

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{2/10}

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 FEB 9 P3:45

February 7, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MACK McLARTY

SUBJECT: YOUR NOTE RE BLANCHE LAMBERT FOLLOW UP (ATTACHED)

Several weeks ago I personally assigned Mark Middleton with the task of following up on Blanche Lambert's concerns.

We have lunch with the Arkansas delegation once every other month, and I believe we are on top of this.

Unfortunately, we cannot honor all of her requests, but we can give Blanche the responsive treatment she deserves.

Attachment

cc: Mark Middleton

u.s.

[Signature]

Mack M
IP response
P. m. & Port

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 31, 1994

94 JAN 31 P7:19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY *SB*

SUBJECT: LETTERS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Attached are letters for your signature which respond to various letters from members of Congress.

The following is a brief description of each letter:

Blanche Lambert (D-AR), concerning issues in her district;

- 2) Wendell Ford (D-KY), concerning the use of recycled products;
- 3) John Tanner (D-TN), concerning U.S.-Japan Framework negotiations;
- 4) Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-CO), concerning funding for child nutrition programs;
- 5) Marcy Kaptur (D-OH), concerning "runaway plants."
- 6) David Dreier (R-CA), concerning visit to Los Angeles;
- 7) Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX), thanking for comments about State of the Union address;
- 8) Bill Sarpalius (D-TX), thanking for comments about State of the Union address;
- 9) George Mitchell (D-ME), thanking for sharing letter by President Roosevelt;
- 10) Don Riegle (D-MI), birthday greeting;
- 11) Paul Sarbanes (D-MD), birthday greeting;
- 12) Don Edwards (D-CA), on his retirement;
- 13) Mitch McConnell (R-KY), acknowledging condolence note;
- 14) Deni Mineta, Norm Mineta's wife, condolence on the death of her father.

Mack
Make sure
we follow up

MACK
MAKE
SURE WE
Follow-up

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Blanche:

Thank you for your letter concerning NAFTA -- its benefits and the need for follow-up -- and other projects in your district.

First of all, I want to thank you for supporting NAFTA. Our nation's prosperity depends on our ability to compete and win in the global economy. My main reason for supporting NAFTA is that it will be good for the competitive U.S. economy that we are trying to build. I believe that NAFTA provides important opportunities for expanded trade, investment, and the improvement of conditions for workers and the environment.

Now that Congress has approved the agreement and I have signed it into law, I can assure you that the Administration plans to monitor events carefully to ensure NAFTA's fair and full implementation. In addition to the 1997 report that you cite, there are a number of provisions in NAFTA that require oversight, monitoring, and reporting so that the agreement can be fully implemented. The Administration will work aggressively to enforce these and all other NAFTA provisions requiring all the countries to uphold their obligations.

Please be assured that we are working hard to reduce the impact of base closures on communities like Blytheville and Gosnell. The Department of Defense's Office of Economic Adjustment, the Air Force, and the base transition coordinator have been working closely with the Blytheville-Gosnell Airport Development Authority to develop a comprehensive re-use plan for the base. While the Administration encourages a wide array of possible future uses for the base, I am unaware of any closure and environmental clean-up training program that could be relocated at the base. The five-point plan for the economic revitalization of base closure communities that I announced on July 2, 1993, will go a long way to easing the impact on affected communities. Through accelerated clean-up and property transfers, we hope to give communities the tools they need to redevelop and diversify.

Regarding the possibility of locating an appropriate Coast Guard unit at Helena, I know staff from the Office of Management and Budget is working with you to examine the options and I understand that discussions to consider different options for

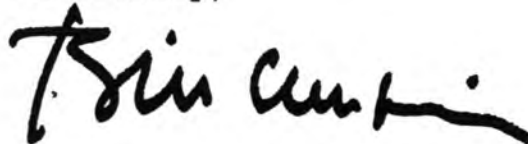
Helena are underway.

Improving life in rural communities is a high priority of the Administration. I proposed significant increases in rural economic development programs for FY 1994, which Congress supported, and I will continue to stress the importance of funding these programs in future budgets. Regarding the Mississippi Delta region specifically, I have been informed that USDA's Rural Development Administration (RDA) is beginning to explore how to implement some of the recommendations of the Delta Commission. RDA is also working to implement the lower Mississippi Delta Demonstration Project. This project is intended to improve targeting of resources and redesign rural development programs to better meet the needs of the recipients. Your continued involvement and feedback on how this work is progressing is deeply appreciated.

Finally, thank you for recommending E.B. Gee, Jr. and Jim Frazier for the important position of Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. Decisions regarding this position are still pending; however, your input is certainly appreciated.

As you so appropriately stated in your letter, "we are no longer ignoring the problems that face our country...we have chosen the often difficult course of addressing directly what needs to be done." I am encouraged by your continued support of my leadership through the tough decisions we have made and will continue to make. Thank you for letting me know some of the specific concerns of your district. I will do my best to see that my Administration is responsive to those needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

The Honorable Blanche M. Lambert
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3901

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2/10

*Don
graduation
Don't say
B*

February 8, 1994

Dear Mr. President:

In my thirty-three years in the Senate, there have been few times when I have written a personal letter to a President about a policy issue. I do so now because of my concern and my regard for you.

I remember when our involvement in Vietnam first started, the rationale was that we would teach the South Vietnamese military tactics and how to operate various weapons. Then our involvement grew - and grew. I fear the start of a similar growth now.

We should first be certain that this latest bombing horror was really perpetrated by the Serbs and not by the Muslims. As you know there are suspicions that, on at least one occasion, the Muslims bombed their own people in order to secure international sympathy.

If it is established that the Serbs were the perpetrators of this latest bombing horror, we should still hesitate with our response until two conditions are met:

First, whatever action is taken should be carried out by a truly multinational force in which our forces or weaponry are NOT in the majority.

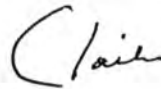
Second, they must be under the direction of a multilateral entity, be it the UN or the UN through NATO, a UN regional force or a European regional force.

I believe your present policy of hesitation is absolutely correct and I hope you will not be pushed into an aggressive role unless the two suggested conditions are met.

Our number one job - yours and mine - is to be certain that young American lives are placed at risk only when there is an overwhelming national interest or moral principle at stake. I am not convinced that such is the case today in Bosnia.

With respect and regard, I am

Ever sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Claiborne Pell".

Claiborne Pell

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Health care group

94 FEB 10 P1:57

Dr. Sharon Allen
Bozeman City
Mo → Health plan

She wants to help - someone
showed contact her - got her
involved in working on h.a.
for the —

magazines

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/10/94

Donny from good
will on

POSITION OF THE UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

p3-

REGARDING

B

UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH UKRAINE

Ukrainian-Americans are united in their support for the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine. As Americans, we believe that a democratic and independent Ukraine is in the national security interests of the United States and consistent with our traditions of support for individual freedom and self-determination.

BACKGROUND

Under Russian and other foreign rule for centuries, Ukraine suffered the destruction of its culture, language, religions, and national identity. In the wake of the First World War, Ukraine proclaimed its independence on January 22, 1918 and announced that it would be a neutral nation with no territorial claims against its neighbors. The Government of Ukraine dismantled its military in an effort to demonstrate its goodwill. Immediately, Ukraine came under attack by Russian Tsarist, Russian Bolshevik, and German forces. Its naive policies resulted in the division of Ukraine among Russia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Under Soviet rule, the Ukrainian people again became victims to a policy of genocide which entailed policies to destroy the Ukrainian identity including the language, history, religions, and culture. This policy culminated in the man-made famine of 1932-3 which claimed the lives of over seven million men, women, and children. As the main battleground of the Eastern Front of World War II, Ukrainians suffered another 7.5 million casualties (both civilian and military) at the hands of the Soviets and Nazis.

In April 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear accident again threatened the very survival of the Ukrainian people. The long-term effects of the nuclear contamination of Ukraine are just beginning to appear. With the Chernobyl experience, the Ukrainian people realized, as never before, that their survival as a people was dependent on their controlling their own destiny.

On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian parliament passed the Act of the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine by an overwhelming majority. The declaration acknowledged the "thousand-year tradition of state-building in Ukraine" and referred to the act as the realization of the July 1990 Declaration on State Sovereignty. In the true meaning of democracy, the independence declaration was made subject to confirmation by the people of Ukraine in a referendum on December 1. Over 90% of the people supported that Declaration of Independence.

The Government of Ukraine declared its intention to be a neutral and non-nuclear nation. Within months of independence, Ukraine removed 2,000 tactical nuclear weapons from its soil. Even prior to ratification of any arms control treaties, Ukraine began the dismantlement of strategic nuclear weapons. However, during the past two years, Ukraine

has again become the target of efforts by the Russian government to undermine its independence and territorial integrity. These efforts include acts of the Russian parliament and statements by Russian government officials including the President and Foreign Minister.

At the initiation of the United States, on January 14, 1994 Ukraine signed a Tripartite agreement to remove all nuclear weapons from the territory of Ukraine. Its Parliament ratified that agreement on February 3, 1994.

The Ukrainian-American community believes that the United States has an obligation to assist Ukraine in defense of its national security and territorial integrity and in its efforts to institutionalize democratic and economic reforms. Furthermore, the Ukrainian-American community believes that the national security interests of the United States lie in the fulfillment of that obligation.

* * * * *

The Ukrainian-American community urges the Government of the United States to immediately initiate the following actions:

- I. Forceful and public reaffirmation of United States recognition of and support for the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine.
 - A. The United States must strongly reaffirm its recognition of Ukraine as a unitary state and does not recognize the right of any region of Ukraine to secede.
 - B. In light of past Russian claims to the territory of Crimea and the recent elections in Crimea, it is imperative that the United States inform Russia that any claims on the territory of Ukraine (including Crimea), instigation or support of secessionist movements within Ukraine, or interference in the internal affairs of Ukraine will be strongly condemned, and that the United States will take appropriate actions.
 - C. The signing of the Charter of American-Ukrainian Partnership, Friendship and Cooperation by the United States and Ukraine should be undertaken during President Kravchuk's visit to the United States.
 - D. US-Ukrainian cooperative programs in the field of national security should be expanded.
 - E. Ukraine recently signed the Partnership for Peace agreement. We urge the Government to lend real meaning and substance to this partnership agreement.
- II. Expansion of United States foreign assistance for Ukraine.
 - A. While the population of Ukraine is 18.2% of the NIS, of the U.S. assistance for NIS nations Ukraine received only 5.9% during fiscal years 1992-3, and

only 2.7% in fiscal year 1994. Ukraine's needs for technical and economic assistance are as severe as that of any other NIS nation. U.S. assistance to Ukraine should be expanded to, at least, 18% of total U.S. assistance for NIS nations. Specific areas of assistance include:

1. Development of alternative sources of oil and gas to reduce Ukraine's dependence on Russia including exploration of possible oil and gas fields in Ukraine;
2. Establishment of a Ukrainian Privatization Fund and expansion of privatization programs;
3. Creation and funding of a separate US-Ukraine Enterprise Fund;
4. Modernization of agriculture and agribusiness;
5. Technical assistance for management, law, accounting, and finance;
6. Nuclear reactor safety;
7. Environmental clean-up and planning;
8. Military conversion;
9. Infrastructure modernization including telecommunications and transportation;
10. Medical and health care;
11. Military housing;
12. Democratic institution building including the development of an independent media;
13. Development of financial institutions, particularly credit unions;
14. Increased exchange programs.

- B. The Ukrainian-American community is a well-organized community with financial institutions (over \$1 billion in assets), professional, cultural, women's, humanitarian, and youth organizations as well as a communications network. These institutions understand the political, economic, and cultural situation in Ukraine, have professionals with language abilities, and have a long-term commitment to Ukraine. Greater use of these institutions in the delivery of U.S. assistance to Ukraine would result in more effective and efficient use of limited resources. Efforts should be undertaken by USAID, USIA, and other agencies to initiate outreach programs to Ukrainian-American community organizations and procedures should be stream-lined to facilitate their participation.
- C. Many of USAID programs are NIS-wide assistance programs. The problems facing Ukraine differ dramatically from those facing Russia, Armenia, Uzbekistan, and others. Generic programs are ineffective and inefficient and leave the impression that the United States still considers the nations of the NIS as one entity. U.S. assistance programs should be country-specific, especially with regard to Ukraine.
- D. In light of Ukraine's commitment to dismantle the nuclear weapons on its territory, Ukraine should be provided additional assistance from the so-called Nunn-Lugar funds.

III. Increased assistance from financial institutions.

- A. The United States should use its position in international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to urge greater technical assistance for Ukraine.
- B. The United States should urge greater flexibility in the providing of loans and loan guarantees by financial institutions including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
- C. The United States should work with international financial institutions for the creation of a Currency Stabilization Fund for Ukraine in the nearest possible timeframe.

IV. Programs to encourage U.S. investment in Ukraine.

- A. The long-term development of Ukraine will be based not on U.S. foreign assistance but on foreign investment. The United States should develop programs to encourage the private sector in the United States to invest in Ukraine. Such programs are in the long-term political and economic interests of both the United States and Ukraine.

V. Increased cooperative programs with Ukraine.

- A. Much of the technical base of the former Soviet Union was located in Ukraine. However, many of the cooperative programs established by the United States have been solely with Russia. One such example is space and space technology. Efforts should be undertaken to explore areas of cooperation in those fields where Ukraine has the technological or resource base.

VI. Reorganization of the United States Government's structure for relations with Ukraine.

- A. Currently, the Department of State and other government departments and agencies work with Ukraine through offices designated as "Russia, Ukraine, and other Eurasian Nations" or "Russia, Ukraine, and other Newly Independent States." To continue to work with twelve of the nations that emerged from the Soviet Union as though they were still part of a larger entity, i.e. the Soviet Union, is ineffective and politically damaging. Relations with each of the twelve nations should be through offices that are based on geography. Ukraine should be within the Central/East European offices of the various departments and agencies.

Submitted 10 February 1994

2/10/94

Tony Sweeney

U. Literature
With making the
State obvious, it does
so clearly & help for
thinking their future
problems —

Michael Mandelbaum

Draft only. Not for quotation, citation, or publication.

1

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/10

94 FEB 9 P4:22

MEMORANDUM

TO: MACK MCLARTY
DAVID GERGEN

FROM: MARK GEARAN *web*

RE: JAPAN SUMMIT PLAN

DATE: 8 FEBRUARY 1994

Good

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massie - JAF
Hamid - JAF
Lee

Good

In advance of the President's meeting with Prime Minister Hosakawa, the NEC and Communications staffs have been meeting to prepare the press for the Summit. Most important, we narrowed the voices of the Administration on this topic to Mickey Kantor and Bo Cutter, and have devised an ambitious plan in advance of Friday's meeting.

For your review, I attach Michael Waldman's memo to the NEC Deputies which reviews the plan for the week.

attachment

TO: NEC DEPUTIES

FROM: MICHAEL WALDMAN, WHITE HOUSE
AGENCY PRESS/COMMUNICATIONS OFFICES

SUBJECT: PRESS/COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY FOR JAPAN SUMMIT

Here is our cut at a press timetable for the next two days, honed at a meeting of communications personnel from the various agencies, with some initial tasks/assignments. To the extent possible, we have sought to limit the number of voices speaking for the government here (primarily to Cutter and Kantor). (On other issues relating to the summit -- e.g., foreign policy generally, macroeconomic stimulus, etc., agencies will clearly be talking to the press. But we strongly encourage you to defer to Mickey and Bo on the framework talks themselves.)

Trade press -- The key trade press who regularly cover the negotiations will be called Monday afternoon (today) by Kantor and Cutter. Several of these reporters (from the NYT, WP, WSJ and AP) should be called every day.

Talking points: The NEC substantive talking points should be used.

Political press -- The White House and political reporters who have not followed the issue, but who will be critical players in the portrayal of the summit, need to be spoken to Tuesday (tomorrow). Kantor, Cutter and Altman will reach out to them jointly and severally. They will meet with a) the newsmagazines (as a block); b) newspapers/wires (NYT, WP, WSJ, AP, LAT etc.); and c) networks (each gets a separate call)

Talking points: New "political" talking points will be produced by tomorrow AM by Michael Waldman and WH communications.

Daily communications meetings -- The next meeting is tomorrow morning (Tuesday) at 10:15AM in Bob Kyle's office at the OEOB.

Future activities

- McNeill-Lehrer -- M-N is interested, naturally, in previewing the summit. We should offer them Mickey Kantor for Wednesday.
- White House background briefing -- It will make sense to do a briefing room briefing, but it is not clear when that is wisest. We will revisit that Tues.
- Japan strategy -- USIA/State should coordinate a Japan media strategy. Suggestion: bypass print press by putting VP on Japanese TV.
- WH columnists briefing -- As at other summits, we should plan to bring in the columnists the day before for a background session with key principals.

ASSIGNMENTS OF REPORTERS/OFFICIALS

1. Trade & foreign policy press -- TO CALL TODAY

WSJ	Bob Davis*	BC
NYT	Tom Friedman*	MK
WP	Peter Behr*	MK
AP	Marty Kruisinger*	? *=call every day
LAT	James Gerstenzang	MK
USA Tod.	Mark Memmoff	BC
Fin. Times	Nancy Dunne	BC
J of C	John Maggs	MK
Reuters	Lyndsay Griffiths	BC
AP-Dow	Bill Murray	MK
Ch.Trb.	Michael Arndt	MK
Bloomberg		
Business	Steve Dryden	BC

2. Political/White House press -- to be called in for private interviews (Tues.)

Networks

ABC	Mark Halperin/Brit Hume	Bo Cutter
NBC	Andrea Mitchell	Roger Altman
CBS	Rita Braver	Mickey Kantor
CNN	Wolf Blitzer	MK

Newsmagazines -- to be brought in as a "tong" on Tues. AM to meet with Kantor, Cutter, and Altman. Each publication should be asked to send one person.

Time	Mike Duffy
Newsweek	Eleanor Clift/Bob Cohn
US News	Ken Walsh/Matt Cooper

Major papers/wires -- These are people who do not regularly cover trade talks, but who will parachute into the summit story at the last minute. The earlier we talk to them, the more inoculation. They will be brought in as a "tong" Tuesday afternoon to see Kantor, Cutter, Altman.

WP	Ann Devroy
NYT	Gwen Ifill
WSJ	Mike Frisby
LAT	David Lauter
AP	Ron Fournier
USA Tod.	Adam Nagourney

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{2/10}

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

94 FEB 9 P7:25

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL GALSTON WAQ

SUBJECT: HEAD START

After roughly nine months of consultation, policy development, and legislative drafting, your Head Start reform bill will be transmitted to the Congress tomorrow morning. HHS Secretary Donna Shalala will unveil the legislation at a 9:45AM press conference, and Assistant Secretary Mary Jo Bane will testify before a joint House/Senate hearing at 10:00.

The administration bill incorporates all major recommendations of the bipartisan Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion, which delivered its report to HHS Secretary Shalala last month. As a result, your proposal is supported, not only by key Democrats, but by key Republicans as well, including: Sen. Kassebaum (ranking minority, Labor and Human Resources Committee); Sen. Coats (ranking minority, Subcommittee and Children and Families); Rep. Goodling (ranking minority, Education and Labor Committee); and Rep. Molinari (ranking minority, Subcommittee on Human Resources).

The bill promotes three key objectives:

- o quality improvements, backed by new performance standards and enforcement authority;

- o expansion, including up to 100,000 new full-day slots in 1995 and nearly 300,000 by 1999;

- o linkages with other programs and with the public schools, to ensure that the early gains from Head Start are not dissipated in grades 1 through 3.

(*) I am particularly pleased that the bill also proposes a new initiative for very young children (aged 0 to 3). During our committee deliberations, numerous scholars argued that because of the profound economic, neighborhood, and family changes sweeping our nation's cities, many more kids than ever before are reaching age 4 severely damaged. A quarter century ago, age 4 was early enough to begin Head Start. Today, for the hardest-hit youngsters, it isn't early enough. Your new "0 to 3" program represents a first step in addressing this national crisis.

Chen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/10/94

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

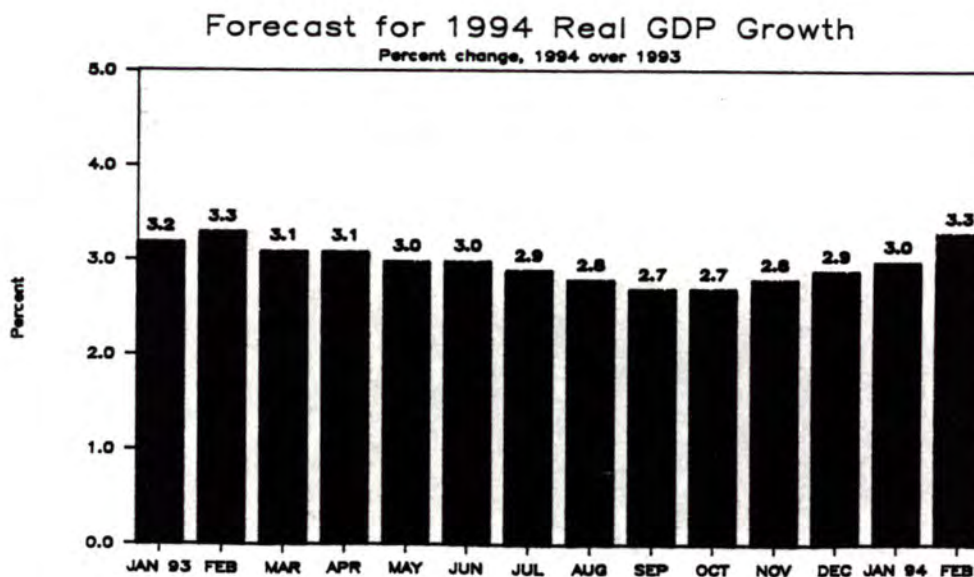
February 7, 1994
94 FEB 7 P7:51

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ *JS*
SUBJECT: Blue Chip Economic Indicators
****Embargoed Until Thursday, February 10, 1994****

In February, the Blue Chip consensus forecast for real GDP growth during 1994 increased by a hefty 0.3 percentage point, one of the biggest one-month increases ever.

- The Blue Chip group now forecasts that year-over-year GDP growth will be 3.3 percent in 1994--up from 3.0 percent last month. On a fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter basis, 1994 growth is expected to be 2.9 percent, virtually the same as the Administration's 3.0 percent forecast.
- The group expects CPI inflation will be 2.8 percent in 1994, substantially lower than the forecast of 3.3 percent it made last summer, and slightly below the Administration's new 3.0 percent forecast.
- The Blue Chip consensus forecast for the 3-month Treasury bill rate, at 3.4 percent for the year average, matches the Administration's forecast.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

James Cicconi
Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld
Suite 400
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Jim:

As discussed in our conference call last week, we are sending you materials relating to the processing of requests under the Freedom of Information Act for the Bush Presidential Library. We have enclosed a copy of the manual as written, with suggested changes indicated by strikeouts (deletions) and redlining (additions). Also please find copies of relevant statutes, legislative history, and cases, as well as Executive Order 12356.

To address your concerns, we are endeavoring to draft a proposal regarding the processing of FOIA requests for Presidential records that were classified during the Reagan and Bush Administrations. We have included pages 25-28 of the revised manual, but are working to draft additional language that will conform to the intent of the Presidential Records Act as well as address your concerns.

Given the complexity of the issues, we suggest that we hold an additional conference call Friday or Monday at a mutually convenient time. Those representatives who are available at the time are welcome to discuss the issues with us in person. We hope to have a representative of the Office of Legal Counsel available to answer any questions you might have.

One of my staff will be contacting you to confirm the time of our conference call. Please feel free to contact me at (202) 456-2702 if you have any questions or comments.

Thank you very much for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,



John D. Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

Richard Norton Smith
Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Dear Richard:

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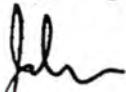
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Sincerely,



John D. Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Enclosures

cc: Fred Ryan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

Ted Olson
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
Suite 900
1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

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Sincerely,



John D. Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Enclosures

cc: Fred Ryan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

Steve Blitz
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
Suite 4200
2029 Century Park East
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Dear Steve:

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Sincerely,



John D. Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Enclosures

cc: Fred Ryan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

29.94

February 8, 1994

94 FEB 8 P7:34

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL GALSTON *WAG*

SUBJECT: GOOD NEWS ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Your year of education and training has gotten off to a rousing start. The reaction yesterday to your FY 1995 lifelong learning budget proposals was extremely favorable. And today, the full Senate passed two of the building-blocks of your lifelong learning program: the School-to-Work Opportunities Act and the Goals 2000 bill.

Each of these bill passed with strong bipartisan support. The vote on School-to-Work was 62-31, with 10 Republicans joining 52 Democrats. The vote on Goals 2000 was even better (71 to 25), with 16 Republicans joining a unified and unanimous Democratic contingent.

Prospects for swift final passage of these two bills appear bright. In both cases, differences between House and Senate versions are relatively minor, and we expect to resolve them within two weeks or so. Assuming that we can obtain the floor time needed for final passage, these bills should reach your desk for signature sometime next month.

Sen. Kennedy was majority floor manager for both bills and acted throughout with great skill and patience. For Goals 2000, key players on the Democratic side included Sen. Pell and Sen. Mitchell; on the Republican side, Sen. Jeffords, Sen. Kassebaum (who did not support School-to-Work), and Sen. Thurmond. Telephone calls to one or more--starting with Sen. Kennedy--would further increase the momentum and good feeling created by today's votes.

NOTE FROM TOM Williamson
on Charles RUFF—

March 1941

B.

U.S. Department of Labor

Solicitor of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20510



February 7, 1994

HAND DELIVERED

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

Re: Deputy Attorney General

MARKING INITIALS: OB DATE: 5/14/18

Dear Bill:

It was great to see you and Hillary at Marsha's party Saturday night. You looked so relaxed and you seemed to be enjoying yourself so much talking basketball that I restrained myself from raising any "presidential stuff." This note is to compensate for not having buttonholed you about Chuck Ruff's reemergence as a candidate for the Deputy Attorney General slot.

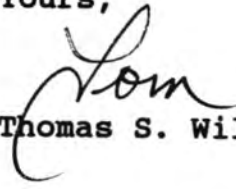
As you may recall, I tried in early 1993 to persuade you that Chuck would be the best choice for Deputy AG. In hindsight I am even more convinced that he is the right person for the job. The key bullet points are as follows:

- Chuck has practical prosecutorial experience from his work on the Hill, in the Justice Department, and as the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia;
- Chuck brings instant credibility in the eyes of the federal law enforcement community at a time when fighting crime is one of the Administration's highest priorities, yet he also brings a broad understanding of the more fundamental socioeconomic causes of crime;
- His wisdom, integrity and sensitivity in providing advice to prominent corporate and political figures charged with criminal or civil wrongdoing are legendary;
- I can attest that, despite Chuck's success in private practice, in his heart he has always been dedicated to public service as the most noble and rewarding calling of lawyers;

- Chuck was an early and enthusiastic supporter of your campaign who was ready to take a leave of absence from Covington & Burling so he could become a full-time volunteer (he and Eli Segal were not able to work out a good fit for Chuck);
- Lastly, nominating Chuck to be the Deputy AG position would send a powerful message to the handicapped community that putting people first includes entrusting one of our wheelchair-bound colleagues with the highest level of responsibilities at the Justice Department. (Chuck would frown on my making this point, but I think you should be weighing how you can make more visible your commitment to the handicapped as an important constituency.)

Jamie is also an extraordinary talent, but Chuck is clearly your better choice.

Yours,


Thomas S. Williamson, Jr.

Copies to: 218
Antenello P. Anallo
Personnel
+ Bill Kennedy/
counsel S.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2-7-94

February 4, 1994

94 FEB 7 A7:24

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERNARD NUSSBAUM, BRUCE LINDSEY, JACK QUINN,
MELANNE VERVEER, SUSAN BROPHY, ELEANOR ACHESON AND
RON KLAIN

SUBJECT: JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

This memorandum seeks your final approval to nominate the two judicial candidates listed below. They have completed reviews at the White House, the Justice Department, the FBI, and the American Bar Association, and will be ready for nomination on Monday or Tuesday.

1. Guido Calabresi, U.S. Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit

You know Calabresi well: he has been a professor at Yale Law School since 1959, and the Dean there since 1985. He is one of the nation's most prominent and well-respected legal scholars. Calabresi, 61, has been criticized by some women's groups and other liberals for his support of Supreme Court nominees Robert Bork and Clarence Thomas; conservatives resent his subsequent support for Anita Hill. Nevertheless, his selection will be hailed by academics and bar leaders as our most distinguished nominee to date. A majority at the ABA rated Calabresi "qualified," and he received some "well qualified" votes.

2. Raymond Finch, U.S. District Court, Virgin Islands

Finch, 53, has been a Territorial Court Judge in the United States Virgin Islands for 15 years. Previously, he served as a Municipal Court Judge, and he spent seven years in private practice. Finch, who is an African-American, has the support of Del. De Lugo, Gov. Farrelly and other Democratic Party leaders. He was rated "qualified" by the ABA.

 APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

	<u>CARTER</u>	<u>REAGAN</u>	<u>BUSH</u>	<u>CLINTON</u>
<u>Speed</u>				
# of Nominations by Feb. 7th	35	49	35	64
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	34	46	31	40
Female	1	3	4	24
<u>Race</u>				
White	29	48	33	42
Black	6	1	1	17
Hisp/Oth	0	0	1	5
<u>Diversity</u>				
Number of Women & Minority Noms	7	4	6	42
% of Nominees are "white males"	80%	92%	83%	34%
% "Diverse"	20%	8%	17%	66%
<u>Excellence</u>				
% Rated by ABA Well Qualified ¹	57%	53%	52%	63%

¹These percentages are for all of President Carter's, Reagan's, and Bush's appointees, and not just the early nominees.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/8

TO: *Bob McNelly*

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

See pg 2

CULTURE • Культура

The new Las Vegas

Giant hotels become theme parks in effort to attract families.

page 9



CULTURE • Культура

Winners picked in Russian Oscars

Movie veterans dominate winners circle in new Nika ceremonies.

page 12



CULTURE • Культура

Fashion turns to defense

Three men make radical change in their management abilities.

page 11



We



M

JOHN PODESTA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20500

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Izvestia

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What kind of state is Russia creating?

Top Yeltsin official comments on the latest developments in Russia

By Vladimir Shmyganovsky
WE/MI MOSCOW BUREAU

Moscow

While most politicians say they speak on behalf of "the people," it is hard to disagree with Sergey Filatov, Boris Yeltsin's chief of staff, who was involved in the decision-making in the critical days of the October rebellion.

"If you ask Russians what they fear more — economic hardships or the deteriorating political situation in the country that could lead to civil war — the over-

festivities for political gains and turned them into massacres with the help of armed guards," he said. "The people were trained to live in a continuous state of war. I am deeply convinced that the difficult choice the president made in this confrontation saved the country from an all-consuming fire."

Filatov knew most of the players personally because he was the first deputy to Ruslan Khasbulatov, chairman of the dissolved Supreme Soviet.

But does the assumption that political tranquility is more important than economic stability mean that Russia can breathe



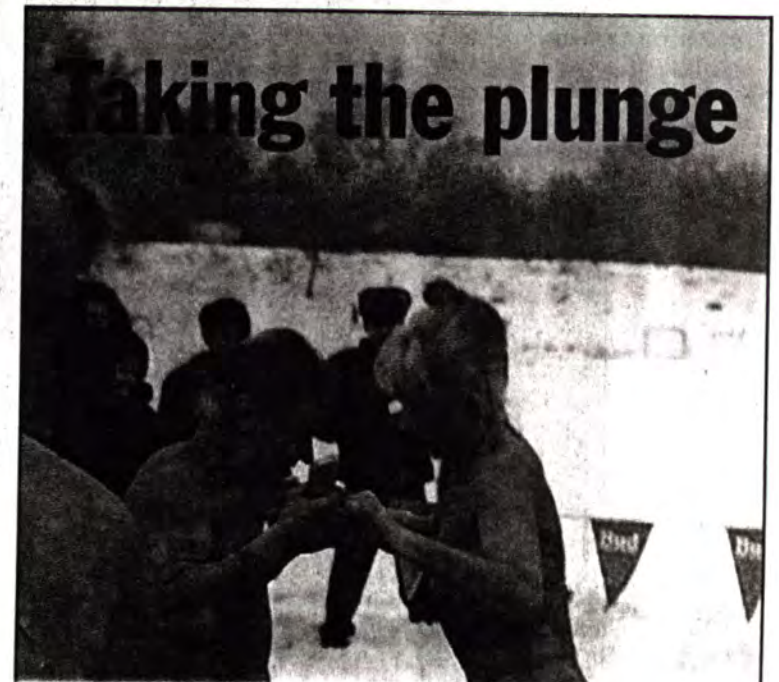
"Today the whole world is first of all expecting the new Parliament to answer the question of whether the Russian people really are such passionate supporters of Zhirnovsky or not," he said. "In fact, the power structure of the new State Duma does not confirm it."

But according to Filatov, the country is again embroiled in controversy that leads to deadlock.

"I fear that it could develop into political battles that as a consequence might impede practically the whole legislative process," he said.

Filatov says it is possible that Communists and other blocs might try to label Russia's Choice representatives as left-wing, classify Liberal Democrats as right-wing and attempt to unite the rest into a political center. Not only Bolshevik followers demand to change the course of reform but

Taking the plunge



The mysterious death in Moscow last November of Everett, Massachusetts, native Michael Dasaro highlighted a crime wave directed against foreigners in the Russian capital.

The body of Dasaro, 35, who was employed at the Moscow office of the U.S. accounting firm Ernst & Young, was found in the bathtub of his downtown apartment on November 13. On the day of the apparent murder, Dasaro had reportedly taken a large sum of cash out of the bank to purchase a car.

And while Russian police continue to investigate Dasaro's death, officials said the killing was typical of a new type of crime sweeping the streets of Moscow, where criminal groups, colleagues and even friends are targeting foreigners for their dollars and personal wealth.

"Moscow is getting more and more dangerous for foreigners," said Yuri Shchekochikhin, Moscow's leading crime reporter. "The criminals know that every foreigner is carrying hard currency. They're obvious targets."

He said he hoped the crime wave would be a "cold shower to the naive business-

Continued on page 2



Photos by ITAR-TASS

The Russian Far East taiga is ripe for harvest.

The Future of the Forests

We/Мы SPECIAL REPORT

The next important environmental battle ground will be Russia's great Siberian Forest. The world's lumber companies would like to move into Siberia. In the way, however, is an ironic mix of loggers and ecologists from both the United States and Russia. As We/Мы business writer Jennifer Eisenberg discovered, there is a lot at stake and very few clear answers. In part one of her two-part series, Eisenberg looks at the vast potential, and frustrations, of logging Siberian timber. **Report on page 3.**

By John Wallach
WE/Мы MOSCOW BUREAU

Moscow

Russia has agreed in principle to join the Partnership for Peace and to hold joint military exercises with U.S. forces provided NATO accedes to a Russian demand that there be no prior piecemeal NATO membership for its former Warsaw Pact allies in Eastern Europe.

The tentative deal struck by Presidents Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin at the summit means that either all of the former Warsaw Pact nations, including Russia, join NATO simultaneously or none of them will.

The secret agreement thus represents a considerable tactical victory for Yeltsin and is further evidence that despite impassioned entreaties by Hungary, Poland and the Czech republic, the Clinton administration intends to continue its "Russia First" policy.

This in effect gives Russia tacit veto power over the pace and scope at which the NATO expands its membership towards the East. The U.S.-led Partnership for Peace is the first step in that direction.

Indeed, President Clinton told WE he does not want to reintroduce divisions or draw new lines between East and West Europe. "Our objective is to create a united Europe with no new demarcation lines," he said.

Yeltsin also made it clear that Russia will only consider joining the embryonic new security pact if it unifies — and does not divide — Europe.

"The Partnership for Peace provides a very good formula because if you divide us in black and white, it's no good. The time

Continued on page 2

Ice and freezing temperatures are no deterrent to winter swimmers.

Moscow Walruses

By Veniamin Zavyalov
SPECIAL TO WE/Мы

Moscow

No winter festival in Moscow can do without "walruses," the members of the winter swimming sports clubs who delight spectators by swimming in icy rivers, walking barefooted on the snow and playing football and volleyball dressed only in slippers.

There are some 4,000 walruses in Moscow who show that almost everyone has the physical and psychological reserves that can be put into action even under the harshest conditions.

The main prerequisite of a winter swimmer is strong health and a good attitude. Participants say regular training in ice water helps rid a person of diseases and increase his immunity not

only to cold but to other illness.

Practice shows that most people, having overcome their fears and jumped into the ice water, become partisans of this kind of training.

"I am 77 years old, an invalid of WWII," says Moscow walrus Victor Laptiy. "At the front in 1944 I was wounded and lost one of my lungs. I suffered much from bronchitis and rheumatism before I became a walrus 32 years ago. I have never been ill for the last 28 years of my life."

Not all walruses are old. "I am 12 years old, go to school," says Misha Smagin. "I took up winter swimming three years ago following the example of my father. This year my mother also became a walrus. I am healthy."

And Galina Mineeva said, "I am an

Continued on page 3

'Information highway' to bring radical changes in way we live

By Jonathan Broder
WE/Мы WASHINGTON BUREAU

Washington

Three ordinary tools — the telephone, the television and the computer — are being forged into an extraordinary new technology that will revolutionize the way people work, communicate and play in the 21st century.

The architects of the future are talking excitedly about a brave new multimedia world in which the television and telephone will join forces to create mega-networks that can broadcast at least 500 channels. And that's just for starters.

New "smart" televisions, integrating the functions of powerful computers, will provide movies-on-demand, video games, databases, two-way educational programming, home shopping, telebanking, telephone services and teleconferencing. Users will be able to interact with their sets, tuning in to "anything, anywhere, anytime," according to Gerald Levin, the head of Time Warner, the world's largest media group.

Welcome to the so-called "information superhighway." It's not in place just yet. But its imminent arrival can be gauged by

Continued on page 2

ONLY IN AMERICA

Russia's sportsmen ring in 'old' New Year

Holidays finally end in gala at Hall of Columns

Eve marked the end of Russia's three-week string of holidays — Western Christmas on December 25 and New Year's Day on January 1, followed in January by Russian Orthodox Christmas on January 7 and New Year's on

looking into your eyes.

The crowd later filed into the huge, chandelier-lit auditorium to watch the presentation of awards given by Russia's Olympic Committee to outstanding figures in sport, their trainers, their doctors and beloved veterans of the sporting

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INDEX

Business	6
Commentary	5
Culture	9

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Comedian finds nothing funny in the Baltics

By **Nikolai Aleksandrov**
WE/MЫ MOSCOW BUREAU

In the heyday of perestroika, few were better at poking holes in the Soviet Union than stand-up comedian Mikhail Zadornov. He no longer concentrates on jokes but his work is still controversial — fighting discrimination against ethnic Russian in the Baltics.

Zadornov started the Foundation to Aid the Russian Population of the Baltic States and he takes it quite seriously, even if he can't help but make a joke or two.

"Latvia has invented a new form of slavery," Zadornov says. "But they forget one thing. People who take advantage of others are doomed to extinction. The demographic inadequacy that is so heatedly discussed in the Baltic states should be solved in bed and not at government meetings."

Zadornov, the son of a well-known writer of historical novels, was born in Riga, Latvia, and spent his childhood there. He was motivated to start his foundation by stories of discrimination against Russians that he heard during his performances in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and by difficulties faced by his mother and sister in Riga.



Mikhail Zadornov

While looking for support for his fund, Zadornov went knocking on bureaucratic



President Bill Clinton took in the sights in Red Square after the first round of his negotiations with Boris Yeltsin.

Reuters

Russia, Yeltsin still wield global clout

Continued from page 1

will come when Russia will be integrated with all the others in just one package," Yeltsin said at a Kremlin news conference.

Asked what he thought about the prospect of the former Warsaw Pact allies joining the new security alliance, Yeltsin left no doubt about where Russia stands. "One by one is no good. I am opposed to that," he said.

Yeltsin also showed his public relations skill by presenting the issue in a positive light. "It's true this comes from NATO,"

terpart. At one point he volunteered that of the \$2.5 billion that the seven industrialized nations have budgeted in aid for the C.I.S., "most of it (the money) will come here to Russia."

Yeltsin also seemed to take great pride in the prospect that the time may be approaching when Russia is welcomed as a full-fledged trading partner of the former Western alliance.

"It won't take much time before the Group of Seven (the United States, Canada, France, Germany, England, Italy and Japan) becomes the Group of Eight," he

"It was part of the deal," a high-ranking U.S. official said.

Such hard-nosed ultimatums are rare in diplomacy and underscored the need by Clinton to achieve at least one dramatic success for himself and Yeltsin on his eight-day trip to Europe.

Yeltsin also sought to exploit the political victory represented by Kravchuk's travelling to Moscow to participate in a deal that already has come under harsh attack by Ukrainian nationalists and may not be ratified by the Ukrainian Parliament.

"These nuclear weapons will be shipped

What kind of state is Russia creating?

Continued from page 1

and the reformers themselves could end up on the roadside.

That was and still is the main goal of the Communists. Russia's new government is losing some of the reformers after their poor showings at the polls.

Search for a scapegoat

Filatov disagrees that Yeltsin is again sacrificing his people. First of all, some of the reformers are left without a government job because a number of ministries and agencies are eliminated. The second reason is their election to the State Duma, says Filatov.

"You can consider it as a step that will strengthen the Parliament with progressive people," he says. "Just remember how few democrats there were in the former Supreme Soviet. But they used their logic, convictions and knowledge to promote the course of reforms."

Election results call for personnel changes. This time Yeltsin is letting Prime Minister Victor Cheymomyrdin decide who goes and who stays. There were fears that academically minded youthful reformers would be replaced by experienced business executives.

The departure of young reformers could have proven costly for Russia in its long search for a

even more than a decade to find a way out of a crisis. It could take a lot longer for Russia to achieve the same.

"We began in a half-hungry and almost uncontrollable country," he said. "I remember receiving phone calls in early 1992 from local authorities who panicked because the bread supplies in their cities were running short. Today everybody knows that strategic reserves were almost exhausted at that time. Today food reserves are restored and we even expect that this year Russia will stop buying wheat abroad. Consider this figure: When reforms began last year, 58 million Russians were below the poverty level and today the number is down to 39 million. I don't want to make it sound as an outstanding achievement of democracy because we still have to cope with many more problems. But there is some positive change."

But it seems that neither the president nor his closest aides can give a clear answer to a simple questions citizens ask:

What kind of state is being creating in a post-communist world, when will the gov-

ernment be ready to solve specific problems, what will be Yeltsin's legacy?

"We don't have a clear answer to those questions at the moment," Filatov says. "Regretfully, today we are more busy with dealing with present-day problems."

According to Filatov, the grip of inflation is so tight that it is impossible

"Regretfully, today we are more busy with dealing with present-day problems."

...grant. Other sponsors include famous actors, politicians and clerics. The fund decided to earn the rest of its operating budget in any way possible, including commercial activity. Zadornov put his older brother, Lolly, a fellow comic, in charge of the foundation.

"Among other things we trade fuel and lumber," said Lolly, a former electronics engineer. "That way we no longer have to rely on government allocations."

"Sometimes we get private contributions. One of these contributions shocked us. It seems it was made by someone from the criminal world. The guy spoke in colorful language. He said, 'How do I send the "cabbage" for the Russians? I don't have a name so I can't move it through the bank. I don't have an address either.'"

In a nine-month period, the fund disbursed more than 700 million rubles. It has now announced it will help all people who want to move from the Baltics to Russia.

Zadornov estimates there are about 500,000 potential migrants. Housing will be built for them and they will get help finding employment. The fund also buys toys and clothes for orphanages, medicine for the elderly and wheelchairs for the disabled.

Zadornov studied aviation when he was young and fell into satire almost by accident. He still performs in Russia and abroad on occasion and he recently he appeared before émigré audiences in the United States and Australia. But he says he is just as satisfied with long hours at the foundation's office as he was with satirical work.

Because of his popularity, it is not surprising that Zadornov was approached by political parties urging him to run for Parliament but he turned them all down.

"I'm not concerned about politics," he said. "I am concerned about helping Russians in the Baltic states."

tion seemed to defer to his Russian coun-

'Information highway' to bring changes

Continued from page 1

the way the major American telephone, TV cable and computer companies are jockeying for position. Apple Computer Chairman John Sculley estimates the new information industry could generate as much as \$3.5 trillion by the year 2001.

With the entire U.S. GNP today about \$5.9 trillion, Vice President Al Gore has called the information highway "the most important and lucrative marketplace of the 21st century." Many observers predict the telecommunications revolution will reach the homes of millions of Americans within a matter of months.

As computers and sophisticated software grow more popular in Russia, experts say it is also only a matter of time before Russia becomes connected to the information highway. Right now, there are about 1.5 million personal computers installed in Russia — a fraction of the estimated 25 million in use in the United States, according to Esther Dyson, a specialist on the computer markets of Eastern Europe.

But she says that in most Russian cities, computers and interactive networks are becoming increasingly popular, with growing numbers of businesses and government offices depending on them for their work. As the country struggles with economic reform, experts say, Russia's access to the information highway will strengthen its push toward a market economy.

Right now, the blueprint of the information highway looks like this: From around the world, a wide variety of entertainment, information and interactive ser-

to come to Moscow to sign the pact.

vices will be funnelled into local cable or telephone companies, which will store everything on computer disks. These companies will have the ability to distribute the data to homes, schools and offices.

Users will have a converter box that will decode the words, sounds and pictures, enabling them to be channeled into a television, computer, printer, picture telephone, hand-held "teleputer" or some as yet unimagined device.

That means that in the multimedia age, things like TV schedules will become obsolete as data become available at the push of a button. Instead of settling for whatever happens to be on TV at a certain time, travelers on the information highway will be able to select any item from a wide variety of offerings. Among the choices will be movies, yesterday's TV programs, tomorrow's airline schedules, news wires, entire libraries and interactive active services that enable users to shop and conduct financial transactions with others sharing the highway.

Some features of the information highway already are in place, or about to be. More than 15 million people worldwide are plugged into Internet, the world's largest computer bulletin board and data bank. Without leaving their computer screens, subscribers send and receive messages, chat on-line, search for information and play games with people in other countries.

Later this year, Americans will be able to subscribe to DirecTV, a satellite broadcast system that will feed 150 channels into homes equipped with a small rooftop receiver dish. TCI, the country's biggest cable

TV operator will soon market a new cable decoder that can deliver as many as 540 channels.

The demand for quality traffic along the information highway has inspired a new generation of computer programmers. A number of companies are now translating books to CD-ROM — compact discs with read-only memory that can augment text with video images and sound. For example, a book about musical instruments also can provide the appropriate sound effects. One California software company has developed an educational detective game on CD-ROM in which children track a criminal across the globe, painlessly absorbing geography lessons. Along the way, they can click a button and hear clues in different foreign languages.

Meanwhile, futurists debate how the information highway will affect people's lives. Some say it will mean a quantum leap in the quality of TV and computer programming and therefore overall boost in the audience's level of sophistication. Others say that with so many choices, TV's mass audience will disintegrate and along with it, the sense of community that developed from everyone watching the same program at the same time. Others worry that the information highway may not reach everyone the way television does today, eventually dividing society along the lines of information haves and have-nots.

One thing is for sure: the television, telephone and computer will never be the same. The information highway is poised to provide techno-travelers with an exciting but unpredictable ride.

special decree. Agreeing on the unexpected resignation of Gaidar, Yeltsin underscored that reforms would continue.

But will the cosmetic surgery help the Duma reach consensus? Although Yeltsin appealed to the elected representatives to forget revolutionary rhetoric, no doubt he will be confronted with the question of what should be done.

"Quite frankly, I don't see a stable power in the new Parliament that could adopt coordinated legislation," Filatov says. "Some of the new laws regarding the Constitutional Court, human rights and the presidency need a majority vote in both chambers of the Parliament."

What must be done

"First of all, we should not imitate the former Supreme Soviet," Filatov says. "The president is inclined to cooperate and to keep in constant contact with the Parliament and hopes it will help the cause. The political climate throughout the whole 1994 will depend on which issues are given priority in the Duma. If it will again boil down to endless attacks on the government and a power struggle for positions, then positive results should not be expected."

"But I believe in success, if the delegates concentrate their attention on reforms and laws that enforce them. The examples of civilized countries show that parliamentary passions are harmless, if the economy does not depend on the political weather. How can we ensure that in Russia? It is possible to reach a consensus, despite the colorful mixture of political parties and blocs. Let them adopt an imperfect law today so that tomorrow they could work it out and amend it using international experience."

Filatov says it took other countries no less than six to eight years and sometimes

hope for partnership relations, cooperation and the promised to Russia aid. What actually happened?

A majority of Russians changed their views and attitudes toward foreign partners. The Communist policy of cultivating anti-American sentiments is now replaced by a growing feeling of disappointment with America at the lower levels, which takes the form of a protest against the spread of American mass culture and the rise of home-bred Mafia organizations that allegedly follow the American example.

Is Yeltsin disappointed with the results of the partnership?

Definitely not, Filatov says. "I have never heard any negative remarks from the president before or after meeting Bill Clinton or other White House administration officials. At last we have established an atmosphere of trust with the United States and both leaders value it."

Regarding the possible irritation stemming from unkept promises, Filatov says that it is not only the fault of America, but also of Russia.

"Indeed, the president has said that he does not expect more than was promised in relation to aid. Frankly, we have not created a favorable environment for investment, especially for private companies," he said.

"Businessmen complain because of the absence of a legal framework and any guarantees. And they are right in many aspects. The West is also witnessing an uncontrollable outflow of hard currency from Russia (\$6.5 billion in 1993, according to official reports). Neither the current economic situation in Russia, nor the existing statutes and administrative measures can stop this dangerous process. The situation with investments would change for the better only if dollars stay in the country."

Crime against foreigners on rise in Moscow

Continued from page 1

men who think it's safe to spend their time hanging out at Moscow night clubs."

In 1993, police officials said, there were more than 1,600 crimes against foreigners in the city, more than 30 times higher than the 1991 figure. The 1993 figures included 18 murders, 13 instances of serious bodily injury and three rapes,

spicuous because of the special license plates on their cars which identify their country of origin and profession. And because foreigners are no longer required to live in special "diplomatic compounds," many are renting and buying apartments in unguarded buildings, making them even easier prey.

Second, because of

"The chance that as a foreign businessman in Russia you might end up dead has sharply increased over the past two years," he said. "As soon as you join the world of small business in Russia, you're entering the danger zone."

To try to combat this crime wave, the Moscow Police Department has put nearly 200 officers on the case.

The police have

Interior Ministry, said many foreigners in Moscow are ignoring basic safety precautions.

He gave the example of dozens of cases where foreign men have "accepted the invitations to the apartments of suspicious women," only to be robbed and beaten by accomplices.

"We constantly warn them against this," Kolesnikov said, "but they just don't take our advice."

Another police official, who request



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...just as satisfied with long hours at the foundation's office as he was with satirical work.

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numbers of businesses and government offices depending on them for their work. As the country struggles with economic reform, experts say, Russia's access to the information highway will strengthen its push toward a market economy.

Right now, the blueprint of the information highway looks like this: From around the world, a wide variety of entertainment, information and interactive ser-

computer bulletin board and data bank. Without leaving their computer screens, subscribers send and receive messages, chat on-line, search for information and play games with people in other countries.

Later this year, Americans will be able to subscribe to DirecTV, a satellite broadcast system that will feed 150 channels into homes equipped with a small rooftop receiver dish. TCI, the country's biggest cable

company, is matching the same program at the same time. Others worry that the information highway may not reach everyone the way television does today, eventually dividing society along the lines of information haves and have-nots.

One thing is for sure: the television, telephone and computer will never be the same. The information highway is poised to provide techno-travelers with an exciting but unpredictable ride.

civilized countries show that parliamentary passions are harmless, if the economy does not depend on the political weather. How can we ensure that in Russia? It is possible to reach a consensus, despite the colorful mixture of political parties and blocs. Let them adopt an imperfect law today so that tomorrow they could work it out and amend it using international experience."

Filatov says it took other countries no less than six to eight years and sometimes

absence of a legal framework and any guarantees. And they are right in many aspects. The West is also witnessing an uncontrollable outflow of hard currency from Russia (\$6.5 billion in 1993, according to official reports). Neither the current economic situation in Russia, nor the existing statutes and administrative measures can stop this dangerous process. The situation with investments would change for the better only if dollars stay in the country."

Crime against foreigners on rise in Moscow

Continued from page 1

men who think it's safe to spend their time hanging out at Moscow night clubs."

In 1993, police officials said, there were more than 1,600 crimes against foreigners in the city, more than 30 times higher than the 1991 figure. The 1993 figures included 18 murders, 13 instances of serious bodily injury and three rapes, investigators said. Topping off the list were some 300 armed robberies and 730 cases of apartment break-ins.

Although officials said many of the victims were Chinese and Vietnamese businessman, ubiquitous in Moscow, there were more than 100 recorded crimes against Americans last year, including 37 burglaries, 15 robberies and the murder of Dasaro.

Colonel Vladimir Rushailo, head of the Moscow Police Department's regional department for combatting organized crime, said the problem has become so acute that there are now mafia groups who "specialize" exclusively in crimes against foreigners.

And according to Colonel Vladimir Danilin, chief of the department's section for crimes against foreigners, most of the recorded crimes against foreigners are premeditated.

"The great majority of all of these violations are planned criminal acts," he said.

Danilin said foreigners are obvious targets for several reasons. First, they are usually much wealthier than locals. In a city where the average monthly wage is less than \$70, expatriates are guaranteed gold mines.

Foreigners in Moscow are especially con-

spicuous because of the special license plates on their cars which identify their country of origin and profession. And because foreigners are no longer required to live in special "diplomatic compounds," many are renting and buying apartments in unguarded buildings, making them even easier prey.

Second, because of an unstable banking structures, many foreigners are known to carry large sums of cash. In a city where only a handful of stores take credit cards and personal checks are virtually unheard of, it is not uncommon for a foreign business person to carry thousands of dollars at any given time.

Third, because so many foreigners are insured against theft, they rarely care about initiating criminal investigations. Therefore, Danilin said, criminals who target foreigners can act with virtual impunity.

The vast majority of crimes, officials say, are against entrepreneurs and employees of small-scale joint ventures of foreign firms.

Shchekochikhin said this area of "small" business is especially vulnerable because it is "more or less controlled by the mafia."

"The chance that as a foreign businessman in Russia you might end up dead has sharply increased over the past two years," he said. "As soon as you join the world of small business in Russia, you're entering the danger zone."

The police have recently began offering bodyguards, alarm systems and security "consultations" for foreign guests.

To try to combat this crime wave, the Moscow Police Department has put nearly 200 officers on the case. Danilin said they solved almost 1,000 crimes in the first 10 months of 1993.

Similarly, the police have recently began offering bodyguards, alarm systems and security "consultations" for foreign guests.

Despite the services, and pamphlets outlining safety precautions, specialists like Danilin says Russia's general confusion as it switches to capitalism is the perfect breeding ground for

crime. With outlandishly soft sentences and what is generally believed to be a corrupt justice system, criminals, it seems, can act as they please.

But while admitting these difficulties, Danilin and other experts say the foreigners are partly to blame for the increasing number of crimes.

Lieutenant General Vladimir Kolesnekov, chief of criminal investigations for the Russian

Interior Ministry, said many foreigners in Moscow are ignoring basic safety precautions.

He gave the example of dozens of cases where foreign men have "accepted the invitations to the apartments of suspicious women," only to be robbed and beaten by accomplices.

"We constantly warn them against this," Kolesnekov said, "but they just don't take our advice."

Another police official, who request anonymity, said a huge percentage of crimes against foreigners involved illicit dealings with either female or male prostitutes, ubiquitous in Moscow's casinos, nightclubs, restaurants and hotels.

"Look, if I come out of a shady nightclub at 2 a.m., there's a decent chance that I could be mugged," Shchekochikhin said. "But if I have a nice quiet dinner at one of the foreign hotels, I can pretty much be guaranteed that I'm safe. It just requires common sense."

"Moscow's still safer than New York," he said. "If you want to be safe here, you just have to watch out for yourself."

CORRECTION

Misidentification

In a front-page photo in our Jan. 10-23, 1994 issue, we mistakenly reversed identifications of the persons pictured. Brian Weil, the volunteer at a Harlem needle exchange, is on the left.

MEMORANDUM

94 FEB 8 All: 19

TO:

John Paderis Bob Robin / Marshall Scott

FROM:

Ricki Seidman
Assistant to the President
Director of Scheduling and Advance

DATE:

2/7/94

RE:

*Global Air and Space International Executive Business +
Policy Forum and Exhibition*

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" response to be sent☐ "REGRET" response 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. REMARKS/SURROGATE SUGGESTION(S)

*Ricki
Not enough
detail to
make
decision -
we can
do a
letter
for attendees
John
Marshall Scott
Jim Dorskin*

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Number of pages (including cover sheet) 3Date: 2-1-94Time: 1:15To: RICKI SEIDMAN

Colleen,
Ask John
Podesta, NEC
and Marsha Scott
for advice on this.
Thanks,
Ricki

From: Frank Mankiewicz (202/944-5104-direct phone)**Message****Please deliver immediately upon receipt.**

If you have trouble receiving this transmission or you did not receive the specified number of pages shown above, please call the sending party immediately at the phone number listed above.

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Frank Mankiewicz
Vice Chairman

Via Facsimile

February 1, 1994

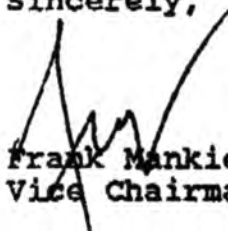
Ricki Seidman
Assistant to the President
for Scheduling and Advance
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ricki,

You will recall we Hughes people are anxious to have the President address the Global Air and Space International Executive Business and Policy Forum and Exhibition (and Take-Out?) in May. It really is a very classy collection of all the civil, commercial and defense air and space industries' CEOs and other leaders (Hughes CEO Mike Armstrong is the chairman this year), and this is probably a great year for President Clinton to talk about defense conversion, opportunities, etc.

I draw particular attention to the enclosed draft letter which, in any event, we hope the President can sign for inclusion with the attendees' package.

Sincerely,



Frank Mankiewicz
Vice Chairman

Enclosure

Dear Global Air & Space Attendees:

No other industry's contribution to society can equal the significance to both human progress and our imagination as the accomplishments attained from aviation and space. That's why I take great pleasure in welcoming to Washington the leaders and visionaries from around the world to the first annual *Global Air and Space* International Executive Business and Policy Forum and Exhibition.

The many critical factors confronting industry in an ever changing global economy and marketplace underscore the timeliness of this event. Organizations in the civil, commercial and defense air and space industries must work diligently with each other and with government to identify new approaches and revise old methods for productive business expansion in the near future.

Advancements resulting from the technologies of aviation and space are far too numerous to mention. Furthermore, the manner by which we travel great distances, ensure a healthy environment, explore the realms of our solar system, and provide a peaceful existence for Earth's inhabitants would not be possible without innovative thinkers like yourselves.

I salute your continued efforts and willingness to come together in the spirit of global cooperation to forge a new beginning for us all. I challenge each of you during the week *Global Air & Space* to participate in an open exchange of thoughts and ideas. Take this opportunity to establish new, or renew old, relationships so essential in building a new climate for the great things to come.

Warmest personal regards,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY
PHIL LADER
BRUCE LINDSEY
VERONICA BIGGINS
BILL KENNEDY

FROM: JOHN PODESTA 
PAUL RICHARDSON
SUBJECT: STATUS OF PENDING NOMINATIONS

I. CONFIRMATIONS

With the confirmation by the Senate yesterday of Terry Dornbush, Larry Lawrence, Thomas Siebert and Sidney Williams, only three nominations remain on the Executive Calendar:

Everett M. Ehrlich Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs

Senator Hollings has indicated that he will push Ehrlich's confirmation. Senator Mitchell intends to bring up Ehrlich for a vote, but probably not until shortly after the President's Day recess.

Nancy Gertner United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts

The Republicans seem to be backing down on their opposition to her. We should probably get this soon.

William Gould IV Chairman and Member of the National Labor Relations Board

Gould has encountered strong opposition from the Labor Policy Alliance, and the Right-to-Work Committee. However, with the concurrence of Senator Kassebaum, we today nominated Charles Cohen, a DC labor attorney, for the non-Democratic seat on the NLRB. In return, we expect that Kassebaum will support a time agreement and/or cloture on the Gould nomination when it comes to the floor. We hope for floor action before the end of February.

We are working to move the remaining NLRB nominations (Browning, Feinstein and Cohen) as quickly as possible. We are trying to arrange for committee interviews rather than formal

MEMORANDUM re Nominations
February 9, 1994
Page 2

hearings for the remaining nominees and will also try to move these nominations by the end of February.

II. Pending Nominations

Attached is a list of pending nominations. We will work to move them out of committee and through full Senate consideration. A few nominations to keep on the radar screen:

Rosemary Barkett's nomination to the 11th Circuit seems to be on track in the Judiciary Committee.

Sam Brown's nomination to the Rank of Ambassador during his tenure as Head of the Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) could stir up some controversy. He is likely to get out of the Foreign Relations Committee this week.

Lauri Fitz-Pegado's representation of foreign entities and governments has stirred up controversy. The Committee held up voting on this nomination pending resolution of the Ron Brown investigation. Her hearing is scheduled for tomorrow, and Commerce is tracking. This is likely to remain controversial. **Ginger Lew**, nominee for General Counsel at Commerce, was also being held pending the Brown investigation, but we don't think that will end up being a problem.

Deval Patrick appears to be on track. His hearing, which we anticipate will occur during the second week of March, and floor debate will certainly generate discussion of civil rights policy, but there should be no problem with his qualifications to serve as Assistant Attorney General.

III. INTENTIONS TO NOMINATE

Attached is a list of people announced, but not yet nominated. Some of these are getting old and should be moved.

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
(Senate Calendar Report)
(By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
ADKINS, Charles M.	United States Marshal for the Southern District of West Virginia	11/02/93	11/02/93	
ALEXANDER, Kent Barron	United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia	01/26/94	01/26/94	
ANDERSON, Bernard E.	Assistant Secretary of Labor (Employment Standards Administration)	06/25/93	10/14/93	
ANDERSON, Frank James	United States Marshal for the Southern District of Indiana		02/04/94	
BABBITT, Harriet C.	Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation (Permanent Representative of the U.S.A. to the O.A.S.)		* 01/27/94	
BALDINI, Thomas L.	Commissioner on the part of the United States on the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada	01/11/94	11/22/93	
BAQUET III, Charles R.	Deputy Director of the Peace Corps	09/16/93	11/09/93	
BARKETT, Rosemary	United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit	09/24/93	09/24/93	
BARON, Susan R.	Member of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships	11/20/93	11/20/93	
BARTNOFF, Judith	Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia	01/28/94	01/28/94	
BATTS, Deborah A.	United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York	01/27/94	01/27/94	
BAYH, Susan	Commissioner on the part of the United States on the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada	01/11/94	01/26/94	
BEEHAN, Josiah Horton	Ambassador to New Zealand Ambassador to Western Samoa	01/05/94	01/31/94	
BENAVIDES, Fortunato P.	United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit	01/27/94	01/27/94	
BENHAM, James Howard	United States Marshal for the District of Idaho	--	11/20/93	
BERG, Brian C.	United States Marshal for the District of North Dakota	11/10/93	11/10/93	
BERRIGAN, Helen G.	United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana	11/18/93	11/18/93	
BETTS, Rebecca Aline	United States Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia	--	11/19/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
 (Senate Calendar Report)
 (By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
BIERY, Samuel Frederick, Jr.	United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas	11/19/93	11/19/93	
BITTICK, Lawson Cary	United States Marshal for the Middle District of Georgia	01/28/94	01/28/94	
BLACK, Hugh Dinsmore, Jr.	United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas	12/02/93	11/18/93	
BLINKEN, Donald M.	Ambassador to the Republic of Hungary	01/31/94	01/31/94	
BLOOM, Thomas R.	Assistant Secretary of Commerce (Administration)	12/21/93	01/27/94	
BLOOM, Thomas R.	Chief Financial Officer, Department of Commerce	12/21/93	01/27/94	
BRAGG, Lynn M.	Member of the United States International Trade Commission	--	11/20/93	
BROMWICH, Michael R.	Inspector General, Department of Justice	02/04/94	02/03/94	
BROOKS, Israel, Jr.	United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina	01/26/94	01/26/94	
BROWN, Ann	Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission	--	11/16/93	
BROWN, Ann	Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission	--	11/16/93	
BROWN, Carrye Burley	Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency	--	11/20/93	
BROWN, Herbert Lee	United States Marshal for the District of Nevada	01/26/94	01/26/94	
BROWN, Larry, Jr.	Member of the National Council on Disability	05/07/93	11/04/93	
BROWN, Sam W., Jr.	Rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Head of Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).	--	11/18/93	
BROWNING, Margaret A.	Member of the National Labor Relations Board	08/17/93	10/29/93	
BUCKLEY, Jill B.	Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development (Legislation and Public Affairs)	10/26/93	11/22/93	
BUNDY, Robert Charles	United States Attorney for the District of Alaska	--	11/19/93	
BURGESS, Franklin D.	United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington	11/19/93	11/19/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE

(Senate Calendar Report)

(By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
BUSH, Zoe	Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia	01/28/94	01/28/94	
CALLOWAY, Mark Timothy	United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina	11/19/93	11/19/93	
CAMPBELL, Willie Grace	Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation		01/27/94	
CARR, James G.	United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio	01/27/94	01/27/94	
CASTILLO, Ruben	United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois	01/27/94	01/27/94	
CHAMBERLIN, Alice	Commissioner on the part of the United States on the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada	01/31/94	01/27/94	
CHRISTIE, Deborah P.	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management)	12/10/93	01/26/94	
COLE, Janice McKenzie	United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina	--	11/20/93	
COLEMAN, Rodney A.	Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations and Environment)	12/10/93	01/26/94	
COLLETON, Larry Herbert	United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida	--	11/19/93	
COLLINS, Audrey B.	United States District Judge for the Central District of California	01/27/94	01/27/94	
CONSTANTINE, Thomas A.	Administrator of Drug Enforcement	01/13/94	01/26/94	
CURRIE, Cameron M.	United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina	01/27/94	01/27/94	
DASHIELL, G. Ronald	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Washington	11/05/93	11/05/93	
DAVIS, Danny K.	Member of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships	--	11/20/93	
DAVIS, Michael J.	United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota	11/19/93	11/19/93	
DEAN, Jack O.	United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas		02/04/94	
DEAR, Alice Marie	United States Director of the African Development Bank	--	11/16/93	
DEJARNETTE, Edmund T., Jr.	Ambassador to the Republic of Angola	11/08/93	11/05/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
 (Senate Calendar Report)
 (By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
DELANEY, Terrence Edward	United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois	--	11/19/93	
DETTMER, Michael Hayes	United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan	--	11/20/93	
DIAZ, Rafael	Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia	10/18/93	10/18/93	
DICUS, Greta Joy	Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Enrichment Corporation	12/01/93	11/22/93	
DINE, Thomas A.	Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development (Europe and NIS)	10/26/93	11/24/93	
DIXON, Harry Donival, Jr.	United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia	--	11/19/93	
DOLAN, Charles H., Jr.	Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy	01/11/94	11/22/93	
DORN, Edwin	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness		01/27/94	
DOUGLAS, James, Jr.	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan	--	11/19/93	
EAGAN, Wesley William, Jr.	Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	--	11/16/93	
EATON, Gordon P.	Director of the United States Geological Survey	01/05/94	01/27/94	
ECOFFEY, Robert Dale	United States Marshal for the District of South Dakota	11/18/93	11/18/93	
EHRlich, Everett M.	Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs	03/08/93	05/24/93	*
ENOMOTO, Jerry J.	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of California	01/26/94	01/26/94	
ESSERMAN, Susan G.	Assistant Secretary of Commerce (Import Administration)	10/25/93	11/20/93	
EU, March Fong	Ambassdor to the Federated States of Micronesia	01/31/94	01/31/94	
FARMER, Greg	Under Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism	11/05/93	11/22/93	
FEINSTEIN, Frederick L.	General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board	--	11/20/93	
FITZ-PEGADO, Lauri	Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service	09/16/93	09/16/93	
FOWLER, Joseph Clyde, Jr.	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee	01/28/94	01/28/94	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
(Senate Calendar Report)
(By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
FREUDENTHAL, David D.	United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming	01/26/94	01/26/94	
FURGESON, W. Royal, Jr.	United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas	11/19/93	11/19/93	
GAGNON, Paul Michael	United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire	11/19/93	11/19/93	
GARCIA, Fred W.	Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, Office of National Drug Control Policy	--	11/20/93	
GARCIA, Orlando L.	United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas	11/19/93	11/19/93	
GARDNER, William Booth	Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador	10/14/93	11/20/93	
GERTNER, Nancy	United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts	--	10/27/93	*
GILBERT, Laurent F.	United States Marshal for the District of Maine		02/04/94	
GINSBERG, William W.	Assistant Secretary of Commerce (Economic Development)	01/13/94	01/26/94	
GLEIMAN, Edward Jay	Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission	12/10/93	01/26/94	
GOFFNEY, Lawrence J., Jr.	Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks	11/02/93	01/26/94	
GOSS, Kay Collett	Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Preparedness, Training and Exercises Directorate - Level ?)		02/04/94	
GOTBAUM, Joshua	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Economic Security)	10/04/93	11/20/93	
GOULD IV, William B.	Member of the National Labor Relations Board (for the term expiring 8/27/98), CHAIR	06/28/93	08/06/93	*
GOULD IV, William B.	Member of the National Labor Relations Board (for the term expiring 8/27/93)	06/28/93	08/06/93	*
GOULD, Martha B.	Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (Library/information specialist)	--	11/22/93	
GRAFF, Henry F.	Member of the Assassination Records Review Board	11/04/93	11/04/93	
GREEN, Saul A.	United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan	--	11/20/93	
GREENE, Margaret Hornbeck	Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Enrichment Corporation	12/01/93	11/22/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
 (Senate Calendar Report)
 (By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
GREGG, Stephen Simpson	United States Marshal for the Southern District of California	--	11/16/93	
HAGGERTY, Ancer L.	United States District Judge for the District of Oregon	11/19/93	11/19/93	
HALE, Robert F.	Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management)	01/24/94	01/26/94	
HALEY, Maria Luisa Mabilangan	Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (small business)	11/18/93	11/18/93	
HALL, Anne L.	Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	11/30/93	11/24/93	
HALL, Kermit L.	Member of the Assassination Records Review Board	09/03/93	09/07/93	
HAMPTON, Philip G., II	Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks	11/02/93	11/20/93	
HANNAH, John H., Jr.	United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas	11/19/93	11/19/93	
HATHAWAY, William D.	Federal Maritime Commissioner (to be redesignated Chair upon confirmation), CHAIR	07/15/93	11/18/93	
HEGERTY, Nanette Holly	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin		02/04/94	
HENRY, Phylliss Jeanette	United States Marshal for the Southern District of Iowa	11/02/93	11/02/93	
HICKS, John F., Sr.	Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation (Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development)	02/02/94	01/27/94	
HILL, Stephen Lawrence	United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri	--	11/20/93	
HOLTON, Walter Clinton, Jr.	United States Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina	11/19/93	11/19/93	
HOLZ, Arnold Gregory	Chief Financial Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	12/23/93	01/27/94	
HORGAN, Daniel J.	United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida	--	11/19/93	
HOVE, Andrew C., Jr.	Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	11/30/93	11/24/93	
HOVE, Andrew C., Jr.	Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	11/30/93	11/24/93	
HOWARD, Henry, Jr.	Associate Director of the United States Information Agency (Management)	--	11/16/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
 (Senate Calendar Report)
 (By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
HUGHES, James Marion, Jr.	United States Marshal for the Northern District of Oklahoma	--	11/16/93	
HURLEY, Daniel T. K.	United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida	11/10/93	11/10/93	
HYDE, Jeanette W.	Ambassador to Barbados Ambassador to the Commonwealth of Dominica Ambassador to St. Lucia Ambassador to St. Vincent and the Grenadines	--	11/17/93	
HYMEL, Lezin Joseph, Jr.	United States Attorney for the Middle District of Louisiana	--	11/19/93	
JACK, Janis Graham	United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas	11/19/93	11/19/93	
JORDAN, Mary Lucille	Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	11/05/93	11/19/93	
JOSEPH, Stephen C.	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)	10/04/93	11/20/93	
JOYCE, William L.	Member of the Assassination Records Review Board	09/03/93	10/25/93	
KAUZLARICH, Richard Dale	Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan	01/31/94	01/31/94	
KEEVEY, Richard F.	Chief Financial Officer, Department of Defense	11/23/93	11/20/93	
KIMBROUGH, Floyd A.	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri	11/10/93	11/10/93	
KIRK, Michael Kane	Deputy Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks	12/22/93	02/02/94	
KLEIN, Theodore	United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida	10/29/93	10/29/93	
KNIGHT, Peter S.	Member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation	11/09/93	11/19/93	
LAKSHMANAN, T. R.	Director of the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Department of Transportation	11/05/93	11/20/93	
LARSON, Robert C.	Member of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board	02/04/94	11/20/93	
LEVITSKY, Melvyn	Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil	11/10/93	11/10/93	
LEW, Ginger Ehn	General Counsel of the Department of Commerce	06/30/93	09/24/93	
LEWIS, Alan D.	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania	--	11/20/93	
LEYDEN, John James	United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island	01/26/94	01/26/94	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
 (Senate Calendar Report)
 (By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
LILLEHAUG, David Lee	United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota	--	11/19/93	
LISI, Mary M.	United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island	01/27/94	01/27/94	
LOCKLEY, James W.	United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida		02/04/94	
LOGSDON, Charles William	United States Marshall for the Western District of Kentucky	--	11/10/93	
LOGUE-KINDER, Joan	Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Public Affairs and Public Liaison)	--	11/16/93	
LOIELLO, John P.	Associate Director of the United States Information Agency (Education and Cultural Affairs)	11/08/93	11/20/93	
LUCCHINO, Frank J.	Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	--	11/22/93	
MADRID, Alfred E.	United States Marshal for the District of Arizona	--	11/16/93	
MALCOM, Shirley Mahaley	Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation	--	11/20/93	
MANILOW, Lewis	Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy	01/11/94	01/26/94	
MCCAFFREY, John Patrick	United States Marshal for the Western District of New York	11/02/93	11/02/93	
MCCOWAN, Rodney A.	Assistant Secretary for Human Resources and Administration, Department of Education (one of the "Four Additional Officers")	12/20/93	02/02/94	
MCGILLIVRAY-SHAFFER, Nancy J.	United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts	11/05/93	11/05/93	
MCREYNOLDS, Elaine A.	Federal Insurance Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency	--	11/22/93	
MEISSNER, Charles F.	Assistant Secretary of Commerce (International Economic Policy)	--	11/16/93	
MELANCON, Tucker L.	United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana	11/18/93	11/18/93	
MELENDEZ, Rosa Maria	United States Marshal for the Western District of Washington	11/18/93	11/18/93	
MERRILL, David Nathan	Ambassador to the People's Republic of Bangladesh	11/10/93	11/10/93	
MITCHELL, Graham R.	Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Technology Policy	10/18/93	11/22/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE

(Senate Calendar Report)

(By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
MOLINARI, James J.	United States Marshal for the Northern District of California	11/02/93	11/02/93	
MOORE, Richard Thomas	Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Mitigation Directorate - Level IV)	--	11/22/93	
MOORE, Robert James	United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama	11/18/93	11/18/93	
MORELAND, Donald R.	United States Marshal for the Middle District of Florida	11/05/93	11/05/93	
MORGAN, Linda Joan	Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission	12/17/93	02/02/94	
MOTZ, Diana Gribbon	United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit	01/27/94	01/27/94	
MULLANEY, Timothy Patrick, Sr.	United States Marshal for the District of Delaware	01/26/94	01/26/94	
MULLINS, Joe Russell	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Kentucky	11/02/93	11/02/93	
NELSON, Anna K.	Member of the Assassination Records Review Board	09/03/93	10/25/93	
NEWMAN, Barry S.	United States Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund		02/02/94	
NICKERSON, Don Carlos	United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa	11/05/93	11/05/93	
OAKES, James Robert	United States Marshal for the Western District of Louisiana	11/18/93	11/18/93	
OCHI, Rose	Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy	10/22/93	11/20/93	
ODEN, Kenneth Ray	United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas	--	11/19/93	
PACHIOS, Harold C.	Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy	01/11/94	11/22/93	
PARKER, Robert M.	United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit	01/27/94	01/27/94	
PATILLO, Conrad S.	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas	--	11/16/93	
PATRICK, Deval L.	Assistant Attorney General (Civil Rights)	02/01/94	02/02/94	
PATTON, Raimon L.	United States Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee	--	11/20/93	
PELLETREAU, Robert H., Jr.	Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs)	11/10/93	11/19/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
 (Senate Calendar Report)
 (By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
PETERSON, Esther	Representative of the United States to the Forty-eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations	09/24/93	11/20/93	
PIRIE, Robert B., Jr.	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment)	12/01/93	11/22/93	
PONSOR, Michael A.	United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts	11/19/93	11/19/93	
RAINER, William J.	Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Enrichment Corporation	12/01/93	11/22/93	
RAPP, Stephen John	United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa	11/05/93	11/05/93	
REINSCH, William Alan	Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration		02/02/94	
RENDELL, Marjorie O.	United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania	11/19/93	11/19/93	
ROBERTS, Bobby L.	Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (Library/information specialist)	--	11/22/93	
ROBERTS, John Marshall	United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee	--	11/20/93	
ROCK II, Richard Rand	United States Marshal for the District of Kansas	11/18/93	11/18/93	
ROGERS, Judith W.	United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit	11/17/93	11/17/93	
ROGERS, Kristine Olson	United States Attorney for the District of Oregon	--	11/19/93	
RYAN, Stephen M.	Inspector General, Department of Defense	11/23/93	11/20/93	
SANCHEZ, John Steven	United States Marshal for the District of New Mexico	--	11/16/93	
SCHEUER, James H.	United States Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	--	11/18/93	
SCHIFFER, Lois Jane	Assistant Attorney General (Environment and Natural Resources Division)	02/04/94	02/03/94	
SCHNEIDER, Mark L.	Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation (Assistant Administrator, A.I.D.)		01/27/94	
SERIO, James V., Jr.	United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana	--	11/16/93	
SKINNER, Michael David	United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana	--	10/21/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
 (Senate Calendar Report)
 (By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
SLABACH, Frederick Gilbert	Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (Congressional Relations)	10/08/93	11/18/93	
STEINER, Steven E.	For the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as the U.S. Representative to the START Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission	05/03/93	06/16/93	
STEWART, Carl E.	United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit	01/27/94	01/27/94	
STRIZICH, William Stephen	United States Marshal for the District of Montana	--	11/19/93	
SUDDUTH, Gary N.	Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	--	* 11/22/93	
TALBOTT, Strobe	Deputy Secretary of State	12/28/93	02/01/94	
TATE, Stanley G.	Chief Executive Officer, Resolution Trust Corporation (ON 11/30/93, TATE WROTE THE PRESIDENT ASKING THAT HIS NAME BE WITHDRAWN)	07/13/93	07/13/93	
TIGERT, Ricki Rhodarmer	Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	11/17/93	11/16/93	
TIGERT, Ricki Rhodarmer	Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	11/17/93	11/16/93	
TRUJILLO, Michael H.	Director of the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services	08/31/93	11/22/93	
TUNHEIM, John R.	Member of the Assassination Records Review Board	09/03/93	09/07/93	
URAM, Robert Jay	Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	--	11/22/93	
VANASKIE, Thomas I.	United States District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania	11/17/93	11/17/93	
VAUGHN, Cleveland	United States Marshal for the District of Nebraska	11/18/93	11/18/93	
VICKERY, Raymond E., Jr.	Assistant Secretary of Commerce (Trade Development)	09/16/93	11/04/93	
VOGEL, Raymond John	Under Secretary for Benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs	09/29/93	11/16/93	
VOGELGESANG, Sandra Louise	Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal	--	10/25/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE
 (Senate Calendar Report)
 (By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Nominated</u>	<u>On Calendar</u>
WALKER, Robert M.	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Environment)	12/01/93	11/24/93	
WATSON, Alexander Fletcher	Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation (Assistant Secretary of State)		01/27/94	
WELLS, Lesley Brooks	United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio	11/19/93	11/19/93	
WHITE, Jesse L., Jr.	Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission	10/19/93	11/24/93	
WIGGINS, James Lamar	United States Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia	11/19/93	11/19/93	
WILKERSON, Patrick J.	United States Marshal for the Western District of Oklahoma	--	11/19/93	
WILLARD, Robert S.	Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (Technical specialist)	02/02/94	02/02/94	
WILLARD, Robert S.	Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (Technical specialist)	02/02/94	02/02/94	
WILLIAMS, Alexander, Jr.	United States District Judge for the District of Maryland	08/06/93	08/06/93	
WITHERSPOON, Eugene S., Brigadier General, United States Army	Member and President of the Mississippi River Commission	--	04/19/93	
WITHROW, Mary Ellen	Treasurer of the United States	--	11/20/93	
WOOD, Wesley Joe	United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee	--	11/16/93	
YOUNGBLOOD, Kneeland C.	Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Enrichment Corporation	12/01/93	11/22/93	
ZACHARIAS, Charles Lester	United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota	--	11/16/93	
ZARB, Frank G.	Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Enrichment Corporation	12/01/93	11/22/93	

CLINTON NOMINATIONS ANNOUNCED BUT NOT YET NOMINATED
(By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>
ALIOTO, Michele	Member of the National Council on Disability	05/07/93
BIRENBAUM, David Elias	Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	12/14/93
BRISTO, Marca	Member of the National Council on Disability (will be designated Chairperson upon confirmation), Chairperson	05/07/93
COHEN, Charles I.	Member of the National Labor Relations Board	02/03/94
DAWSON, Marion M.	Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation	01/31/94
DEAGLE, Edwin A., Jr.	Under Secretary of the Air Force	11/01/93
DECKER, Gilbert F.	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition)	01/24/94
DIEHL, Philip N.	Director of the Mint	12/22/93
FERRARO, Geraldine	Rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as Representative of the U.S.A. on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations	10/22/93
FIESTER, Clark G.	Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition)	11/01/93
GANNON, John A.	Member of the National Council on Disability	05/07/93
GLOVER, Jere W.	Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Small Business Administration	12/21/93
LEWIS, Ronald B.	Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States	12/08/93
LISTER, Sara E.	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)	01/24/94
MARTINEZ, Ricardo	Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	12/03/93
MCCOY, Helen T.	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management)	12/10/93
MCDONALD, Gail C.	Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission	12/17/93
O'DAY, Bonnie	Member of the National Council on Disability	05/07/93
SCROGGINS, Joe, Jr.	Federal Maritime Commissioner	01/24/94

CLINTON NOMINATIONS ANNOUNCED BUT NOT YET NOMINATED
(By Last Name)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Announced</u>
TORANO, Maria Elena	Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy	01/31/94
TORANO, Maria Elena	Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy	01/31/94
WALKER, Hughey	Member of the National Council on Disability	05/07/93
WOLTERS, Kate Pew	Member of the National Council on Disability	05/07/93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/07/94

TO: PHIL LADER
HAROLD ICKES
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
MARK GEARAN
PAT GRIFFIN
FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

FYI.

Copy Harold
Phil
George
PAT GRIFFIN
Mark Gearan



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Chief of Staff

Washington, D.C. 20201

94 FEB 7 P5:53

FEB 7 1994

TO: Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

FROM: Kevin Thurm

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "K. Thurm", is written over the printed name "Kevin Thurm".

SUBJ: TENNCARE

Attached please find the update on TENNCARE from HCFA. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me or Bruce Vladeck.

HCFA MONITORING OF TENNCARE DEMONSTRATION

Terms and Conditions of the Waiver

The waivers were awarded on November 18, 1993 and the program was implemented on January 1, 1994. In approving the demonstration, HCFA imposed 35 special terms and conditions on the award relating to a wide range of financial, data, access and quality issues. Thirteen of these conditions were required to be satisfied before implementation.

Because access to care was a critical concern, HCFA imposed requirements on the State to protect beneficiaries from unnecessary disruptions in care.

- In areas where provider participation was not sufficient, the fee-for-service delivery system would be maintained.
- Pregnant women were allowed to continue with their physicians until the baby was delivered and for 60 days thereafter. Other seriously ill individuals would be able to continue with their physicians for up to 30 days after the waiver, or until they could be reasonably and safely transferred to a managed care organization (MCO).
- Since none of the MCOs had contracts with the State when the original beneficiary plan assignments were made, HCFA required Tennessee to permit all enrollees to have an additional 45 days to change to another MCO, if desired. Of the approximately 690,000 Medicaid beneficiaries in the State, only about 80,000 chose to do so.

We received about 1,200 letters before the award was made. Virtually all were from providers or provider industry groups who objected to TennCare. Their complaints centered around the reimbursement levels proposed by the State, and a Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Tennessee threat to exclude providers from their other products if they did not take TennCare patients. Since the approval of the demonstration, we have received a few phone calls and provider letters, and a handful of negative beneficiary letters, some of which were form letters that providers had encouraged their patients to send. We have received no negative calls or letters from beneficiary advocacy groups.

On-Site Review

To ascertain that the 13 pre-implementation terms and conditions of the award had been met, a team from HCFA central and 3 regional offices, along with a Public Health Service representative, visited Tennessee on December 12-17.

The site visit team performed the following review activities during the December trip to Nashville:

- Review of contracts between the State and MCOs to determine if all required provisions were included;
- Analysis of State plans for monitoring, evaluating, and taking action as necessary to improve the delivery of care;
- Review of State's minimum data set and plans to monitor collection of data;
- Certification that each geographical area in the state had sufficient provider capacity; and
- Tests related to the financial integrity of the TennCare project, including review of State budget documents, conditions for supplemental payments to providers, internal and external audits, and plans to monitor the financial viability of MCOs.

A particular emphasis of the site team was the review of provider capacity. A random selection of providers in the Blue Cross network (the largest of two State-wide networks) was contacted by phone to ascertain their participation in TennCare. When a significant number indicated that they would not participate, two review team members flew to Blue Cross headquarters in Chattanooga to have them run a new provider list, which was again tested for accuracy. The results indicated that the Blue Cross State-wide network alone had eight times the number of primary care providers needed to serve the Medicaid population. Of the 12 geographic areas of the state, even the one with the least capacity had almost 5 times the number of primary care providers needed.

Reports on Beneficiary Problems

There have been press reports indicating that it has been difficult for beneficiaries and providers to contact the State and MCOs. In response the State has added personnel to meet the demand and instituted an 800-number. Several MCOs have also instituted 800-numbers.

All reports HCFA has received about problems beneficiaries have had in getting care have been investigated by central or regional office staff, with the cooperation of State Medicaid staff. Tennessee newspapers have reported on two deaths. One was an AIDS patient who was transferred from a hospital not in his MCO to another 40 miles away. In that case, the attending physician was quoted as indicating that he would not have transferred the patient if he had known he was critically ill. The second death was an

infant whose mother claims that she was unable to find a provider for the child. The State, the hospital involved, and the HCFA regional office are investigating. A preliminary report should be available by Friday, February 11.

We are continuing to closely monitor the implementation of TennCare by sending Regional Office reviewers to the State. A financial management specialist visited during the week of February 1, a quality review team will visit during the week of February 14, and a combined regional and central office team will visit during the week of February 28 to do extended review of new documentation related to access and capacity. The team will also assess whether phone access to the State and MCOs has improved. Additional visits are scheduled at least quarterly.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO MACK McLARTY
PHIL LADER

FROM: JOHN PODESTA 

SUBJECT: Commission on Roles and Missions of the Armed
Forces

The Department of Defense Authorization Act P.L. 103-160, contained a section establishing the Commission on Roles and Missions of the Armed Services. As the attached conference report language indicates, establishment of the Commission grew out of the House Armed Service Committee's dissatisfaction with Chairman Powell's recommendations on the subject in his 1993 triennial report.

The Commission is composed of seven members, all private U.S. citizens, appointed by the **Secretary of Defense**. The Chairman is designated from amongst the members by **the Secretary**. The legislation directs the Commission to review the efficiency and appropriateness of the current allocation amongst the Armed Forces of roles, missions and functions, and make recommendations to Congress for changes in view of the post-Cold War environment.

The Commission legislation directs the Secretary to appoint the Commission members within 45 days of enactment (November 30, 1993), a date which has passed. Once appointed, the Commission is directed to meet within 30 days, send a work plan to Congress within 90 days and issue a final report within one year of its first meeting. The final report is to be sent to the Armed Services Committees, the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

The Commission members are eligible to be paid for their days of service and receive travel and per diem expenses. The Commission can hire an executive director and other staff as necessary and hold hearings.

Funds for the Commission are to be made available from the DOD civilian employment, travel and per diem accounts. The Secretary of Defense is directed to furnish administrative and support services requested by the Commission.

Per your instructions, I have not contacted DOD about this; let me know what else you need.

f of Naval Operations (sec.

a provision (sec. 903) that
tion 5038 of title 10, United
r of Expeditionary Warfare
val Operations.
provision.

Fund (sec. 945)

n (sec. 1008) that would in-
INC Initiative Fund by \$5.0

10 similar provision.
dment that would authorize
iant to Defense-wide activi-

Commission on roles and missions (secs. 951-960)

The House bill contained provisions (title XIV) that would establish a commission on roles and missions of the armed forces. This action stemmed from a dissatisfaction with the scope of the roles and missions reforms recommended by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff earlier this year in his triennial report. The provisions would require the President to appoint commission members for five-year terms. The provisions would also establish procedures by which the commission would annually review the implementing actions of the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would shorten the commission's term, provide for the appointment of its members by the Secretary of Defense, and delete the requirement for the commission to review the actions of the Department of Defense. The conferees expect the commission to provide an adequate basis for further action on roles and missions and believe that it will energize the Department of Defense to address these issues more comprehensively.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Student loads at war colleges and command and staff colleges

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 422) that would require the number of students at the senior war colleges and command and staff colleges to remain at the same level as enrolled on October 1, 1992. The intent was to ensure that enrollment at the colleges would not be reduced as the size of the services decreased.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees agree on the continuing importance of professional military education (PME), especially at this time of great political change in the world. The end of the Cold War has taken away the certainties that guided American defense policies for more than two generations. If a smaller military is to handle the challenges of the late 20th and early 21st centuries, it must do so

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**WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM**

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION unclassified PAGES 2
FROM John Podesta/The White House 2702
(NAME) (PHONE NUMBER) (ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
LA	Mack McLarty		

REMARKS:
memo re Commission on Roles and Missions of the Armed Forces

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{2/6}

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1994

MR. PRESIDENT:

I thought you'd be interested in seeing
this.

Todd Stern
Todd Stern

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university
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the



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1994

94 FEB 3 P8:46

MEMORANDUM FOR TODD STERN, KEITH MASON, ANDRE OLIVER

FROM: DAVID LANE, ^{DL} National Economic Council

SUBJECT: TRP WINNERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Three rounds of winning projects have been announced under the President's 1993 Technology Reinvestment Project, accounting for \$425 million of the total \$475 appropriated for FY93. Thus far, two winning project participants are from New Hampshire: Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center (Lebanon) and Medical Media Systems, Inc. (Hanover).

These New Hampshire entities are members of a project team awarded \$1.22 million to develop the first anatomically correct, three-dimensional computer visual model of a human limb for high fidelity surgical training. This project will reduce significantly surgical training costs and the dependency of training on the availability of animal subjects. The modeling techniques will be generalized to serve as a framework for a dynamic computational model of the entire body.

In coming weeks, a final round of awards totalling approximately \$120 million (the remaining \$50 million from FY93 plus \$70 million from FY94 funds) will be announced. I believe there is a strong possibility that at least one winning project will be from New Hampshire. I will be sure to alert you as soon as awards are announced.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{2/6}

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1994

MR. PRESIDENT:

Will Marshall has sent over a study entitled Back to the Future: Toward a Post-Nuclear Ethic -- the New Logic of Nonproliferation. I have attached the Executive Summary. If you'd like to see the whole study (54 pages), let me know.


Todd Stern

*To President
mud by to us*

✓
FW
copy possible
get



January 14, 1994

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a copy of our effort to provide some ideas to strengthen your non-proliferation objectives.

Bob Manning, a senior fellow at the Progressive Foundation, has looked at all the complex issues involved in the question of proliferation. His study articulates a thought-provoking, comprehensive strategy for addressing what you have correctly identified as the number one security challenge facing the United States in this post Cold War era.

We hope you find this policy prescription a useful contribution to the debate on how to best meet this central challenge.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Will Marshall".

Will Marshall
Director

Will done in Europe!

- W

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the first time since the beginning of the nuclear age, the spectre of global conflagration no longer hangs over the human race. The demise of the Soviet threat has dramatically transformed the nature of security threats to the United States, and offers an historic opportunity to rethink nuclear weapons and defense strategy. Long-held assumptions of arms controllers and nuclear strategists alike have been turned upside down.

However, the new logic of U.S. security interests is not yet fully reflected in Clinton administration policies. There remains a conceptual vacuum: Why will the United States and Russia, newfound partners, still have 3,500 nuclear weapons aimed at each other after START II is realized? How many warheads are enough? What is the relation of United States and Russian reductions to global efforts to curb nuclear proliferation?

For U.S. defense planners, nuclear weapons are becoming more of a liability than an asset. The United States is now and will be for the near future, the dominant conventional military power with unsurpassed deterrent and force projection capabilities. As the Gulf War demonstrated, the paramount threat to U.S. security interests is no longer global conflagration, but regional conflicts played out with weapons of mass destruction in which the use of U.S. nuclear weapons is almost nil, yet whose continued existence may deter, but also provide an ostensible rationale for, proliferation. The on-going dispute over North Korea's nuclear program is testing the efficacy – and underscoring the limits – of the nuclear non-proliferation system.

Clearly, in the new global security environment, arms control and nuclear proliferation are no longer separate issues, but rather are part of an indivisible challenge. Decisions made by the international community over the next decade will determine whether the slow spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction will continue, or whether a defining feature of the emerging international system will be a process of delegitimizing such weapons.

As the 1995 decision on extending the 158-member Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the foundation of the non-proliferation regime, approaches, the world is now potentially better positioned to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction than at any time since the immediate post-WWII period. Over the past six years, a series of momentous developments has reinforced the nuclear taboo: under current arms reduction accords, entire categories of weapons (intermediate range missiles) have been eliminated, and when fully implemented, START I and START II will reduce the United States and Russian arsenals by some 90 percent from Cold War peaks; Iraq's nuclear subterfuge sparked efforts to bolster non-nuclear norms; and democratization has led to a rollback of proliferation in several countries on the nuclear threshold countries.

For the United States, the logic of current realities – the end of a global nuclear threat combined with new and emerging U.S. high technology conventional military capabilities, point to a sharp de-emphasis of nuclear weapons in U.S. defense requirements. Indeed, Les Aspin has mused, "If we now had the opportunity to ban all nuclear weapons, we would." Such a goal is embodied in article VI of the NPT, part of the tenuous global bargain which commits parties to the treaty "to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament..." This was part of the nuclear bargain by which non-weapons states accepted a two-tier system, agreeing to forego the weapons option in exchange for access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy under safeguards.

In the real world, the danger of nuclear breakout and limits of adequate verification and enforcement is likely to prevent a complete return of the nuclear genie to its bottle. Nonetheless, U.S. articulation and pursuit of such a hard-nosed vision, ultimately of a post-nuclear world, should underlie a comprehensive non-proliferation strategy. To the degree the United States moves in this direction, it will be positioned to lead global anti-proliferation efforts and will open up possibilities for leading the world towards a new nuclear bargain.

This report seeks to define the elements of a comprehensive anti-proliferation strategy: one addressing intentions and motivations as well as capabilities, demand as much as supply; one that reduces the gap between nuclear haves and have-nots; one designed to foster a new political environment, and create a counter-proliferation synergy.

This requires a three-pronged non-proliferation strategy. The first element is strengthened institutional restraints and norms on the acquisition of nuclear materials and technology and prospective post-START reductions amongst the five declared nuclear powers as part of a new global bargain. This includes:

- o A cut off of production of all fissile material, not just that for weapons, but a process leading to an end to commercial use of plutonium (which has no economic rationale), with the IAEA serving as custodian;
- o A Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) including all weapons states and threshold nuclear powers;
- o An expansion of the mandate and resources (and reform of) the International Atomic Energy Agency and a more inclusive approach to, and strengthening of, supplier restraint mechanisms such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group to bring in new, newly industrializing country suppliers.

- o A strengthening of challenge inspection rights either under IAEA or UN Security Council auspices;

- o Strengthened bilateral and multilateral negative (e.g. no first use) and positive security assurances such that no proliferator can use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons without incurring unacceptable damage.

Second is innovative, activist bilateral and multilateral diplomacy to address the regional conflicts in Southwest Asia, South Asia and East Asia which are the locus of proliferation concerns. East Asia holds the most promise for melding proliferation issues with regional security concerns; new U.S. approaches to both India and Pakistan could prove fruitful in capping and beginning to rollback proliferation; the Mid-East and Persian Gulf appear the most nettlesome, but for the first time there is an arms control process in place. In some cases this approach will entail building new global norms from the regional level up, in others, global initiatives may catalyze regional efforts.

Third is developing counter-proliferation measures which include:

- o Enhancing U.S. intelligence and military capabilities to facilitate pre-emption or enforcement of proliferation regime violators;

- o Putting adequate resources into Army and Navy efforts to develop theater missile defense systems; and removing impediments to deploying effective anti-ballistic missile defenses by renegotiating aspects of the ABM Treaty that inhibit U.S. and Russian theater defense capabilities;

- o Rethinking the Missile Technology Control Regime by: in the short term institutionalizing it, in the medium term converting it to an NPT-like bargain that is less discriminatory, and over the longer term, exploring the prospects for a Zero Ballistic Missile regime.

There is no silver bullet that will resolve the complex causes of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. So long as regional security concerns are not addressed, regimes and institutions will be imperfect instruments for halting the spread of proliferation. But by demonstrating leadership, articulating a post-nuclear ethic, capitalizing on post-Cold War possibilities, adopting more universal norms, and keeping non-proliferation at the top of the national security agenda, the United States would maximize its prospects for success.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1994

Mr. President:

Attached are two Cabinet memos concerning possible youth employment initiatives in the crime bill. I've circulated these to Carol, Bruce, Ron Klain, and Rahm.

Ron, Bruce and the DOJ team are working the House side to try to get some of these ideas, along with other crime prevention ideas proposed by the Black Caucus, included in the Crime bill. They'll keep you posted.

[Signature]
John Podesta

*Let's show push this
but unless you do a lot in a few
places (as a lot in a lot of places)
we won't be able to show
that = less crime*

Copies to:

*rw ✓ Ron Klain
rw ✓ Bruce Reed*

94 FEB 4 P7:51

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO *JR*
 LABOR SECRETARY ROBERT B. REICH *BR*
 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY
 HENRY G. CISNEROS *Henry*

SUBJECT: Strengthening Youth Employment Linkages in the Crime
 Bill: Needed Steps to Help Prevent Violence

DATE: February 3, 1994

In response to your request, this memorandum outlines our ideas for preventing crime by improving the labor market prospects of at-risk youth and ex-offenders. We propose to:

- (1) Add a very targeted employment program designed to prevent crime by addressing the needs of at-risk youth and young ex-offenders in high-crime, high-poverty inner city and rural areas. This program would be modeled in part after the Labor Department's Youth Fair Chance program. Funding: at least \$1 billion over five years.
- (2) Include or enhance specific employment-related features, where appropriate, in existing provisions of the Senate-passed crime bill. As examples, aftercare services to include job training and placement could be required as a component of drug treatment grants, and the education and training components of bootcamps and alternative sentencing arrangements could be strengthened to complement shock incarceration.

Bleak employment prospects among disadvantaged youths demand that the battle against crime proceed on several fronts. Those who commit crimes must be caught and punished; at the same time, prevention programs, including ones which make employment a reasonable, available alternative for at-risk youth, must be undertaken to break the cycle of poverty, crime and violence (see Appendix). Experience with employment-related programs demonstrates that they are effective at fighting crime. For example, Job Corps participation reduces the incidence of serious crime and work experience combined with job training in prisons has been shown to lower recidivism. As you said in the State of the Union, young people must have "something to say yes to" or the battle against crime will not be won.

Create a Crime Prevention Youth Employment Program

We propose a program that would build upon the targeting and neighborhood-centered approaches of the Labor Department's Youth Fair Chance program (Representative Maxine Waters is a strong supporter of Youth Fair Chance). The new program would be designed to be highly leveraged, would focus on violence prevention and be targeted on neighborhoods with a substantial number of at-risk youth and young ex-offenders, and would include employment components aimed at developing meaningful job paths. The initiative would be financed from the Crime Control Fund.

The current Youth Fair Chance program is targeted directly at inner-city and rural areas with poverty rates of 30 percent and higher. Within these high-poverty areas, all youth and young adults age 14 to 30 can be served regardless of family income, thus avoiding stigma. The Youth Fair Chance program saturates neighborhoods of roughly 25,000 people with a comprehensive program, aiming to directly expand and alter the opportunities of youths in those areas (about 6,750 individuals age 14 to 30 live in each neighborhood).

The Youth Fair Chance model provides a framework upon which many initiatives can be added; our proposal would expand upon the model in several ways.

- o There would be an even more intense focus on high-crime areas with substantial numbers of at-risk youth and youthful ex-offenders. Because at-risk youth, young offenders, and gang members are frequently concentrated in public housing and assisted housing projects, this initiative targets resources to these communities, in addition to other sites.
- o Through grant criteria and other means, the program would insist that grantees develop programs that include access to legitimate private sector jobs. This would involve a variety of strategies, such as mentoring or microenterprise.
- o An employment component such as a youth conservation corps or public service employment would be added.
- o The requirement that local governments involve the full, larger community in the effort to leverage federal funds would be strengthened. Collaboration between the local areas, the private sector, community-based organizations and nonprofits would be stressed.
- o Educational linkages would be beefed up, and would include a strong role for community colleges, as well as incorporating the successful work-based learning approach used in San Jose's Center for Employment and Training program (CET).

Incorporate other Employment-Related Provisions into the Crime Bill

As passed by the Senate, and in the provisions which the House has already passed, the crime bill contains a number of grant programs which have some focus on preventing crime by keeping young people out of the criminal justice system or seeking to prevent recidivism by those who do enter. We have identified a number of these programs which could benefit from strengthened or additional employment-related provisions. The approach is to design programs that offer the carrot of real economic opportunity to complement the stick of punishment. Our proposals would be flexible to meet the diverse needs of various populations and communities, and would leverage the federal government's contribution to get states, localities and the private sector to do more.

For example, in order to better address recidivism, we propose expanding the existing boot camp provisions in the Senate bill to strengthen the aftercare services following shock incarceration. The aftercare services would include necessary education, job training and placement designed to help ex-offenders obtain meaningful employment. Moreover, the education and training components in the boot camps themselves should be enhanced. The education and training components both in the boot camps and during the aftercare period should be premised upon approaches that have proven successful, such as the Job Corps.

Other crime bill programs, such as the Residential Drug Treatment, Drug Court, Youth Development Center, and Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention provisions, also would benefit from improved aftercare requirements or other specific employment linkages.

The Secretary of Labor is sending a separate memorandum that will include additional proposals for incorporating employment linkages into the crime bill.

Conclusion

The combination of strengthening existing crime bill provisions by adding employment linkages and a stand-alone prevention-through-employment program would improve the crime bill by better tuning the balance between crime control and crime prevention. It provides further evidence of our "tough and smart" approach to the serious problems of crime and violence in our communities.

Appendix 1. Deteriorating Economic Conditions and Rising Crime

A major factor underlying the nation's rising crime problem has been the growing concentration of poverty and the erosion in the economic position of disadvantaged youths.

The 1990 Census suggests an increasing concentration of poverty in the United States. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of census tracts with 40 percent or higher poverty rates almost doubled, as did the population living in such high-poverty tracts. These areas are very likely to have high crime rates; for example, a recent study indicated that between 1986 and 1989, the rates of violent crime in public housing in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, and Phoenix were more than double that for these respective cities as a whole.

In particular, during the last twenty years, the economic and social well-being of disadvantaged American youths and young adults -- those with limited education or skills who are from poor families and impoverished neighborhoods -- has deteriorated substantially.

- o The real wages of the young and less-educated plummeted, breaking the historic pattern of rising earnings for American workers at all skill levels. In the early 1990s the real wages of recent male high school graduates were more than 20 percent below those of the previous generation; the decline in pay of young high school dropouts has been even more extreme.

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- o More disadvantaged young men and young women are "idle," not in school, working, or looking for work. Approximately 50 percent of out-of-school young Americans (those age 16 to 24 years) without a high school degree are currently not employed. And more than 70 percent of young black high school dropouts are currently not employed. Many of these out-of-school youths are persistently out of work and have the potential for being permanently lost to the legitimate economy.

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It also bears mentioning that ex-offenders frequently lack legal employment, in part because little effort is made at facilitating their transition into the labor market. Freeman found that youth jailed in the mid-1980s had a far greater chance of future unemployment than comparable young people with similar educations and work histories but who had not been in prison.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 7/6

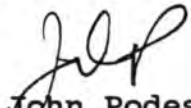
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1994

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94 FEB 4 P7:51

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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LABOR SECRETARY ROBERT B. REICH *BR*
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY
HENRY G. CISNEROS *Henry*

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Bill: Needed Steps to Help Prevent Violence

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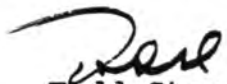
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{2/4}

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1994

MR. PRESIDENT:

I thought you'd be interested in seeing
this.


Todd Stern

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goes to
the

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1994

94 FEB 3 P8:46

MEMORANDUM FOR TODD STERN, KEITH MASON, ANDRE OLIVER

FROM: DAVID LANE, ^{DL} National Economic Council

SUBJECT: TRP WINNERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Three rounds of winning projects have been announced under the President's 1993 Technology Reinvestment Project, accounting for \$425 million of the total \$475 appropriated for FY93. Thus far, two winning project participants are from New Hampshire: Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center (Lebanon) and Medical Media Systems, Inc. (Hanover).

These New Hampshire entities are members of a project team awarded \$1.22 million to develop the first anatomically correct, three-dimensional computer visual model of a human limb for high fidelity surgical training. This project will reduce significantly surgical training costs and the dependency of training on the availability of animal subjects. The modeling techniques will be generalized to serve as a framework for a dynamic computational model of the entire body.

In coming weeks, a final round of awards totalling approximately \$120 million (the remaining \$50 million from FY93 plus \$70 million from FY94 funds) will be announced. I believe there is a strong possibility that at least one winning project will be from New Hampshire. I will be sure to alert you as soon as awards are announced.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{7/6}

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1994

✓
MR. PRESIDENT:

I recently sent you a couple of charts Secretary Reich did on income by educational attainment. The attached lays out much of our same information, but note the last paragraph in Bill's memo.

John Podesta *JP*

cc: Bob Rubin
Laura Tyson
Gene Sperling

Bob

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1994

94 FEB 3 P4:25

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL GALSTON *WAG*

SUBJECT: THE RELATION BETWEEN LEARNING AND EARNING

You have frequently said that in the new global economy, more and more, what you can earn depends upon what you can learn. In this connection, I thought you might be interested in the most recent statistics gleaned from the Census Bureau:

Median Annual Income by Educational Attainment

	Less than 9th grade	9th to 11th grade	High school graduate	Post-HS technical	College (B.A.)
Men	12206	15928	22765	30052	36691
Women	7942	9784	13266	19642	24126
White men	12444	16718	24086	30497	37360
Black men	9836	13168	16599	25875	29392
White women	7863	9902	13342	19505	23871
Black women	8213	9359	12762	20780	25451

As you can see, regardless of population category, roughly the same relationship exists between educational attainment and median income: high school graduates make up to twice as much as high school dropouts, and college graduates make up to twice as much as individuals who don't get any education and training beyond high school.

Another important fact jumps out from this summary table. High school graduates who don't go on to traditional four-year colleges but who choose two years of advanced technical training reap a rich reward--an increase in income of about 50 percent over individuals who just stop after high school. This fact is part of the basis for your School-to-Work Opportunities Act, which we hope will reach the Senate floor next week.

Espy to Resume Farm Foreclosures by Next Week

5 Senators on Agriculture Panel Praise Move to Collect From Delinquent FmHA Borrowers

By Sharon LaFraniere
Washington Post Staff Writer

Aides to Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy said yesterday he will lift an 11-month moratorium on farm foreclosures by next week, a move applauded by several senators calling for more rigorous collection of billions of dollars in overdue loan payments.

Five senators gathered at a Senate Agriculture subcommittee hearing yesterday morning to heap denunciations upon millionaire borrowers who have reneged on their Farmers Home Administration

(FmHA) loans. But they could not agree on whether the loan program is on the right track or in serious trouble.

Sen. Kent Conrad (D-N.D.), who heads the farm credit subcommittee, said he was infuriated when he read a Washington Post report last Friday that described how some wealthy borrowers bought vintage aircraft, built oceanfront homes and purchased office buildings while failing to pay off FmHA loans. "It's just intolerable," Conrad said.

But he said the cases described in the article are remnants of previous loan-making policies and that current law gives FmHA the tools it

needs to collect. Sen. Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa) said the article wrongly suggested FmHA is still a source of "easy money."

Sens. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) and Bob Kerry (D-Neb.) were far more critical, saying overly generous loan arrangements had cost taxpayers billions. Lugar said the evidence of a program "run amok" is in the statistics: nearly 20,000 delinquent farmers; \$11.5 billion in loan losses in the past five years.

"You're not operating a charity," he told FmHA Administrator Michael V. Dunn, the sole witness. "These are not grants."

Lugar said borrowers who de-

fault on past FmHA debts and are granted reductions in their debts should be ineligible for new loans. He also recommended shortening an appeals process that allows borrowers to hold off foreclosure for more than three years.

Kerry wondered whether farm financing would be better left to private lenders.

The Post article said wealthy delinquent borrowers capitalized on FmHA's lenient loan-making and collection policies. For instance, FmHA grants new loans to debtors already in default, routinely rewrites loans so they appear current and will forgive a delinquent bor-

rower up to \$300,000 in payments. Seventy percent of the agency's debt in 1990 was owed by borrowers who were either delinquent or who are current only because FmHA rewrote their loans, the General Accounting Office has said.

In an interview yesterday, Espy said his proposed reorganization of the Agriculture Department would give FmHA a fresh start by subsuming it within a new agency. A separate committee will handle loans that are now delinquent and "focus intense attention on collection, every dollar possible," Espy said.

That will allow FmHA to return to its original mission of providing temporary financing to small farmers, he said. They are most of FmHA's debtors, according to Dunn: The typical FmHA borrower has \$313,000 in assets and owes FmHA \$75,106.

Espy defended his ban on foreclosures, saying it gave FmHA a chance to identify common procedural errors that hamper collection efforts. The review found mistakes in 34 out of 100 cases of borrowers who owed FmHA more than \$1 million and had been threatened with foreclosure. "We now have a cleaner route to more aggressive collection because we found the kinks," Espy said.

Dunn said of 971 delinquent loans of more than \$1 million, FmHA has a chance to recover collateral on 683. But he predicted continued losses as the agency works "to clean up the mess created in the last decade."

"The Clinton administration is outraged at the thought that wealthy individuals are not satisfying their just debts to the government," he said.

Overhaul Is Proposed for Law Governing Cleanups of Hazardous Waste Sites

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Clinton administration yesterday proposed major revisions in the law governing cleanups of hazardous waste sites, promising to make the deeply troubled Superfund program more efficient, more flexible and less costly while still protecting millions of Americans from exposure to toxic substances.

"The time has come to fix the Superfund program," said Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol M. Browner in introducing what she called a "sweeping and innovative" plan to restructure what has become her agency's largest single environmental program—and its biggest headache.

Hastily enacted by Congress in 1980 following the public outcry over the discovery of the Love Canal dump in upstate New York, Superfund mushroomed into a massive and complex federal program. In recent years, it has been beset by long delays in cleanups, hobbled by drawn-out lawsuits and burdened by enormous costs. It has come under attack by industry, environmental groups, insurers, and state and local governments.

The administration's proposal retains the original law's fundamental principle that polluters must shoulder the burden of cleaning up the thousands of hazardous waste sites

identified by the government. But it seeks to funnel more money into cleanups and less into legal and administrative costs by: limiting the liability of small polluters; providing incentives for polluters to agree to mediation rather than to litigate, and using new taxes on insurance companies to settle old claims against them by their policyholders.

Under the current law's liability provisions, even a relatively minor polluter of a hazardous waste site can be held liable for the entire cleanup if other site polluters are out of business or cannot be found. In addition, polluters can be held responsible for dumping of wastes even if such actions were legal at the time. The law has thus encouraged companies to sue one another or their insurance companies in an attempt to shift some of the blame—and the financial liability—elsewhere.

Under the new plan, polluters that agree to a process of apportioning responsibility by a "neutral professional" would be protected from further liability in the future.

Another far-reaching change contained in the proposal would permit different approved levels of restoration for hazardous waste sites based on their probable future use. For example, a site in an industrial area would no longer be required to be cleaned sufficiently to make it safe for a day care center or residential housing.

"We must decide once and for all: How clean is clean?" said Browner in testimony prepared for delivery to a House subcommittee yesterday.

The administration's plan would also: establish uniform cleanup standards for many common contaminants; reduce overlapping

"The time has come to fix the Superfund program."

—EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner

government authority over cleanups by allowing states in some cases to assume responsibility; give local communities, particularly minority communities, a greater say in post-cleanup land use decisions; and facilitate development of restored sites by limiting the Superfund liability of new owners.

Browner predicted the administration's proposal would decrease the time required for hazardous waste cleanups—now frequently in excess of a decade—by 10 to 20 percent, and reduce costs by up to one-quarter.

Since the program's inception, the government has placed about 1,300 individual

hazardous waste sites on its priority list for cleanup, and has identified about 3,000 that are likely to be Superfund sites. Industry has contributed about \$8.3 billion to remedy sites. But only about 220 sites have been fully restored, and industry has been held responsible for only about 70 percent of cleanups. Studies have shown that one-quarter or more of the funds spent on the program are consumed by lawsuits.

The Superfund overhaul proposal comes after an extensive policy debate inside and outside of government. The administration's plan reflects the views of two groups formed to reach a consensus on reforms. One was convened by Browner and called the National Advisory Council on Environmental Policy and Technology; the other is a private effort known as the National Commission on Superfund, headed by World Resources Institute president Jonathan Lash.

Lash said yesterday his group supports the basic direction of the administration plan and predicted that a broad consensus reached by "traditional adversaries" would help build momentum for congressional enactment of a comprehensive Superfund overhaul this year.

Key congressional leaders have also pledged to push for swift action this year. But they add that an ambitious White House legislative agenda—including health care

and welfare reform and anti-crime legislation—could be an impediment. There is also a large backlog of other environmental legislation scheduled for reauthorization, including laws covering clean water, safe drinking water, solid waste disposal, fisheries management and endangered species.

"We don't have a lot of time this year," said Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.), chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

The administration's planned Superfund legislation—not yet drafted—is likely to become the focus of intense lobbying by industry and insurance groups as well as the environmental community and local governments. In the absence of an actual bill, many groups yesterday responded cautiously.

Environmental Defense Fund executive director Fred Krupp, for example, said his organization is "greatly encouraged by the overall structure of the program" but wants "to make sure that specific language is added to make clear that environmental protection is paramount."

Mike McGavick of the American Insurance Association, while praising the administration for tackling the overhaul, said the industry has "serious concerns . . . whether this proposal will accomplish our mutual goals of freeing hazardous waste cleanups from the quagmire of litigation."

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{2/7}

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B

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/6

94 FEB 3 P5:37

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

① Jones

② Pesh

③ J. and / H. and

February 2, 1994

③ B. and

MEMORANDUM TO MACK McLARTY

FROM: BILL BURTON

SUBJECT: Craig Washington call

I returned Cong. Craig Washington's call to you; you still need to call him, at 225-3816. I told him it would likely be Thursday at least before you had a chance.

Craig has a tough primary race with Houston city councilwoman Sheila Jackson Lee. She is a formidable opponent, who I've been told supported the President early in 1992. Craig says she is a closet Republican whose race is being financed by Ken Lay (who Craig knows is a friend of yours, but who has on his board, as you know, Wendy Gramm, Jim Baker, Rob Mossbacher, etc.).

Craig wants some help from you. I told him of the basic policy to not get involved in Dem primaries, but he wants to remind you of his specific help he has given the President at great political cost in Houston. He would like the President in Houston to note the help Craig has been.

Please let me know if there is any more information with which I can provide you.

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February 3, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: Linda Moore, Political Affairs

RE: Craig Washington

Houston City Councilwoman Sheila Jackson Lee (D) caught a lot of people off guard last month when she announced that she will challenge Representative Craig Washington (D) in the Democratic primary. Both are African Americans running in a majority-minority district. Lee was an early supporter of the President and is a close friend of Lottie Shackleford.

Washington's base of support is among the poorer residents of the district while Lee's campaign has the backing of the Houston business community, which has never liked Washington and is angry at his votes against NAFTA and the Space Station. Organized labor is solidly in Washington's column and he has a lock on the sizeable gay population, the largest of the white constituencies in the district. (Washington is very vocal in his support of gay rights.) Lee, meanwhile, is appealing to more upscale African American professionals. Although Washington has some personal negatives -- he has filed for bankruptcy, has a terrible record for attendance at votes, got an ex-lover a government job and went through a messy divorce -- he is still expected to win by a solid margin.

Although Washington voted against the Administration on NAFTA, he is generally supportive of the President, including voting with him on the stimulus, the budget and Penny-Kasich.

On the upcoming trip to Houston, the stop-by for the American Cancer Society children's party, the DNC fundraiser, the meet and greet and the budget speech are all located in his district. Washington has been invited free of charge, along with the Houston-area's other three Congressmen, to the DNC reception and dinner. (The DNC secured sponsors for these members.) He is also invited to the meet and greet at the Wyndham Warwick, the speech and to the school event. A copy of the President's schedule is attached.

Washington may ask that the President make some special mention of him at some point on the trip. You may wish to point out that a Presidential trip to a member's Congressional district is a pretty substantial boon in itself. Not many members of Congress with contested primaries will get such a visit, probably next to none with primary opponents who were early supporters of the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

94 FEB 4 P6:34
February 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

CHRISTINE A. VARNEY 
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT:

Summary of Weekly Cabinet Reports
February 4, 1994 through February 11, 1994

CABINET-WIDE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

This Wednesday you will release your National Drug Control Policy. Several members of your Cabinet have begun to participate in events to lead up to the announcement. In addition, nine members of the Cabinet are scheduled to participate in events in the days following your announcement to highlight their Departments' roles in the National Drug Control Policy. These include: Secretaries Christopher, Bentsen, Attorney General Reno, Shalala, Cisneros, Pena, Riley, Jesse Brown and Director Lee Brown.

CRIME INITIATIVE

The Cabinet is stepping up its coordinated efforts to raise the profile of your crime initiative. Today, the Vice President, Secretaries Cisneros and Bentsen, Attorney General Reno and Director Lee Brown announced Operation Safe Home -- a coordinated effort to fight crime in public housing. Next week, the Vice President Attorney General Reno, Secretary Riley and Director Brown will participate in the first crime "Leadership meeting." These meetings, which will occur frequently over the next six weeks, are events in which senior members of the Administration brief important constituents from the Congressional Districts of Members who are key to passage of the crime bill. Attorney General Reno and Secretaries Reich and Cisneros have also been working together to add a job skills and youth opportunities component to the crime bill.

EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

- o 20 fixed DACs and 13 mobile DACs are in operation.

- o Each of the fixed DACs has a health unit staffed by VA personnel. Eighty VA staff currently work in the DACs and more may be added. To date, DAC medical staff has treated 6,257 patients.
- o The disaster assistance registrations total is 269,113.
- o A total of 29,212 checks have been issued for a total of \$90,094,000.
- o The tent shelters have closed. There are a total of 29 regular shelters still open; the population in these facilities is 3,873, which includes some of the people previously in the tent shelters.
- o An advance FEMA/State team of structural engineers visited the Coliseum yesterday to review the extent of damage. They determined that additional engineering and geotechnical studies will be required to determine cost estimates for repairing the structure.
- o On Monday, a limited Emergency Food Stamp Program will begin in Ventura County and will include verification features.
- o The L.A. County Emergency Food Stamp Program will end Tuesday.
- o Three previously closed schools reopened today, leaving only 5 schools still closed. Of those, 2 are scheduled to reopen on Monday and the final 3 may remain closed indefinitely, according to officials of the Los Angeles Unified School District.

BUDGET ROLLOUT

Members of the Cabinet will conduct press briefings on Monday to discuss their respective FY 95 budgets. Most of the Cabinet will also testify on the Hill about their budgets and meet with constituency groups to highlight your investment priorities and the tough choices that you made in creating the budget.

** ** *

DEPARTMENT SUMMARIES

Department of the Treasury

- o **IRS Tax Compliance:** Next week's budget announcement contains a multi-year IRS initiative to greatly improve compliance with the tax laws. Beginning in FY95, the initiative would add 5,000 FTEs to work on focused examination of returns, collect more delinquent taxes and make better use of information reporting documents.

- o **Banning of Steel-Core 7.62 MM Rifle Bullets:** ATF will announce the outlawing of these popular rifle bullets on February 11. When used with new handguns being marketed, these bullets become armor-piercing and thus, illegal. A different version of the bullet will remain legal.

Department of Justice

- o **Cross Burning Case:** Today, the Department asked the Supreme Court to hear U.S. v. Lee. This case presents the question of whether a federal statute which establishes enhanced penalties for individuals who use fire in the commission of a federal felony is applicable to cross-burning cases.
- o **Harassment of Lesbians in Mississippi:** This week the Attorney General will respond to a Gay and Lesbian Task Force request for Justice Department involvement in the Mississippi situation in which two lesbian who run a women's camp are being harassed. The Department is considering allowing the Community Relations Service --which now works only on race-based cases, not gender-based or sexual orientation-based cases -- to assist.
- o **First Hemophilia Cases Against the Government:** Trial is scheduled to begin on February 22 in two cases in which plaintiffs who are HIV positive hemophiliacs are suing the government. The plaintiffs allege negligent treatment of their bleeding disorder, lack of informed consent and failure to dispense state-of-the-art blood products.

Department of Health and Human Services

- o **Blood Drive:** The country is facing the most serious shortage of blood since World War II. Secretary Shalala is kicking off a campaign to urge federal government employees to give blood.
- o **Lead in Food:** In today's federal register, the FDA is announcing its intention to propose new, lower lead specifications for the most heavily used food and color additives. The Agency will request data on whether these new levels are attainable.

Department of Education

- o **Goals 2000:** The Senate is currently debating the bill which is expected to pass today or Monday. The Safe Schools Act will most likely be attached as an amendment to Goals 2000.
- o **ESEA Reauthorization:** Although most major provisions of the bill were maintained, the Title I funding formula changes were narrowly defeated in the

Subcommittee. Secretary Riley is developing a formula that should pass the full Committee markup February 8-9.

- o **State of Education:** On February 15, Secretary Riley will give a national education speech at Georgetown discussing the state of education in the United States.

Department of Agriculture

- o **Medfly:** This week a state superior court agreed with the California Department of Food and Agriculture and did not issue a permanent injunction to stop malathion spraying. The court left the temporary injunction in place until February 7, to allow the plaintiffs to appeal. Japanese officials have warned USDA that they will consider curtailing all U.S. imports (not just California imports) unless they judge that progress has been achieved in addressing the medfly situation.
- o **Milk Hormone:** The 90 day moratorium on the sale of recombinant bovine somatotropin (RbST) which was authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, expired yesterday. Sales of RbST are expected to begin tomorrow. Late last year the FDA approved the use of RbST which increases milk production in dairy cows.
- o **Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT):** Assistant Secretary Ellen Haas met with nine Welfare Commissioners from the southeast region to discuss a regional EBT prototype. She also met with over 25 state EBT directors to discuss the future of nationwide EBT.

Department of Energy

- o **Ivory Coast Funeral:** At the request of Secretary Christopher, Secretary O'Leary will lead the official U.S. delegation to mourn the death of Felix Houphouet, the President of the Ivory Coast. She will leave Washington on Saturday and return on Tuesday.
- o **Energy Speech:** On Wednesday, February 9, Secretary O'Leary will deliver the keynote address at a conference in Houston entitled "Global Energy Strategies: Managing for Change." Attending the conference will be over 500 senior executives from the domestic and international oil, gas and electric industries, the financial services industry and international energy policy experts. The Secretary's remarks will focus on the needs of the energy industry and the government to educate the public on the importance of energy policy to the economic and national security interests of the nation. The speech should attract significant attention.

- o **Contract Reform:** Yesterday, Secretary O'Leary released the Department's Contract Reform Initiative. The central recommendation of the initiative is that emphasis be placed on performance-based contracts rather than traditional cost-reimbursing contracts. The release attracted favorable media attention.

Environmental Protection Agency

- o **Superfund and Clean Water:** Administrator Browner unveiled both of these major reauthorization proposals this week. Clean Water appears to be on track, there are several controversial issues remaining Superfund.
- o **Cabinet Elevation Bill:** Following House rejection of the rule prohibiting policy related amendments, EPA is working with the White House and the House leadership on a strategy for moving the legislation forward again.

Department of State

- o **State Department Authorization Bill:** This week the Senate approved the bill by a vote of 92-8. Numerous amendments reflective of the Congressional attitudes on foreign policy were added, including: amendments calling for lifting the Vietnam trade embargo, lifting the arms embargo for Bosnia, and taking tough action on North Korea.
- o **North Korea:** The IAEA Board of Governors is scheduled to meet February 22-25. Recent statements from North Korea have brought us closer to sanctions. Even if IAEA Director General Blix stops short of telling the IAEA Board that the "continuity of safeguards is broken," enough pressure is building that may still need to be referred back to the UN Security Council.
- o **Vietnam:** State will work with Commerce, Treasury and USTR to ensure smooth implementation of regulations allowing the resumption of trade. They will also chair an interagency group to examine other aspects of expanded relations with Hanoi.
- o **Argentina:** Secretary Christopher approved selling Argentina the radar requested by President Menem for the A-4 fighter aircraft we are providing. The British have withdrawn their objections but have sought assurances on limiting future radar upgrades and provision of missiles.

Department of Defense

- o **China:** China has formally approved the creation of a joint U.S. China Defense Conversion Commission and is hoping for a first meeting in the Spring. The Commission is intended to exchange views on defense conversion efforts and encourage U.S. private sector initiatives in China.

- o **Acquisition Reform:** In a show of the Administration's commitment to greater efficiency, Dr. Perry will testify next week before the House Armed Services on acquisition reform.

United Nations

- o **North Korea:** After meeting with the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, Ambassador Albright will return to New York to meet the five permanent members of the Security Council to discuss North Korea.
- o **Bosnia:** The USUN expects discussion to continue in the Council on the presence of Croatian troops in Bosnia. The UN will also try to gain Serb acquiescence to rotate UN troops in Srebrenica and reopen Tuzla Airport, with the threat of close air support in the background.
- o **Haiti:** Next week the Council will consider a resolution calling for new comprehensive trade sanctions. We can expect stiff opposition in the Council on provisions in the current draft allowing for assembly sector exceptions. The French and Canadians have already told us they feel this shoots any resolution full of holes.

United States Trade Representative

- o **Japan Framework:** Ambassador Kantor returns this evening from Japan. Negotiations will continue next week in Washington.
- o **North America:** Ambassador Kantor wrote to Canadian Trade Minister MacLaren requesting a meeting of the NAFTA Trade Commission regarding collection of New Brunswick's provincial sales tax at the Maine border. The Ambassador also wrote Senator Mitchell to inform him of the decision to request a Commission meeting.

* * * * *

cc: Vice President Gore
Mack McLarty

MACK McLARTY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Feb 3, 1994

To the President:

94 FEB 4 P6:18

As you know, we have handled the Florida disaster situation very well. I will immediately follow on the Royal Harbor matter with Christine, James Lee, and Henry, and will give you a report promptly.

OFFICES

NER, DE LA TORRE & PETERSEN, P.A.

1102

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OF COUNSEL

TESCHER, LIPPMAN, VALINSKY & KAIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ONE FINANCIAL PLAZA

SUITE 2008

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33164

BROWARD COUNTY 467-1084

FILE NO.

REPLY TO:

MITTAL SHEET

N -- NANCY HERNREICH

AL HARBOR

MACK

TIME: 5:46 pm
NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 16

MESSAGE:

MR. PRESIDENT:

A MEMO FROM MARIA RODHAM RE: A PROBLEM IN FLORIDA WITH FEMA THAT SHE THINKS COULD END UP BEING A PR NIGHTMARE. EVIDENTLY, FEMA IS REQUIRING THE DESTRUCTION OF MANY GROUND FLOORS OF HOMES HIT BY HURRICANE ANDREW. ALTHOUGH FEMA OBSERVED AND INSPECTED THE RECONSTRUCTION OVER THE LAST 10 MONTHS, THEY ARE JUST NOW SAYING THESE HOUSES DON'T MEET THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE BUILDING CODE CRITERIA.

KELLY

The informati

intended only

is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copy of this communication is strictly prohibited.

Handwritten notes:
Mack
Put somebody on this -
we need to stay in good
standing w/ the folks
in Fla. on disaster
Asst.
Henry - in good standing
w/ the folks in Fla. on disaster
Asst.

Handwritten signatures:
James Lee
C. Hunt

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

94 FEB 3 P5:36

February 2, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MACK McLARTY

SUBJECT: SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS, WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Attached is a one-page summary of cities that have written to express an interest in hosting the Western Hemisphere Summit. Given my recent visits with Bill Daley and Mayor Daley, I think we should move on this matter earlier rather than later since it potentially involves the DNC convention site selection.

This is a major decision and, thus, I need your thoughts, counsel and direction.

cc: The Vice President
Jack Quinn
Phil Lader

Mac

*Walter Chicago
Gos. Cities want
to Miami but too much
Cuba & Caribbean / funds*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 31, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY
Chief of Staff

JACK QUINN
Chief of Staff to the Vice President

FROM: PAUL TOBACK 

SUBJECT: WESTERN HEMISPHERE SUMMIT

I wanted to bring to your attention that three cities have written our office to express an interest in hosting the Western Hemisphere summit. They are:

1. Chicago, Illinois- Both Mayor Daley and Bill Daley have expressed interest in Chicago hosting the summit. Attached is a memo from Bill Daley to the President outlining Chicago's interest and rationale.
2. Austin, Texas- Letters from both Congressman J.J. Pickle and University of Texas President Robert Berdahl suggesting the University of Texas at Austin as a possible site.
3. Phoenix, Arizona- One letter signed by Senator McCain, Senator DeConcini and the following members of Congress: Bob Stump, Jim Kolbe, Jon Kyl, Ed Pastor, Sam Coppersmith and Karan English. Phoenix Mayor Paul Johnson has also written Mack a letter requesting the summit.

Attached for your information are copies of the letters.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 FEB 4 P7:20

February 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY *Trey Lindahl for*
CC: THOMAS MCLARTY
SUBJECT: OEP WEEKLY REPORT

SUPERFUND

The Administration's Superfund reform bill was introduced last Thursday (2/3) upon request by Congressmen Dingell, Mineta, Swift, and Applegate, and Senators Lautenberg and Baucus. In addition, Congressman Rostenkowski also may co-sponsor the bill upon request. On the day that the bill was introduced, the co-sponsors of the bill, Administrator Browner and Jonathan Lash, Chairman of the National Commission on Superfund, held a press briefing prior to a hearing on the bill before the House Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials.

CLEAN WATER ACT

*Mauch
you might
want to
get on top
of subcommittee
on this*

The Administration announced its package of recommendations on the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act on Tuesday in a joint announcement with relevant House and Senate committee leadership. The package was well received by the Hill, the state water administrators and the environmental community. We are now working to incorporate the recommendations into the Senate clean water proposal, which was reported from subcommittee on Thursday and is scheduled for mark up at full committee at the end of the month.

PACIFIC SALMON

ury

OEP is working with the Department of Commerce in preparing for an announcement on a five year "biological opinion" for listed salmon on the Columbia and Snake rivers now scheduled for next Tuesday. The opinion reflects a consensus among the five involved Federal agencies (Bonneville Power, the Corps, BLM, National Marine Fisheries, and Fish and Wildlife), and will result in significant progress in improving river operations for the fish. We expect support from the Speaker and the delegation for resolving a very touchy issue, with strong and vocal opposition from Governor Andrus. Governor Lowery will likely remain silent, and Oregon remains an open question. The environmental community will strongly oppose.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

A proposed Executive Order on Environmental Justice was placed in expedited interagency review last Thursday. The Order would require appropriate federal agencies, to the extent practicable, to make environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and low-income populations. OEP's goal is to have the Order ready for your signature by February 11, 1994, when several hundred members of the environmental justice community will be in Washington, D.C. for a symposium.

FOREST PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

George Frampton, Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks at DOI hosted a teleconference call with reporters from Oregon, Washington and California on Tuesday (2/1). The subject of the call was the Administration's announcement of its intention to propose a 4(d) Rule with regard to the spotted owl in the Northwest and Northern California. This issue is a very dicey one, with private property owners -- primarily in Oregon -- coming together to fight the proposal. There will be extensive outreach and involvement with the public on this issue in the next six months. In the meantime, Tom Tuchmann will be delivering a letter of congratulations next week from the Vice President to a group in Northern California that has reached agreement on several forest management issues. The group includes environmentalists and industry representatives, and this letter salutes their willingness to work together.

GREENING OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Actions to make the White House "green" are underway. As you said last Earth Day, the White House will soon be seen "not only as a symbol of clean government, but also a clean environment." You will find that all accessible table lamps in the West and East Wings, the cove lighting in the West Wing study, your dining room, private restroom, and the table lamps in the secretarial areas have been upgraded to energy-efficient lamps with better color rendition than those they replaced. We hope to announce shortly these and other early actions, and our roadmap for the future. The project will showcase easy steps that all Americans can take to save money, improve comfort and protect the environment -- and demonstrate leadership by example.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{2/6}

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1994

MR. PRESIDENT:

Will Marshall has sent over a study entitled Back to the Future: Toward a Post-Nuclear Ethic -- the New Logic of Nonproliferation. I have attached the Executive Summary. If you'd like to see the whole study (54 pages), let me know.


Todd Stern

*To Tony et al
w/summary to him*



January 14, 1994

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

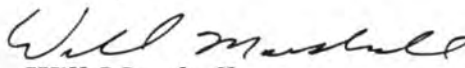
Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a copy of our effort to provide some ideas to strengthen your non-proliferation objectives.

Bob Manning, a senior fellow at the Progressive Foundation, has looked at all the complex issues involved in the question of proliferation. His study articulates a thought-provoking, comprehensive strategy for addressing what you have correctly identified as the number one security challenge facing the United States in this post Cold War era.

We hope you find this policy prescription a useful contribution to the debate on how to best meet this central challenge.

Cordially,


Will Marshall
Director

Will done in Europe!

- W

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the first time since the beginning of the nuclear age, the spectre of global conflagration no longer hangs over the human race. The demise of the Soviet threat has dramatically transformed the nature of security threats to the United States, and offers an historic opportunity to rethink nuclear weapons and defense strategy. Long-held assumptions of arms controllers and nuclear strategists alike have been turned upside down.

However, the new logic of U.S. security interests is not yet fully reflected in Clinton administration policies. There remains a conceptual vacuum: Why will the United States and Russia, newfound partners, still have 3,500 nuclear weapons aimed at each other after START II is realized? How many warheads are enough? What is the relation of United States and Russian reductions to global efforts to curb nuclear proliferation?

For U.S. defense planners, nuclear weapons are becoming more of a liability than an asset. The United States is now and will be for the near future, the dominant conventional military power with unsurpassed deterrent and force projection capabilities. As the Gulf War demonstrated, the paramount threat to U.S. security interests is no longer global conflagration, but regional conflicts played out with weapons of mass destruction in which the use of U.S. nuclear weapons is almost nil, yet whose continued existence may deter, but also provide an ostensible rationale for, proliferation. The on-going dispute over North Korea's nuclear program is testing the efficacy – and underscoring the limits – of the nuclear non-proliferation system.

Clearly, in the new global security environment, arms control and nuclear proliferation are no longer separate issues, but rather are part of an indivisible challenge. Decisions made by the international community over the next decade will determine whether the slow spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction will continue, or whether a defining feature of the emerging international system will be a process of delegitimizing such weapons.

As the 1995 decision on extending the 158-member Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the foundation of the non-proliferation regime, approaches, the world is now potentially better positioned to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction than at any time since the immediate post-WWII period. Over the past six years, a series of momentous developments has reinforced the nuclear taboo: under current arms reduction accords, entire categories of weapons (intermediate range missiles) have been eliminated, and when fully implemented, START I and START II will reduce the United States and Russian arsenals by some 90 percent from Cold War peaks; Iraq's nuclear subterfuge sparked efforts to bolster non-nuclear norms; and democratization has led to a rollback of proliferation in several countries on the nuclear threshold countries.

For the United States, the logic of current realities – the end of a global nuclear threat combined with new and emerging U.S. high technology conventional military capabilities, point to a sharp de-emphasis of nuclear weapons in U.S. defense requirements. Indeed, Les Aspin has mused, "If we now had the opportunity to ban all nuclear weapons, we would." Such a goal is embodied in article VI of the NPT, part of the tenuous global bargain which commits parties to the treaty "to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament..." This was part of the nuclear bargain by which non-weapons states accepted a two-tier system, agreeing to forego the weapons option in exchange for access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy under safeguards.

In the real world, the danger of nuclear breakout and limits of adequate verification and enforcement is likely to prevent a complete return of the nuclear genie to its bottle. Nonetheless, U.S. articulation and pursuit of such a hard-nosed vision, ultimately of a post-nuclear world, should underlie a comprehensive non-proliferation strategy. To the degree the United States moves in this direction, it will be positioned to lead global anti-proliferation efforts and will open up possibilities for leading the world towards a new nuclear bargain.

This report seeks to define the elements of a comprehensive anti-proliferation strategy: one addressing intentions and motivations as well as capabilities, demand as much as supply; one that reduces the gap between nuclear haves and have-nots; one designed to foster a new political environment, and create a counter-proliferation synergy.

This requires a three-pronged non-proliferation strategy. The first element is strengthened institutional restraints and norms on the acquisition of nuclear materials and technology and prospective post-START reductions amongst the five declared nuclear powers as part of a new global bargain. This includes:

- o A cut off of production of all fissile material, not just that for weapons, but a process leading to an end to commercial use of plutonium (which has no economic rationale), with the IAEA serving as custodian;
- o A Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) including all weapons states and threshold nuclear powers;
- o An expansion of the mandate and resources (and reform of) the International Atomic Energy Agency and a more inclusive approach to, and strengthening of, supplier restraint mechanisms such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group to bring in new, newly industrializing country suppliers.

- o A strengthening of challenge inspection rights either under IAEA or UN Security Council auspices;
- o Strengthened bilateral and multilateral negative (e.g. no first use) and positive security assurances such that no proliferator can use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons without incurring unacceptable damage.

Second is innovative, activist bilateral and multilateral diplomacy to address the regional conflicts in Southwest Asia, South Asia and East Asia which are the locus of proliferation concerns. East Asia holds the most promise for melding proliferation issues with regional security concerns; new U.S. approaches to both India and Pakistan could prove fruitful in capping and beginning to rollback proliferation; the Mid-East and Persian Gulf appear the most nettlesome, but for the first time there is an arms control process in place. In some cases this approach will entail building new global norms from the regional level up, in others, global initiatives may catalyze regional efforts.

Third is developing counter-proliferation measures which include:

- o Enhancing U.S. intelligence and military capabilities to facilitate pre-emption or enforcement of proliferation regime violators;
- o Putting adequate resources into Army and Navy efforts to develop theater missile defense systems; and removing impediments to deploying effective anti-ballistic missile defenses by renegotiating aspects of the ABM Treaty that inhibit U.S. and Russian theater defense capabilities;
- o Rethinking the Missile Technology Control Regime by: in the short term institutionalizing it, in the medium term converting it to an NPT-like bargain that is less discriminatory, and over the longer term, exploring the prospects for a Zero Ballistic Missile regime.

There is no silver bullet that will resolve the complex causes of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. So long as regional security concerns are not addressed, regimes and institutions will be imperfect instruments for halting the spread of proliferation. But by demonstrating leadership, articulating a post-nuclear ethic, capitalizing on post-Cold War possibilities, adopting more universal norms, and keeping non-proliferation at the top of the national security agenda, the United States would maximize its prospects for success.