THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/18

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OCT 15 P9:29

October 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **KATIE MCGINTY**

CC: **THOMAS MCLARTY**

SUBJECT: **OEP WEEKLY REPORT**

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The PCSD will hold its second public meeting next Monday (10/18). The Vice President will participate in the discussion as the Council sets its agenda for the next 18 months. A crowd approaching 500 people is expected. C-Span currently intends to broadcast the session live. You are schedule to meet with the PCSD Co-Chairs, David Buzzelli of Dow Chemical and Jonathan Lash of the World Resources Institute, after the meeting to receive their report on the Council's activities to date.

HEADWATERS NATIONAL FOREST

Following the suggestion from the President that the administration should try to be helpful to Rep. Hamburg on the issue of acquiring important private forestlands (Headwaters), OEP intervened with the USDA/FS and DOI/FWS last week to change an earlier position of opposition to his bill to one of support for the goals of the bill with significant reservations about cost issues and a commitment to pursue aggressive negotiations to identify alternative approaches to outright purchase (i.e. land exchanges, etc.). USDA testified before two committees this week reflecting the new position. OEP is now forming a small working group to undertake the follow-through.

He should know we did this

SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION

OEP chaired an interagency policy committee on Superfund reauthorization today (~~9~~ 10/15) that focused upon liability issues. While an outline of a possible consensus seemed to be emerging on some issues, considerable work needs to be done to flesh out numerous details. On other issues it appears that consensus may prove elusive at the policy committee level. OEP will be chairing two such meetings a week for the next several weeks in an effort to formulate Administration policy on major reauthorization issues.

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES EXPORT STRATEGY

OEP has been working with the Dept. of Commerce, which is leading an interagency team to prepare a national Environmental Technologies Export Strategy. The strategy -- which was announced on Earth Day -- is the first sector-specific blueprint developed under the umbrella of the National Export Strategy, and will be released shortly. The world market for environmental technologies is expected to grow 50% during the 1990's to $300 billion. Export-related jobs pay 20% higher than other American jobs, and the strategy positions US firms to take advantage of this growing field.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The text of the Climate Change Action Plan was finalized and sent to the printer on Friday, October 15. The announcement of the action plan has been scheduled for October 19. During the week, relevant Congressional Committee chairs and staff were briefed on the overall elements of the plan, and reaction was quite supportive. Leaders of national environmental groups have been briefed, and reaction is likely to be positive for the general direction of the plan, although some groups have specific concerns, such as the lack of CAFE standards and other strong regulatory mandates, and the inclusion of forestry options.

DIRECTOR'S MEETINGS

PAST WEEK

10/12 Meeting with Oryx Energy regarding Ecuadorian Oil Development

10/13 Meeting with Congresswoman Unsoeld regarding NAFTA

10/14 Meeting with Vice President and staff regarding Community Empowerment

10/14 Briefings for Representative Waxman and Senator Baucus on the Climate Change National Action Plan

10/14 Chaired interagency working group on CERCLA reauthorization

10/14 Participated in European Community Bilateral dialogue on environmental issues

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WASHINGTON

Mack
Roy
Mack
David G

OCTOBER 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MACK McLARTY MMcL

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM AL HUNT, WALL STREET JOURNAL

So that you would be aware of it, attached for your quick perusal and our discussion is material on a personal request from Al Hunt.

It might be a possible NAFTA opportunity, but probably not a fit, all things considered. The Vice President is a possibility. You will note that Mickey is already participating.

cc: David Gergen
Roy Neel
Presidential Scheduling

P.S. I have talked to Al personally, and even if we decline, he is appreciative of our careful consideration.

Shd do only
if [illegible]
it is a hassle to
go to NY — but cld help w/ WSJ & I'm [illegible]

B

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. DOW JONES & COMPANY, INC.
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1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE N.W.
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

ALBERT R. HUNT
EXECUTIVE WASHINGTON EDITOR

10/13/93

Dear Mac,

Dave Gergen wanted me to make sure you had this information on the WSJ's Americas conference.

As you know, we have invited the President to speak on October 29 and, of course, the time, length and everything else would be tailored to his convenience. Thus the enclosed schedule is flexible.

You can see from the enclosed list of speakers and attendees that it'll be a high level group of corporate executives, U.S. government officials and many top Latin officials. The whole focus will be NAFTA. It goes without saying that if it's a good forum for the President you all ought to consider it and if it's not, you shouldn't. But wanted to make sure you had all the information. I'll call you to see if there are any questions.

Best, Al

CONFERENCE on THE AMERICAS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
DOW JONES & COMPANY, INC.
Publishers
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10170

The Wall Street Journal.
Second Annual Conference on the Americas
October 28-29, 1993
The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York, New York

Preliminary Program

Thursday, October 28:

8:00-
8:45 a.m.

Registration & Coffee
Starlight Roof Foyer - 18th Floor

8:45-
9:00 a.m.

Welcome Remarks
Starlight Roof - 18th Floor

Mr. Peter R. Kann
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Dow Jones & Company, Inc. and
Publisher, *The Wall Street Journal.*

Master of Ceremonies:

Mr. David Asman
Editor-Americas Column
The Wall Street Journal.

9:00-
10:30 a.m.

Panel Discussion
Starlight Roof

"United States, Latin America and NAFTA: Policy and Perspectives"

Moderator:

Mr. Alejandro Junco
President and Chief Executive Officer
Editora El Sol and Infosel

Introduction:

Mr. William R. Rhodes
Vice Chairman
Citibank

	Speakers: The Honorable Alexander F. Watson Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs United States Department of State Ambassador Michael Kantor United States Trade Representative Dr. Rudiger Dornbusch Ford International Professor of Economics Massachusetts Institute of Technology Mr. Joel Mendes Rennó President Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. (PETROBRAS)
10:30- 11:00 a.m.	Coffee Break Palm Room - 18th Floor
11:00- 12:30 p.m.	Panel Discussion Starlight Roof - 18th Floor **"What if NAFTA Fails? Consequences in Latin America Regarding NAFTA"** Moderator: Ms. Karen Elliott House Vice President/International Dow Jones & Company, Inc. Introduction: Mr. Roger A. Dorf Vice President - Sales & Marketing Caribbean, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa AT&T Network Systems Speakers: Dr. Gustavo Roosen President Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. Mr. Daniel Marx Undersecretary of Finance Ministry of Economy & Public Works Argentina

Mr. Carlos Singer
United States Representative
Banco de Santiago

Mr. Juan Manuel Santos
Minister of Foreign Trade
Colombia

12:30-
2:30 p.m.

Luncheon & Special Address
Grand Ballroom - Third Floor

Introduction:

Mr. David E. Ivy
Vice President and Managing Director, Brazil
Korn/Ferry International Ltda.

Speaker:

Dr. Jaime Jose Serra Puche
Secretary of Trade and Industry
Mexico

2:30-
4:00 p.m.

Panel Discussion
Starlight Roof - 18th Floor

"Privatizations"

Moderator:

Mr. David Asman
Editor-Americas Column
The Wall Street Journal.

Introduction:

Ing. Daniel Hokama
Minister of Energy and Mining
and President - COPRI
Peru

Speakers:

Ambassador Juan Carlos Sánchez Arnau
Chief of Advisors to the Minister of Economy
Ministry of Economy and Public Works
Argentina

Dr. Manuel Arcaya Arcaya
Director - Banco Latino and
President - General de Seguros

Dr. Jacques Rogozinski
President and Chief Executive Officer
National Public Works Bank of Mexico (Banobras)

4:00– 4:30 p.m.	Special Address Starlight Roof **"Open Emerging Markets versus Closed Industrialized Economies"** Introduction: Kenneth L. Wolfe Managing Director VECTORMEX Incorporated Speaker: Mr. Alejandro Foxley Rioseco Minister of Finance Chile
4:30– 6:15 p.m.	Break
6:15 p.m.	Cocktail Reception Peacock Alley (Main Lobby Level)
7:15 p.m.	Dinner Empire Room (Main Lobby Level) Introduction: Mr. William R. Rhodes Vice Chairman Citibank Special Address: The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt Majority Leader United States House of Representatives

Friday, October 29:

7:30- 8:00 a.m.	Coffee Palm Room
8:00- 8:30 a.m.	Special Address: Starlight Roof - 18th Floor **"How the Inter-American Development Bank can assist in Privatizations"** Introduction: Mr. Carlos Montoya Executive Director COPRI Peru Speaker: Mr. Enrique Iglesias President Inter-American Development Bank
8:30- 10:00 a.m.	Panel Discussion Starlight Roof - 18th Floor **"Latin America: Competing in a Global Economy"** Moderator: Mr. Robert L. Keatley News Editor *The Wall Street Journal.* Introduction: Mr. Adrían Rodríguez Macedo Chief Financial Officer Pulsar Internacional, S.A. de C.V. Mexico Speakers: Mr. Sebastian Edwards Chief Economist Latin America and Caribbean The World Bank Ambassador Hiromoto Seki Consul General of Japan

Mr. Luiz Fernando Furlan
Chairman of the Board
Sadia Group
Brazil

Mr. Luis Alberto Moreno
Minister of Economic Development
Colombia

Dr. Jeffrey R. Shafer
Assistant Secretary of State for
International Affairs
United States

10:00- 10:30 a.m.	Coffee Break Palm Room - 18th Floor
10:30- 12:30 p.m.	Panel Discussion Starlight Roof - 18th Floor

"Policies that Create Growth"

Moderator:

Mr. Alan Murray
Washington Bureau Chief
The Wall Street Journal.

Introduction:

Dr. Gustavo Gomez Lopez
Chairman
Banco Latino

Speakers:

Mr. Robert L. Bartley
Editor and Vice President
The Wall Street Journal

Dr. Carlos M. Hernández Delfino
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Dr. Carlos Lage
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President
Projeta Consultoria Financeira S/C Ltda.

Dr. Rudolf Hommes
Minister of Finance and Public Credit
Colombia

Professor Antonio Delfim Netto
Federal Representative
State of Sao Paulo

12:30–
2:30 p.m.

Luncheon & Special Address
Grand Ballroom - Third Floor

Introduction:

Mr. John C. Guerra, Jr.
Vice President & Managing Director
Latin American/Caribbean Region
AT&T Network Systems

Speaker:

Dr. Domingo Felipe Cavallo
Minister of Economy
Ministry of Economy & Public Works
Argentina

2:30 p.m.

Conference Concludes

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Ing. Teofilo de la Torre Arguello
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Mr. Enrique Iglesias
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Inter-American Development Bank

Mr. Blas Tomic
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Venezuela

Mr. Chuck L. Watson
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer & President
Natural Gas Clearinghouse
USA

Ing. Rolando Rivas
Minister of Telecommunications
Government of Nicaragua
Nicaragua

Amb. Phillip V. Sanchez
Publisher
Noticias del Mundo
USA

Mr. Bjorn H. Tretvoll
President
Norsk Hydro USA, Inc.
USA

Mr. Glen Tugman
Assistant General Manager, Latin American Credit & Investments
The Bank of Nova Scotia
Canada

Mr. Marvin R. Carter
Vice President Executive Operations
Occidental International Exploration and Production Company
USA

Mr. Joseph F. Snape
Vice President - Latin America
Occidental International Exploration and Production Company
USA

Ms. F. Amanda DeBusk
Partner
O'Melveny & Myers
USA

Mr. Arthur P. Steinmetz
Vice President/Portfolio Manager
Oppenheimer Management Corporation
USA

Mr. Pedro M. Navas
President
Ospinas y Cia.
Colombia

Mr. Emilio Manzano
Director, Latin American Region
Paccar International
USA

Lic. Antonio Miro Eleta
General Manager
Papelera Istmena, S.A.
Panama

Mr. Thomas L. Langford
President
The Parsons Corporation
USA

Mr. David H. Arditi
President and Chief Operating Officer
Peerless Carpet Corporation
Canada

Ambassador Ricardo V. Luna
Peruvian Ambassador to the United States
Embassy of Peru
USA

Ambassador Victor Fernandez-Davila
Consul General
Consulate General of Peru
USA

Ms. Rosalina Gallardo Allemant
Vice Consul
Consulate General of Peru
USA

Mr. Joel Mendes Renno
President
Petrobras-Petroleo Brasileiro S.A.
Brazil

Ms. Egle Iturbe de Blanco
Managing Director
PDV U.S.A. Inc.
USA

Dr. Gustavo Roosen
President
Petroleos de Venezuela (PDVSA)
Venezuela

Mr. Frank F. Seelig
President
Pinturas Condor S.A.
Ecuador

Mr. Andre O. Daigle
Vice President - Latin America Operations
Pitney Bowes Inc.
USA

Mr. Douglas A. Gourley
General Manager - Latin America
Pitney Bowes Inc.
USA

Mr. Joseph C. Farrell
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
The Pittston Company
USA

Mr. Marcos Ismachowiez
Chairman
Grupo Plastimar I.C.S.A.
Paraguay

Mr. Luis A. Rey
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Pluspetrol S.A.
Argentina

Mr. Paul Bau
Divisional Vice President
Polaroid Corporation
USA

Mr. Mauricio Rodriguez Munera
Publisher
Portafolio
Colombia

Mr. Claude D. Salomon
Chairman of the Board
Procter & Gamble de Mexico
Mexico

Mr. Carlos Geraldo Langoni
President
Projeta Consultoria Financeira Ltda.
Brazil

Mr. Fred J. Dyment
President and Chief Executive Officer
Ranger Oil Limited
United Kingdom

Mr. Nelson Pacheco Sirotsky
President and Chief Executive Officer
Rede Brasil Sul de Comunicacoes - RBS
Brazil

Mr. Hartley T. Richardson
President and Director
James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.
Canada

Mr. Carlos Calvo
Chairman
Expobol Group
Bolivia

Mr. Luiz Fernando Furlan
President
Sadia Concordia S.A.
Brazil

Mr. Ryosuke Tomojiri
Vice President and Manager
The Sanwa Bank Limited
USA

Mr. Alfredo M. Blanco
Vice President, Latin America
Schering-Plough Corporation
USA

Mr. Jorge Martinez Guitron
Chairman of the Board
Grupo Sidek, S.A. de C.V.
Mexico

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Director
Siderca S.A.I.C.
Argentina

Mr. Sanford C. Sigoloff
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Sigoloff & Associates
USA

Mr. Alfredo Brignardelli
Regional Director, Latin America
SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals
USA

Mr. Thomas G. Boren
President and Chief Executive Officer
Southern Electric International
USA

Mr. Antonio M. Castro
President
Souza Cruz S.A.
Brazil

Mr. Michael Moebius
President
Stinnes Corporation
USA

Mr. J. Kenneth Johnson F.
President
Sudamtex de Venezuela
Venezuela

Mr. Tsuneo Iwasaki
President and Chief Executive Officer
Sumitomo Corporation of America
USA

Donald J. Edwards
President and Chief Executive Officer
Superior Propane Inc.
Canada

Mr. Guillermo F. Vogel
Executive Vice President
TAMSA
Mexico

Mr. Eduardo E. Franck
President
Techint, Inc.
USA

Mr. Adyr da Silva
President
Telebras
Brazil

Mr. Mario Fernando Pinzon
President
Telecel S.A.
Colombia

Mr. Willard H. Mitchell
Senior Vice President
Teledyne Industries International
USA

Mr. Michael D. Burke
President and Chief Executive Officer
Tesoro Petroleum Corporation
USA

Mr. Clarence P. Cazalot, Jr.
President
Texaco Latin America/West Africa
USA

Mr. Guenther K. Drechsler
President and Chief Executive Officer
Thyssen Inc.
USA

Ms. Martha T. Muse
Chairman of the Board and President
The Tinker Foundation, Inc.
USA

Mr. Hideo Hirata
Chairman
Tomen America Inc.
USA

Mr. Allen M. Nixon
Vice President and General Manager
The Torrington Company
USA

Mr. Senji Fujita
President
Toyota Tsusho America, Inc.
USA

Mr. Yasuo Koshie
General Director
Toyota Tsusho Corporation de Mexico S.A. de C.V.
Mexico

Mr. Elias R. Gonzalez
Vice Chairman
Transammonia, Inc.
USA

Mr. Gerald J. Maier
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
TransCanada PipeLines
Canada

Mr. Dave Sharma
President
Transportation & Transit Associates, Inc.
USA

Mr. Marcos Troncoso
President
TRICOM
Dominican Republic

Mr. Robert A. Dilworth
Vice President and Managing Director
USG International, Ltd.
USA

The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt
Majority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives

Ambassador Michael Kantor
U.S. Trade Representative

Mr. Jeffrey R. Shafer
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
for International Affairs
USA

Amb. Alexander F. Watson
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs
USA

Mr. Marc LeFrancois
Chairman
VIA Rail Canada Inc.
Canada

Mr. Humberto Perez Rocha
Chief Executive Officer
Valores Mexicanos, Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.
Mexico

Mr. Javier Ballesteros Ch.
Director of Finance
Valport, S.C.
Mexico

Dr. Arturo Acevedo
Director of Research
Vector Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.
Mexico

Minister Carlos Rafael Silva
Finance Minister
Venezuela

Mr. Julian Villalba Villalba
President
Venezuelan Investment Fund

Mr. David L. Sharp
President and Chief Executive Officer
Virgin Islands Telephone Corporation
USA

Mr. Brian Corris
Director of Research
W.I. Carr Latin America
Mexico

Mr. Charles M. Stroupe
President
Wesley-Jessen Corporation
USA

Mr. Gary D. Graham
President
Westinghouse Canada Inc.
Canada

Mr. Seymour Cohen
Group Vice President
Witco Corporation
USA

Mr. William K. Lavin
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Woolworth Corporation
USA

Mr. Sebastian Edwards
Chief Economist, Latin America and Caribbean
The World Bank
USA

Mr. Hector J. Lopez-Pardo
President
World Pharmaceutical Management, Inc.
USA

Mr. Saul Rotsztain
Vice President
World Trade Center Argentina
Argentina

Dra. Gabriela Febres-Cordero
President
World Trade Center Caracas
Venezuela

Mr. James A. Pattillo
President and Chief Executive Officer
XL Foods Ltd.
Canada

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/18

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OCT 17 A9:22

OCTOBER 14, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MACK McLARTY

SUBJECT: MEET THE PRESS REQUEST

Meet the Press has requested that you be the sole guest for its 46th anniversary show on Sunday, November 7th (see attached). I think this is something we should consider. It has ramifications regarding the other talk shows, but Russert is an influential voice, and the 46th anniversary aspect would provide some cover for us with the other networks.

Stopping short of recommending, but I thought you should be aware of the request.

Gergen/Gearan

Adjourn

Attachment

cc: David Gergen
Mark Gearan
George Stephanopoulos
Roy Neel

POTUS REQUEST

Meet the Press will celebrate its 46th anniversary on Sunday, Nov. 7th. It is the longest running television program in the world. Tim Russert wrote you a note to suggest the program be televised from the White House with the President as their sole guest. I'll make sure that Mark Gearan gets a copy of the request. Any thoughts on this?

POC: 885-4548

Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 10/15/93

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.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

MEMBER

October 15, 1993 T 15 P7:07

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

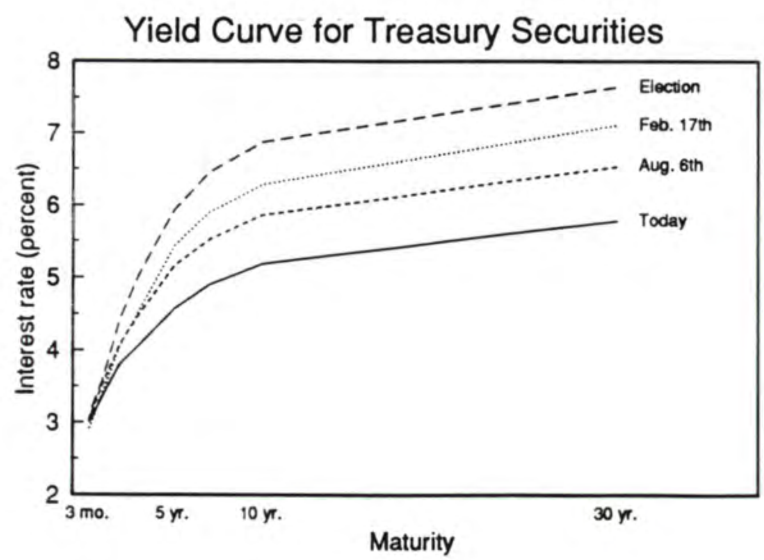
FROM: ALAN S. BLINDER AB

SUBJECT: Interest Rates and the Stock Market, Week Ending Friday, October 15, 1993

Interest rates fell sharply at the long end this week, while short rates rose slightly. Thirty-year yields reached a record low level on Friday. The decline in rates was presumably in response to favorable PPI and CPI reports. Changes in Treasury borrowing rates over the week were as follows:

	Close 10/8/93	Close 10/15/93	Change
3-month bills	2.98	3.01	+0.03
10-year bonds	5.26	5.19	–0.07
30-year bonds	5.92	5.78	–0.14

The stock market rose strongly this week. Many observers attributed the rise to lower interest rates. The S&P index reached record highs on Thursday and Friday, closing Friday (October 15) at 469.50, up 2.0 percent from the preceding Friday's close. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 1.3 percent over the week to close at 3629.73.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

MEMBER

'93 OCT 15 P7:07

October 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALAN S. BLINDER AB

SUBJECT: Foreign Economic Developments

Exchange Rates: The dollar rose in value this week. The sharpest rise followed Thursday's release of U.S. retail sales and producer price figures.

Value of the Dollar in terms of:	Week Ending 10/8/93	Week Ending 10/15/93	Percent change from: Week ago	Year ago
Deutschemark	$1 = 1.6055 DM	$1 = 1.6135 DM	0.5%	+11.1%
Yen	$1 = 106.10 Yen	$1 = 106.98 Yen	0.8%	-11.0%
Multilateral (March 1973 = 100)	91.82	92.48	0.7%	+10.7%

EMS: The French franc and the Belgian franc fell sharply this week on renewed speculation that their current high interest rates are unsustainable given their weak economies. Both governments declared that their exchange rate policies are unchanged, however.

Japan: ▸ Foreign Minister Hata acknowledged that negotiations are in progress over opening Japan's rice market. He stated that Japan has not offered to convert trade barriers to tariffs that would then be reduced over time. Such a change has been endorsed by Ambassador Mondale and would allow rice imports to be included in a GATT agreement. Wholesale prices were unchanged in September and were down 3.7% from a year ago.

Europe: ▸ West **German** wholesale prices in September were down 0.5% from a year ago.

▸ The **French** government proposed that an interim trade agreement excluding agriculture and audio-visual products be sought. EC reaction to the proposal was negative.

▸ The **UK** unemployment rate fell 0.1% in August to 10.3%. August producer prices were unchanged from July and up 4.2% from a year ago. The second quarter trade deficit rose slightly to £3.6 billion.

Other Countries: ▸ The **Canadian** index of leading indicators rose 0.4% in September and was up 7.2% from a year ago. Rising imports reduced the August trade surplus to $450 million.

▸ The **Russian** central bank raised its discount rate to 210% to reflect market interest rates. Three weeks ago it had raised the rate from 170% to 180% for the same reason.

Greg Simon - Are you following this? Podesta
10-15-93

ETHANOL 'FIX' MAY BE REPLACED BY PLAN MANDATING RENEWABLES IN OXY-FUELS PLAN

A Bush administration proposal to give ethanol a larger role in the reformulated fuels program will be withdrawn by the Environmental Protection Agency on grounds that it would be increase ozone pollution and will be replaced with a ''bold, new initiative'' offered by the Clinton administration, an ethanol industry official predicted Oct. 12.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said EPA, recognizing it cannot justify granting a waiver from volatility requirements in the Clean Air Act, would pull the provisions it proposed Jan. 21 as Bush was leaving office that gave ethanol a stronger role in the reformulated fuels program. In its stead would be a plan to require that a certain portion of oxygenates required for the wintertime oxy-fuels program be renewables, the official said.

The oxygenated fuels program, established under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, requires gasoline blended with oxygenates be sold in 39 areas during the winter months as a way to reduce carbon monoxide pollution. Other areas have opted in as well, and EPA said the program has been successful in reducing wintertime CO pollution in cities that do not meet the national ambient air quality standard for that pollutant.

The ethanol controversy revolves around the Clean Air Act program that requires the use of a reformulated gasoline that reduces toxics and ozone-forming VOCs 15 percent in the nine areas with the worst ozone pollution. The two-phased program begins in 1995 and operates off a simple model detailing the reformulation and projected results. Another 25 percent VOC emission reduction must be made by 2000, soon after the second phase of the RFG program, as it is known, takes effect incorporating a complex model still under development.

Ethanol was denied a formidable role in the program, proposed after a lengthy regulatory negotiation, because when added to conventional gasoline, EPA says it increases volatility, thus VOC emission. EPA also believes it increases nitrogen oxides, though studies are inconclusive.

A reversal on the current ethanol proposal could imperil Clinton's relationship with midwestern governors, including Democrats, who have been fighting to keep ethanol a viable player in the reformulated fuels program, the official said.

''The administration is going to feel compelled to come up with something,'' the industry official said, or else the governors ''will have no option but to be critical of the administration.''

The current proposal, reflecting a plan announced by President Bush Oct. 1, would allow ethanol-blended fuels a market share of up to 30 percent in northern states by relaxing volatility requirements to 8.8 pounds per square inch Reid vapor pressure. The rest of the fuels still would have to meet the RVP limit of 7.8 psi. Southern states either could participate ''in the regular reformulated gas program,'' Bush said, or impose a plan granting ethanol a 20 percent market share. Other fuels would have to reduce their RVP limit 20 percent to compensate for the ethanol increase.

Critics consisting mostly of the participants in the regulatory negotiation that led to the Bush proposal said the fix not only would increase emissions of volatile organic compounds, but would decrease the amount of toxic reductions -- thereby adversely affecting air quality.

EPA Challenges Study

A study done for the Council of Great Lakes Governors attempted to show that the air quality impact from ethanol would be no greater than that from methyl tertiary butyl ether, a key substance gasoline will be blended with to reduce VOC and toxic emissions. The validity of the study was challenged in a letter EPA sent Sept. 24 to one of the study authors.

The ethanol industry official said EPA would not be able to find the science to justify the one-pound waiver granted in the Bush proposal and would

The renewable oxygenates plan, the industry official said, would not violate the Clean Air Act or conflict with a negotiated rule-making signed Aug. 16, 1991, by environmentalists, state regulators, and industry officials including ethanol advocates. Other participants in the regultory negotiation said they were skeptical, however.

Ethanol, methanol, and the respective ethers derived from them are considered renewable fuels, the industry official said, and their required use would provide a boost to agricultural states already reeling from economic problems suffered in the 1993 floods.

S. William Becker, executive director of the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators and Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials, told BNA it was premature to offer support to any ''fix to the ethanol problem.''

The only acceptable proposals, he said, are those that ''neither interfere with the reg neg agreement or with air quality.''

The states' position on reformulated fuels, Becker said, is complicated by the fact that while they are allied with the oil industry to support the reg neg agreement, they also must battle oil companies that are trying to prevent other states from adopting the program.

Oil Industry Opposed

An oil industry official told BNA Oct. 12 that he could not support the plane requiring a portion of renewables in the wintertime oxy-fuels program because it still amounts to a mandate, which would interfere with the dictates of the market.

''The Bush fix was a mandate too,'' he said.

The oil industry official said companies have opposed states opting in to the reformulated fuels program only when that option does not prove to be the most cost-effective way of cutting air pollution. In some areas of the country, he said, it would be cheaper and easier to reduce RVP. Furthermore, he said, many areas, such as the Northeast states, have already opted in, which when combined with the balance of the nine areas required to adopt the program represents ''a good chunk of the market.''

Environmentalists Wary

Blake Early, a Washington representative at the Sierra Club, said, if the Bush proposal were dropped and a renewable oxygenates plan offered, environmentalists probably would not endorse it, but they would not challenge it either. The key, he said, is for the ethanol industry to let up on its push for the one-pound waiver.

The ethanol industry is not unified behind any one option in the ethanol-reformulated fuels controversy, the industry official said. The Reformulated Fuels Association, which counts as one of its members Archer Daniels Midland, the largest ethanol refiner in the country, still is trying to get EPA to issue the one-pound waiver in volatility.

RFA officials did not return phone calls. However, the ethanol industry official said another plausible scenario in the ethanol debate involved Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan), Senate minority leader.

Dole led the charge in the summer of 1992 to get Bush to issue a supplement to the March 31, 1992, proposal reflecting the reg neg agreement that would boost ethanol's role.

The official said Dole might try to strong-arm the Clinton administration into accepting the one-pound waiver in exchange for his support on another critical initiative on Clinton's plate, namely his health care proposal.

Phone calls to Dole's office were not returned.

The ethanol industry official said ''if the political scenario with Dole and the White House succeeds, it will result in a backlash in the form of lawsuits.''

Early said his group was poised to sue if the waiver is offered.

However, the ethanol industry official said he thinks some in the industry have found some common ground on which they can find a lucrative role for ethanol.

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

15-Oct-1993 11:12am

TO: John Podesta
TO: Marsha Scott

FROM: David Dreyer
Office of Communications

Jim Dorskind

SUBJECT: <u>Thanksgiving</u>

A special request from David E. Dreyer

Carter Wilkie has received correspondence from historians regarding the Thanksgiving proclamations that are annually published by the President.

Apparently, in years past, proclamations have used the terms Puritan and Pilgrim interchangeably, a confusion to which historians object.

In any event this stimulated thinking on Carter's part about the proclamation, and he approached me about the idea of having Carter write this year's proclamation.

This is right up Carter's alley -- he would do a superb job. I hope there are no objections to this.

Dreyer, D2

If it's not too galling let's let Carter do this. I told Dreyer that we knew the difference between a pilgrim a Puritan and a pumpkin

10-15-93

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

15-Oct-1993 08:04pm

TO: Rahm Emanuel
TO: Bernie Nussbaum
TO: Mark D. Gearan

FROM: John Podesta
Office of the President

SUBJECT: Attack Dogs

In case you haven't had the pleasure of meeting Sam Francis, he worked for John East on the Judiciary Committee. He's very close to Helm's office and the far right Meese crowd from Reagan DOJ days.

64

The Washington Times
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1993

Rosemary Barkett: Clinton nominee

In his weekly radio address to the nation last week, President Clinton chose for his theme the subject of what a tough guy he is on crime. He seized the opportunity to plug his crime bill now before Congress and struck postures on the need to catch criminals, convict criminals, and — sometimes — kill criminals.

Samuel Francis

"This bill," preached the president, "will help to restore a system where those who commit crimes are caught, those who are found guilty are convicted, those who are convicted are punished — sometimes by imposition of the death penalty for especially serious crimes."

Well, no it won't. Whatever the merits of Mr. Clinton's crime bill, it will have no effect whatsoever on catching, convicting and punishing criminals. To do that, you have to have tough judges, and at the same time Mr. Clinton is blustering about his own toughness on crooks, he's sending to the federal bench some of the sorriest substitutes for judges since Joseph Stalin held the Moscow Show Trials.

One recent Clinton judicial appointment is Rosemary Barkett, now a justice of the Florida Supreme Court, whose name the administration sent up to the Senate Judiciary Committee last month. Her hearings for a seat on the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals haven't been scheduled yet, and if Mr. Clinton were wise, the hearings would never take place. Judge Barkett will be to the Clinton administration what — well — Lani Guinier was to the Clinton administration.

In 1992, Judge Barkett joined in a dissent to a Florida capital punishment case that involved one of the most brutal racial murders in that state's history. The defendant, Jacob Dougan, was the leader of a group styling itself the Black Liberation Army, the "apparent sole purpose of which" the trial judge described as being to "indiscriminately kill white people and start a revolution and a race war."

In 1974 Dougan and four of his liberators kidnapped an 18-year-old white man at random, took him to a trash dump and stabbed him repeatedly. When their victim pleaded for his life, Dougan himself shot him twice. Dougan then made tape recordings of his boasting of the murder and sent one to his victim's mother. "Ah, it was beautiful," exulted the killer on the tape, "You should have seen it. Ah, I enjoyed every minute of it. I loved watching the blood gush from his eyes."

After 18 years in what passes for a criminal justice system in this country, Dougan's death sentence was affirmed by the state supreme court, but not without one last gurgle from Judge Barkett about love and understanding. "This case," reads the dissenting opinion in which she joined, "is not simply a homicide case, it is also a social awareness case."

Dougan, you see, thought he was doing the right thing when he decided to slaughter white people, and that makes it different. "His frustrations, his anger, and his symbolic obsession of injustice overcame reason," Judge Barkett's dissent blathers. "The victim was a symbolic representation of the class causing the perceived injustices." Dougan shouldn't be executed, she concluded.

> ***Mr. Clinton is blustering about his own toughness.***

In other words, Judge Barkett endorsed the quackery that committing murder as a response to purported injustices, even if the victim himself had nothing to do with them, justifies a lighter sentence. That kind of reasoning is consistent with some of her other dissents as well.

In yet another death penalty dissent in 1991, Judge Barkett concluded that the killer, one Jerry Wickham, didn't merit death because at the time of the crime, he was a "mentally deficient, socially maladjusted individual." Wickham and his family were about to run out of gas, so he robbed and killed a passing motorist, taking $4.05 from his pockets.

"If the death penalty is supposed to be reserved for the most heinous of crimes and the most culpable of murderers," Judge Barkett herself wrote in dissent from the court's affirmation of the death sentence, "Jerry Wickham does not seem to qualify." You have to wonder: Just what sort of crime, in this woman's learned opinion, would be sufficiently heinous to qualify for a two-minute snuggle with Old Sparky?

There are several other such cases of Judge Barkett's dissents in death penalty cases, almost always on the most specious and subjective grounds. It's neither the law nor justice that guides her gavel but whatever feelings and heartthrobs flutter in her attic that day.

If Judge Barkett makes it through the Senate to a federal judgeship, she'll be within easy reach of a future seat on the U.S. Supreme Court, whence she could shoot her judicial poison into the jugular of the Constitution itself. Mr. Clinton knows that, so when he tells you how tough on crime he is, he's simply lying. With generals like Judge Barkett in charge of his war on crime, you can place your bets on the enemy.

Samuel Francis, a columnist for The Washington Times, is nationally syndicated. His column appears here Tuesday and Friday.

Minimum wage, maximum prices

By Jesse Malkin

So Labor Secretary Robert Reich wants to raise the minimum wage? The idea that minimum-wage legislation helps poor people is certainly nothing new and is not unexpected coming from the social engineers of the Clinton administration.

This debate has been played out before and is entirely predictable. Mr. Reich will argue that an increase in the minimum wage from its current level of $4.25 an hour to $4.75 an hour is necesary to ensure that working families do not live in poverty. Business groups will line up in opposition to that proposal, arguing that it will lead to the destruction of thousands of jobs. Administration officials will counter that such a modest minimum-wage hike will have no effect whatsoever on employment. Both sides will point to studies by labor economists to bolster their position.

Rather than belabor the merits of each side's argument (the truth is somewhere in the middle), let's just assume for the sake of argument that there is no job loss associated with minimum-wage legislation. Even if that were true, policymakers would still have to confront a crucial question: Does minimum-wage legislation accomplish its objective? That is, does it really help poor people?

A half-century ago, the answer to that question would probably be yes. In the 1940s, most minimum-wage workers lived in poverty. The minimum wage was thus an important and effective anti-poverty device. But over the past several decades, the minimum-wage population has changed. According to a 1991 study by economists Michael Horrigan and Ron Mincy, fewer than 1 in 5 minimum-wage workers live in poor households. Most of the rest are middle-class teen-agers or wives in pursuit of a little extra income.

Earlier this year, Mr. Reich said that "there's a relatively large population of people working full-time and still live in poverty." But a 1987 Congressional Budget Office study, the most comprehensive study available, shows otherwise. In the entire country, only 120,000 minimum-wage workers worked full-time, year-round yet were also poor. That's less than 3 percent of the minimum-wage population and only about 1 percent of the nation's total labor force.

Yet, even that miniscule figure overstates the extent of the phenomenon. Many minimum-wage earners live in households that receive non-cash government assistance such as Medicaid or food stamps, which is not counted as income in official poverty statistics. Moreover, the minimum wage has been raised twice since the CBO study was conducted. So has the Earned Income Tax Credit, a refundable tax credit for families with low income.

Because most minimum-wage employees live in households that are nowhere near poor, when the minimum wage is increased, employers in labor-intensive industries like agriculture and retail pass on part of their increased labor costs to consumers in the form of higher prices. While minimum-wage earners get a raise, America's consumers — rich and poor, working and non-working — pick up the tab for that raise by paying more for essentials like food and clothing.

Of the 23 million poor adults in America, only about 1 million work at the minimum wage. (Thirteen million don't work at all.) Those one million minimum-wage workers might be made better off by a minimum-wage increase, but the 22 million poor people who are not minimum-wage workers would definitely be made worse off.

In spite of these facts, minimum-wage advocates are pushing ahead with their proposal. Just this week, Rep. Martin Sabo, Democrat of Minnesota, chairman of the House Budget Commitee, introduced legislation that makes the labor secretary look like a piker: Mr. Sabo wants to boost the minimum wage to $6.50 an hour. The American public, and America's poor, had better hope that he doesn't get his way.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10.15.93

October 8, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
R. PAUL RICHARD

SUBJECT: CORNERSTONES OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS

As you may know, the name of sitting President appears on the cornerstone of Federal buildings erected during the President's term of office. Recently we received a call from the General Services Administration seeking your preference. If you indicate which form you prefer, we will notify the GSA and have the Executive Clerk's office maintain a record for future reference.

We recommend William Jefferson Clinton.

✓ William Jefferson Clinton

_____ William J. Clinton

_____ Bill Clinton

_____ Discuss further

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-15-93

Call to Metzenbaum

He is calling re. banning assault weapons. You should not commit to him, but promise to work with him on the toughest amendment that can pass. Encourage him to work with DeConcini to come up with a joint amendment.

hpaster

we need to discuss –

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 10/15/93

TO: NSC

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

Do you want to do a
congratulations?

BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF LAUREATE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As Minister of Agriculture in China, He Kang provided the leadership to implement the agricultural reforms that have made China self-sufficient in basic food for the first time in modern history. He Kang served as China's Minister of Agriculture from 1983 to 1990 and as Deputy Commissioner of the State Commission of Agriculture from 1979 to 1983. As a result of his leadership, these reforms caused agricultural output in the early 1980's to grow in excess of eight percent per year. At the same time rural income more than doubled and poverty in rural areas decreased dramatically.

To NSC
Do you want to
do a congratulations!

JDD

BIOGRAPHY OF MINISTER HE KANG

As Minister of Agriculture in China, He Kang designed and implemented the great agricultural reforms that have revolutionized life in the Chinese countryside. Under his leadership, these reforms have resulted in an annual 8 percent increase in agricultural output during the last decade and have made China self-sufficient in basic food for the first time in modern history.

At the same time, poverty in rural areas has dramatically decreased and the incomes of farmers have tripled. He Kang has served in a wide variety of Chinese government positions since 1946, three years prior to the establishment of the People's Republic of China headed by Mao Zedong. His major influence on Chinese agriculture, however, began in 1979, when he was named Deputy Commissioner of the State Commission of Agriculture. From 1983 to 1990 He Kang served as Minister of Agriculture under Deng Xiaoping.

He Kang began his career as a pioneer scientist in the wilderness of Hainan Island, where he built a research station that led to the development of the Chinese rubber industry. He Kang was born in 1923 in Hebei, China, and now lives in Beijing, where he continues to serve on several government agricultural and environmental boards. He Kang is a member of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress and president of the Rural Enterprise Association.

Minister He Kang is the author of numerous books and articles, has served as a professor at two Chinese agricultural universities and as an advisor to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. He was educated at Guangxi University and received an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Maryland in 1986.

NEWS

THE WORLD FOOD PRIZE

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The World Food Prize Foundation
Sponsored by The John Ruan Foundation, John Ruan, Chairman

For Immediate Release
Thursday, October 14, 1993

Contact: Allen Finch
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WORLD FOOD PRIZE AWARDED
TO LONG-TIME CHINESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
Former President Carter
Praises Winner's Contribution to
Chinese Human Development

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- HE KANG, A CHINESE SCIENTIST AND LONG-TIME GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, TODAY WAS AWARDED THE 1993 WORLD FOOD PRIZE AND PRAISED BY FORMER PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO CHINESE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

He Kang, who led an agricultural revolution in the world's most populous nation, is the eighth recipient of the annual $200,000 prize, the foremost international award recognizing the achievements of individuals who have advanced human development by improving the quality, quantity and availability of food in the world.

Former President Carter, a member of the World Food Prize Council of Advisors, praised the vision and determination He Kang has brought to the task of feeding one-quarter of the world's people.

"The right to food is the most fundamental of human rights," Carter said. "The contributions of He Kang have improved the lot of scores of millions of people and secured for them a better future."

He Kang, 70, provided the leadership to implement the vast agricultural reforms carried out in the two decades that followed the Cultural Revolution. From 1983 to 1990, he served as Minister of Agriculture under Deng Xiaoping, during which time China became self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs for the first time in modern history.

Minister He Kang continues to hold several government positions and remains an active and influential voice on agricultural matters within China and internationally. He Kang is heavily involved in ecological and environmental issues and serves as deputy chairman of the Chinese Environmental Protection Advisory Bureau and science advisor to the Environmental Protection Commission.

"Receiving the World Food Prize is one of the highest honors I have ever received," said Minister He. "I am very grateful to have been selected. I hope what we have learned in China will be of help to the world as we face the challenge of feeding our peoples."

Carter, in videotaped remarks prepared for a Washington news conference at which Minister He Kang appeared today, said that "this award is well deserved and I'm extremely grateful to be a part of a process that will recognize a notable scientist's contribution to the supply of food for China, which helps to open up China to the outside world, and in the long run will improve the free market system, will improve human rights, and will let us all participate in a better world."

The World Food Prize laureate was introduced at the news conference by former World Bank President and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and Dr. Norman Borlaug, who received the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize for his pioneering work in agriculture. Both men serve with President Carter as members of the World Food Prize Council of Advisors.

"China's agricultural gains under the stewardship of Minister He Kang amount to something of a miracle, a human development miracle that has gone largely unnoticed in the West," McNamara said. "One does not have to read statistical reports to see the results. They are apparent across the face of China in the obvious widespread availability of food and the healthy appearance of young and old. Per capita consumption of calories is 10 to 15 percent higher in China than in India and about 25 percent higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa. And the increased productivity of China's farmers has enabled the higher output to be produced with fewer people, releasing large numbers for work in industry which, as a result, is also expanding dramatically."

Dr. Borlaug, father of the "Green Revolution" that dramatically improved crop yields in developing countries, said China's agricultural strides during the last two decades have generally gone unnoticed by the American public. "Many believe that China's agricultural system is archaic and unproductive," Borlaug observed. "That impression is far from the truth."

"China's spectacular progress in improving crop yields, especially of cereals, has made its farmers far more productive than their counterparts in India and the former Soviet Union. Cereal yields per acre in China are now only slightly behind the United States," Borlaug said.

Borlaug noted that China, with a population of 1.2 billion, has about 22 percent of the world's people but only 7 percent of its arable land. Under He Kang's leadership, Borlaug said, China was able to increase its agricultural output 8 percent a year in the early 1980's, far outstripping the country's annual 1.2 percent growth in population.

Two factors were key to China's agricultural growth, Borlaug said. One was the construction of 12 large ammonia plants that provided Chinese farmers with steady supplies of fertilizer. The second was a liberalization of government crop production and marketing policies, implemented under the leadership of Minister He Kang. Those reforms effectively did away with agricultural communes, a staple of Marxist thought, and replaced it with a market-oriented system of "production responsibility."

Minister He Kang also played a central role in the revitalization of China's agricultural schools and research institutions and in the systematic distribution of scientific information and assistance to farmers. And, although he has held high positions for many years in a government often wary of foreign contact, He Kang has been a devoted internationalist and tirelessly promoted international exchanges and cooperation.

Colleagues in other countries, with whom he has frequent professional and informal contact, describe He Kang as a warm man with an engaging personality and an encyclopedic grasp of China's highly diverse agriculture and ecosystem.

In all respects, Dr. Borlaug observed, He Kang is an ideal person to receive the World Food Prize award. Borlaug, who personally suggested the prize be created, noted that the Nobel Prize has no category to honor the work of those who promote human development through improvement of the world's food supply. The World Food Prize was created in 1986 to fill that vacuum.

The first World Food Prize was presented in 1987 to Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, who introduced high-yielding "miracle grains" to India. Other recipients include Dr. Robert F. Chandler, Jr., founder of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines; Dr. Verghese Kurien, father of India's cooperative dairy marketing system; Dr. John S. Niederhauser, a scientist whose discoveries resulted in a large increase in potato production in Mexico and other countries; Dr. Nevin Scrimshaw, a public health doctor who developed a low-cost, protein-rich diet to help prevent malnutrition in developing countries; and Dr. Edward F. Knipling and Dr. Raymond C. Bushland, retired USDA entomologists who developed a biological system to control insects.

Iowa businessman John Ruan, Chairman of the World Food Prize Foundation, lauded He Kang's work and said the new laureate was a living symbol of ideals the World Food Prize was created to promote. "With the global population increasing by 11,000 people hourly, all nations will continuously have to struggle with increased food needs," Ruan said. "It is important that the world recognize such an outstanding innovator and role model and understand his contributions in order to prepare for our own futures."

The World Food Prize was founded in 1986. In 1990, John Ruan established the World Food Prize Foundation in Des Moines, Iowa and assumed sponsorship of the World Food Prize. The Iowa State University College of Agriculture serves as secretariat to the prize.

Each year, more than 3,500 institutions and organizations worldwide are invited to nominate candidates for the prize, which includes the cash award and a sculpture created by world-renowned designer Saul Bass in addition to the monetary prize.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 10/15

NOTE FOR: D. Gergen / M. Bearan

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

Information ☑

Action ☐

[redacted]

Thank you.

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

[redacted]

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/15

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 11, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: David Gergen DG

SUBJECT: Somalia

FYI, it is striking how different this week's Economist is from U.S. newsmagazines in coverage of Somalia. Very helpful -- and worth quoting at the right moment.

cc: Tony Lake
Sandy Berger
Mack McLarty
George Stephanopoulos
Mark Gearan
Dee Dee Myers

— I agree with this
— Mat. worth sending to Senate
key House members [illegible]

other ex-members of the ex-Warsaw Pact not to join NATO, and in Russia's desire to rewrite the rules of the treaty governing conventional forces in Europe. At home, Mr Yeltsin's need for armed support will make the generals harder to defeat in budgetary matters. It may also make them less willing to accept the election of someone other than Mr Yeltsin as president.

Suppose, on top of this, that Mr Yeltsin's elections not only happen, but install a pro-reform parliament which, remembering the past week's mayhem, adopts a constitution that further strengthens the powers of the president. Russia's draft constitution already provides for a worryingly strong executive presidency. Adding to those powers could open the way to Bonapartism.

For all these reasons, the shoot-out in Moscow, though it has settled the immediate political crisis, makes Russia's successful transition to orderly and democratic government more difficult than before. That does not mean that reform will fail. But, at best, it will take longer than Mr Yeltsin and his backers had hoped. With luck, he may have inflicted a final defeat on those trying to stop change by force. If so, he will deserve thanks. But it once seemed he might be an even greater figure: the man who would establish, by consent, a free-market democracy in Russia. Perhaps that hope was always absurd. Russia being Russia, this week it was dashed.

Americans in Somalia

Their mission has proved bloody—but it would be wrong to withdraw

NOBODY wants to see their soldiers killed in a small, far-off country of which they know virtually nothing, and for purposes that are far from clear. It is entirely natural for many Americans to wonder what their troops are doing in Somalia and to urge withdrawal. It is also mistaken.

If the United States pulls out from this United Nations operation, when things in a minor and avoidable way have gone wrong, the world will expect it to do so again—or, more likely, not even to get involved—in other UN operations. If America were Ruritania, or even Italy or India, that might not much matter. But it is not. Its support and active involvement are an essential component of UN peacekeeping. That does not mean American troops must always be involved, let alone do all the work; America has no troops on the ground in the potentially far greater dangers of Bosnia. But in Somalia the Americans are now deeply involved. Just imaginably, a unilateral pull-out might not wreck this UN operation; it would certainly weaken it and damage the prospects of future ones.

President Clinton this week showed no sign of bowing to public dismay. On the contrary he sent more troops, saying that American forces would stay in Somalia until their mission was complete. And his defence secretary spelled out what that mission is: "to prevent the return of anarchy and famine". Mr Clinton and his fellow citizens should remember those words when next they are tempted—as they surely will be—to cut and run. That is what happened in Lebanon in 1984. There, however, the Americans were achieving nothing. In Somalia the UN intervention has achieved not all of the original aim, but a large part of it. Outside a small area of Mogadishu, famine and anarchy have been defeated. And the main reason (see page 43) is the relative security restored this year by the armed strength of, first, the United States and now the United Nations.

That is no trivial achievement. Perhaps 500,000 Somalis died in the largely man-made disaster of civil war and famine. Far fewer Somalis are dying now. Well over 1m had fled from their homes. They are starting to return. If some dozens of peacekeepers—not all American—have been killed to make this possible, they did not die in vain. But if the UN operation were to collapse, the whole disaster could start again.

The UN force, in particular the American contingent, will never be loved. Many Somalis have doubts about the UN; the would-be secessionists of "Somaliland", in the north-west of the country, have told it to take all but its relief agencies away; General Muhammad Farrah Aideed and his powerful clan detest it. One day the troops will have to go home, leaving a stability secured by politics, not foreign guns. Until that day, they are doing a necessary job—and over most of the country doing it successfully. Whatever television cameras may say, Somalia is not South Mogadishu.

A matter of tactics

It is at that small part of the Somali capital, and at the UN tactics there, that American doubts should rightly be directed. General Aideed is one of an unpleasant bunch of warlords. But he also speaks for a significant section of the Somali people, and—so far as any Somali had support outside his own group—arguably had wider general support than rival claimants to leadership. The UN force should have given more priority than it did—yes, and that would have meant more shooting—to disarming the rival factions soon after it arrived. It is arguable that the UN was right as late as July to try to enforce its will, even at the cost of civilian casualties, against General Aideed's armed militia in his section of Mogadishu. But it was never wise to regard him as a common criminal.

He is, like most leaders in civil wars, far guiltier than that. Yet the UN will one day have to talk again—as it has in the past, notably but by no means only before the American troops arrived—with the people he represents. Almost certainly, that means with him. The UN has tried to capture the general. Right or wrong, the attempt has failed repeatedly; and the cost in lives, mostly Somali lives, has been heavy. That cost could soar again if Mr Clinton's concern for captured Americans overcomes his common sense. The UN does not face a choice between abject surrender and a series of bloody assaults on city buildings. It should be looking for a middle course.

What the UN and the United States should not do is forget the ultimate objective, as at times they have seemed to. It is not to blast out one Somali warlord from an urban rabbit-warren, but to ensure the security and survival of his fellow citizens. For that, weighing the dangers against the already proven rewards, American and other foreign lives are worth risking.

INTERNATIONAL

The real news from Somalia—and it's good

"THERE are no more walking skeletons." In six words a UNICEF worker answers all those who are asking what American troops or indeed the United Nations are up to in Somalia, and urging that they be withdrawn. The case may look good on television screens, obsessed with fire-fights in Mogadishu. Not on the ground.

The UN has not failed in, nor does it now face, "an impossible task". It went to Somalia to end anarchy, civil war and the consequent largely man-made famine. In most of the country outside Mogadishu, that has happened. And, whatever their views on UN military actions in the capital, aid agencies agree it would not have happened but for the security brought by the UN troops—and that the recovery could still be reversed if anarchy were to return.

Not that recovery is complete. There are still, by UN estimate, 1.3m displaced Somalis (some think more): some in neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, many in Somalia itself. Violence is shrinking, but not over. Even after this year's good rains, the harvests may not reach half of what they were in Somalia's last relatively untroubled year, 1987-88. But the road now is up, not down; the need is for reconstruction, not famine relief. "It's not the difference between night and day," says a man from Oxfam, a British charity active in southern Somalia, "but let's say night and dawn."

Famine is over. Nature has helped. Somalia has two rainy seasons, a main one of three-four months in the summer, minor rains in October-November, each followed by harvest two months later. The rains were poor in 1990-91 and 1991-92. Last year's late rains were normal, this year's summer rains better than that. But weather was never the real trouble. What brought those skeletal villagers 100 or 200 miles to Mogadishu or Baidoa—wherever food was believed to be—was violence. Farmers were driven from their homes and lands, nomadic herders lost their livestock, and what was left they could not get to market (or port: Somalia had a big trade with the Gulf). Equally, aid agencies could not carry out relief programmes. Now they can and have done.

Violence has largely ended. In the lower Shebele valley, UN attempts to set up district councils have led to inter-clan fighting. Only an uneasy peace has been patched up in the Juba valley, near Kismayu. More widely, there is sporadic banditry—Somalia is full of guns—lessened by "understandings" with local gangs. Yet, broadly, people can move and farm safely, in UN-sponsored security or, as in would-be "Somaliland", under purely Somali arrangements.

And it shows. A half-harvest is no triumph, but far better than last year's 5-10% of "normal". Last year, maybe 400,000 Somalis died needlessly, two-thirds of them young children too weak to resist measles, stomach or respiratory infections. Around Baidoa last autumn, 60-70% of children were undernourished, half of them severely so. Today, depending where they are, the figure is 10-20%, not much worse than in other poor third-world countries, and death rates have fallen dramatically.

Aid agencies can take their work where it is needed. UNICEF-backed schools, in abandoned buildings, are providing basic education for almost as many children as before the disaster. This spring around 70% of children were vaccinated against measles, double the 1989 proportion. Basic medical aid can get to villages; the Red Cross has provided veterinary services too.

Here is why the UN came. And stays

Emergency feeding has largely stopped, though there are still "food for work" schemes in the camps. The UN is increasingly selling food in the market to raise funds for what are now greater needs.

That means helping the victims of violence to help themselves: with seeds, tools and—a costlier problem, barely tackled so far—livestock for the often nomadic pastoralists. Houses and schools have to be rebuilt; labour will come from the people concerned, but they may need help with some materials.

The biggest need of all is to persuade the hundreds of thousands of displaced people to return home. Not all can. There has been some "ethnic cleansing", notably around Kismayu and, further north, around Bosaso and Galkayo. For some people the clan and family links that provide a social structure and safety net have been smashed by dispersion. Yet far more, who could move back, prefer to stay where they are.

One big incentive to return is a feeling of solid security; another is something to go back to. Around Kismayu, a refugee population of 60,000 or so has shrunk by two-thirds in three months, as farmers have felt safe to resettle along the Juba river and seen wells and irrigation brought back to working order. Movement has been slower from camps around Baidoa and Bardera, though these are even so maybe half their peak size. The pastoralists are worse off: land does not vanish, though tools may have, but the nomad's sole productive asset is animals, which have often been stolen or killed.

Huge numbers of refugees are still in Ethiopia and Kenya. The former are less of a problem: for many of them, borders meant little anyway. But the Kenyans, with maybe

250,000 refugees near the border and as many round Mombasa, on the coast to the south, would be happy to see them go. Often expected, it still has not happened (and UNHCR's appeals to the world for funds to help it conduct a giant sealift along the coast have not met much response).

So not all the news is good. Yet the huge good that has already happened has been born of security; and the good yet to be done depends on it. Many educated Somalis distrust the UN: foreigners who know the country well tend to doubt the UN's ability to push Somalia into a political structure, perhaps because it is pushing. It has grand plans for 93 district councils, then 18 regional ones, then, by March 1995, a transitional national council, complete with elections and all. Grand, but these plans may not match the slow way Somali society works, when it does work. Yet few people, even among its citizens, believe that Somalia would be better off if outsiders were abruptly to wash their hands of it.

Israel and the PLO

Who's a terrorist?

FROM OUR ISRAEL CORRESPONDENT

"A POSITIVE atmosphere," each of the two men told the press after their meeting, clearly having agreed to use the same well-worn phrase. They then proceeded to list the various committees and sub-committees that would conduct the detailed negotiations between their two sides.

All routine at international meetings, and not worth reporting—except that the working meeting in Cairo on October 6th was between Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat; and that this was their first real discussion, beyond a few mumbled words before their historic handshake in Washington last month. Now a ministerial-level Israel-PLO liaison committee is to start work in Cairo on October 13th. A separate committee on the Gaza-and-Jericho-first scheme will meet simultaneously at the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Taba, while the negotiations on the autonomy arrangements for the whole of the West Bank and Gaza continue in Washington. There will also be a joint economic committee.

Which one's the potential cop?

The businesslike, almost workaday, atmosphere demonstrates what changes the famous handshake has already wrought. So, earlier in the week, had Mr Arafat's diplomatic protest to Mr Rabin over Israeli actions in the occupied territories. Diplomatic already, the PLO and Israel.

A more vivid example of the change is the idea, under active consideration on both sides, that some of the PLO resistance fighters in the territories—terrorists in yesterday's Israeli parlance—may join the "strong police force" envisaged in the Washington agreement for the new semi-liberated Palestinian territories.

Under the accord, Israel will remain "responsible for overall security of Israelis"— including Israelis living or travelling in the territories—during the five-year interim period. How precisely the two security systems will mesh is yet to be worked out. The PLO is already training units of its army-in-exile as future policemen. But the force will need local men too. The 120,000-odd Jewish settlers in the territories—who can stay put, under the agreement—do not fancy the idea, whatever security Israel may ensure for the settlements. Is tomorrow's Palestinian policeman to be the man who was stoning, shooting at (and being shot back at) or knifing them yesterday? Mr Rabin, though he has defied the settlers, cannot just ignore these fears.

The future of erstwhile "terrorists" of various stripes and statuses is high on the Israeli-Palestinian agenda. Mr Arafat has told his loyalists to cease fire. By and large, he is being obeyed. For his part, he wants an end to Israeli army manhunts in Palestinian towns and camps. Under the agreement, the army is to pull out of populated areas, but it is not sitting on its hands meanwhile. Mr Arafat also wants the release of Palestinian prisoners and detainees. After meeting Mr Rabin, he said Israel had agreed not to transfer men now jailed in the occupied territories to jails inside Israel.

Israel's prisons and "wanted" lists, moreover, contain both PLO men who might be candidates for the police force and hardliners, nationalist and fundamentalist alike, sworn to fight Israel, the agreement, and now the PLO. Mr Rabin, with crude sarcasm, has observed that once the PLO takes over in Gaza and Jericho, it will take care of its rivals "without our High Court of Justice". Taking his cue from the prime minister, a senior officer this week dismissed Mr Arafat's protest over the weekend's huge army sweep in Gaza, in which two Palestinians were killed: "What does he want? We're doing his work for him."

Just conceivably, the PLO chairman may want to decide for himself, and prefers a less confrontational approach to his rivals. He has asked Israel to release the leader of the Islamic forces in Gaza, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. Certainly a violent Israeli crackdown on Hamas and Islamic Jihad is hardly the most politic preparation for Mr Arafat's planned triumphal entry into Gaza and Jericho three months from now.

South Africa

Afrikanerdom divided

FROM OUR SOUTH AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

OLD feuds are reawakening in Africa's white tribe, the Afrikaners. After their defeat by the British in the Boer war 90 years ago, they were divided into "hands-uppers" and "bitter-enders". The "hands-uppers" of today are willing to accept black rule. The "bitter-enders" are determined to resist.

These disputes divide families and pit brother against brother: literally so in Parliament recently, when an Afrikaner member, Kobus Beyers, angrily accused his elder brother, Andries, of being a "hands-upper", nay, a "joiner", for voting in favour of the new multi-party transitional executive council. The brothers are grandsons of General Christiaan Beyers, a bitter-ender who sided with the Boer rebels in 1914.

The Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF), formed by a committee of generals in May to unite Afrikaners, is the organisation of today's bitter-enders. An umbrella organisation, its membership takes in a wide range of Afrikaner-nationalist political movements and institutions. These include Ferdi Hartzenberg's Conservative Party, Eugene Terre-blanche's neo-fascist Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), and the Transvaal and Free State Agricultural Unions.

The most visible spokesman of the AVF is its convener, Constand Viljoen, a popular former chief of the South African Defence Force (whose twin brother, Braam Viljoen, is a man of strong liberal views). The AVF claims to speak for the majority of the 2½m Afrikaners: 80% of them, claims Tienie Groenewald, another of the retired generals on its national executive. A recent opinion poll is less generous but still not unimpressive, crediting the front's three most promi-

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a memo from Katie McGinty setting forth the broad outlines of a proposed action plan to reduce U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

The plan relies mostly on carrots rather than sticks -- on a variety of voluntary and cooperative measures to reduce the production of greenhouse gases, rather than on mandates. (I have attached a useful article from Tuesday's New York Times.)

We have circulated Katie's memo throughout the White House and no one objects.

Scheduling and OEP are working on a White House event for Tuesday October 19 at which you would announce the plan.

Approve [✓] Disapprove [ ] Discuss [ ]
plan

Todd Stern

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/5

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 8, 1993 P7:13

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Katie McGinty MC for KM

SUBJECT: Climate Change Action Plan

This memorandum outlines the major elements of the Climate Change Action Plan. It represents the consensus of the White House Offices, Agencies, and Departments that developed the Action Plan under the direction of the Office on Environmental Policy. **This plan returns U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. It is a balanced plan that fulfills your Earth Day commitment and saves the government money. The plan also establishes groundbreaking public/private partnerships in key sectors -- electric utilities, motor manufacturers, chemical companies, aluminum manufacturers. The plan would expand markets for U.S. technology and services in energy efficiency, renewable energy, natural gas and other sectors, creating jobs in the industries of the future.** We have scheduled an announcement for October 19, a week that features several "jobs" related events -- an excellent context for this initiative. I would be happy to brief you on any or all elements of the plan, and to give you a full draft for review if you wish.

BACKGROUND

- The international scientific community has concluded that climate change is the highest-risk environmental problem we face. The U.S. emits more greenhouse gases than any other nation -- about one-fifth of the global total.

- On Earth Day, you committed your Administration to produce a plan to return U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2000:

> *We must take the lead in addressing the challenge of global warming that could make our planet and its climate less hospitable and more hostile to human life. Today, I reaffirm my personal, and announce our nation's commitment to reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. I am instructing my administration to produce a cost-effective plan by August that can continue the trend of reduced emissions. This must be a clarion call, not for more bureaucracy or regulation or unnecessary costs, but instead for American ingenuity and creativity, to produce the best and most energy-efficient technology.*

PROCESS

- After Earth Day, OEP established a process to produce the plan.

  - OEP hosted the White House Conference on Global Climate Change on June 10-11, where 300 invited participants shared their views with about 800 who attended. Follow-up workshops allowed for more input.

  - The Climate Change Mitigation Group was convened from EOP and other agencies. Six working groups established: Energy Demand, Energy Supply, Transportation, Methane and other Gases, Sinks, and Joint Implementation. Working groups met twice a week from June through August.

  - An Interagency Analysis Team was tasked with analyzing policy options. Co-chaired by OEP and CEA, involved economists and analysts from OSTP, OMB, EPA, DOE, USDA, DOC, DOT, Treasury. The policy options were analyzed as individual actions and in an integrated modeling framework.

  - When the final package of actions was agreed upon, OMB and the affected agencies negotiated redirected budgets for FY 1995 which fulfill the requirements of the Action Plan.

OVERVIEW AND KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN

The Climate Change Action Plan is a detailed global warming strategy that demonstrates world leadership on a crucial issue. Moreover, the Plan relies on the positive link between environment and the economy, taking a partnership approach that fosters profitable pollution reductions.

- The plan establishes public/private **partnerships** with key industries. These include:

  - **Electric utilities** representing 60% of U.S. generation and 60% of CO_2 emissions from that sector have submitted letters of intent to negotiate greenhouse gas limits with DOE.

  - Industrial **motor manufacturers** have agreed to work with DOE, electric utilities and customers to increase efficiency of motor systems.

  - **Chemical firms** who emit hydroflourocarbons (HFCs) are signing agreements with EPA to reduce emissions of these powerful greenhouse gases.

  - **Aluminum manufacturers** have agreed to limit emissions under an agreement with EPA.

- All told, the plan consists of almost **50 initiatives**, covering **all sectors of the economy.** This is an economy-wide problem that requires economy-wide solutions.

- The plan covers **all greenhouse gases** -- carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and other gases. It also includes forestry actions that protect carbon **"sinks"**.

- The plan is designed for **rapid and aggressive implementation** and minimizes actions likely to be bogged down in legislative or regulatory arenas. The actions are largely administrative.

- The plan is backed up with a serious commitment of **Federal resources** -- between $200 and $300 million per year annually of new and redirected funding, a total of $1.8 billion between 1994 and 2000.

- The plan helps **reduce the deficit** with three actions:

  - Power Marketing Administration reforms outlined in the National Performance Review, which would add roughly $3.9 billion to Federal receipts between 1994 and 1999.

  - Reform in the tax treatment of employer-paid parking will bring in $1.3 billion over the period from commuters who choose to take the cash value of this fringe benefit.

  - Giving private developers an opportunity to invest in hydroelectric upgrades at federal dams and market the additional power will bring in $0.6 billion in lease payments between 1994 and 2000.

- The partnerships and other programs will **stimulate $68 billion in private investment,** which saves $185 billion in energy bills between 1994 and 2010. These investments and energy savings create thousands of jobs in the economy.

- The Action Plan, as currently proposed, is unlikely to hold emissions at 1990 levels over the longer term (post-2000). Therefore, we establish a White House team to **develop long-term strategies,** beginning with the transportation sector.

IMPACT OF THE PLAN

Emission Reductions

The major greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane, nitrous oxides, and hydroflourocarbons (HFCs). Net emissions of these gases in the U.S. are projected to grow by 7 percent between 1990 and 2000 without the Action Plan, from 1,455 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) to 1,562 MMTCE. Thus, the object of the plan is to reduce projected emissions in the year 2000 by about 107 MMTCE (the emissions "gap").

Carbon dioxide from fossil energy production and use accounts for about 85% of greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions of methane, primarily from landfills, coal mining, natural gas production, and agricultural activities, contributed about 12% of U.S. net greenhouse gases. Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions and HFCs contributed another 1.7% and 1.4% respectively of greenhouse gases in 1990.

Under the Action Plan, greenhouse gas emissions are returned to 1990 levels by 2000. However, net carbon emissions would be about 2% higher than 1990 levels, and HFCs emissions also rise, despite controls. Offsetting these gains are substantial reductions in methane.

Economic Impact

Many of the programs outlined here will encourage individuals and firms to invest in energy saving equipment or other technologies which yield significant cost savings over the long term. Comparing the magnitude of these investments with the value of energy savings indicates the overall cost-effectiveness of the Action Plan. **While investing nearly $68 billion in greenhouse gas emission reductions between 1994 and 2000, individuals and firms realize roughly $185 billion in energy savings between 1994 and 2010.**

KEY PROGRAMS BY SECTOR

Residential Sector

- **Energy-efficient mortgage initiative** to allow homeowners to finance efficiency improvements under conventional mortgages where the decreased energy bills more than offset the increased mortgage payment.

- More aggressive **appliance efficiency standards** on a wide range of household appliances to help reduce consumer energy consumption and utility bills.

Commercial Sector

- **Significantly expanded partnership programs** for energy efficiency in commercial buildings. These are modeled on successful efforts at EPA, and include Green Lights and Energy Star Buildings program (EPA) linked with Rebuild America program (DOE).

- Assistance to states for better enforcement of **building codes.**

Industrial Sector

- **Motor Challenge** -- a partnership between industrial motor users (one of the biggest energy uses), manufacturers, utilities and DOE to promote efficient motor systems.

Transportation

- **Parking reform** that gives a worker the option to take the cash value of employer-paid parking as an incentive to reduce solo-commuting -- and to generate revenues for reducing the deficit (cash accepted in lieu of parking benefit is taxable income).

- **One-year transportation strategy.** OEP/NEC/OSTP will lead a team to identify and implement regulatory or non-regulatory means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation -- the sector with the fastest growing emissions.

Electric Utilities

- **Voluntary commitments from utilities** to reduce greenhouse gases. DOE has received letters of intent to negotiate limits on greenhouse gas emissions from about 60 utilities, representing about 60 percent of generation and CO_2 emissions from this sector. This program, called "Climate Challenge" represents significant progress in relationship with a major industry.

- Allowing **Seasonal gas use** for utilities and industrial sources. This allows oil- and coal-fired boilers to switch to natural gas during the summer months to control nitrogen oxide emissions that contribute to smog. This helps reduce CO_2 and save money compared to expensive technological controls that would be used year round.

- Expand **Integrated Resource Planning** assistance for state utility regulators to improve performance of utility conservation programs and renewable energy development.

- Electric **transformer standards** to increase transmission efficiency.

Methane and other Gases

- Aggressive **landfill methane capture rule** from EPA to limit methane emissions from landfills and to encourage capture for energy use.

- Expanded **Natural Gas Star** program at EPA to reduce methane leaks from natural gas pipeline distribution systems.

- **Voluntary agreements and partnerships with HFC and aluminum producers** to encourage state of the art process equipment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing operations.

Forestry

- Expand USDA technical assistance to small landowners for **better forest management,** which increases carbon storage in standing forests.

- The plan takes credit from reduced Federal timber sales from old-growth forest plan.

International

- **Joint Implementation pilot projects.** Joint Implementation is undertaking projects overseas -- it will be a large part of many countries' plans in the future, but the international framework needs further development. The President's pilot program will help build experience and advance international framework. The plan meets the 2000 target with domestic actions.

STAKEHOLDERS AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Business Support

- We expect broad business support because of the flexibility inherent in the partnership and technical assistance programs.

  - Many business interests stand to benefit from the plan -- e.g. firms who manufacture energy efficient products, methane capture equipment, building trades (energy mortgages).

  - Some business groups who have traditionally opposed climate change policy may give tepid support because of the underlying cost-effective philosophy of the plan.

  - Natural gas industry will support the programs designed to promote natural gas.

- The electric utility industry has already indicated support for the plan by indicating a willingness to negotiate voluntary reductions in greenhouse gases. They value flexibility in emission reduction options, and expect that state rate regulators will support these actions as prudent investments in reducing future regulatory risks.

Business Opposition

- Parking garage owners will oppose the "cash-out" policy because it will reduce their revenues and the value of their holdings. On the other hand, state and local officials responsible for air quality planning will enthusiastically support the cash out.

- Coal industry could oppose the plan, as overall domestic coal use could decline slightly from current levels under the Action Plan. **However the coal industry and the UMW might not actively oppose because the Plan itself does not single out coal**, relying instead on reducing electricity demand through end-use efficiency.

Congress

- Many on the Hill who are concerned about climate change or energy inefficiency will support the overall plan. It expands some popular EPA programs and breathes some life into the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which received wide support. Many moderates support using forestry actions ("sinks") and joint implementation -- we are using sinks and moving the joint implementation agenda forward.

- Some more conservative members aligned with energy interests may express limited or qualified support for the Plan, under the presumption that the Administration is not proposing draconian mandates with heavy costs or negative impacts.

- We will get some opposition from the extremes. Coal region members who don't think we should do anything on climate will oppose the actions, and strong environmental advocates may want much more done at this stage, and will be skeptical of the voluntary approach that we have developed.

Environmental Groups

- Some environmental groups will support the Plan because it proposes to expand programs that they have long supported and because the Plan represents a serious step toward greenhouse gas reductions, although there will be concerns and qualifications associated with that support.

- Some groups will feel that we did not go far enough and that we should have included tougher measures, especially CAFE. Most groups understand the political difficulties with proposing an increased CAFE and that it would not reduce emissions by much in 2000.

- Some environmental groups dislike sink enhancement (forestry projects) as a way to attain greenhouse gas targets -- they think that only sources should count and that estimates of CO_2 uptake from sinks are very uncertain. They also think that allowing sinks in countries' action plans is bad international precedent -- other countries might take less action on energy and rely more heavily on forestry options than we do. About 10% to 15% of our total emission reduction comes from sinks (depending on how you measure baselines). Some groups support using sinks (domestic or abroad) as a way to get cost-effective net emission reductions.

- Most environmental groups would oppose using overseas emission reductions (joint implementation) to count toward the U.S. commitment. We have proposed a pilot project that we do not count toward U.S. domestic emission reduction commitment, and this approach will be supported.

- Environmental groups will express disappointment that the current Action Plan does not "cap" or "stabilize" emissions in the long term. However, most of them will take a wait-and-see attitude with the development of the transportation and the post-2000 strategies.

International

- The U.S. will regain leadership on climate change by proposing a detailed plan that takes direct aim at an ambitious emission reduction target.

- Including HFCs in our baseline and identifying control actions will send a strong international signal for other countries to follow suit. We are the first country to take action on HFC emissions.

- Pilot program on joint implementation will signal support for the concept of international mitigation strategies, and demonstrate U.S. leadership in an important emerging arena. Some developing countries have opposed joint implementation on the grounds that they should not be responsible for emission reductions required by industrialized countries. The pilot program we are proposing will employ strict rules and criteria to measure emission reductions, which will alleviate concerns regarding exaggerated emission reduction claims.

- Some OECD countries oppose using sinks to fill the emission "gap." Some developing countries also oppose, believing that industrialized countries should do more on sources.

Do you approve the plan as presented?

Approve ________ Do Not Approve ________ Lets Discuss ________

Need to discuss: ____

____

____

____

____

U.S. Prepares to Unveil Blueprint for Reducing Heat-Trapping Gases

A team effort with industry on possible global warming.

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

THE Clinton Administration is about to announce its plan for reducing the United States' emissions of heat-trapping gases like carbon dioxide, in accordance with the treaty it signed at last year's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. And though the plan is still being discussed and officials are closely guarding the details, it appears likely to rely more on carrots than on sticks in seeking to get industry to comply.

If Government officials, environmentalists and industry representatives who have been involved in creating the plan over the last six months are right, it will contain no new energy taxes, will hold regulation to a minimum and will emphasize and encourage voluntary efforts to use energy more efficiently. The goal is to reduce emissions of so-called greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000 in an effort to avert a possible global warming. The announcement of the plan is expected within the next two weeks.

Energy efficiency is central to controlling emissions because carbon dioxide, the most important heat-trapping gas, is produced by the burning of coal, oil and natural gas, the energy foundations of the modern economy. Some scientists believe a continuing atmospheric buildup of the gases could cause a serious and even catastrophic warming of the earth's climate in the next century.

Timetable for Action

In some ways the Administration's approach is similar to that of the Bush Administration, but with at least two big differences: President Clinton, unlike President George Bush, has committed the nation to a specific target and timetable for reducing emissions. And the Clinton Administration, unlike its predecessor, appears ready to enter the fray as an active participant with industry in trying to speed and expand the adoption of energy-efficient technologies.

"There are technologies on the shelf now that are sorely underdemployed," said Katie McGinty, the director of the White House Office of Environmental Policy, which is developing the plan. She said the Administration hoped to accelerate the use of those technologies. One likely provision calls for the Government to spend about $200 million a year to stimulate the adoption of such technologies. The Government would also act as a clearinghouse and expediter.

Among the measures that could be encouraged in this way, for example, is an expansion of the Environmental Protection Agency's "green lights" program, in which the Federal Government provides technical assistance to companies and local governments that agree to install more efficient lighting systems. Energy savings pay for the installation. The plan is said to contain a broad range of such energy-saving measures.

This general approach would be another example of a developing Administration strategy aimed at encouraging public-private collaboration on a variety of economic, technological and environmental issues. An earlier example was the announcement last month that the Government and the automobile companies were collaborating on the development of an auto three times as energy-efficient as today's cars.

Reversal of Bush Position

Last April, President Clinton reversed the Bush Administration policy and committed the United States to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. At that time, Mr. Clinton instructed his subordinates to come up with a plan that reduced emissions not through more regulation but rather by relying on "American ingenuity and creativity" in producing energy-efficient technology.

"I think this plan will achieve both of the President's objectives," Ms. McGinty said. She said that while the plan would include "every kind of approach going," the idea of voluntary partnerships would be "a significant part" of the package.

But can a voluntary plan work?

"They're going to give it the good college try," said William A. Nitze, president of the Alliance to Save Energy, a Washington-based nonprofit coalition of leaders in government, industry, environmentalism and the consumer movement dedicated to promoting investment in energy efficiency. Mr. Nitze said both he and the Administration were "pretty bullish about the outcome of such a strategy."

Industry, as might be expected, has supported the general principle. Environmentalists give it mixed reviews, with some faulting it as not having enough of a "hammer" and others approving the general idea. All sides are wary of details yet to come.

The plan will not rely solely on industry's good intentions, Ms. McGinty said, but will include features that give "backbone" to the partnership strategy. She did not specify the features.

Some Government officials have acknowledged that there is much uncertainty in the voluntary approach, since it relies on corporate and individual behavior, which is difficult to predict. Because of this uncertainty, the Administration intends to monitor the plan's performance carefully; if it appears not to be working, Ms. McGinty said, further measures will be considered.

Close Scrutiny Expected

There is a substantial foreign-policy incentive for paying close attention and adjusting: the international community will soon be watching the United States, as it will all countries, to determine how well it is meeting its commitments to control heat-trapping gases under the Rio treaty. The Clinton plan stands to be scrutinized closely and critically by other signers of the treaty who are looking to Washington for leadership, not only on this issue but on environmental issues generally.

It is widely anticipated that the treaty will be ratified by the requisite 50 countries by the end of this year (when the Senate approved the treaty in August 1992, the United States became one of the earliest ratifiers). The treaty would go into force 90 days after the 50th ratification. If that happens next spring, the scrutiny would probably come a year later.

While the signers would eventually be required to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at safe levels, the treaty calls only vaguely, as a first step, for countries to aim at returning greenhouse-gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

The Bush Administration, which feared the economic price of meeting a firm target, refused to accept a specific target and timetable and successfully pressured other countries to go along. In adopting the timetable, the Clinton Administration has taken a first step that goes beyond what is required by the treaty.

In addition to encouraging the expansion of off-the-shelf energy-saving technologies that might show results by 2000, the Clinton plan is also expected to include provisions through which the Government would help industries speed the adoption, over the long term, of alternative energy technologies now on the cusp of economic practicality. These include, for example, photovoltaic electric cells and advanced wind turbines.

A disputed provision that is likely to be included in the plan would encourage owners of timberlands to leave trees in place rather than cut them down. Trees and other photosynthesizing plants are "sinks" that absorb carbon dioxide.

Environmentalists look askance at this measure because they believe it would send the wrong signal to other countries. "It tells the Europeans you don't have to deal with your emissions from energy production, that you can offset that by measures on the sink side," said Alden Meyer, director of the program on climate change and energy of the Union of Concerned Scientists, which focuses on energy and environmental issues. In addition, they say, there is no guarantee the trees will not eventually be cut or burned.

The Clinton plan is not expected to include any provisions for regulating energy use in transportation — for example, stronger gas-mileage requirements for automobiles. Provisions like that presumably could be brought into play later if the initial proposals do not work.

The question of whether and how greenhouse emissions are to be reduced further after the year 2000, a concern of many environmentalists, is expected to be discussed but not resolved in the plan. A panel of scientists advising the United Nations and parties to the climate treaty has said that stabilizing the overall atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide at today's levels would require a worldwide 60 percent cut in the 1990 level of emissions.

Numbers Are Questioned

Some environmentalists, like Dan Becker, of the Sierra Club, question the emissions estimates on which the plan is to be based. "The numbers are very squishy," he said. But Ms. McGinty said the plan "has really been put through the wringer any number of ways; the numbers are really solid."

Dan Lashof, of the Natural Resources Defense Council, said he thought the general approach of "putting together a package of individual initiatives tied together by a commitment to keep track of how those are doing," plus the assurance that stronger measures could be applied if necessary, "is fine."

But he expressed concern about "what the specifics are, what's in and what's out in terms of actual measures to reduce fossil-fuel consumption, and to what extent the plan may anticipate using credits from the forestry sector to offset growth in the fossil-fuel sector."

Mr. Meyer's reaction was similarly equivocal. "I think the bottom line is mixed," he said. "There are going to be some individual measures we're going to applaud." But he said the plan, at least from what now appeared to be known, placed too much emphasis on voluntary measures, "with no prospect of hammers or sticks to bring us into compliance if those don't work."

Raptor's Revival: Falcon May Be Removed From Danger List

Animals/Animals

The peregrine falcon is thriving 23 years after being listed for protection as an endangered species.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP) — The peregrine falcon, once thought to be facing extinction, has rebounded so strongly that the Fish and Wildlife Service is proposing to remove its northern subspecies from the endangered species list.

The proposal applies to the Arctic subspecies. It nests in Alaska, Canada and Greenland, and represents about 75 percent of the total population.

The turnaround in the bird's population has been attributed to the ban on DDT and efforts by state, Federal and private biologists to reintroduce falcons around the nation.

"Here is real evidence that the Endangered Species Act does what it was intended to do — bring back species from the brink of extinction," Mollie Beattie, director of the wildlife agency, said.

The agency's recent proposal came nearly 23 years after the peregrine falcon was listed for protection under the Endangered Species Act. The Fish and Wildlife Service will accept public comments on its proposal for 90 days before making a final decision.

The peregrine falcon is prized by falconers for its speed, grace and spectacular aerial dives of up to 200 miles an hour. With a wingspan of 40 inches, the 15-inch-long, dark-headed peregrine is the second-largest falcon in the United States.

The peregrine population was believed to have been down to about 2,000 by the early 1970's, because the bird's reproductive ability had been impeded by DDT consumed in the fat of smaller birds upon which it preyed. Government biologists believe there are now 5,000 to 10,000 adults.

"Clearly the bird has made a dramatic recovery throughout most of the United States," said Michael Bean, a wildlife expert at the Environmental Defense Fund, an advocacy group.

He said that in cities across the country the bird is adapting to artificial habitats like the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco and high-rises in New York and Boston.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 10/15

NOTE FOR: MARCIA, LORETTA

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

Information ☐

Action ☑

[redacted]

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

October 15, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Marcia Hale has reviewed and signed off on Loretta's suggestion. Do you want them to proceed?

John Podesta

ok

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/5

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 7, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Loretta T. Avent LTA

SUBJECT: National Conference of Black Mayors

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, September 16, 1993, you met with the leadership of the National Conference of Black Mayors. The meeting was extremely successful from all of the reports I have received.

The excitement generated from your willingness to explore the establishment of a White House Interagency Task Force for the Conference was very well received.

My suggestion is that we explore their desire to have a Cabinet Secretary chair the Task Force.

II. DISCUSSION

While any one of our Cabinet Secretaries would do an excellent job chairing this Task Force, I would like to suggest Brown, Cisneros or Pena. Their hands-on local government experience would provide a great opportunity of mutual benefit for both the Conference and our administration.

The mission of the Task Force must be simply stated. Their understanding is that this would be a White House Interagency Task Force for the National Conference of Black Mayors that would serve as a vehicle for the mayors to have input into public policy and programs.

If this suggested approach is acceptable to you, I will proceed accordingly with Marcia Hale to get the process started.

cc: Mack McLarty
Marcia Hale

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10.14.93
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

October 12, 1993

To: John and Nancy

From: Marcia

I assume that this is a call that the President would like to make. If he does not, please let me know ASAP so that the Secretary can make the call.

Thanks.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10.14.93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 OCT 12 P7:44

October 12, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Governor Roy Romer
office: (303) 866-2471
home: (303) 837-8350

DATE: Wednesday, October 13, 1993

RECOMMENDED BY: Secretary Reich
Marcia L. Hale MLH

PURPOSE: To inform the Governor that the Department of Labor is awarding a $2.1 million grant to the Governor's Job Training Office in Colorado to assist approximately 760 workers laid off from the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Facility.

BACKGROUND: The lay-offs are the result of the January 1992 cancellation of the W-88 weapons systems and involve employees from the Department of Energy; EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.; J.A. Jones; and Wackenhut Services, Inc. The workers are represented by the United Steel Workers of America Local 8031, United Government Security Officers of America Local 1, and the State of Colorado Building and Construction Trades Council.

The State of Colorado had requested $2,724,254 from the Department of Labor.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: The project will provide a number of services, including career assessment workshops, job search workshops, job search assistance, job development and placement, occupational classroom training, on-the-job training, and supportive services. Service providers will be the Adams County, Boulder County, and Jefferson County SSAs.

CONTACT PERSON AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS:	Marcia Hale x7060 David Lane x6722
DATE OF SUBMISSION:	October 12, 1993
ACTION:	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 10/14

NOTE FOR: Mack

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

Information ☑

Action ☐

You may have gotten this already.

JDP

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
WASHINGTON
20506

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING INITIALS: JM DATE: 10/31/15
2015-0662-S

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mack
Worth meeting
w/ Bob R. this Monday
[illegible]

MEMORANDUM TO: Mack McLarty

FROM: Mickey Kantor

DATE: October 7, 1993

SUBJECT: Inquiry from the President

This is in response to your memorandum dated today. We have had a number of discussions regarding a business pledge similar to the Sullivan Principles, which would call upon U.S. businesses operating in Mexico to pledge to pay the U.S. minimum wage at their Mexican plants (with a possible phase-in), deal with displaced workers if and when it is directly connected to the jobs created in Mexico, and maintaining a corporate trade surplus with Mexico. I have spoken with Larry Bossidy (CEO of Allied Signal and head of USA NAFTA), and Bo Cutter has spoken with Mr. Bossidy and their lawyer, Chuck Levy.

The idea is a good one but is not being widely, or wildly, embraced at this point. I would suggest that we enlist Bob Strauss to work with business leaders and the Administration to follow up.

As you know, there are many other ideas we are working on in order to fill out the package we will finally present to the Congress. Some are tangential, but are critical, e.g., sugar, citrus, vegetables, wheat, trucking, wine, flat glass, and appliances. As you know, it requires us to negotiate with the Mexican Government but will be important to a critical number of votes.

In addition, we have got to complete our negotiations on border infrastructure development, a bridge program for re-employment concerning those who might be displaced due to NAFTA prior to our implementation of a comprehensive program, a potential amendment to the implementation bill which would allow for Congressional review (no decision-making authority) of certain criteria resulting in advice to the executive regarding the potential to exercise the NAFTA escape clause, Super 301, CBI parity, a separately negotiated MOU with Mexico regarding immigration cooperation, as well as drug trafficking suppression, and finally, of course, paying attention to the strong Congressional desire for a continuing strong attitude toward Japan. This is in addition to Presidential and Cabinet entreaties, outside events, and other activities.

cc George
cc David Gergen
PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-6-93

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE
1600 CAMPUS ROAD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90041-3314

September 29, 1993

To: President Clinton

From: Derek Shearer

Re: Speech to AFL-CIO and NAFTA

Bill,

(1) You might consider including in your speech to the AFL-CIO next week the idea--put forward by Clyde Prestowitz in his Washington Post pro-NAFTA piece last Sunday--that American businesses should make a formal pledge similar to the Sullivan Principles that guided business behavior in South Africa to pay US minimum wage at their Mexican operations; to provide for reassignment and retraining of any workers displaced by plant closings or investment shifts to Mexico; and to maintain a company-wide trade surplus with Mexico.

You might call them the FAIR TRADE principles or EQUITY principles. You could announce in San Francisco that you are calling upon all American companies to adopt and abide by these principles.

Already ask Mickey Kantor about this

MACK- Ask Mickey Kantor about this.

(2) Calling for such a pledge by US businesses would give you something new and newsworthy to say to the AFL-CIO on NAFTA, and it might help soften the opposition a bit. It would also be a challenge to American business leaders who support NAFTA, but who don't have the umph to take on Perot and the anti-NAFTA forces in person to stand up and be counted in a positive way.

Obviously, you've got to explain your pro-NAFTA case to the AFL, but if you don't add a sweetener or a twist such as the above, you might get some boos.

(3) I've had Richie Rothstein pass this idea on to Kuznets too. I gather that he's working on the speech. I also suggested to David that he highlight in the speech the list of your achievements from Richie's piece in the American Prospect (that I already faxed to you), and that you should especially stress the importance of the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit to working families. You should call upon organized labor to help spread the word to its members, and nonmembers about this benefit.

(4) Let us know if you decide to visit LA.

Regards,

Derek

Derek

Did Hosokawa give you a golf gift or any Japanese mysteries?

No- no golf don't think any mysteries B.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1993

MEMORANUM FOR AMBASSADOR MICKEY KANTOR
UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

FROM: MACK McLARTY, CHIEF OF STAFF Mack

RE: Inquiry from the President

The President recently received a letter from Derek Shearer with some ideas on NAFTA and asked me to get your thoughts. Derek is suggesting that the President embrace the idea put forward by Clyde Prestowitz in his **Washington Post** piece last Sunday: that American businesses make a pledge similar to the Sullivan Principles that guided businesses in South Africa. The pledge would call for businesses to follow certain standards such as paying workers the US minimum wage at their Mexico plants, providing retraining and reassigning displaced American workers, and maintaining a company-wide trade surplus with Mexico.

Derek thinks that if the President called for such a pledge it would help gain the support of labor, or at least soften their opposition.

Please write me a brief memo with your initial thoughts on Derek's suggestion at your earliest convenience. I would like to report back to the President by close of business of Friday, October 8.

all of the originals went back to Betty Curry per her request 10/14/93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Daniel Boorstin
with great respect
Bill Clinton

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL MEDALS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
The South Lawn
September 30, 1993

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. When we schedule these wonderful things on the South Lawn, we normally do it because it's so warm at this time of year. (Laughter.) I would give another medal to someone right now who could raise the temperature just six degrees. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vice President, Secretary Aspin, Secretary Brown, Under Secretary Kunin, Dr. Gibbons, Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology Mary Good, and Acting Director of the National Science Foundation, Dr. Fred Bernthal, the Director-Designate of the Science Foundation, Dr. Neal Lane, distinguished medal recipients and members other National Medal of Technology Nominating Evaluation Committee, members of the President's Committee on National Medal of Science, and the 1993 Presidential Faculty Fellows, the 30 outstanding young scientists and engineers who are joining us here for this ceremony. And I congratulate all of you. Where are you? They're in the back over there. (Applause.) And to the Foundation for the National Medals of Science and Technology and other guests, although I hope I've named everyone by now. (Laughter.)

It's a great privilege for us to have you here today. I haven't been exposed to this much knowledge of science and technology since I named Al Gore to be my running mate last year. (Laughter.)

I'm glad to salute all of you who are winners, whose discoveries advance our standard of living and the quality of our lives, our health, our understanding of the world and our own place in it.

I know that the achievements we honor today will improve our ability to communicate with one another, to increase the productivity of our people, and to secure our place in the global economy, and hopefully to help to preserve in common our planet.

It's especially important to me that we find ways to preserve what is important to us and to succeed in this global economy, because I know we cannot win the fight that we are in by continuing to do what we have done, which is to have our working people work harder and harder for less and less.

Yesterday we celebrated two achievements of science and technology, and a great gamble besides, by announcing, as some of you noticed, an unprecedented joint research venture with the Big Three automakers, our national defense labs, and our other federal scientific research facilities to try to triple the fuel efficiency of cars by the end of the decade. And then we announced that we were removing export controls on 70 percent of America's computers, both regular computers and supercomputers, in ways that we believe will add billions of dollars -- indeed, tens of billions of dollars to our exports.

Today, we honor people who are the dreamers, the pioneers, the risk takers, who remind us that the things we celebrated yesterday were once just a gleam in the mind's eye of a brilliant scientist or an engineer. You, too, will have that pleasure some day. But today we honor people who are the new scouts in our timeless urge for adventure.

Forty years ago, J. Robert Oppenheimer said in a lecture: "Both the man of science and the man of art live always at the edge of mystery, surrounded by it. Both -- as the measure of their creation -- have always had to do with the harmonization of what is new with what is familiar; with the balance between novelty and synthesis; with the struggle to make partial order in total chaos." That sounds like my job. (Laughter.) "This cannot be an easy life," he said. Well, it may not be an easy life, but clearly it is a life worth living, and today, a life worth honoring.

I thank all of you so much for helping this country and this administration move toward the 21st century.

Daniel Boorstin wrote in his book, *The Discoverers,* "All the world is still an America. The most promising words ever written on the map of human knowledge are terra incognita -- unknown territory."

Your discoveries of unknown territory are for the rest of us most promising, and your country salutes you for them.

Thank you very much.

(The awards are presented.)

DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, the Librarian of Congress since 1975, was the director of the National Museum of History and Technology and senior historian of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. At the University of Chicago, where he was the Preston and Sterling Morton Distinguished Service Professor of American History, he taught for twenty-five years.

Dr. Boorstin was a Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford, winning a coveted "double-first," and was admitted as a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, London. He has been visiting professor of American History at the University of Rome, at Kyoto University, at the University of Puerto Rico, and at the University of Geneva. He was the first incumbent of the chair of American History at the Sorbonne, and Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions and a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge University, which awarded him its Litt.D. degree.

Born in Georgia and raised in Oklahoma, Dr. Boorstin received his B.A. with highest honors from Harvard and his doctor's degree from Yale. He is a member of the Massachusetts Bar and has practiced law. Before going to Chicago in 1944, he taught at Harvard and Swarthmore. He has lectured widely within this country and all over the world.

The Americans, his most extensive work, is a trilogy with a sweeping new view of American history, revealing through the story of our past some of the secrets of the distinctive character of American culture. The third volume, *The Americans: The Democratic Experience* (1973), was a main selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club and won the Pulitzer Prize. Dr. Boorstin has received numerous other awards, including the Bancroft Prize for *The Americans: The Colonial Experience* (1958) and the Francis Parkman Prize for *The Americans: The National Experience* (1965). His books have been translated into the European languages as well as Chinese and Japanese.

Dr. Boorstin is married to the former Ruth Frankel, who has been editor for all his books. The Boorstins have three sons.

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(continued from front flap)

Giotto, the science-enriched visions of Leonardo, the personal painted moments of Monet, and the ruthless visions of Picasso. Western music, once a domain of Gregorian chant, becomes the secular world of Haydn aiming to please his prince, which then widens into the public-concert communities of Mozart and Beethoven, and the nation-shaping operas of Verdi and Wagner.

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DANIEL J. BOORSTIN is also the author of *The Americans*, a trilogy that won the Francis Parkman Prize, the Bancroft Prize, and the Pulitzer Prize. He taught American history for twenty-five years at the University of Chicago, was director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, and, most recently, for twelve years served as the Librarian of Congress. He lives with his wife and editor, Ruth F. Boorstin, in Washington, D.C.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

[redacted]

October 1, 1993

Nancy:

Yesterday, the President quoted historian Daniel Boorstin, the former Librarian of Congress, in his speech on the South Lawn.

Bob Boorstin said his uncle would love to have a signed copy of these remarks. I have attached a copy.

The address is:

Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin
3541 Ordway Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

Please let me know if there is anything more I should do to make this happen. Thanks.

Carter

Carter Wilkie

enclosures

[redacted]

ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

To Jeremy Rosner

with thanks

Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

September 22, 1993

Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

To Lynn Margherio
with best wishes
Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

September 22, 1993

Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS TO THE
JOINT SESSION OF
CONGRESS

To Fran

with thanks — couldn't
have done it without you —
Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

September 22, 1993

Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

To Christine Herman
with thanks
Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton
September 22, 1993
Washington, D.C.

Address to the Joint Session of Congress

To Nancy
with thanks
Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

September 22, 1993

Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

To Bob Boorstin
with thanks
Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton
September 22, 1993
Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

To Alison Muscatine

with thanks

Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

September 22, 1993

Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

To David Kusnet
with thanks
Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

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ADDRESS TO THE
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CONGRESS

To Alan Stone

with thanks

Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

September 22, 1993

Washington, D.C.

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To Bruce Dreyer
with thanks,
Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

September 22, 1993

Washington, D.C.