon enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

THE WHITE HOUSE,



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
August 3, 1993

Honorable Janet Reno
United States Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Madame Attorney General:

Enclosed in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, is a proposed Executive order entitled "Deficit Reduction Fund." The proposed order, which was prepared by this office, would receive the net deficit reduction achieved by the impending reconciliation act.

The purpose of the order is to guarantee that the net deficit reduction achieved by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 ("Act") is dedicated exclusively to reducing the deficit. To carry out that purpose, the proposed order would establish a separate account in the Treasury, known as the Deficit Reduction Fund, that would receive the net deficit reduction achieved by the Act.

The order would require that, upon passage of the Act, the Fund would receive any increases in total revenues resulting from the Act on a daily basis. It would require the Secretary of the Treasury, also on a daily basis, to enter into the Fund an amount equivalent to the net deficit reduction achieved as a result of the spending reductions from the Act. It would require the amounts in the Fund to be used exclusively to redeem maturing debt obligations of the Treasury of the United States held by foreign governments. The order would also require that amounts in the Fund would not be available for new spending or to finance measures that increase the deficit.

Further, the order would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to include in the President's Budget a statement of the Federal debt redeemed by the Fund. It would require the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Office of Management and Budget to take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the order.

Your staff may direct any questions concerning this proposed Executive order to Mac Reed of this office (202-395-3563).

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert G. Damus".

Robert G. Damus
Acting General Counsel

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03 JUN 3 P8:36

To: John Podesta *P has seen*
From: Sandy Berger

FYI

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 3, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

FROM: WILL ITOH 

SUBJECT: Document Distribution: Routing of Copies to the
Vice President's Office

A copy of all NSC memoranda prepared for the President is provided to the Vice President's office by the NSC West Wing Desk. This includes action/information memoranda as well as Presidential Meeting packages. (Copies of meeting packages are also provided by John Podesta's office; however, in order to confirm that the VP's office has received copies, the NSC standing practice is to provide a copy of everything, unless instructed otherwise). The one exception is the handling of intelligence/codeword documents. In this case, controlled copies of these documents are provided the Vice President's office by the NSC Intel Document Custodian.

A copy of George Tenet's package last evening (Disclosure of the Aggregate Amount for Intel Activities) was routed to the Vice President's office as follows:

- A copy of the document was placed in the VP Bin in the Situation Room last evening at approximately 8:00 p.m.
- The document was picked up by Vice President's courier this morning at 6:30 a.m.
- The document (along with other morning distribution) was given to Bill Wise, VP staff member whose responsibility is to sort out what packages the VP should/needs to see. Unless it is a meeting package or something of urgency, the document is placed in the VP's evening book.
- In this specific case the VP's staff had already determined that the VP wouldn't need to see it. It was therefore not included in the Vice President's read folder and was marked for destruction.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 08/03/93

NOTE FOR: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

The Honorable Janet Reno
The Attorney General

VIA SPECIAL MESSENGER

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 08/03/93

DAVID GERGEN
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
HOWARD PASTER
ELI SEGAL
BRUCE REED

NOTE FOR:

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JOHN PODESTA *JP*
TODD STERN *TS*

SUBJECT:

Police Corps/Crime Bill

Attached is a memo from the Attorney General on the police corps together with memos from Bruce Reed/Jose Cerda and Eli Segal commenting on it. Since the police corps will be a section of the crime bill, the police corps issue must be resolved in order to ready the crime bill for announcement as early as next week.

Here's the situation in a nutshell. There are three basic Police Corps alternatives:

- (1) The full Adam Walinsky proposal, at a cost of \$200 million per year. This is not feasible financially.
- (2) A scaled-back Walinsky plan, at a cost of \$25 million per year, as proposed in our FY 94 budget. Reed/Cerda favor this alternative at this time.
- (3) A Justice Department "community police corps" proposal, at a cost of \$5 million per year.

On the merits, Reed/Cerda do not disagree with the Attorney General, and hold out the possibility of moving in her direction when the House and Senate bills go to conference. (Although the plan is to introduce identical bills, they are sure to be amended in different ways in the two houses, which will make a conference highly likely.)

Reed/Cerda also note that it might be possible to develop the police corps in the context of National Service (and consequently drop it from the crime bill in conference), although Eli's memo makes clear that there are still open questions as to (i) whether the National Service program could adequately fill that role and (ii) whether doing so be good for National Service.

Can't we just keep the scaled-back plan? (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

Reed/Cerda (option 2) seems to make the most sense right now. Option 1 is too expensive and, as the Attorney General says, we need cops on the street, not just in school. On the other hand, option 3 won't work at this time. Although Jack Brooks would prefer it, since he is not a police corps fan, it would create big problems in the Senate, where Senator Kennedy supports Walinsky and Senator Biden defers to Kennedy. The best that we can hope to do for now is to try to persuade Kennedy and Biden to accept our scaled-back Walinsky proposal.

In short, White House staff recommend option 2 for now, holding open the possibility of moving in conference toward the AG's proposal or toward a National Service model, if that proves feasible.

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

Discuss ☐

concedo
#2 plus some emphasis
in date since we're going
to ask - concedo that get
my 10,000 out of it. a li
dering - That's better
than AG's proposal -



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

93 JUL 30 AM : 36

July 29, 1993

DRAFT DECISION MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JANET RENO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: Police Corps

The following compares the positions of Adam Walinsky and the Department of Justice on the police corps concept.

Adam Walinsky's Proposal

Mr. Walinsky proposes to provide a scholarship to each police corps participant of up to \$12,500 per year with a cap of \$40,000 over four years. The participant would then be required after graduation from college to serve as a police officer for four years. Police corps participants must commit to only four years of service. (Participants in the first two years of operation need only commit to two years.) It takes four years for an officer to become a seasoned member of the police force. \$5,000 per year per graduate for up to five years would be paid to law enforcement agencies as a hiring incentive. Monies would be targeted for 16 weeks of training in addition to whatever law enforcement related education the person chose in college. After expenditure of these dollars, we would not have police officers on the street to show for it. Communities would still have to come up with the funds to hire them. This would be a huge burden, as the national average for salary, benefits, training and equipment for a new police officer is approximately \$50,000.

Department of Justice Proposal

The Department would prefer to use our limited resources to provide direct grants to communities to enable them to actually hire new police rather than just sending them to school. We need police on the streets now. Police groups have advised that there is no lack of well-educated candidates to become police officers. If the goal is to produce a better educated police force, scholarships for career officers would be a more effective means of achieving this goal if we had the money.

We do not have enough money to achieve your promise of putting 100,000 police officers on the street, but in case you want to provide money for scholarships, an alternative police corps proposal has been developed by the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Domestic Policy Council staff. This version would cost \$25 million over five years, provide scholarships to aspiring police officers, and build partnerships between educational institutions and law enforcement agencies to address local needs. It would also assure qualified participants of jobs upon graduation.

Another option would be to augment the police corps concept already incorporated into the National Service program legislation.

You should also know that virtually every major national police organization opposes Mr. Walinsky's police corps proposal.

In summary, I think the facts stated above relating to each approach to police corps strongly suggest that the Administration support for the Department of Justice or National Service version of police corps.

DECISION

Option A:

Support the Department of Justice Police Corps Proposal:

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as amended ☐ Reject ☐ No Action

Option B:

Support the National Service Police Corps Proposal:

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as amended ☐ Reject ☐ No Action

Option C:

Support the Adam Walinsky Police Corps Proposal:

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as amended ☐ Reject ☐ No Action

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1993

93 JUL 30 P5:34

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA III

SUBJECT: FINAL DECISIONS ON THE CRIME BILL

As outlined in a previous memorandum to you, we believe that the crime bill should include a down-sized Police Corps, not the Justice Department's new Community Police Corps. But whether you accept our suggestion or Justice's -- the most important thing is not to let this or any other issue slow down or jeopardize quick introduction of a crime bill.

Last week, Senator Biden and the National District Attorneys Association finally reached an agreement on the crime bill's habeas provisions. The State Attorneys General are also on board. We are prepared to proceed with the announcement of a joint Biden-Brooks crime bill the first week of the August recess. The bill will include: (1) a community policing title that will put 50,000 new police on the street over the next five years; (2) boot camps; (3) federal death penalty; (4) habeas corpus reform; (5) the Brady Bill; and (6) the Police Corps.

We have reached agreement with the Justice Department, OMB and House and Senate Judiciary Committee staff on a bold community policing initiative that will be the centerpiece of the crime bill. It provides grants to cities and states to put 50,000 new police officers on the street over the next five years. The other 50,000 of your 100,000 pledge will come from (1) the FY 1993 supplemental appropriations bill you signed last month, which included \$150 million for community policing; (2) National Service, which will make up to one-fourth of its slots available for law enforcement and crime prevention efforts; (3) HUD's COMPAC program for public safety in public housing; (4) the Education Department's Safe Schools Initiative; (5) a joint Labor-Defense Troops-to-Cops initiative; and (6) community investment funds targeted to Empowerment Zones.

The one remaining policing issue is the nature of the Police Corps. All parties (except Adam Walinsky and the staunchest Police Corps proponents) agree that the Police Corps is not the most cost-effective way to put new police on the street, and that its funding should be scaled back. We recommend that funding for the Police Corps be scaled back to \$25 million per year, as you proposed in your FY 1994 budget. The Justice Department wants to cut funding still further, to \$5 million a year, and fundamentally change the nature of the program.

In the attached memorandum, the Attorney General has outlined three options on the Police Corps. Here is our assessment.

1. Justice's Community Police Corps

The Justice Department substitute would create a Community Police Corps that would provide grants to a handful of local police departments to allow them to offer scholarships to prospective police recruits as well as to current officers. Chiefs of Police, police unions and cities would prefer such a locally-based proposal. But Justice has yet to persuade Senator Kennedy and the Police Corps' many other friends in Congress to support the DOJ substitute, and Walinsky is already campaigning vehemently against it. Senators Sasser and Specter re-introduced the Walinsky version as a stand-alone bill this week.

2. Walinsky's Police Corps

We think the Attorney General's concerns about the nature of the Police Corps could still be addressed in conference -- the only time Police Corps proponents are likely to agree to changes. We will face an uphill battle if we try to scale back funding for the Police Corps and replace it with our own version at the outset. The Walinsky version passed the House and Senate with bipartisan support last year, and you endorsed it in the campaign. We also fear that unless Kennedy and Biden can be persuaded to support the Justice substitute, we will squander the only good thing to come of having to wait so long for a crime bill, which is that we have an unprecedented opportunity to introduce the same bill in both houses. It could also increase pressure on the two chairmen to differ on more volatile issues, like habeas.

3. National Service Trust Fund

Over the long term, you could resolve this issue by developing a small, but high-profile, Police Corps through the National Service program. One-third of National Service funds are dedicated for certain priority projects to be administered by the National Service Corporation, including professional corps like teachers, nurses and police. The essential elements of the Justice Department's Community Police Corps could be implemented more quickly and in far more communities through National Service -- without further congressional action or funding.

Eli Segal has always been supportive of a public safety component in National Service. Moreover, a national Police Corps would give the National Service program the visible symbol it needs to capture the American people's attention.

We recommend announcing the crime bill the first week of the August recess with the Walinsky language, and addressing the Attorney General's concerns either in conference -- or better yet, by developing a Police Corps proposal through the National Service program that will not require further congressional action.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: Eli J. Segal *EJS*
SUBJECT: National Service and Police Corps
(Attorney General Reno's memo of July 30)

Introduction

The Attorney General's memorandum concerning the Police Corps prominently discusses national service. While I am not an expert on the police, it is clear to me that before any decision is made regarding national service and law enforcement, both the President and the Attorney General should be briefed on the options for law enforcement within national service. This memorandum summarizes my understanding of the possibilities; I am happy to work further with the Department of Justice and the Domestic Policy Council. Rana Sampson, a White House Fellow working at the DPC and a former police officer, has worked closely with us and is our point person in this area.

The opportunities for national service to contribute to law enforcement fall into two categories.

Non-sworn police work

Because the national service initiative is oriented primarily toward pre- and non-professional service, most openings will be for non-sworn police aides. In cities like San Diego and New York, such "national service officers" have already made a real impact, assisting in community policing and freeing other officers to become beat cops.

While there will be considerable opportunities for such placements under the legislation, the number of law enforcement placements will depend on the emphasis established by regulation. If national service were very heavily focused on law enforcement, it could generate 50,000 such non-sworn placements over three years, with correspondingly fewer placements in education, the environment and health. (I do not know whether such NSOs would appropriately count toward a 100,000 goal.) There is no need for a decision now, but it will be helpful for our planning purposes to know how strong an emphasis on law enforcement placements is desirable.

Professional police officers

There will be limited opportunities for police officers through the national service initiatives: only one-third of the program funds may be dedicated to positions paying more than twice the minimum wage, and in such instances, the Federal government will not pay any salaries or benefits. The national service program, then, could offer one or two years of loan repayment (at \$4725 a year) and training to prospective police officers.

National service would allow for a much cheaper version of the Walinsky police corps. I imagine that our educational award would provide a modest inducement for college graduates to become police officers (if that is important), and that the training would provide some aid for localities in defraying the costs of hiring (whether enough, I do not know). National service, however, cannot require a commitment or offer an award greater than two years; that may present an insurmountable obstacle to the program's working.

Once again, if these placements are feasible, the President could decide to put a heavy emphasis on achieving them. Over three years at full funding, national service could supply as much as \$500 million for these purposes, or enough for 30,000 two-year terms. The cost would be fewer placements as teachers and fewer innovative national programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8/3

TO: Bob Rubin

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

or Bo or Tom
Are you following the
Export Admin side of
this. It's crucial to
the high tech community
John



SECRET DOCUMENT ATTACHED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 08/03/93

TO: DAVID GERGEN
GEORGE STEPANOPOULOS
DEE DEE MYERS
JOHN GIBBONS

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.



~~SECRET~~

030
719

~~SECRET~~

20841

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

93 AUG 3 09:58

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE ✓
SUBJECT: Nonproliferation and Export Control Policy:
Consultations with the Allies and Congress

Purpose

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By DB NARA, Date 5/11/18
2018-0662-5

VP

Moscow's Military Card

Secretary of State Warren Christopher's decision to summon ace diplomat James Collins home from Moscow shows rising U.S. alarm about free-wheeling Russian maneuvers against weak, independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Collins, deputy chief of mission in Moscow for the past four years, has been handed a tough job: to mediate the dangerous disputes that could bring war between Moscow and former Soviet republics from Ukraine and the Baltics to central Asia. Until now, President Clinton has done little to restrain Moscow, fearing damage to President Boris Yeltsin. That has to change.

Russia has been using its strong hand to deal a military card here (against Georgia, Moldova or Azerbaijan) or demand a border change there (as with Estonia). The United States is being played for a sucker, with Russia getting 76 percent of all U.S.

aid to the former Soviet Union and breaking its promises to keep hands off its neighbors.

Consider this recent statement by a key Russian official, Andranik Migranyan, who sits on Yeltsin's 12-member presidential council. He said that Clinton's recent missile attack against Baghdad "gives a basis to Russia to define for itself adequate measures of pressure" against Estonia and other independent republics without any U.N. endorsement.

Migranyan charged that Clinton had retaliated against "a terrorist act that did not take place." The "act" was Saddam Hussein's alleged plot to assassinate George Bush during his trip to Kuwait last spring, not susceptible to full proof but still the affirmed judgment of the U.S. government.

Christopher's Russian specialists, led by Ambassador-at-large Strobe Talbott and now Collins, do not know

whether Yeltsin himself approved Migranyan's claim that Russia can operate independently across borders, not needing a U.N. mandate. With or without Yeltsin's approval, however, officials here no longer doubt that the Russian military is getting bolder by the day in shadowy offensive maneuvers along Russia's perimeter.

On July 11, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Alexander Vershbow was handed a chilling "aide-memoire" by Estonia's ambassador to Washington, Ernst Jaakon: "The Russian army is a potential threat which can become a genuine threat if some officers decide to act on their own."

The note reminded Vershbow that the Trans-Dneister region in Moldova, now a war zone, broke away "after the 14th Russian army decided to act on its own." That crack outfit, located west of Ukraine in the secessionist area of Moldova, is a major Russian asset in outflanking Ukraine. The note should have been publicized, but Vershbow kept it secret, probably to avoid affronting Russia.

Estonia's danger is Moscow's demand that ethnic Russians living in eastern Estonia be made Russian citizens and given a special status close to autonomy in Estonia. On June 30, Yeltsin himself warned Estonia that a new law setting out the process under which these Russians could become citizens of Estonia constituted "crude discrimination" against them.

Yeltsin went on to say that, of course, Moscow will help if the ethnic Russian population shows a "natural desire to defend itself." That is a not-so-veiled call for troublemaking.

In Azerbaijan last month, Russia helped place in power a pro-Moscow regime headed by Geydar Aliyev, the former regional KGB boss and member of the Soviet Politburo. Moscow installed another friendly regime in Tajikistan after an eight-month civil war, and now has some 20,000 Russian troops ostensibly defending that central Asian republic against attacks from Muslims in Afghanistan.

The toughest challenge for special mediator Collins is Ukraine, where he will attempt to end Moscow's undermining of the Kiev regime. He got an assist last week from Defense Secretary Les Aspin, who has conducted weeks of quiet diplomacy to persuade Ukraine that the United States will not leave it at the mercy of Russian thuggery. Aspin signed a memorandum of understanding last Tuesday with Ukraine's defense minister, the first of its kind with any former Soviet republic.

But help from the secretary of defense isn't enough. Bill Clinton, after all the praise he has lavished on Yeltsin, must learn that Russia running with free rein spells big trouble for the United States.

© 1993, Creators Syndicate Inc.

THE FEDERAL DIARY

Remaking Government

By Mike Causey
Washington Post Staff Writer

Almost every new president promises to make government smaller, more efficient and less costly. The Clinton administration's effort, called "reinventing government" after the popular book of that name, is producing some interesting proposals and actions.

The first order of fixing things, of course, is determining what is broken. To that end, "reinventing teams" have been set up in every agency and department.

Snapshots of the program for reinventing government and reviewing national performance show that Treasury may drastically downsize a group that brought in \$18 billion last year to Uncle Sam; that Agriculture executives may prosper—or perish—based on their commitment to upward mobility; and that top National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials felt so, well, inspired after a reinventing government meeting that they reaffirmed, in writing, their loyalty to its goals and to the boss.

Examples:

■ The "Treasury Reinvention Team" proposes saving money by trimming the agency's national sales staff for savings bonds from 240 to about 10 and shifting the function to the Bureau of Public Debt. Backers say the marketing change will "unify program management and sales promotion." Opponents say eliminating the field personnel, who act as hometown customer representatives to companies with payroll savings plans, could damage the program in a short time.

■ Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, a former Democratic congressman from Mississippi, wants a "customer-driven, results-oriented . . . and more efficient" department. In a memo to career executives (members of the Senior Executive Service), he puts heavy emphasis on a critical element of their annual job evaluations, saying they will be judged in part on "bottom line results in the hiring and

advancement of qualified minorities, women and persons with disabilities when opportunities are available." Performance review boards, which judge the career staffers, will "make a thorough review of accomplishments in the equal employment opportunity/civil rights critical element," Espy said.

Agriculture's Office of Advocacy and Enterprise and its personnel department will advise Espy of the successes or failures of individual executives in hiring and promoting women, minorities and the disabled.

Espy's June 29 directive says that notwithstanding his "already expressed concerns about the present awards and bonus system . . . I want to assure you that within budgetary and political realities, I am committed to making every effort to reward those senior executives who make particularly outstanding contributions to reinventing the U.S. Department of Agriculture."

Some of the mid-career, mid-management staffers, most of them white men, say the reinvented department may be a difficult place for them to get ahead.

■ After a "reinventing NASA" session with administrator Daniel S. Goldin in mid-July, the directors of the space agency's nine centers issued an extraordinary statement outlining their "collective viewpoint" on ways to improve and streamline the agency.

They reaffirmed their loyalty in the closing paragraph by agreeing that the meeting "was an important event in solidifying our visible commitment to NASA and its administrator. You can be assured that we are committed to effectively reshaping and utilizing the resources at the Centers to meet NASA's objectives."

■ After a reinventing government session for Defense, a general asked civilian managers "who are committed to the program" to sign a 3-by-5-foot "card" pledging their support. Make the signatures large and readable, he suggested. He stood by while an estimated 99.9 percent of the managers signed, and then he took the card to his office.