

223 12-20-93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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with to draft
old can go to for
might be able to mediate



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

Bury → Su MM
M: Rm
R.

December 16, 1993

VIA FAX

FAXED

Chairman Yasser Arafat
Palestine Liberation Organization
Office of the Chairman
Tunis, Tunisia

Dear Chairman Arafat:

I have just picked up some intelligence that I think you will be interested in--although you may not like it. When Prime Minister Rabin met you in Cairo on Saturday he is alleged to have brought with him a number of compromises. He has been telling people he never offered them to you, because he felt that your demands were so extreme that it would have been pointless for him to offer you anything.

I do not know if this is a true story. I have no specific information as to what those compromises were that he claimed to have carried with him. The only thing I can say with certainty is that the person who informed me of this has been a very reliable source of information.

True or not, it does provide me with an opportunity to tell you something that is related and which I have been very worried about. My greatest fear right now is that if Rabin cannot show progress toward peace to the Israel people soon his government stands in danger of falling. If that happens you will be faced with a Likud-Netanyahu government or some sort of "unity government" where Likud and Labor share the power. Either result would result in no movement in the peace process.

If the above story about Rabin has any validity then excessive demands by you--if that is indeed the case--could lead to a collapse of Rabin's government if it stalls the peace process.

My guess is that you have already been thinking about this possibility, but I felt it nevertheless was worth raising it with you.

I think of you often and worry about the difficulties of these trying times. I feel that I have an investment in you and I want you to be successful.

Sincerely,

SKS/mm
araf

David Horowitz

908 WESTHOLME AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90024
(310) 279-2291
(310) 475-1369 (fax)

FACSIMILE COVER LETTERDATE: 12 17 1993 TIME: _____TO: President Clinton, c/o Betty CurranFAX NUMBER: 202-456-2883FROM: David HorowitzRE: Jonathan PollardTRANSMITTING A TOTAL OF 2 PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE

CALL: _____ AT: _____

COMMENTS:

Bernie
for
response
JHP

David Horowitz

908 WESTHOLM AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90024
(310) 279-2291
FAX (310) 475-1369

To: President Bill Clinton

December 7, 1993

Dear Bill:

I am writing to urge you to commute the sentence of Jonathan Pollard to time served. I never intended to contact you directly, until I read today that you have received unanimous advice against such an action, and that you very probably will refuse the commutation request.

I need to express my opinion urgently that this is more a matter of a violation of Pollard's civil rights than a foreign relations matter, and I hope you will view it that way.

I wrote extensively to Bruce Lindsey nearly a year ago, and have discussed this at length with Bernard Nussbaum in his office more than a month ago. If you are so inclined, they have a lengthy letter from me, dated from last March which details my premise.

As succinctly as I can, I would like to state that his civil rights were first violated when the government broke its plea bargain agreement with him, made to avoid trial and going public with secret information. This was due to the well-known anti-Israeli sentiments of Casper Weinberger, himself a pardoned felon who has now withdrawn his objections to a commutation.

His civil rights were violated numerous times in prison, by desecration of his religious rights, by unnecessary confinement for almost a year in a mental ward, by being held in solitary confinement for more than five years, and by many other acts.

I beg you to consider restoring some measure of civil rights to this man by freeing him from any time you can before he comes up for parole, when the same government forces against him might prevail again.

I know you to be a decent human being, keenly interested in the civil rights of all -- which would even include those of a convicted felon. I am not claiming his innocence, only that he be given justice as others have received, who have spied for friendly nations, and equivalent sentences. What has happened to him was not justice as we know it in the United States, but close to that of a nation such as the Soviet Union, per high-ranking Federal jurists who heard an appeal attempt.

I have never attempted to abuse my acquaintance with you, and I hope you do not view this in that light. I just can't stand to see what has happened go unrepaired to some degree. My thanks for hearing me out.

Warmest personal regards,

David



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

THE CHAIRMAN

December 16, 1993

93 DEC 17 P1:18

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAURA TYSON *Laura D. Tyson*
SUBJECT: Color of the Economic Report of the President

We are now in the process of choosing a color for the cover of the Economic Report of the President. Before we make our selection, we wanted to know if you (or the First Lady or Chelsea) have a favorite color you would like us to use.

BLUE

John Podesta
TO: *Cristie Kenney*
FROM: Ricki Seidman
Assistant to the President
Director of Scheduling and Advance
DATE: 12/16/93

MEMORANDUM 93 DEC 16 P1:12

SUBJECT:

Receive Honorary Doctorate from Tel Aviv University

I. PRESIDENTIAL SCHEDULING ACTION

☒ Pending decision

☒ If you think that the President should attend please do a scheduling proposal.

☐ President will not be attending

II. SCHEDULING CORRESPONDENCE

☒ Pending decision

☐ "REGRET" Letter to be sent

III. ACTION TO BE TAKEN

☒ Please advise if the President should attend

☐ The President will not be attending. Please determine if a representative of the President should be sent and coordinate.

☐ Please coordinate a representative of the President to attend.

IV. SURROGATE SUGGESTION(S)

IV. COMMENTS/NOTES

Ricki
NOT CRUCIAL; NOT CRATEY
WE MIGHT TRY TO FIT IT IN ON
A TRIP TO NYC, MOSTLY FOR RATHER
JOHN

Schedule Proposal

12/10/93

<u> </u> ACCEPT	<u> </u> REGRET	<u> </u> PENDING
----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

TO: Ricki Seidman
Assistant to the President and
Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Rahm Emanuel
Assistant to the President and
Deputy Director of Communications

REQUEST: President accept Honorary Doctorate from
Tel Aviv University.

DATE & TIME: 1994

LOCATION: TBD *In US or Israel? If
Israel, regret for 1994.*

DURATION: TBD

PRESS COVERAGE: TBD

PARTICIPANTS: TBD *In USA
New York ideally*

VP'S ATTENDANCE: No *at his convenience*

1ST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

2ND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

RECOMMENDED BY: Rahm Emanuel

CONTACT: Melvin S. Taub
Chairman of the Board
American Friends of Tel Aviv University
(212) 687-5651

MEMORANDUM

TO: *Rahm Emanuel*
FROM: Ricki Seidman, *Edliver chelress*
Assistant to the President
Director of Scheduling and Advance
DATE: *12/7/93*

SUBJECT:

Tel Aviv University Honorary Doctorate

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please do a scheduling proposal.
☐ President will not be attending

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to attend.

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IV. COMMENTS/NOTES



American Friends of
Tel Aviv University

360 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

(212) 687-5651

Fax: (212) 687-4085

*Richi —
This Do you think
this is
possible?
It would mean
a lot to
me
Rahm*

December 3, 1993

Mr. Rahm Emanuel
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Rahm,

I hope this letter finds you well. All of us here at the American Friends of Tel Aviv University send our congratulations on the passage of the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement. I know how much hard work went into seeing a successful completion to this project and that it was due to the combined efforts of yourself and the White House staff.

Jules Love, our Executive Vice President, reported to me and our Executive Committee on his meeting with you in Washington this past October 25th, and advised us of the various matters discussed.

↖ Tel Aviv University would like to bestow an Honorary Doctorate upon President Clinton, at a time and place to be determined according to his availability and schedule. Before the University begins the complicated process in Israel for this prestigious honor, we wondered if some assurance might be given that a positive response would result.

↗ Once an understanding that this might be possible is given, an official letter would be sent to President Clinton. We hope that President Clinton's calendar would permit the awarding of this mark of esteem sometime in 1994.

Rahm, I would very much appreciate it if you could be helpful in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.



American Friends of
Tel Aviv University

360 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

(212) 687-5651

Fax: (212) 687-4085

Page 2

I have also heard of your forthcoming marriage and want to extend our felicitations on this joyous occasion and to wish you well. Perhaps you might want to consider a honeymoon in Israel. I know that the University would be delighted to give you both the grand tour of the campus.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Melvin S. Taub
Chairman of the Board

MST::ea

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 12/20/93

NOTE FOR: SECRETARY ROBERT REICH

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

Information ☒ X

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

John P -

COORDINATE
REPLY -
DC sign

International Association
of BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKERS . . . LOCAL UNION No.808

AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO AND LOCAL COUNCILS

200 EAST LANDSTREET ROAD

ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32824

December 13, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

At the age of eighteen (18) I began my career as a Union Ironworker working for American Bridge Company at Walt Disney World. I felt lucky to have a job with the conditions and money we had back then.

However, I quickly realized that the attitude of the building tradesman as a whole was not what it should be. Beginning with my first job as an Ironworker, I have never associated with or supported those union ironworkers that I like to refer to as "internal scabs." They are the foreman and general foreman who run a popularity contest on the owner's money by being a "good ole boy." They allow conditions to diminish and they do not possess the tenacity to enforce the agreed and contracted work rules.

After eighteen years in the field, in 1988 I was elected Business Manager of Local Union #808 in Orlando. Since elected, I've worked slowly and methodically to remove the "good ole boy" attitude. I have found that the majority of union craftsmen are good, honest, hardworking people - and once their attitude is changed and with the right leadership, they can produce quality services quicker and at less overall cost. Union leaders must be responsible to their membership and instill beliefs in them to do their jobs well, with excellence, honesty and integrity.

I have tried to make a positive impact in Central Florida. I am the first Union Leader ever appointed to the Orlando Chamber of Commerce Board on which I am currently serving. As the Vice-Chairman of Labor for the Heart of Florida United Way, I encourage and work with all local crafts to reach the 1993 goals. I am, also, serving on many other boards and community projects including, the Private Industry Council, Leadership & Business Councils for the City of Light and I am Co-Chairman for the Kennedy Labor Management Relations Councils. I work hard in political circles, getting to know the candidate and encouraging my membership to campaign, vote and "make a difference." So you see, I am not just going around expounding my philosophies, I live them.



Page Two

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Since the beginning organized labor has led the battle for a wide range of protective measures for the welfare of all people. In fact, organized labor has often pursued goals that were not directly in its own self-interest, but goals that improved the living standards of all, regardless whether the oppressed belonged to the union or not.

Organized labor has paved the way for legislation covering hundreds of social issues: Social Security, Medicare, food programs for the hungry, free public education, public health programs, and voting rights. Also, labor has been instrumental in promoting legislation covering work issues - collective bargaining, safety and health protection on the job, pension benefits, equal pay for equal work, equal employment opportunities, minimum wages, overtime compensation, the abolition of child labor, age discrimination, the forty-hour work week, worker's compensation, unemployment compensation and job training through apprenticeship programs.

Organized labor's contribution to the development of our nation is a story rich in history as well as an extremely significant factor in our democratic way of life.

Unfortunately, over time unions became a leftover from the industrial era. Ninety-five percent of the workers in any union are honest, hardworking individuals. However, the strong system that was originally developed to protect the workers in the aforesaid ways sometimes became a shelter for those who would abuse the system. Misused grievance procedures, corrupt union leaders, jurisdictional disputes between crafts, adversarial management and worker relations, unauthorized and authorized pickets and strikes, etc., has all but destroyed the unions as we knew them. Instead of union labor being a contributor to its members, the contractors, and the economy overall, it has often been an obstacle to efficient, economical production. I feel like my generation has been like a big "biscuit". We sopped up the gravy that our forefathers fought hard for. The gravy is gone. Just as the unions of yesterday originated to meet the needs of that time, we must now reinvent our unions to respond to the needs of this new age of a global economy. We must return to the basics - honesty, integrity and common sense. We must be forward thinking. We must refocus to become the "Unions of the 90's."



Page Three

Our union officers must dredge up the intestinal fortitude to tell the membership the bare facts at the risk of their own political future. If unions do not change, our children will learn about organized labor from history books; and they sure won't have the opportunity to share in the rewards. Within our ranks we must instill the old fashioned ethic that made America strong - "an honest day's work for an honest day's pay". We must let common sense be our guide in relaxing work rules and regarding jurisdictional disputes. We must provide an environment of integrity for our apprentices to develop their knowledge in skills and safety. They are the backbone of our future.

Attitude makes the difference and we must improve the attitude of each and every worker. Lou Holtz, a Notre Dame football coach said, "Ability is what you are capable of doing, motivation determines what you do, and attitude determines how well you do it."

The unions of the 90's must abandon the adversarial stance that has existed between labor and management. We must be partners in the completion of a task. Companies cannot be forced to be union. The unions have to make it a sound business decision for management to choose union labor. Misused grievance procedures must be a thing of the past. The days of the union strong arm have to be over.

The unions of the 90's must transform public opinion through community involvement. Most large and successful businesses contribute a substantial amount of time and/or money back to the people. Well, unions of the 90's need to be run like successful businesses. A wise man knows that you reap what you sow.

The unions, businesses, and government of the future must make social and economic sense. A challenge for the unions of the 90's is to do for the work force what they did for industrial workers half a century ago. Labor, management and government must work together with honesty, integrity and big dose of common sense; and I'll keep pushing and talking, and selling my theory -because it is a story that needs to be told.

It is not just the unions that need to change. Business and government have their problems to overcome. By working together we can weed out the cancer that exists in all three.

Sincerely,



Daniel S. Parker
Business Manager



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 20, 1993

LEEANN INADOMI:

Per your conversation with
Todd Stern.

Sharon Wagner



*gave Lee Ann the
original*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 DEC 15 P3:07

December 15, 1993

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Representative Ike Skelton,
Chairman, Military Personnel and
Forces Subcommittee

DATE: December 16, 1993

RECOMMENDED BY: Howard Paster and Al Maldon

PRUPOSE: To regret that you are unable to
participate in a welcoming ceremony
with Rep Skelton to celebrate the
landing of the first B-2 stealth
bomber at Whiteman Air Force Base
on Friday, December 17, 1993.

BACKGROUND: During our lobbying for NAFTA Rep
Skelton requested that you visit
Whiteman Air Force, MO. and give a
speech on the importance of
national security. The audience was
to be primarily pro defense
personnel who would celebrate the
landing of the first B-2 stealth
bomber at Whiteman Air Force Base.

In 1987, Whiteman AFB was selected
to be the site of the first B-2
bomber base. The basing will bring
just over 6,500 new military
personnel, Federal civilians,
contractors, indirect jobholders
and dependents to the surrounding
areas. This population increase
will generate an additional \$92
million in salaries in the Whiteman
area by 1995.

Rep Skelton has been very
supportive of Defense issues, he
voted for budget reconciliation and
NAFTA and he will be important to
us in 94. Your phone call will help
placate his future support.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Regret that your schedule will not allow you to visit and participate with him in the B-2 ceremony at Whiteman AFB.
2. Ask Rep Skelton to convey your regrets for you to his fellow Missourians.

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):

Al Maldon, Ext. 6620

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

December 15, 1993

ACTION: _____



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

Bury → SKS MM
M: Rabin
R.
FAXED

December 16, 1993

VIA FAX

Chairman Yasser Arafat
Palestine Liberation Organization
Office of the Chairman
Tunis, Tunisia

Dear Chairman Arafat:

I have just picked up some intelligence that I think you will be interested in--although you may not like it. When Prime Minister Rabin met you in Cairo on Saturday he is alleged to have brought with him a number of compromises. He has been telling people he never offered them to you, because he felt that your demands were so extreme that it would have been pointless for him to offer you anything.

I do not know if this is a true story. I have no specific information as to what those compromises were that he claimed to have carried with him. The only thing I can say with certainty is that the person who informed me of this has been a very reliable source of information.

True or not, it does provide me with an opportunity to tell you something that is related and which I have been very worried about. My greatest fear right now is that if Rabin cannot show progress toward peace to the Israel people soon his government stands in danger of falling. If that happens you will be faced with a Likud-Netanyahu government or some sort of "unity government" where Likud and Labor share the power. Either result would result in no movement in the peace process.

If the above story about Rabin has any validity then excessive demands by you--if that is indeed the case--could lead to a collapse of Rabin's government if it stalls the peace process.

My guess is that you have already been thinking about this possibility, but I felt it nevertheless was worth raising it with you.

I think of you often and worry about the difficulties of these trying times. I feel that I have an investment in you and I want you to be successful.

Sincerely,

SKS/mm
araf

93 DEC 20 P2:42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Eli Segal

Fax Number: 606-4928

Phone Number:

FROM: John Podesta

SUBJECT: Progress on National Service

DATE: December 20, 1993

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): Four

MESSAGE:

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

606-5000
X 160
93 DEC 16 10:10

December 14, 1993

Betty

INFORMATION
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI SEGAL *ES*
SUBJECT: PROGRESS ON NATIONAL SERVICE

Cook

This memorandum will review certain of the key activities in which we are currently engaged, as your Corporation for National and Community Service hits the mid point of its third month of operations.

1. Involvement of the States: Consistent with your early instructions and with their critical role within our structure for the selection and monitoring of programs, the states have received our early and methodical attention. I have visited with Governors en masse (at the NGA annual meeting in Tulsa), and since October 1, increasingly in person. Democratic support has been strong (I've recently visited Governors Miller [GA], Lowry [WA], and Roberts, [OR]), so we have placed a particular emphasis on Republican governors to ensure that they will give early and diligent attention to setting up their bi-partisan state commissions. Governors Weld (MA), Merrill (NH), Wilson (CA) and Engler (MI) have all been especially supportive. One helpful by-product has been the uniformly favorable press coverage that we receive in local and regional papers on these stops, illustrative copies of which are attached.

Be sure to emphasize NH & our GOP

2. Involvement of your Executive Branch: Twice you formally have requested your Cabinet to increase their Departments' involvement in service. As you know, we created an inter-agency task force, chaired by Peter Edelman, aimed at securing three types of participation:

- Application to our Corporation for AmeriCorps programs that the Departments and agencies will run under our direction;
- Incorporation of a service element in the work of the Department or agency (for example, HUD's Hope VI program has an earmark for a certain portion of work to be undertaken by service corps); and
- Elevation of an ethic of service among their employees, so that the agency or Department is a model employer.

Be sure to emphasize NH among GOP

Tomorrow, we will challenge the task force regarding the first of these matters. While some Secretaries (especially Babbitt, Espy, Cisneros and Shalala) have been more active than others, most seem quite interested in setting up new service programs, and we expect as many as 2000 of the anticipated 20,000 1994 AmeriCorps members to come from these federal branch efforts (in addition to approximately 4,000 VISTAs and 1000 members of our new Civilian Community Corps, both of which are directly operated by the Corporation).

3. Involvement of Congress: We have made the decision to continue in an active partnership with that bipartisan group of Congressional supporters which was so critical to the legislative approval of your national service initiative -- rather than re-appear on the Hill only at appropriations time. Our first working breakfast occurred recently, and gave us an opportunity to discuss our conclusions from the 1993 Summer of Service, and our plans for the roll-out of the permanent program. The members' reaction was extremely encouraging, and we intend to continue to meet with not only our friends, but members who have indicated a willingness to be persuaded, even if originally opposed. Sen. Hatfield has offered to be helpful in the Senate in drawing together his moderate colleagues. We also hope that these affiliations may have spin-off benefits for the Administration on other initiatives.

4. Status of the Summer of Safety: Your radio address Saturday was a very helpful boost to our effort to make national service an effective ally in the fight against crime and violence. (Your use of the "AmeriCorps" name was also critical, as we will soon begin our efforts to give your program's name the same pervasiveness as the Peace Corps.) We have been encouraged by the belief of police chiefs (including Los Angeles' Willie Williams) and others in the law enforcement and related fields that creative, committed and trained young people can be a potent public safety force. Those with lower skill levels can board up abandoned buildings, to keep them from being turned into crack houses, or escort seniors in crime-ridden neighborhoods; Summer of Safety participants with higher skills can actually accompany community policing uniformed officers on their beats, and stay in the neighborhoods as liaisons after the cops have moved on. We will continue to work with your crime and violence task force, to ensure that service's role is reflected in your Administration's comprehensive strategy. Copies of representative press clippings on our announcement of the summer program are attached.

Memorandum for the President
Page 3
December 14, 1993

5. Status of the full national service program: As you know, our Summer participants will be joined by the first of the full-year AmeriCorps members, with the bulk of the full programs kicking off in September, 1994. Ensuring programmatic quality while delivering on this ambitious schedule has been our main task, and we are pleased to report that one-half of our regulations are mid-way through the public comment period, while the second half are being reviewed on a fast track basis by OMB and should be published for comment by Christmas. As part of our continuing effort to communicate your vision for service and explain our requirements and opportunities to the broadest audience, we will be conducting four regional conferences (in Kansas City, Los Angeles, Atlanta and here in Washington, D.C.) next month -- we expect more than 2,000 non-profits, and a host of other interested parties, to attend.

TELEPHONE
407-859-9366

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{12/20}

John P -

International Association

COORDINATE

REPLY -

DC sign

of BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKERS . . . LOCAL UNION No.808

AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO AND LOCAL COUNCILS

200 EAST LANDSTREET ROAD

Borubon

ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32824

December 13, 1993

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

*Great letter
cc Borubon*

*By Brecken Gould
with 20 letter to*

Dear Mr. President:

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However, I quickly realized that the attitude of the building tradesman as a whole was not what it should be. Beginning with my first job as an Ironworker, I have never associated with or supported those union ironworkers that I like to refer to as "internal scabs." They are the foreman and general foreman who run a popularity contest on the owner's money by being a "good ole boy." They allow conditions to diminish and they do not possess the tenacity to enforce the agreed and contracted work rules.

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The unions of the 90's must transform public opinion through community involvement. Most large and successful businesses contribute a substantial amount of time and/or money back to the people. Well, unions of the 90's need to be run like successful businesses. A wise man knows that you reap what you sow.

The unions, businesses, and government of the future must make social and economic sense. A challenge for the unions of the 90's is to do for the work force what they did for industrial workers half a century ago. Labor, management and government must work together with honesty, integrity and big dose of common sense; and I'll keep pushing and talking, and selling my theory -because it is a story that needs to be told.

It is not just the unions that need to change. Business and government have their problems to overcome. By working together we can weed out the cancer that exists in all three.

Sincerely,



Daniel S. Parker
Business Manager



(407) 655-6303

65

Need more
extra info
urgent
ALFONSO FANJUL

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12/20/93

316 ROYAL POINCIANA PLAZA
PALM BEACH, FLA. 33480

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12/20/93

*Sease
Reply for
Pres. to
Jen*

IMMEDIATE ISSUE

- The immediate issue is inclusion of the North-South Center in the President's FY 1995 budget submission to the Congress.
- P.L. 102-138 provides permanent authorization for the North-South Center at \$10 million per year.
- The Congress has appropriated funds for the North-South Center operations annually since FY 1988. For FY 1994, \$8.7 million was appropriated in H.R. 2519 (P.L. 103-121).
- Nevertheless, the FY 1994 North-South Center appropriation was proposed for retroactive elimination in the Administration's October rescission package. The House rejected this rescission in H.R. 3400 which was passed on November 22, 1993; the Senate has not acted on H.R. 3400.

KEY POINTS

- The North-South Center has been successful as evidenced in part by the fact that the USIA proposed an increase for the Center in its budget request submitted to OMB from \$8.7 million in FY 1993 to \$10.3 million in FY 1994. OMB rejected that request and the North-South Center was proposed for elimination in the FY 1994 budget submitted to the Congress.
- The USIA is on record as supporting the North-South Center and the funding increase in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee. According to the administering agency in its testimony, nowhere else is there such a comprehensive, integrated, and coordinated analysis of contemporary problems confronting north-south relations than at the Center. The North-South Center not only undertakes academic/research activities addressing issues ranging from economic development to political development in the region, but also addresses issues including environment, public health, trade, drug policy, and labor and work force issues. The North-South Center is more than just an academic center; it is used extensively by public and private sector policy and decision makers.
- The North-South Center is especially important to the nations of the Southern Hemisphere. The Center's elimination could send a signal that research and policy studies of this region are less important than are east-west concerns. (The House made this point in restoring the North-South Center appropriation. The East-West Center in Hawaii was not eliminated from the FY 1994 budget request and received a \$26 million appropriation in P.L. 103-121.)
- The North-South Center works in collaboration with a number of federal departments and agencies and Western Hemisphere nations. It shares its resources with dozens of colleges, universities, and research institutions. The Center's unique, comprehensive on-line Latin American Database, INFO-SOUTH, provides daily, up-to-date information on developments in the Western Hemisphere to numerous federal departments and agencies (Agriculture, Defense, Justice, State, and Treasury; AID, CIA, Comptroller, Customs, FBI, GAO, and the Library of Congress) and many private sector entities.
- The North-South Center is a public-private partnership. Over the ten-year history of the Center (which was established by the University of Miami with its own institutional resources in 1984), the University of Miami has provided from its own funds or has secured private sector individual, corporate, and foundation support, almost 50 percent of all the monies to operate the North-South Center. Continuing federal support, involvement, and partnership is absolutely critical to the future viability and effectiveness of the Center.

December 15, 1993

The North-South Center: A Vital National Resource

What is the North-South Center?

The North-South Center at the University of Miami is the *only* research, public policy studies, and information center of its type exclusively dedicated to finding practical solutions to problems facing the nations of the Western Hemisphere. In carrying out its Congressional mandate to promote better relations among the United States and the nations of Canada, Latin America, and the Caribbean, the Center implements programs of public policy, cooperative study, training, education, and research. As a counterpart to the East-West Center's Asia-Pacific focus, the North-South Center's Western Hemisphere agenda benefits U.S. citizens by seeking to effect change and to address issues of major significance in the Americas.

What Does the Center Do?

The North-South Center is committed to strengthening the United States' future prospects in a region of growing importance to our economic competitiveness, security, and democratic values. Strategically located in Miami, Florida, the Center is a *unique* hemispheric resource: it is the only inter-American institution that combines programs of research, public outreach, databases, information services, and publications with grants that strengthen and support the international programs of hundreds of U.S. institutions. The North-South Center's policy-relevant programs contribute to effective decision-making in the hemisphere. The Center's priority agenda includes **Trade and Investment, Debt, Democratization, Social Change and Equity, Drug Trafficking, and the Environment** — issues that affect all Americans. The Center's research and publications reach scholars, policymakers, and opinion leaders throughout the hemisphere. The Center, which serves as home to the *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*, also publishes *North-South: Magazine of the Americas*, *ISSUES* and *FOCUS* reports, and a series of working papers, monographs, and books. Its on-line database, INFO-SOUTH, is a singular national asset that provides instant 24-hour access to the exploding volume of literature on the region. The Center's programs foster national and international linkages through research grants, fellowships, and visiting scholars. Vital to the Center's mission is the building of hemispheric partnerships to advance knowledge and solve problems of common concern to the Western Hemisphere community.

North-South Center Accomplishments

In less than two years the North-South Center has focused public attention on the need to take a long-term view on key issues in the hemisphere:

- The **NORTH-SOUTH CENTER'S GRANTS PROGRAMS** have awarded almost \$3 million in grants to over 110 institutions across the United States and abroad. Through this sharing of resources in the grants programs and in the Center's own research and outreach projects, a hemisphere-wide network of institutional collaboration now confronts issues of critical importance to the nations of the Americas.

- Trade programs have grown to include 31 projects throughout the Center relating to NAFTA and hemisphere-wide trade arrangements. The *WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE PROGRAM* in particular has played a central role in shaping the public policy debate on competitiveness, hemispheric free trade, and subregional economic integration — issues of vital long-term importance to the United States. The program helps shape workable, free and fair regional trade agreements.
- The *MIAMI REPORT III* on trade and investment in the hemisphere has contributed to the policymaking process by identifying and analyzing the possible negative effects of NAFTA on prosperity in the greater Caribbean, as well as on regions in the United States.
- The *DRUG TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE* set into motion a comprehensive, 3-year program of research and studies with the participation of over 25 Latin American and U.S. research institutions in order to support policymakers across the hemisphere in the war against drugs.
- The *ENVIRONMENT TASK FORCE* has developed and implemented a new, effective analytic approach for the evaluation of the effects of free trade on the environment in the Americas.
- The *CANADA PROGRAM* is the *only* Canadian studies program in the United States focusing exclusively on Canada's relations throughout the hemisphere. Its activities have heightened awareness and recommended policy options in the areas of U.S.-Canadian trade relations, NAFTA, security, immigration, development assistance, and corporate strategy.
- The *CARIBBEAN PROGRAM*, the Center's newest program, is embarking on a major endeavor of jointly sponsored research dealing with subregional integration and trade liberalization in the wider Caribbean, as well as on security and international politics of the region.
- The *DEMOCRATIZATION TASK FORCE* has provided research and policy guidance on the effects of economic liberalization on the fragile democracies of the Americas. Timely research on the socioeconomic and political consequences of reforms in the region — such as a forthcoming major study analyzing the cases of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico — supports effective decision-making in the United States and throughout the Americas.
- The *INTER-AMERICAN BUSINESS AND LABOR PROGRAM* has launched major policy studies and activities centering on the management of privatization in the hemisphere, business-labor cooperation, and U.S. corporate competitive strategy. The hallmark of its 1993 program is an empirical study carried out by U.S., Canadian, and Mexican scholars on the impact of NAFTA on the transport and telecommunications sectors.
- The *INTER-AMERICAN MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROJECT* has trained over 300 executives from small and medium-sized firms — over 60 percent from minority businesses — on exporting to Latin American and Caribbean markets.
- The North-South Center's *INFO-SOUTH* Database of 60,000 abstracts from over 1,200 publications provides timely, policy-relevant information for the hemispheric business, academic, and policy communities.

The North-South Center's Future

The North-South Center is achieving distinction at a time when, in many ways, North-South issues are eclipsing East-West concerns in importance. The Center responds to a hemispheric agenda that directly impacts the American people in the form of jobs and prosperity, drugs, immigration, export opportunities, environmental quality, and the promotion of shared democratic values. With a Congressional mandate so challenging, and priorities so pressing, the Center's proven and widely recognized accomplishments make it an invaluable and vital national resource - one which will continue to play a leading role in scholarly research and public policy formation on critical hemisphere issues.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 12/20/93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1993

93 DEC 16 P4:41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIMOTHY FLYNN *TF*
THROUGH: MARSHA SCOTT *MS*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
SUBJECT: Follow-Up to Rockwell Roundtable Discussion

Emerson Institute
We need some
follow up
to the
Rockwell
discussion
by Ruben

I. **Suggestions/Requests from Roundtable Participants and the President's Responses (in bold)**

Transportation

- Senator Feinstein argued that California should become a transportation manufacturing center of the future, developing the necessary hardware and software as well as magnetic levitation and bullet train technology.
- John Bryson (Southern California Edison) also thought that California should become a center for the development of advanced transportation technologies. He called for more federal support of the CALSTART initiative as well as the development of the Alameda Corridor connecting downtown Los Angeles with the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.
- Mike Gage (CALSTART) argued that California is in a unique position to develop advanced transportation technologies due to the technological know-how of the California defense and aerospace industries.
- Jack Kyser (Economic Development Corporation) argued that the Alameda Corridor will have a profound impact on the movement of goods in the Los Angeles area as well on the development of distressed areas.
- Jim Wood (LA County Federation of Labor) argued that the Alameda Corridor will be the single most powerful engine of economic growth in Southern California.

- Franklin White (Metropolitan Transit Authority) stated that the development of the LA subway system is currently doing more for the Los Angeles economy than any other public or private project. White asked for increased federal funding of the project.

The President indicated that he was sold on the "transportation strategy" but that investment capital must be located in order to proceed.

Crime

- Mayor Riordan of Los Angeles called LA the "...most underpoliced city in the country" implicitly seeking federal funding for more cops in LA.
- Congressman Anthony Beilenson spoke in support of Mayor Riordan's efforts to put an additional 3,000 cops on the streets in Los Angeles.
- *Q. & A. Brown* Bruce Lee (UAW) suggested that JTPA money be used to train new law enforcement officers. The President said he would ask Attorney General Reno to investigate using money from the crime bill to fund a Job Corp program as an alternative to incarceration for youthful offenders.
- Reverend William Johnson (SCOC) called for a national effort to get guns off the streets. The President assured Reverend Johnson that he would lead on the gun violence issue.

High Technology

- Senator Boxer asked that the depreciation allowance for computers and other high-tech equipment be accelerated from 5 to 3 years.
- Jack Kyser thought that the TRP process to date has focused on the development of new technologies. He argued that the focus should instead be on developing the infrastructure necessary to move these new technologies out of the research labs and into production.
- Monica Lozano (La Opinion) asked the President to be mindful that telecommunication breakthroughs could have a negative impact on literacy in the inner-city.

Exports

- Safi Qureshy (AST Computers) suggested that the federal government create a one-stop agency where a businessperson could go for information about government regulations.
- Mike Armstrong (Hughes) asked the President to consider exempting commercial communication satellites from the sanctions imposed against China. The President told Armstrong that he was trying to get on top of the issue.
- Richard Choi Bertsch (Metrosound USA) asked the President to loosen the local content provisions for Export-Import Bank export financing. Currently, 50% of a products components must be manufactured in the U.S. in order to qualify for financing.

Financial Services/Community Investment

- Senator Boxer asked the President to consider using pension funds as a source of funding for rebuilding our nation's infrastructure. She proposed issuing economic growth zero coupon bonds which would be repaid from the revenues of these projects. The President said that Senator Boxer's pension fund scheme deserved a lot of careful study.
- Jim Wood wanted to make sure that the solvency of pension funds used for infrastructure investment be guaranteed by the federal government.
- Carlton Jenkins (Founders National Bank) wants the RTC/FDIC to subsidize the acquisition of failed thrifts and banks by minority controlled financial institutions. Jenkins also suggested that pension funds serve as a capital pool for targeting investment and that the federal government consider pledging federal assets as collateral so that the private sector will be more willing to make loans to in the inner-city.
- Kathryn Thompson (Kathryn Thompson Development Company) called for the government to enunciate a clear strategy for the nation's banking industry. Ms. Thompson opined that a necessary component of economic development is the availability of affordable housing and the access to the capital necessary to purchase a new home.
- James Montgomery (Great Western Financial Corporation) told the President that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board is in need of real help. The President asked Montgomery to send a letter outlining his suggestions.

Government Regulation

- Kathleen Stafford (Amgen) expressed concern about the impact of health care reform on the biotech industry. Specifically, she is worried about increased government oversight of drug development, the possible exclusion of high priced drugs from any proposed health care plan and limits on the biotech industry's access to capital to fund the development of breakthrough drugs.

The President made a personal commitment to review the proposed health care legislation to ensure that the Administration does nothing to inhibit the continued growth of the biotech industry.

- Don Gevirtz (Foothill Group) was frustrated that FDIC regulators in the Los Angeles area are not complying with the President's order to loosen bank regulations.
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Job Training

- Bruce Lee (UAW) asked the President to broaden the OJT to include training in total quality management, employee involvement, team concepts. The President stated his opinion that the 150 federal job training programs should be merged into one fund that would allow localities to design their own job training programs.

The Environment

- John Bryson (Southern California Edison) thought it was very important for California to maintain its upcoming zero emission and ultra-low emission requirements. The President stated his support of these requirements.
- Tom Soto (PS Enterprises) thought the federal government should introduce the zero emission standard as a part of the purchasing requirements for federal fleets. The President thought this was a good suggestion and said he would look into it.

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- Senator Feinstein asked that a defense financing accounting facility (DFAS) be located in San Bernardino County.
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The President ended the meeting by saying that he would follow up on the points brought up in the discussion and encouraged the participants to write him with further suggestions and more in depth proposals.

II. Themes of the Discussion

- California is in a unique position to develop advanced transportation technologies given the technological know-how present in the California defense and aerospace industries.
- The development of the Alameda Corridor could be a powerful vehicle for economic growth in Southern California
- Economic growth is being held back by overzealous federal banking regulators. Small business development is dependent upon the availability of capital.
- Businesses of all sizes will benefit from less government regulation and freer international trade.
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ideas right to commission
by Rubin

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FROM:

TIMOTHY FLYNN

THROUGH:

MARSHA SCOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

93 DEC 16 A10:10

December 14, 1993

INFORMATION
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI SEGAL *EL*
SUBJECT: PROGRESS ON NATIONAL SERVICE

This memorandum will review certain of the key activities in which we are currently engaged, as your Corporation for National and Community Service hits the mid point of its third month of operations.

1. Involvement of the States: Consistent with your early instructions and with their critical role within our structure for the selection and monitoring of programs, the states have received our early and methodical attention. I have visited with Governors en masse (at the NGA annual meeting in Tulsa), and since October 1, increasingly in person. Democratic support has been strong (I've recently visited Governors Miller [GA], Lowry [WA], and Roberts, [OR]), so we have placed a particular emphasis on Republican governors to ensure that they will give early and diligent attention to setting up their bi-partisan state commissions. Governors Weld (MA), Merrill (NH), Wilson (CA) and Engler (MI) have all been especially supportive. One helpful by-product has been the uniformly favorable press coverage that we receive in local and regional papers on these stops, illustrative copies of which are attached.

2. Involvement of your Executive Branch: Twice you formally have requested your Cabinet to increase their Departments' involvement in service. As you know, we created an inter-agency task force, chaired by Peter Edelman, aimed at securing three types of participation:

- Application to our Corporation for AmeriCorps programs that the Departments and agencies will run under our direction;
- Incorporation of a service element in the work of the Department or agency (for example, HUD's Hope VI program has an earmark for a certain portion of work to be undertaken by service corps); and
- Elevation of an ethic of service among their employees, so that the agency or Department is a model employer.

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Memorandum for the President

Page 2

December 14, 1993

Tomorrow, we will challenge the task force regarding the first of these matters. While some Secretaries (especially Babbitt, Espy, Cisneros and Shalala) have been more active than others, most seem quite interested in setting up new service programs, and we expect as many as 2000 of the anticipated 20,000 1994 AmeriCorps members to come from these federal branch efforts (in addition to approximately 4,000 VISTAs and 1000 members of our new Civilian Community Corps, both of which are directly operated by the Corporation).

3. Involvement of Congress: We have made the decision to continue in an active partnership with that bipartisan group of Congressional supporters which was so critical to the legislative approval of your national service initiative -- rather than re-appear on the Hill only at appropriations time. Our first working breakfast occurred recently, and gave us an opportunity to discuss our conclusions from the 1993 Summer of Service, and our plans for the roll-out of the permanent program. The members' reaction was extremely encouraging, and we intend to continue to meet with not only our friends, but members who have indicated a willingness to be persuaded, even if originally opposed. Sen. Hatfield has offered to be helpful in the Senate in drawing together his moderate colleagues. We also hope that these affiliations may have spin-off benefits for the Administration on other initiatives.

4. Status of the Summer of Safety: Your radio address Saturday was a very helpful boost to our effort to make national service an effective ally in the fight against crime and violence. (Your use of the "AmeriCorps" name was also critical, as we will soon begin our efforts to give your program's name the same pervasiveness as the Peace Corps.) We have been encouraged by the belief of police chiefs (including Los Angeles' Willie Williams) and others in the law enforcement and related fields that creative, committed and trained young people can be a potent public safety force. Those with lower skill levels can board up abandoned buildings, to keep them from being turned into crack houses, or escort seniors in crime-ridden neighborhoods; Summer of Safety participants with higher skills can actually accompany community policing uniformed officers on their beats, and stay in the neighborhoods as liaisons after the cops have moved on. We will continue to work with your crime and violence task force, to ensure that service's role is reflected in your Administration's comprehensive strategy. Copies of representative press clippings on our announcement of the summer program are attached.

Memorandum for the President

Page 3

December 14, 1993

5. Status of the full national service program: As you know, our Summer participants will be joined by the first of the full-year AmeriCorps members, with the bulk of the full programs kicking off in September, 1994. Ensuring programmatic quality while delivering on this ambitious schedule has been our main task, and we are pleased to report that one-half of our regulations are mid-way through the public comment period, while the second half are being reviewed on a fast track basis by OMB and should be published for comment by Christmas. As part of our continuing effort to communicate your vision for service and explain our requirements and opportunities to the broadest audience, we will be conducting four regional conferences (in Kansas City, Los Angeles, Atlanta and here in Washington, D.C.) next month -- we expect more than 2,000 non-profits, and a host of other interested parties, to attend.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 12/20/93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

93 DEC 16 10:08

December 15, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alexis Herman
SUBJECT: Office of Public Liaison -- November Activity Report

Attached please find a calendar of the briefings and/or events that the Office of Public Liaison (OPL) organized in October and a breakdown of OPL-sponsored activities according to issue area. As you can see, our activities ranged from quarterly constituency meetings to targeted outreach in support of Presidential priorities.

cc: Mack McLarty
David Gergen
George Stephanopoulos
Phil Lader

Handwritten signature/initials

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 12/20/93

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we can do about this?
B.

Friday, November 26, 1993

50 cents outside the eight-county Philadelphia metropolitan area

2

Clinton's health-care plan is cramping this industry's style.

Biotech holding back on progress

By Donna Shaw
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

In Maine, tiny ImmuCell Corp. is delaying research on a medicine for infants who suffer from life-threatening dehydration.

In North Carolina, Macronex Inc. is reluctantly wooing Japanese and European investors so it can continue its work on treatments for asthma and rheumatoid arthritis.

In California, Cryopharm Corp. has sold its blood-storage technology to a Swedish company and laid off 20 of its 50 employees. The savings will allow Cryopharm to fund its key re-

search on preventing viral contamination of donated blood.

Across the country, research scientists at the nation's fledgling biotechnology firms complain of spending less time in the laboratory and more time raising cash.

Money, they complain bitterly, should be easier to find for one of the few remaining bright spots in American industry, an industry the Clinton administration says it wholeheartedly supports, both for its science and its well-salaried jobs.

But now, say the executives, what should be the end of one financial

downturn, the recession, is being stalled by yet another force: the President's proposed health-care plan.

"The administration wants to control what it sees as serious profiteering by the pharmaceutical industry, but this will have the most dramatic effect on biotechnology," said Forrest H. Anthony, chief executive of Avid Therapeutics Inc., a West Philadelphia company that specializes in anti-viral drugs for hepatitis B and other ailments.

"I can't imagine a biopharmaceutical company not being negatively

See BIOTECHNOLOGY on A18

Biotech firms grow cautious over Clinton plan...

A18



For The Inquirer / Scott Perry

Michael Brigham, chief financial officer at ImmuCell, of Portland, Maine, fears "that innovation will not be paid for."

BIOTECHNOLOGY from A1 affected by what's going on," added Stanley Croke, chief of Isis Pharmaceuticals in Carlsbad, Calif.

Isis, which is pioneering technology to turn off the cellular reactions that cause disease, has scaled back its work on cancer and AIDS.

"In an industry where uncertainty is the rule and we ask investors to invest in a dream, any enhanced level of uncertainty is highly, highly detrimental," Croke said.

In Princeton, Cytogen Corp. recently slashed 88 of its 225 jobs, many of them in research, and "mothballed" human testing of its diagnostic products for breast and lung cancers. It was all to save money by narrowing the company's focus, said Thomas J. McKearn, Cytogen's president and co-founder.

How much of this is attributed to the Clinton plan? "Approximately all of it," he said.

"The public in general will probably never know what the cost of this is," he said. "How do you quantify the benefits we would have seen had we continued? But new drugs that would have been here in the years 2000 and beyond are going to disappear."

A major source of the industry's ire is the Clinton plan's provision for an advisory committee to examine "the reasonableness of launch prices of new drugs that represent a breakthrough or significant advance over existing therapies."

The committee would have no power to set prices, but the mere specter of such a panel is scaring off already jittery investors, say leaders of the biotech industry. That's because investors view the committee as a mechanism to control prices.

"When these sorts of price controls are even talked about, we can't raise money. ... And the danger is that America may blow its chance to retain the lead in biotechnology," said Anthony, who co-founded Avid in 1991 with Baruch Blumberg, winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine for his discovery of the hepatitis B virus and work on an early vaccine.

Robert M. Goldberg, a research fellow for the nonprofit Gordon Public Policy Center at Brandeis University, fears that companies will switch to less innovative projects rather than risk failure in the costly breakthrough arena.

"Many important research projects that could save and enrich the lives of millions will be delayed, shelved or sold overseas," he wrote in the center's September Policy Bulletin.

To be sure, biotechnology is not for the faint of heart — and its periodic setbacks in the lab, combined with the poor economy, have sent many an investor fleeing for cover. Generally, these companies burn enormous amounts of money — so much that they even have dubbed it the "burn rate" — just to stay in operation until they have products to market.

So far, only a handful have received U.S. government approval to sell any genetically engineered products. The industry — nearly 1,300 companies employing 97,000 people — is billions of dollars in the red.

Countering the risks, though, is the tantalizing prospect of curing cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease and more, based on disease-fighting substances found in living cells. That potential — not to mention potentially huge profits — still attracts the more adventurous investors.

Not everyone, though, agrees with the industry's optimism.

James McCamant, editor of the Medical Technology Stock Letter in Berkeley, Calif., believes that, in large part, biotech's financial difficulties stem from a self-fulfilling prophecy.

"The industry has exaggerated the problem ... to make sure nothing is in the final [health-reform] plan," he said, "and that, in turn, has hurt their stocks."

McCamant says he sees nothing in the Clinton plan that will maim biotechnology. The breakthrough-drug committee "will simply codify what's being done anyway," because the government already negotiates for cheaper drug prices, he says.

"We remain convinced that the biotechnology stocks have again entered the upside of a major cycle," he writes in the most recent issue of his newsletter, which touts biotech stocks.

The White House, too, vigorously defends the plan, saying there is nothing in it to hurt biotechnology.

Administration officials, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, said the breakthrough-drug committee, as proposed by Clinton, would have the power to write reports, but "not one single ounce of authority to bring down prices."

"I just can't imagine that people are relying on this provision to decide whether to invest money," said one official.

At the same time, the official acknowledged that he'd heard reports of biotech firms being unable to get funding while investors waited to see what happened to the legislation.

On Nov. 2, a delegation of biotech executives met at the White House with Ira Magaziner, a main architect of the Clinton health plan, to discuss their concerns. Carl Feldbaum, president of the Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO), said the 90-minute session ended in "a stalemate."

Magaziner was sympathetic and insisted that Clinton wished to encourage innovation, "but that alone," said Feldbaum, "will not encourage our capital markets."

In visits to biotech companies across the country, Feldbaum said, he has seen a change among chief executives.

"They're postponing hiring new Ph.D.s, they're postponing designing

.. Putting expansions and breakthroughs on back burner

new facilities, and, in some rather dramatic cases, they are cutting off new lines of research," he said.

Among those cutting back are:

ImmuCell Corp. The Portland, Maine, company is testing a potentially life-saving drug that would prevent diarrhea in AIDS patients and infants — two groups for which dehydration can be fatal. But even though the government has the drug on the regulatory fast track for AIDS applications, there's simply no money right now to proceed with the parallel research on babies.

"If we had the money, we'd be pushing at least two other [research] programs," said Michael Brigham, ImmuCell's chief financial officer. "...I think that the difference now is this pricing fear, that innovation will not be paid for."

BioCryst Pharmaceuticals The Birmingham, Ala., company was on the verge of becoming a publicly owned corporation in June, which would have meant a large influx of cash, but its financiers backed out at the eleventh hour. BioCryst is working on cancer, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis, lupus and diabetes.

Frederick Dechow, BioCryst's chief executive, said the public offering went sour after the first outline of the Clinton plan was made public. "Investors didn't know how to react," he said. He feels, though, that investors are starting to come back to biotech, partly because they are betting that the breakthrough-drug committee will be eliminated from the final plan.

Alkermes Inc. The Cambridge, Mass., company is holding off on some renovation and expansion, and sending fewer people to professional conferences, according to spokeswoman Donna LaVoie, "mainly because of the current environment."

She acknowledges that such cost-consciousness has some merit, but says it's also making the company "very conservative about the programs we accelerate." Alkermes specializes in new methods of targeting drugs to specific areas of the body, as well as neurodegenerative diseases.

Macronex Inc. To continue work on asthma and rheumatoid arthritis, Dennis Burns, president and chief

executive of the Morrisville, N.C., firm, said he's been forced to look overseas for money. "I judge there is interest there," he said.

Cryopharm Corp. The Pasadena, Calif., company resorted to layoffs and the sale of its blood-storage technology to a foreign company to continue its research on methods of preventing AIDS-contaminated blood from reaching patients. Spokesman Roger Hackett sees the Clinton plan as well-intentioned, but says the administration simply doesn't understand how the private sector works.

"From a personal perspective, the most damaging thing about the proposal is that there is no hard and fast proposal," he said.

Feldbaum, the BIO president, says the industry has essentially given up on talking to the White House. He'll now switch lobbying efforts to Capitol Hill, where the Clinton plan likely will undergo extensive revision before a vote.

"We've identified 77 members of Congress on key committees," Feldbaum said. "We'll meet with every one before Christmas."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 DEC 16 P3:50

December 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERNARD NUSSBAUM AND RON KLAIN

SUBJECT: RECENT STORIES ON JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

We thought you might be interested this week's favorable story from the New Yorker regarding your judicial nominations.

Also attached is our "letter to the editor" responding to last week's critical editorial in the Washington Post.

Attachments

*For statement
by daily
Post by you body
Let Rules
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THE NEW YORKER

DECEMBER 20, 1993

COMMENT Clinton's Judges

They come in colors, and they're qualified for the job.



CLINTON'S JUDGES

GEORGE BUSH has been out of there for less than a year, and already it's hard to remember much of anything about his Presidency—except that he waged the Gulf War and appointed David Souter and Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court. In the long view of history, the appointments will probably loom larger than the war. In fulfilling their constitutional duty to populate the federal judiciary, Presidents leave a legacy that long outlasts them. Federal judges hold office for life; they serve as arbiters of the Constitution's magnificent—and magnificently vague—commands; on issues as various as racial equality, personal privacy, and religious liberty, they shape the society in which we live. Whatever questions may obsess and torment us in the future (Do clones have inheritance rights? Are speed traps permissible on the information highway?), we can be pretty sure that federal judges will have the last word on them.

With Congress in recess, President Clinton has done all the judicial nominating he can do for his first year in

office, and it is possible to make an early assessment of how he has discharged this pivotal duty. He turns out to have launched a quiet revolution in the "diversity"—Beltway shorthand for ethnic and gender heterogeneity—of the federal judiciary. A glance at the record of his predecessors shows the dimensions of the change. According to a comparative analysis by the Clinton White House Counsel's Office, Jimmy Carter, by Thanksgiving of his first year in office, had nominated thirty-four judges, one of whom was a woman; in that same span, Ronald Reagan had nominated forty, two of them women, and George Bush had nominated twenty-three, four women among them. Bill Clinton has nominated forty-eight judges—and eighteen of them are women, including, of course, his most important appointee, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg of the Supreme Court. The same pattern holds true for minorities. In the first eleven months of their terms, Carter nominated five black or Hispanic judges, Reagan one, and Bush two. Clinton has nominated fourteen. To put it another way,

eighty-two per cent of Carter's first-year nominees were white males, and so were ninety-two per cent of Reagan's and seventy-four per cent of Bush's, while only thirty-eight per cent of Clinton's first-year nominees to the federal bench were members of that not yet long-suffering breed. The first-year trends among Clinton's predecessors continued with little change, and it's logical to expect this President to maintain his pace as well.

All this good news on the diversity of Clinton's nominees would be bad news indeed if the President had achieved diversity at the expense of quality. But, if the ratings of judicial candidates put out by the American Bar Association are any guide, that hasn't happened. Of the Clinton nominees rated so far this year, three-quarters have received the A.B.A.'s "well qualified" label—a higher percentage than Carter's, Reagan's, or Bush's first-year nominees achieved. A look at a few of the nominees themselves shows what's behind this favorable consensus. In New York, for example, Pierre N. Leval has long been among the region's most eminent district-court judges; he richly deserved to be elevated to the court of appeals. Dean David Trager of Brooklyn Law School, who likewise has a long and distinguished record in public service, clearly belongs on the district-

court bench. Highly qualified nominees of diverse backgrounds have been the rule throughout the country. Martha Craig Daughtrey, whom Clinton appointed to the court of appeals, was the first female prosecutor in Tennessee, the first woman to serve as a state-court judge in Tennessee, and the first woman to serve on that state's supreme court. Martha Vázquez, an appointee to the district court in New Mexico, is the daughter of Mexican immigrants and is a distinguished trial lawyer. And Nancy Gertner, a nominee to the district court in Massachusetts, has been a leading civil-liberties practitioner and a professor at Harvard Law School.

The nominee who has generated the most controversy may be the most highly qualified of all. The life story of Rosemary Barkett reads like a gloss on the American dream. She was born in 1939 in a small town in Mexico. Her parents, who were immigrants from Syria, had sixteen children, of whom only five survived. The Barkett family moved to Miami when Rosemary was five. About the time she turned eighteen, she became both a Roman Catholic nun and a United States citizen. After teaching school for several years, she graduated from college, and then, having left the convent, she graduated near the top of the University

of Florida College of Law's class of 1970. Following a successful stint as a litigator, Barkett became a lower-court judge in the Florida state system in 1979, and by 1985 she had worked her way up to an appointment to the Florida Supreme Court. As a justice on that court—she is now its chief justice—she won a reputation as one of the most progressive and intelligent judges in the nation, gaining particular notice for her 1989 vote that the Florida Constitution protects a woman's right to choose abortion.

A handful of conservative critics have assailed Barkett for insufficient zeal in support of Florida's death-penalty statute. One may question whether such zeal is something to be desired in a judge; in any event, Barkett has shown nothing but evenhandedness in enforcing that doleful law, voting more than two hundred times to approve death sentences. Barkett's opponents managed to prevent her confirmation to a seat on the court of appeals from going forward before Congress adjourned in November, but since she has virtually the entire Florida legal establishment behind her—and most of the state's major newspapers as well—she stands every chance of winning approval early next year.

Clinton's nominees are different from those of his Republican predecessors in more surprising ways, too. Bush and, especially, Reagan nominated any number of aggressively opinionated young academics to the federal bench. Clinton has resisted the temptation to match that record ideologue for ideologue; rather, he has drawn in significant measure from a deep pool of judges on state courts, which served as a refuge for many moderate jurists over the past twelve years. Nor has Clinton sought to magnify his legacy by reaching out for notably youthful nominees; his selections include many judges in their fifties and a few in their sixties. It's true that, as the *Washington Post* pointed out the other day, the Clinton judge-picking machinery has moved slowly, and that the age factor will cause vacancies to remain endemic in the system. But this President seems to recognize that, in the long run, who the judges are rather than how long they serve will determine their contribution to the judicial system and the nation. ♦

A22 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1993

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Admirable Record On Judicial Appointments

The Post's recent editorial criticizing the pace of President Clinton's judicial nominations was inaccurate and unfair. This administration has set a contemporary record for the speed, diversity and excellence of its judicial nominees. Several points bear this out.

First, The Post wrongly states that the number of unfilled judicial vacancies has increased by 30 percent under this administration. This is incorrect. Official statistics show a 6 percent decrease in positions vacant (from 115 to 108) in the first 10 months of this administration.

Second, The Post emphasizes that President Reagan won confirmation of 42 judges (out of the 45 he nominated) in 1981, compared with President Clinton's total of 28 confirmations (out of the 48 he nominated) this year. But 12 of Ronald Reagan's 42 confirmations came in December 1981; there is no December Senate session in 1993. A more balanced comparison—of Thanksgiving 1981 vs. Thanksgiving 1993—shows President Reagan with 30 confirmations, President Clinton with 28.

If The Post wants to compare the Reagan record with the Clinton record in the field of judicial nominations, the comparison should be a fair one—and also a full one.

For example, it would be appropriate to note that the American Bar Association's ratings for President Clinton's candidates are higher than those for President Reagan's. Also, President Reagan nominated just two women, one African American and no Hispanics to the bench his first year—while President Clinton has nominated 18 women and 11 African Americans and three Hispanics.

President Clinton's record compares even more favorably to that of his immediate predecessor, George Bush. The Bush totals of 23 nominations and 15 confirmations his first year are about one-half of President Clinton's marks in both areas. Likewise, President Bush nominated just four women, one African American and one Hispanic, significantly fewer than President Clinton—and a smaller percentage of President Bush's nominees received the American Bar Association's highest rating.

The bottom line is this: President Clinton got off to a faster start than any recent president in terms of first-year judicial nominations, while also promoting greater diversity and excellence than ever before.

BERNARD W. NUSSBAUM
Washington

The writer is counsel to the president.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERNARD NUSSBAUM AND RON KLAIN

SUBJECT: BARKETT NOMINATION

Two weeks ago, in response to a story in the Wall Street Journal, you asked whether we were launching an effective counter-strategy to win confirmation for Chief Justice Rosemary Barkett.

A determined effort has been underway the past two months to secure Barkett's confirmation. Our latest (and most significant) victory in this effort came today, when Senator Connie Mack endorsed Barkett. A copy of his statement is attached.

We continue to mount an "inside" and "outside" effort for Barkett, in anticipation of her confirmation hearing to be held in early February.

CONNIE MACK
FLORIDA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0904

FOR RELEASE:
Friday, December 17, 1993CONTACT: Mark Mills
(813) 225-7683MACK ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR BARKETT

Washington -- United States Senator Connie Mack (R-FL) today announced his support for the nomination of Florida Chief Justice Rosemary Barkett to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mack said:

I will vote to confirm the nomination of Chief Justice Rosemary Barkett to a seat on the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals and will join Senator Graham in introducing her before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

I had hoped that by now the Committee would have already considered her nomination and was looking forward to the proceedings as part of my own review of the nominee. Obviously, however, the system is slower than any of us would like.

During the past several months, I have met with the nominee on two occasions, reviewed her decisions in depth, and spoken with a number of attorneys to gain a better understanding of her legal perspective.

Justice Barkett is a decent, caring, experienced and intelligent jurist. Floridians around the state - of both parties - have encouraged me to support her nomination.

As much as I respect and like her personally, the Justice and I clearly have philosophical differences. She would not have been my choice.

Nevertheless, in the context of a Clinton Administration, my decision is limited to the question of confirmation. I think it is neither appropriate to automatically reject every nominee nor automatically approve every nominee the Administration sends forward. So a critical review is warranted. The question I ask myself is whether the nominee is capable, a person of integrity, and falls within reasonable philosophical bounds. For Justice Barkett, the answer is yes. She deserves to be confirmed.

In recent years, the confirmation process for judicial nominees has too often gone beyond questions of capacity and ideology. I found it offensive when Judges Bork and Thomas were personally vilified by the left when the true objection to their confirmation was based on philosophical disagreements. It is equally offensive to me when the "right" mimicks this behavior in targeting Clinton Administration nominees.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 12/20/93

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GALLAND, KHARASCH, MORSE & GARFINKLE, P. C.

CANAL SQUARE

1054 THIRTY-FIRST STREET, N. W.

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December 17, 1993

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SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD
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WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

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

342-5265

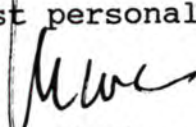
Dear Mr. President:

As Janet and I prepare to leave for Morocco, I wanted to let you know how grateful we are to you for according us the privilege of serving you and our country. On a personal note, I am excited about the prospect of becoming fully engaged in the Middle East peace process.

Secretary Christopher invited me to join him on his recent trip to the Middle East. I had an opportunity to meet King Hassan. I am impressed with his commitment to furthering the cause of peace in the Middle East. Your continuing encouragement of his efforts will help keep this process on the right track.

In this regard, I recommend you call King Hassan to commend him for the important peace-making efforts he has taken to date with Israel, including several recently announced normalization steps which our team recommended to him. Janet and I look forward to seeing you in Morocco so that you can make up for that lost opportunity while at Oxford.

Best personal regards,


Marc Ginsberg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1993

93 DEC 16 P8:34

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL

Subject: GATT Outreach Strategy

Attached please find information that was distributed to the economic team as part of the GATT strategy. We will continue to pursue this communications and outreach strategy, and will keep you updated on any relevant developments.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 10, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL
Subject: GATT

The general premise under which the administration should operate with regard to the public relations and politics surrounding the GATT is the following: The completion of the GATT negotiations is a big victory for the Clinton Administration, for America, and for America's international economic competitiveness. In other words, the completion of the negotiations, if successful, should be our victory.

The conclusion of the GATT negotiations should be seen as the endgame. Congressional approval is simply a matter of course. We want to avoid news stories asserting that the completion of the negotiations is only the first step in a long, contentious battle a la Nafta.

Therefore, rhetoric regarding GATT should be that the battle is won, not that the fight has just begun. Our task is to define the GATT victory before the opponents do.

To this end, I recommend an "elite lockdown strategy" for next week: we need to "lockdown" our definition of the GATT victory in people's minds. By the end of next week, everyone -- Congress, business, labor, the elite press -- should see the completion of the negotiations in our terms: as a big victory. They should also view passage in Congress as a veritable fait accompli.

There are three major pieces to this strategy: communications; legislative outreach; and interest group outreach.

1. Communications: Michael Waldman is drafting a calendar and communications plan (i.e. press conferences, briefings, Press Club speech, regional press, etc.) for selling GATT as the "gold cup." This plan will include you, as well as surrogates ranging from Mickey Kantor to Secretary Bentsen to Mack to Laura Tyson.

Again, the central message will be that GATT is a victory for America and American competitiveness abroad. In addition, GATT is a major accomplishment for the Clinton Administration, which negotiated the largest trade agreement in history.

Surrogates will also address the sub-theme of how we improved the GATT over the Bush version (i.e. market access, sovereignty, etc.) However, you will stick to the big picture.

2. Legislative: Susan Brophy and Nancy Leamond are coordinating legislative outreach. They are developing a phone list to be divided amongst the senior NEC and NSC members. Each person will be responsible for reaching out to key members of the congressional leadership, committee chairs, and other key members to brief them on the GATT negotiations.

Gephardt's support for GATT is clearly a key linchpin for our lockdown strategy. Given his opposition to Nafta and his avid support for 301, Gephardt's support for GATT would be a big boost, and will reinforce our message that we have achieved a great victory and that Congressional approval will be pro forma.

How congressional outreach is done and what signals we get from members of Congress will send a message whether or not there will be comparison to Nafta, i.e. whether or no the fight has been won or is just beginning.

We are seeking a bipartisan leadership meeting with you on Friday, December 17 to brief members on the agreement.

In addition, Marcia Hale is setting up a briefing by administration officials for the governors' D.C. representatives and economic development directors. This briefing will also take place on Friday, December 17.

3. Interest Group Outreach: Public Liaison will coordinate outreach to key interest groups. For example, we will host GATT briefings for CEOs, trade association leaders, environmental and labor leaders.

Unlike Nafta, there is not uniform support for GATT from the business community. Therefore, our business outreach strategy should play to our strengths with regard to the business community. We need to get to the winners and have them be the voice for the business community in support of GATT.

Again, our goal for this week is to define the GATT negotiations as a victory and as a major economic and foreign policy accomplishment for the Clinton Administration.



301 CONGRESS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

THE PRESIDENT...
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 12/20/93

*Rec'd by cc [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]*

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D. C. 20500



~~THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN~~
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 12/26/93

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December 17, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Through Bill Burton, I have made a request for you to visit Austin on February 8, 1994 to address the annual meeting of the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce. During 1993, I have chaired this Board during a very exciting time where many have compared our economy to where the U.S. economy is or should be heading.

Taking ideas that came forth from the economic summit in Little Rock last year, we are beginning to implement public and private initiatives that create or expand collaborative activities between important groups in our area that we are affectionately beginning to call a citistate.

Examples of our collaborative process include:

- The very exciting Austin Project developed and led by Elspeth and Walt Rostow;
- School to Work Transition Programs;
- Work Force/Apprenticeship Programs;

The Honorable Bill Clinton
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- "Reinventing Government" in its ability to deliver the employment and training programs similar to your attempts on the federal level;
- Technology Transfer Initiatives from the University of Texas and other universities;
- A high technology incubator that is probably the most successful in the country;
- Consortia such as MCC and Sematech;
- Business community support of such efforts as community policing and collaboration between the criminal justice system and social services to address root causes of crime.
- NAFTA involvement and Mexico trade initiatives;
- K-12 education reform initiatives returning site based management and innovation to its proper importance;
- Environmental initiatives harmonizing business and environmental efforts, including ongoing efforts to set aside and preserve land for habitat preservation pursuant to the Endangered Species Act; and
- A myriad of other efforts which have many of their roots in public policy initiatives championed by your administration and spoken to in many of your speeches and policy concerns.

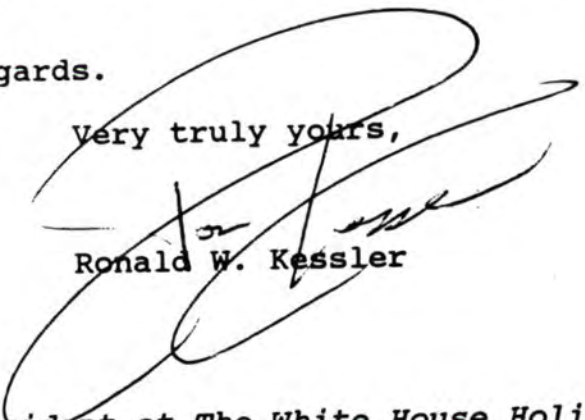
The Honorable Bill Clinton
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Your visit to Austin could also give all of us a chance to thank our retiring Congressman Jake Pickle for all of his hard work in helping to build this collaborative economy. There are many benefits to you politically as well as to Governor Ann Richards by such an appearance. Your appearance would position you in a very positive pro-business environment where you have many friends.

Vicki and I thank you for inviting us to the White House for this very special occasion. We look forward to seeing you in Texas.

Best personal regards.

Very truly yours,



Ronald W. Kessler

cc: Mr. Bill Burton

(Hand delivered to the President at The White House Holiday Party, December 18, 1993)



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 12/20/93

GRAND  HOTEL
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MR. PRESIDENT

6/5/97
Ex Dir of
Astermagnus
Guest Com - 62
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December 18, 1993

Mr. President,

I just wanted you to know that at least one of your key supporters takes your commitment to change very seriously!

This picture was taken in the parking lot of the Kon Tiki/Ra Museum in Oslo, Norway when Gary and I were there in October. The '60s still live some places in the world!

On a more serious note, despite the grouching of some gay "leaders" to the contrary, most gay men and lesbians I know understand that you have done more to advance the cause of equal rights for all our brothers and sisters than any President in history. With seven more years like this one, homophobia and legal inequality may truly be a thing of the past.

(over)

For that and for your start on dealing with the HIV/AIDS crisis we owe you a tremendous debt of gratitude.

Keep up the fight. Some day we shall overcome!

Best wishes for a very happy holiday season and an even better 1994 to you, Hillary and Chelsea.

With warmest regards,

Tom Henderson